MARCH 11, 1917



S GREETINGS



F 'FAIRPLAY"

t of by Alberta soldiers than Algar ing and outspoken journal "Fairplay." olished (1915) it has been his policy graft and coruption that is rampant s deadly an enemy internally as is ran of the South African campaign, e turned men together and form the n in Calgary, which is spoken of as o minion.

REVEILLE

Wake: the silver dusk returning
Up the beach of darkness brims,
And the ship of sunrise burning
Strands upon the eastern rims.

Wake: the vaulted shadow shatters,
Trampled to the floor it spanned,
And the tent of night in tatters
Straws the sky-pavilioned land.

Up, lad, up, 'tis late for lying:
Hear the drums of morning play;
Hark, the empty highway crying
"Who'll beyond the hills away?"

Towns and countries woo together,
Forelands beacon, beltries call;
Never had that trod on leather
Lived to feast his heart with all.

A. E. HOUSMAN.

"GOD SAVE OUR MEN"

God save our noble men,
May they return again,
Victorious!
Defend them now, we pray,
Go with them day by day,
Give them the victory,
God save our men!

Lord Jesus, let Thy love
Fall on them from above,
On them descend!
With them their sorrows share,
Help them their pains to bear,
When death their life shall tear
From them away!

God save our King and Queen,
Long may they live and reign,
In righteousness!
In love may they be found,
In Jesus Christ abound,
With thy rich blessing crown'd,
Till Jesus comes.

J. W. BATES.

ator Company

President

CO., Limited

LIMITED

MANY A MAN LEADS A WOMAN TO THE ALTAR---AFTERWARDS HE IS LEAD.

If you don't receive your Standard promptly we want you to kick, and kick hard. Every reader in Calgary, and most of Western Canada, including Alberta and Saskatchewan, should get their Standard on Saturday in time for Sunday reading. If you don't get it, it is either the fault of the delivery boy or the mails. In either event we can not correct the complaint without learning of the non-delivery, so kick like a bay steer every time you fail to get the great Sunday Newspaper, The Calgary (Western) Standard.

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

STANDARD READERS AND ADVERTISERS

The Standard desires to impress upon it's readers' attention that it still has a number of copies of the Good Cheer Issue, which the publishers will be happy to mail free of expense to any of your friends or relatives at the front. Send us their names and addresses and a copy will be sent without expense to you. Do it today. Address, Editor, Good Cheer Issue, The Standard, Calgary, Alberta.

Vol. VII. No. 2 CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 18, 1917 Five Cents the Copy

Calgary's Spring Show Will Be a Big Event

Entries so far Indicate that the Exhibition Will Exceed all Others in the History of Calgary and Will be Greatest Sale in North America

Calgary's spring show promises to eclipse all former ones if present indications is any criterion to go by. Already the number of entries have exceeded those of former years by several hundred.

The animals for sale include many Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus and other well known stock. The entries so far indicate that this well be the largest sale of bulls to be held in North America this year.

Arrangements are now being made by Mr. E. L. Richardson, the genial manager of the show, for the proper transportation and housing of such noted stock.

The spring sale will begin on the morning of April 10, and will run for three days. The prize list has just been issued by the association, together with explanatory notes regarding the conditions of the sale.

At the same time the annual spring horse show will be held in the big arena which should gladden the hearts of all lovers of horses.

Society will welcome back this event as it has always proved a red letter day (or night) in the social life of the city, the holding of the spring horse show.

The fact that special rates will be given on all the railroads should be a sufficient incentive for many stockmen and farmers to come to Calgary for this gala week and to do their spring shopping.

Many surprises are in store for the public not only in the stock entries but in the horse show entries. Visitors are going to see animals that they have heard much about but have never had the pleasure of a close scrutiny.

A striking event each night will be the parading of Frank Collicutt's wonderful Hereford bull, which is valued at over $11,000, a price that has been exceeded only once in America's history.

Likewise there will be running and jumping races and a "push ball" game on horses that will be as interesting as it is exciting. The ball for this event costs over $500 and stands six feet high. Teams of 10 men from different localities will vie with each other to win in this game.

Red and blue ribbons will be most pronounced in the arena and the question of awarding additional medals will be a most exciting one.

As a whole the spring stock and horse showis going to be a great event.

The Plaza is the place where you get something to eat, while you listen to good music and singing.

Ford Is In England-

American Auto Builder to Invest $10,000,000 in Plants

The sum of $10,000,000 is to be invested in motor car plants in Great Britain by the Ford Motor company, according to plans that have been under way for some time. Negotiations for sites have been reported in the English newspapers, but no announcement has been made by the Ford company in this country. It is known that the intention to invade Great Britain with two large factories, one to start with not less than 2,000 employes, is now being pushed with vigor. The Ford company admitted that the proposal called for the expenditure of $10,000,000, but said that any formal announcement would have to come from Mr. Ford.

NEW MAP ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT AT OTTAWA

A new map has just been issued by the railway lands branch, department of the interior, Ottawa, which will no doubt be hailed with pleasure by the mercantile and professional community. It is entitled the judicial district map. The merchant, farmer or other citizen of the west, as well as the wholesaler of the east, has oft-times noted the paucity of information with regard to the exact location of the points at which sittings of the courts are held, or at which title deeds or other important documents of a similar nature may be registered. This data is of obvious benefit and importance to all those having matters of a litigious nature in hand. The new publication shows, by an elaborate, but not complicated, color scheme, the location of both land registration and judicial districts, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Certain towns containing both court house and registry office are indicated on the map by a circle of one color, while those containing one, but not both of these conveniences, are shown by a circle of a distinctive nature. Where the county court—as distinguished from the supreme, or court of king's bench—sits, this too is indicated. Those places which are the centers of land titles or land registration districts, are shown on the map by boundary lines of different colors.

Application to the superintendent of railway lands branch, department of the interior, Ottawa, will secure a copy of this useful map, gratis.

ONE MAN SUBMARINE



This one-man submarine shown in photo is now being tried out for coast defence purposes, and would be used in large numbers in event of war. Henry Ford purposes to turn them out from his factory by the thousands.

Offer of the Government is Not Satisfactory

Farming Interests Think That $1.70 Should Be Name the Price That Government Should Pay — Some Want $1.90 For Their Crops.

Much discussion has been indulged in in the past few weeks between the government and representatives of the farming interests respecting the government taking over the entire wheat crop of the country guaranteeing the farmers a stated price.

After much deliberation the government officials suggested that $1.30 per bushel would be a price that would satisfy the government to be paid for the entire crop.

The farming representatives have objected to this price because they feel that in view of the fact that price of living has advanced so greatly that a material advance should be made in the price should the government carry out its determination o take over the crop.

The following bulletin has been issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture which is in session in Regina:

"Respecting the matter of fixing or guaranteeing a price for the surplus crop of Canadian wheat for the year 1917 discussed with you at your request in Ottawa on March 3, by representatives of the Canadian Council of Agriculture your suggestion that a price be fixed about $1.30 a bushel basis No. 1 northern Fort William for the entire crop was considered by the full meeting of the council here today, and after full deliberation upon the matter the council having in view the present high cost of production believe that to ensure the maximum production of wheat for the coming year, it is advisable to fix a minimum price covering all of this year's crop and the council, therefore, recommends that a minimum price at Fort William of $1.50 a bushel basis No. 1 northern be guaranteed and that a maximum price of $1.90 basis No.1 northern Fort William be fixed. Spreads in prices on grades lower than No. 1 northern to be fixed on the actual difference in value between such grades as determined by milling and baking tests or if a flat price be decided upon such price should be $1.70 a bushel basis No. 1 northern, Fort William, this being less than the average price of No. 1 northern at Fort William during the last six months."

A report from Ottawa says that in case the government takes over the surplus wheat crop that the following prices would be satisfactory:

That a minimum price of $1.50 and a maximum price of $1.90 for No. 1 northern at Winnipeg should be fixed, or, failing that, that a flat price of $1.70 on the same basis at Fort William would be satisfactory.

WILLARD TO CONTINUE IN THE CIRCUS BUSINESS

Tom Jones, acting for Jess Willard, signed a contract with the management of the Buffalo Bill Wild West show for the summer season of 1917. The show formerly was the 101 Ranch show of Oklahoma. The name of Buffalo Bill was willed to Johnny Baker, the old-time wing shot upon the death of William F. Cody, and under the general organization that followed the ranch show will be known under this title. The season will open April 14.

GERMANY'S BOAT WARFARE WAS A COMPLETE FAILURE

During Last Month German U Boats Sank Only One-fifth of Expected Tonnage.

New York, March 15.—Germany's "ruthless" program of sinking one million tons of British shipping a month, and end the war in three months by starving England, failed in February.

Two hundred and two vessels of approximately 420,460 gross tonnage were sunk in February. This compares with 164 vessels of 338,851 gross tonnage in January. Norwegian and Dutch shipping during February suffered losses heavier than any of the Entente Allies except that of Great Britain, which lost more than half of the month's total. The February figures were the highest for one month, however.

Shipping destroyed since the war began, exclusive of war vessels, represents 10 per cent of the world's merchant marine as it existed August 1, 1914, according to figures published by the Journal of Commerce today. Construction of new ships has offset most of the losses, it was stated.

The statistics record the destruction of 2,573 vessels of 4,811,100 gross tons, of which more than half was owned by Great Britain. The next heaviest sufferer has been Norway, with France third, Italy fourth and Germany fifth.

Entente losses have been about 75 per cent. of the total, and Teutonic 20 per cent.

NEWS IN BRIEF

GERMAN AMBASSADOR SAFE

Reports from Germany state that Count Bernstorff has arrived safely [illegible]

BIG HOTEL TO CLOSE

The King Edward hotel in Toronto has announced that they will close. Since the advent of prohibition the hotel has been steadily losing money.

TURKS ADMIT FALL OF BAGDAD

The evacuation of Bagdad by the Turks was announced the early part of the week. Upwards of 15,000 prisoners is reported to have been taken.

BREWERY MUST PAY TAXES

The application of the Mountain Spring Brewery Co. for exemption from taxes for a certain period was denied by the municipal law committee in session at Edmonton.

CHINA SEVERS RELATIONS

Dispatches the middle of the week state that China has severed diplomatic relations with Germany and have taken possession of all German merchant ships in Shanghai.

Alberta Women In Conference Past Week

Over 300 Delegates Congregated in Calgary and Talked Shop

Calgary was the host to upwards of 300 women delegates to the Alberta Women's conference which was held in this city the last three days of the past week.

The ladies were welcomed by His Honor Mayor Costello, assisted by Lt. Gov. Brett, Hon. George Marshall and others who made addresses.

Many subjects of vital interest to the women of Alberta were discussed. The following delegates were in attendance:

Mrs. A. E. Bruce and Mrs. H. Daggard, of St. Albert; Mrs. R. H. MacPherson and Mrs. B. S. Nicholls, of Ryley; Mrs. J. E. Galey, of Holman; Mrs. J. A. McKenzie, of Nightingale; Mrs. J. Byer, Mrs. C. C. Watershut, Mrs. D. A. Langston, Mrs. C. E. Henker, Mrs. James Daley and Mrs. E. H. Arlt, of Granum; Mrs. George H. Buckley and Mrs. Bertha Harman, of Carmangay; Mrs. E. G. Holtze and Miss Cornwall, of Milk River; Mrs. Jean Muldrew, of Edmonton; Mrs. A. H. Edwards, of Vermilion; Mrs. A. H. Rogers, of Fort Saskatchewan; Mrs. J. R. Bolick and Mrs. N. Casey, of Crossfield; Mrs. Dennan, Mrs. Peck and Mrs. Mills, of Chinook; Mrs. Glen and Mrs. Wilson, of Sibbald; Mrs. Sherriff, of Daysland; Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Garland, of Rumsey; Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Rodell, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Maguire and Mrs. Montgomery, of Wetaskiwin; Mrs. Taylor, of Shinny Bank; Mrs. MacGregor, of Wimborne; Mrs. Ennon, of Wetaskiwin; Mrs. Ball, of Milk River; Mrs. MacKay, of Vulcan; Mrs. Skomer, of Raymond; Mrs. Pollock, of Retlaw; Mrs. Rome, Mrs. Hawkins and Mrs. Johns, of Retlaw; Mrs. J. H. Brown and Mrs. Jamieson, of Delburne; Mrs. Wilson, of Wainwright; Mrs. Hunt, of Tofield; Mrs. McArthur, of Trochu; Miss H. Zurke, of Huxley; Mrs. Bury, of Olds; Mrs. Noble, of Nobleford; Mrs. Sally, of Cereal; Mrs. Campbell and Miss B. Keith, of Delia; Mrs. Carmichael and Mrs. Phipps, of Strome; Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Reesor, Mrs. Mercer and Mrs. Paulson, of Bawlf; Mrs. Welsh, of Rosebud; Mrs. Briggs and Mrs. Edgar, of Innisfail; Mrs. Falkirk and Mrs. Archer, of Didsbury; Mrs. McPhee and Mrs. Hall, of Queenstown; Mrs. Stranger, of Strathmore.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK IN GERMANY

London (by mail)—"Thus far only fragmentary reports of the remarkable debate in the Prussian Diet on the food crisis have been printed in the German newspapers," a dispatch from Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says. "The Vorwaerts, received today, contains the following passage from the speech of Herr Hofer (a Socialist member of the Prussian Diet):

"'The mortality among elderly people is increasing at a terrible rate, while epidemics are spreading everywhere, owing to the decreased powers of resistance. The situation is much more serious than has been admitted. The numbers of suicides is increasing and parents are killing their children, owing to their inability to obtain food for them. Yet the price of potatoes, which long ago became generally scarce, is to be increased.'"

PIKE RETURNS TO CALGARY

R. A. Pike, formerly manager for Baird-Botterell Co., and until recently Winnipeg manager for this concern, has returned to Calgary and will make this city his future home.

Don't say Cabaret Garden any more. Be up to date and "say you are going to The Plaza."

Canada Is Doing Her Part in the War's Offensive

More Than One Hundred Thousand Men to Go Overseas Shortly — Battalions Have Been Pouring Into the Maritime Provinces for a Month or More.

St. John, N. B.—Canada has been doing her share in providing troops to meet the overseas' demand. Thousands of troops have arrived in New Brunswick within the last few weeks for final training before embarking at Halifax, N. S., for England. The housing and feeding of these troops has proved quite a problem, but is being met successfully and has brought increased business prosperity to the province.

Major-General Lessard, inspector-general for eastern Canada, has been here supervising the work of mobilization. He recently was quoted as saying that 100,000 additional men would be needed within the next few months to offset possible casualties in the spring offensive and to keep the Canadian divisions at full strength.

The presence of large numbers of troops has stimulated recruiting. Since the provincial election the work of enlistment has been taken up with increased vigor and a close competition has developed among the different units.

Churches have opened their doors to recruiting parties and appeals from the pulpit and altar for Canadians "to do their bit" is meeting with a ready response.

Officers and men alike express confidence that the war is approaching its final stage and all are eager for service at the front. Increased activity on the part of German submarines in the Atlantic has caused little concern. Officials point out that not one life was lost in the transportation overseas of more than 300,000 Canadian soldiers and they confidently expect this record will be kept up. The transports are adequately armed and convoyed.

Great Scientist Dies and Sends Back Message

Woman Claims That She Has Received Word From the Great Scientist

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, the Harvard physchologist, has spoken from the dead, according to Miss Caroline T. Pilsbury, a Brookline, Mass., "explorer" in the psychic field. "Spirit return is truth," is the message Miss Pilsbury says she received from the famous deliver into the mysteries of the human mind.

Munsterberg, in life, was frankly skeptical of communication from beyond the grave and he gave not a little study to its possibilities. When the late Prof. William James, his friend and fellow scientist, failed to transmit any authentic message from beyond, Munsterberg's doubts increased.

Miss Pilsbury, the recipient of Munsterberg's "message," is not a medium, but is merely interested in spiritualism. She is the editor of Boston Ideas, a weekly publication, and is widely known as a suffragist. When the spirit of Munsterberg revealed itself to her, she says, she was not even thinking of the psychologist, who died December 6. Miss Pilsbury said she had a feeling that a strong personality had entered the room. Then this message, she says, came to her:

"I, a spirit, come to you, not because of any special relationship or because I am particularly interested in you as an individual, but because you are free and willing to give to the public any truths that may come to you from the occult world.

"When I was an inhabitant of the earth I always endeavored to be honest with myself and honest with the public, and I did not then find any proofs that excarnate being communicate with their earth friends. I am still living, and I still endeavor to be honest with myself and with the world. I therefore bring this message:

"Although I have been in the spirit world but a brief time, I have received absolute proof that excarnate beings can and do communicate with their earth friends.

"However valuable the messages I may bring in future time, this one today is important: Spirit return is a truth. I am Hugo Munsterberg."

JACK NESS QUITS THE GAME

Chicago.—Jack Ness, who has been considered by many as Comiskey's one best bet for the first base position, has retired from baseball for good. The player who shattered To Cobb's record for consecutive hitting, disgruntled over a cut in his last year's contract, believes he can make more money in the long run by learning the machinist's trade and playing semi-pro ball. He has returned a contract calling for $2,500 to the Sox owner. His last year's contract was $3,000.

Russian Revolution Resulted In Victory

The Pro-German Element Is Completely Anihilated---The Czar Will Abdicate in Favor of the Crown Prince---Alexandrovitch Is Regent

(By wireless)

London, March 15.—A revolution has been in progress which resulted in a complete overthrow of the pro-German element in Russia. It is possible that the czar will abdicate the throne.

And on this meager dispatch hangs the destiny of many people, incidentally it means that the allies are now in complete power in the Russian government.

All Canada as well as the world in general were surprised on Thursday to see the bulletins of the daily papers with this welcome news in big display type.

While few of the people of the world were cognisant of the fact that a revolution was in progress in Russia, still to the best informed ones, it has been evident for some time that there was something amiss in the Great Russian.

It was evident that there was some hitch somewhere because the aggressive attitude that was necessary for a complete annihilation of the enemy seemed to be somewhat lacking.

The news of the trouble has only leaked out by slow degrees and the ordinary reader was not informed as to the true state of affairs in that country.

Now that the news has been flashed far and wide it will mean much to the allies everywhere. It will give renewed ambition to the boys now fighting in the far away lands and it will be an incentive for greater effort on the part of those at home.

WAR'S DEADLY ENEMY BEING ELIMINATED

London.—Dr. Wood Hutchison, the noted United States physician, who is at present in London, stated that the deadliest enemy in warfare to the soldiers was streptococcus, not bullets.

Thirty years ago the regular ratio of deaths from disease in war compared with deaths on the field from wounds was seven to one. The English royal army medical corps on the western front under the leadership of Sir Alfred Keogh, had more than reversed that ratio. There was now only about one death from disease compared with five on the field of battle. It was largely due to this brilliant result that the terrible struggle was able to go nearly three years with such comparatively little signs of exhaustion to the man power on either side. In the present war on the western front 95.97 per cent. of the wounded recovered; that was to say, of those who were not so terribly lacerated that they died at once or within 24 hours, only about three or four in 100 died.

CALLS 1,000 WOMEN COOKS

England Wants to Assign Them to Army Units

The larger role that women are taking in the great war is illustrated by a recent call for 1,000 women cooks for the army, issued in England.

These cooks, who must be between the ages of 30 and 45, are to be assigned to the various army units and are to be paid $1.00 a year with free board, uniforms, laundry, insurance and fares paid to their destinations. They must be willing to sign for at least one year's service or for the duration of the war.

The women undergo one month's probation before being assigned to the army areas. They are being enrolled through the Women's Legion.

Twenty women carpenters have been sent to France to help build huts for the soldiers. They are but the advance guard of other women artisans, it is said. A housekeeper and social supervisor accompanied this pioneer party.

FEW HORSES LEFT FOR ARMY

It Would Be Impossible to Supply War Needs, an Expert Says

"If the United States needed horses for military purposes, it would be almost impossible to supply that need," John F. Ryan, head of a Canadian national bureau of breeders, said recently. His statement is based upon long experience and much investigation. He has interviewed and had business dealings with the inspectors of almost every belligerent nation. hTe excessive call upon the stock of horses in this country has very nearly depleted it.

"My estimate is that the United States has shipped to France and England alone about 1,850,000 horses from October 8, 1914, to February 1, 1917," Mr. Ryan continued. "In addition to this Italy has taken about 160,000 and the Greeks about 30,000.

"In April of last year there were no real cavalry horses available in America. In the beginning it was possible to get several thousand in Kentucky; today it would be possible to get hardly a carload. The same holds true in other states."

NEW EYES FOR THE FRENCH ARMY



In addition to the use of aeroplanes and balloons the French Army has devised this periscope of giant size for field use. It is collapsable, being moved about on wheels; it has proved to be a valuable part of the equipment.

Alive :: Alert
Up to the Minute

NEWS AND VIEWS ON SPORTS

Local .: Provincial
World in General

The Fight Game Not as Big a Gold Mine as Reported

Every now and then upon turning to the sport sheet of the Blade stories of the big money some boxers make sounds so good that any one who has a kick in his doubled fist undoubtedly sees visions of himself cramming bank bills into a travelling bag as he leaves a rope-ringed arena to the acclaim of hundreds of admirers.

They are stories about Fred Fulton—the Minnesota plasterer seeking to get a crack at Jess Willard's heavyweight championship crown—slapping dope on the walls of houses for years only to wake up and find he could make more in a minute wielding his mitts than he could in a week at his trade.

The Other Side of the Story

But, as usual, there is another side to the story. Many an aspiring young boxer is not stowing away banknotes in travelling bags, banks, ratholes, tin cans, or anything else. They're lucky if they keep from going back to the blacksmith shop.

It's a hard, rough road, this business of getting anywhere in the ring, as any champ will tell you, and the ones who get the coin are in the minority. Most of 'em just get a smell of it. Of course the big fellows drag down lots of it when they get to the top of the ladder, and it's worth trying for.

Experience of One Boxer

But for the benefit of those who have not yet made the debut they may be contemplating, let them consider the case of Art Magril, an Oklahoma fighter, just back from Australia.

Magirl has many interesting things to relate about his journey to Kangarooland, especially about the methods employed by the promoters in "doing" the boxers out of their "jack." Magirl claims he was signed for five bouts with a guarantee of a trifle over $400 a match, with a percentage privilege.

But before Magirl was able to leave the boat at Sidney he was informed that he would be obliged to pay a government tax of 28 per cent. on all the money he had with him or which he might make in his engagement. When American boxers leave the United States they are furnished with first class transportation tickets, but after their first battle the promoter deducts $75, the difference between the first and second class passage.

When fighters are engaged in this country, says Magirl, they are signed for bouts at Sidney and Melbourne, but when they travel back and forth between these two cities they are obliged to pay their own railroad fare. This means another cut in their bankroll.

Gets Guarantee With Crimp In It

Magirl got his guarantee, as promised, but it was minus the 28 per cent war tax; $75, the difference between first and second class passage; less the railroad fares between Melbourne and Sidney, and when he was ready to sail for home his return tickets were cancelled at the last minute.

The captain of the boat happened to be short-handed and Magirl was able to work his way back as a kitchen hand. He says he does not know why his transportation was cancelled, as the boat was just about ready to leave when he was notified of the cancellation.

While abroad Magirl split up with his manager, Bert Connors, who handled him in this country.

You may say that Magirl didn't do so badly after all, but what are the comparatively few dollars he picked up—from a ring standpoint—for all the trouble he went to and the time he spent accumulating the coin?

What with the regulations on the game and the expense attached to it, it apepars after all that the best way to the magnate route is the slow but sure way after all.

Baseball Fans are Coming to Life

With big league clubs all training now for the coming contest which promises to be the biggest in the history of baseball, the Hot Stove league are getting ready to close the winter season and move toward the diamond and watch the boys limber up.

The New York team of the Hot Stove league is making itself heard, however, before adjournment of the dope season. From that city the experts are turning their eyes to the Chicago Americans. The experts are saying that the White Sox are due to win the flag. But as the White Sox have looked this way before, only to turn out the other way, they are using the White Sox as an example of the inaccuracy of doping baseball.

The Chicagoans never have been afflicted with the parcels of hard luck that have laid low the hopes of other baseball clubs. They struggled along last year with a few hard knocks and the average run of good luck, but they weren't equal to the task of distancing Detroit and Boston in the drive for a pennant. What is more, they failed right at the time when the Red Sox were weakened by injuries.

White Sox Has Talent

The Boston team is not composed of the galaxy of high paid, high class stars that romp around over Charles Comiskey's South Side lot in Chicago. They haven't got the punch that is supposed to lurk within the hickories of the white hosed warriors. But they have something and it has been sufficient to win pennants for two years.

Harold Janvrin isn't the second baseman that Eddie Collins is reported to be, but he finished under the strain in pretty good shape. Ray Schalk is rated a better catcher than any of the Red Sox backstops, but he played with a second place team.

It may be that most folks point to the difference in pitching staffs—and there undoubtedly is a lot of truth in the rumor that the Red Sox have the best hurling corps in the game.

Real Trouble a Mystery

But the real trouble with the White Sox is not in the pitching staff, nor anywhere that it can honestly be located. The White Sox have been handicapped at first base and at third base, but fair performers have been at these stations. The mystery still is as deep as ever.

It was quite noticeable last summer that when Kid Gleason was recalled by Comiskey to help Clarence Rowland put over the winning punch that the Sox began to come out of the dumps. So there is a reason for believing the Sox have a better chance this year. But then dope is pretty inaccurate, and while the White Sox may nab the pennant, they may also make a dreadful showing. But we'll all know by this fall anyway.

Has Carload of Real Troubles

Grant Hugh Browne, the new promoter of fights at the Madison Square Garden in New York, surely has been the victim of the bucks. He scheduled a Darcy-McCoy match. The public laughed, but the boxing commission refused to permit the fight. He booked a Darcy-Dillon bout. The public approved, but the governor refused to allow the fight. Now there is a chance that Browne will have to give up the garden.

Browne is a millionaire. He owns vast properties—including a magnificent estate in Goshen, N. Y., and two race courses in Canada. He has been engaged since the beginning of the war in shipping horses and mules to France. He has averaged 500 a day for the last two years.

Browne is a college man. He was once a professional ball player in Fort Wayne in the capacity of pitcher. He was one of the first college men to ever take up the game professionally, and in those rough days the ball players were a hard lot, and made it rather tough for young "Educated" Browne. He finished with baseball as a member of the Chicago Reserves in 1884.

At present he is the owner and president of the Devonshire Park race track in Windsor, Ont., and the owner and honorary president of Montreal race track. He has offices in Paris and London in connection with financial affairs. He bought supplies, munitions and ships for the United States government at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. He was paymaster for the Venezuelos forces in Mexico a few years ago.

"I merely took up the boxing game for fun. Of course, if I can help pay for the lights I shan't kick. You see, some friends of mine bought Madison Square Garden. All being sportsmen, they thought if I took charge and continued the boxing end of it that I might save the game. Here I am. If I can make the boxing end of it pay 6 per cent. of the expenses of the Garden, you will see the old place remodeled next year into the finest athletic arena in the world."

CLEVELANDS FOR 1917 ARE BUNCH OF GIANTS

Ten Are Six Footers and Seven Are Only an Inch Shorter

Lee Fohl, manager of the Clevelands, will lead a team of giants this year. On his roster are 10 six-footers and seven players 5 feet 11 inches.

Clark Dickerson, a recruit pitcher from Dothan, Ala., tops the bunch. Allen Gould, the Muscatine midget, is the smallest. Dickerson is 6 feet 2 inches, while Gould stands 5 feet 6.

There is not a 200-pounder in the squad, Gandil, 195, being the heaviest. Guisto comes next with 187, while Morton, Klepfer and Chapman are close up.

Seventeen states and two provinces combined to provide birthplaces for the Clevelands. Pennsylvania leads with six. Klepfer, Turner, Covaleskie, O'Neill, Coumbe and Miller. Fohl and Wambganss are Ohioans. Roth and Howard boast that Illinois was their native state, while Kansas turned out Lambeth and Billings. Tris Speaker and Dickerson are sons of Texas.

Here's where the others were born: Bagby in Georgia, Boehling in Virginia, Gould in Iowa, Morton in Alabama, Smith in Tennessee, Petty in Oklahoma, Chapman in Kentucky, Evans in Mississippi, Gandil in Minnesota, Guisto in California, Kavanagh in New Jersey, Allison in Michigan. Graney and Daly are foreign born. Graney hailing from Ontario, while Daly was born in New Brunswick.

FOR LATE SPORTS SEE NEWS PAGE

Big League Games to begin April 11

Western Nationals Start in East, Eastern Americans in West

The baseball season of 1917 will be opened by American and National league clubs on April 11, with the Boston Americans, world's champions, playing in New York, and the Brooklyn National league pennant winners playing at home with Philadelphia. Other opening games are:

National—New York at Boston; Pittsburg at Chicago and St. Louis at Cincinnati.

American—Washington at Philadelphia, Chicago at St. Louis and Cleveland at Detroit.

In the National league the last games will be played October 4 by Brooklyn at home with Boston, and by New York at Philadelphia.

The American league season will close on the same date with the Red Sox playing Washington in Boston.

The western clubs of the National league go east first this year, and correspondingly the American eastern teams come west.

ALASKA DOGS BREAK RECORDS

Nome, Alaska.—Fred Ayer won the annual 26-mile dog team race, thereby gaining possession of the silver trophy cup presented by John Borden, wealthy sportsman of Chicago, and $1,000 prize money.

The trail was fast and his time of 1:55:46 broke all records for the distance.

Paid $15,000 for Joe Wood

Cleveland Bought the Player Outright from Boston at This Figure

New York.—Joe Wood, who refused to play wih the Boston Americans last year on account of salary difference, was sold to the Cleveland Americans for $15,000, and has signed a contract with Lee Fohl's team. It was a straight sale and no other players were involved. Robert McRoy, business manager of the Indians, came to New York and made the deal with Harry Frazee, the new Boston owner.

Wood has not pitched since 1915, when he was troubled with a sore shoulder, which caused his trouble with the Boston management. Joe's refusal to sign with the Red Sox last season cost him nearly $10,000. He was offered a salary of $7,500 and would have collected a share in the world's series money.

Wood is said to be satisfied with the sale, as he is eager to play on the same team with Tris Speaker. The two were close friends when they were together on the Hub team.

Wood has been in the American league since 1908. He was purchased from the Kansas City club for $3,200. The Blues bought him from Hutchinson for $300.

Irving Bacheller, having finished the manuscript of a new novel and turned it in to his publishers, and having closed an extended and successful lecture tour, has gone to South Carolina to play golf. He will not return to New York until late in April.

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I am doing the largest liquor mail order business in Alberta, and "There is a reason." My prices and my goods are right and my service is the best of all. You can wire or phone your order to me in the afternoon and the goods will be at your station before you are up the next morning. I am the agent for the best beer made in the West, viz.: "Calgary Beer." I will send you a case (8 doz. pints) of Bass' Ale for $20, prepaid to any point. I will make up assorted cases of 12 bottles of any kind of liquors or wines you want and put them in at the case price of any of these kinds of liquor or wine on my list. Can you beat this? I am out to get the business and am getting it, and will meet the price of any house in existence no matter who they are or where they come from.

Send for my March Price List. It tells you all about it.

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PRUDENCE
OF THE PARSONAGE
THE FAMOUS STORY OF A HAPPY FAMILY
By Ethel Hueston

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SYNOPSIS

The town of Mount Mark is brought to the attention of the world by the arrival of Rev. Mr. Starr and his five daughters, he having been assigned to pastoral work in this Methodist diocese. The story opens with the arrival of Prudence, on the train at Mount Mark, her demure appearance and gentle nature immediately impressing favorably the bystanders, including the operator and express carrier at the station. The minister's family are well pleased with the parsonage, they having heretofore been living in towns where such luxuries as a real home have been denied them, since the death of their mother, Prudence a young girl still in her teens, has been compelled to take over the duties as head of the household and mother of the four young sisters.

After the arrival of Prudence, the ladies of the church decide to call on the parsonage to welcome the minister and his daughter. Quite a discussion follows as to who will have the privilege of representing the ladies. Finally they draw straws, and the lot falls to Mrs. Adams, who calls on Prudence and gets the history of the family that Prudence is bringing up. Mrs. Adams cannot help but admire the kind and sweet disposition of Prudence, whose one aim in life is to be worthy of the privilege of bringing up four gifted and clever girls to do great things.

The twins get Prudence and the parsonage into embarrassing positions. A clergyman calls and remains for lunch. The twins laugh at the way he says grace. Carol also degrades herself when coming home from the pasture by riding on the back of the Jersey cow.

Several days later the parsonage is in a state of excitement, the Ladies' Aid are holding their monthly meeting there. The twins again embarrass Prudence by taking the bottom out of one of the chairs and just leaving a cushion in, also Fairy is very much mortified at having one of her love poems read aloud.

Carol and Lark have a secret society, known as the "Skull and Crossbones," in which Constance applies for admission. She is accepted and her two weeks' probation are filled with many trials; she finally throws up the whole thing when asked to give her pear to Skull and Crossbones.

Connie is taken back in the society, but her weeks of probation are harder than before. She is finally induced by Skull and Crossbones to take some apples from a neighbors' garden, and being found out by Prudence is being punished severely when the twins confess. Prudence abolishes the order of Skull and Crossbones as a punishment.

Miss Allen, the principal of the school, meets Prudence and tells her many amusing incidents of the schol life of the twins.

She also tells Prudence that the twins do not like her (Miss Allen) and wants Prudence to find out the cause. Prudence interviews the twins and finds that their only reason is the belief that Miss Allen is a heretic.

Many of the young men of Mount Mark admired Prudence very much, and the latest one to fall in love with her is Proefssor Bayburn, who invites her to a picnic.

The picnic is only the beginning of a friendship between Prudence and Professor Bayburn, who calls many times during the following weeks, but the aversion Prudence has for "bugs" keeps her from becoming close friends, as she always thinks he has them in his pockets.

Professor Bayburn brings things to a climax, by kissing Prudence and telling her that he loves her. Prudence, who is always frank and truthful, tells him that she does not care for him in that way and he must not come to see her again, and feels quite relieved and happy when the ordeal is over.

Fairy has a college boy, "Babbie," call to spend the evening; the twins go for oysters for the supper in Babbie's honor and incidentally purchase some red pepper and a liquid from the druggist, in whom they confide that they want something with a most disagreeable odor; they also cut the sleeves out of the dress Fairy is going to wear.

CHAPTER IX.

Practising Economy

It was a dull day early in December. Prudence and Fairy were sewing in the bay window of the sitting-room.

"We must be sure to have all the scraps out of the way before Connie gets home," said Prudence, carefully fitting together pieces of a dark, warm, furry material. "It has been so long since father wore this coat, I am sure she will not recognize it."

"But she will ask where we got it, and what shall we say?"

"We must tell her it is goods we have had in the house for a long time. That is true. And I made this fudge on purpose to distract her attention. If she begins to ask questions, we must urge her to have more candy. Poor child!" she added very sympathetically. "Her heart is just set on a brand-new coat. I know she will be bitterly disappointed. If the members would just pay up we could get her one. November and December are such bad months for parsonage people. Coal to buy, feed for the cow and the horse and the chickens, and Carol's sickness, and Larkie's teeth! Of course, those last are not regular winter expenses, but they took a lot of money this year. Every one is getting ready for Christmas now, and forgets that parsonage people need Christmas money, too. November and December are always my bitter months, Fairy,—bitter months!"

Fairy took a pin from her mouth "The velvet collar and cuffs will brighten it up a good bit. It's really a pretty material. I have honestly been ashamed of Connie the last few Sundays. It was so cold, and she wore only that little thin summer jacket. She must have been half frozen."

"Oh, I had her dressed warmly underneath, very warmly indeed," declared Prudence. "But no matter how warm you are underneath, you look cold if you aren't visibly prepared for winter weather. It's a fortunate thing the real cold weather was so slow in coming. I kept hoping enough money would come in to buy her a coat for once in her life."

"She has been loking forward to one long enough," put in Fairy. "This will be a bitter blow to her. And yet it is not such a bad-looking coat, after all." And she quickly ran up a seam on the machine.

"Here comes Connie!" Prudence hastily swept a pile of scraps out of sight, and turned to greet her little sister with a cheery smile.

"Come on in, Connie," she cried, with a brightness she did not feel. "Fairy and I are making you a new coat. Isn't it pretty? And so warm! See the nice velvet collar and cuffs. We want to fit it on you right away, dear."

Connie picked up a piece of the goods and examined it intently.

"Don't you want some fudge, Connie?" exclaimed Fairy, shoving the dish toward her hurriedly.

Connie took a piece from the plate, and thrust it between her teeth. Her eyes were still fastened upon the brown furry cloth.

"Where did you get this stuff?" she inquired, as soon as she was able to speak.

"Oh, we've had it in the house quite a while," said Prudence, adding swiftly, "Isn't it warm, Connie? Oh, it does look nice, doesn't it, Fairy? Do you want it a little shorter, Connie, or is that about right?"

"About right, I guess. Did you ever have a coat like this, Prudence? I don't seem to remember it."

"Oh, no, it wasn't mine. Take some more candy, Connie. Isn't it good?—Let's put a little more fullness in the sleves, Fairy. It's more stylish this year.—The collar fits very nicely. The velvet gives it such a rich tone. And brown is so becoming to you."

"Thanks," said Connie patiently. "Was this something of yours, Fairy?"

"Oh, no, we've just had it in the house quite a while. It comes in very handy right now, doesn't it? It'll make you such a nice serviceable, stylish coat. isn't it about time for the twins to get here, Prudence? I'm afraid they are playing along the road. Those girls get more careless every day of their lives."

"Well, if this didn't belong to one of you, whose was it?" demanded Connie. "I know the twins never had anything like this. It looks kind of familiar to me. Where did it come from?"

"Out of the trunk in the garret, Connie. Don't you want some more fudge? I put a lot of nuts in, especially on your account."

"It's good," said Connie, taking another piece. She examined the cloth very closely. "Say, Prudence, isn't this that old brown coat of father's?"

Fairy shoved her chair back from the machine, and ran to the window. "Look, Prue," she cried. "Isn't that Mrs. Adams coming this way? I wonder——"

"No, it isn't," answered Connie gravely. "It's just Miss Avary getting home from school.—Isn't it, Prudence? Father's coat, I mean?"

"Yes, Connie, it is," said Prudence, very, very gently. "But no one here has seen it, and it is such nice cloth, —just exactly what girls are wearing now."

"But I wanted a new coat!" Connie did not cry. She stood looking at Prudence with her wide hurt eyes.

"Oh, Connie, I'm just as sorry as you are," cried Prudence, with starting tears. "I know just how you feel about it, dearest. But the people didn't pay father up last month, and nothing has come in for this month yet, and we've had so much extra expense.—I will have to wear my old shoes, too, Connie, and you know how they look! The shoemaker says they aren't worth fixing, so I must wear them as they are.—But maybe after Christmas we can get you a coat. They pay up better then."

"I think I'd rather wear my summer coat until then," said Connie soberly.

"Oh, but you can't, dearest. It is too cold. Won't you be a good girl now, and not make sister feel badly about it? It really is becoming to you, and it is nice and warm. You know parsonage people just have to practice economy, Connie,—it can't be helped. Take some more fudge, dear, and run out-or-doors a while. You'll feel better about it presently, I'm sure."

Connie stood solemnly beside the table, her eyes still fastened on the coat, cut down from her father's. "Can I go and take a walk?" she asked finally.

"May I, you mean," suggested Fairy.

"Yes, may I?" Maybe I can reconcile myself to it."

"Yes, do go and take a walk," urged Prudence promtply, eager to get the small sober face beyond her range of vision.

"If I am not back when the twins get home, go right on and eat without me. I'll come back when I get things straightened out in my mind."

When Connie was quite beyond hearing, Prudence droped her head on the table and wept. "Oh, Fairy, if the members just knew how such things hurt, maybe they'd pay up a little better. How do they expect parsonage people to keep up appearances when they haven't any money?"

"Oh, now, Prue, you're worse than Connie! There's no use to cry about it. Parsonage people have to find happiness in spite of financial misery. Money isn't the first thing with folks like us."

"No, but they have pleydegd it," protested Prudence, lifting her tear-stained face. "They must know we are counting on the money. Why don't they keep their pledges? They pay their meat bills, and grocery bills, and house rent! Why don't they pay for their religion?"

"Now, Prue, you know how things go. Mrs. Adams is having a lot of Christmas expense, and she thinks her four dolars a month won't really be missed. She thinks she will make it up along in February, when Christmas is over. But she forgets that Mrs. Barnaby with two dollars, and Mrs. Scott with five, and Mr. Walter with seven, and Mr. Holmes with three, and about thirty others with one dolar each, are thinking the same thing! Each member thinks for himself, and takes no account of theo thers. That's how it happens."

Prudence squirmed uncomfortably in her chair. "I wish you wouldn't mention names, Fairy," she begged. "I do not object to lumping them in a body and wondering about them. But I can't feel right about calling them out by name, and criticizing them.—Besides, we do not really know which ones they are who did not pay."

"I was just giving names for illustrative purposes,' said Fairy quickly. "Like as not, the very ones I named are the ones who did pay."

"Well, get this stuff out of the way, and let's set the table. Somehow I cant' bear to touch it any more. Poor little Connie! If she had cried about it, I wouldn't have cared so much. But she looked so—heartsick, didn't she, Fairy?"

Connie certainly was heartsick. More than that, she was a litle disgusted. She felt herself aroused to take action. Things had gone too far! Go to church in her father's coat she could not! But they hadn't the money. If Connie's father had been at home, perhaps they might have reasoned it out together. But he had left town that morning, and would not be home until Saturday evening,—too late to get a coat in time for Sunday, and Prudence had said that Connie must be coated by Sunday! She walked sturdily down the street toward the "city,"—ironically so called. Her face was stony, her hands were clenched. But finally she brightened. Her lagging steps quickened. She skipped along quite cheerfully. She turned westward as she reached the corner of the Square, and walked along that business street with shining eyes. In front of the First National Bank she paused, but after a few seconds she passed by. On the opposite corner was another bank. When she reached it, she walked in without pausing, and the massive door swung behind her. Standing on tiptoe, she confronted the cashier with a grave face.

"Is Mr. Harold in?" she asked politely.

Mr. Harold was the president of the bank! It was a little unusual.

"Yes, he is in," said the cashier doubtfully, "but he is very busy."

"Will you tell him that Constance Starr wishes to speak to him, privately, and that it is very important?"

The cashier smiled. "The Methodist minister's litle girl, isn't it? Yes, I will tell him."

Mr. Harold looked up impatiently at the interruption.

"It's the Methodist minister's little daughter, and she says it is important for her to speak to you privately."

'O'h! 'Probably a message from her father. Bring her in."

Mr. Harold was one of the trustees of the Methodist church, and prominent among them. His keen eyes were intent upon Conie as she walked in, but she did not falter.

"How do you do, Mr. Harold?" she said, and shook hands with him in the good old Methodist way.

His eyes twinkled, but she spoke briskly. 'Did your father send you on an errand?"

"No, father is out of town. I came on business,—personal business, Mr. Harold. It is my own affair."

(To be continued.)

The Chums of the War

British Tommy and French Poilu Are Real "Soul Mates"

With the British army in the field.—(By mail).—The natural tendency of foreigners, when thrown together helter-skelter, is to scrap among themselves. Especially is this the case when these foreigners belong to races strongly different. Yet for more than two years and a half British and French have lived side by side in the war zone of France on most cordial terms. Scarcely a fight between Tommy and Poilu has been heard of in all that time.

Are Widely Different Types

The British Tommy is as different from the French Poilu as two men very well can be—temperamentally, in habits and in thought. If, as between sexes, opposites attract, as between man and man extremes have a habit of settling the differences with sticks and fists. The wonder is, therefore, all the greater that French soldier and English soldier have mingled for so long and under such trying circumstances without the slightest hitch.

This state of things has not been accident. Nor has it been a mere matter of army discipline. Rather it is a question of something far deeper than either, for all the discipline in the world could never have produced such a phenomenon.

"Soul mates" has become a much abused term and a misused one, but it would seem that the French and British armies had found in each other a warrior "soul mate," a battle partner, and all such petty superficialities as mere personal habits and mannerisms have been completely sunk in the one big, all-absorbing fundamental. They are fighting and dying for the same cause.

Customs Do Not Matter

What does it matter if Tommy eats bacon and eggs and perhaps porridge for breakfast and Poilu only coffee and bread; and does it make any real difference if Tommy drinks tea every afternoon and Poilu doesn't like tea at all, if both men are standing shoulder to shoulder in uncomfortable trenches and firing at the same enemy, or charging through a rain of shrapnel and machine gun bullets against the same trench?

While British and French armies maintain their own individual organization and fight under their own flags, there have been a number of times since the outbreak of this war when British and French have literally fought side by side. And at the taking of Combles, for example, the British attacked from one side, the French from another, the two forces meeting in the captured city, fallen under their combined blows.

So the Tommy and the Poilu have gotten acquainted. They have come to know each other. They do not pay any attention now to how the other fellow cuts his hair or ties his tie or sets his cap on his head. They have unconsciously swapped customs and even their difference in language has ceased to bother or be strange to them. Almost every Poilu knows a few words of English and there is hardly a Tommy but knows how to "polly francay" a bit. So as far as these details are concerned things bowl along in perfect style.

A "Big" Understanding

But the real thing is the "big" understanding which has sprung up between these two vastly different types of men, the understanding which is the result of long acquaintance and of seeing each other in most difficult places and of coming out of them gallantly and with colors flying.

The fact that the Frenchman would never have done the thing as the Englishman did it, nor the Englishman as the Frenchman did it, is lost sight of because the thing was done and done bravely and contributed to the winning of the war and having it over. So far as this war is concerned, and so far as British and French getting on together is concerned, the question of nationality now seems to have just about the same importance as whether a man is blond or brunette, short or tall.

Courage is the all important personal equation and as each has actually seen the other prove time and again that he possesses this quality to the utmost, the rest is easy going.

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Scene from "The Making Over of Mrs. Matt," at the Grand Next Week.

Big Picture Feature Coming to the Grand Mar. 29

"The Eyes of the World," Clune's big cinema version in ten reels of Harold Bell Wright's celebrated story of southern California, which has just been completed and will have its first showing at the Grand, theater, Thursday 29, beginning a three days' engagement, must be inevitably associated in the public mind with that other Clune film triumph, "Ramona." Not only was it made by the same producers, but by the same methods followed in the construction of Helen Hunt Jcakson's wonderful story.

Like the other story, "The Eyes of the World" is a romance of southern California, and the producers have put into their second great achievement the same labor of love that was mingled with the necessary commercialism in the making of the former subject for the screen.

Having set such a high standard with "Ramona," the Clune company know that it could not afford to invite disparaging comparison by turning out an inferior successor, so it spent money freely and the undivided energies, for six months, of its great studio force in Los Angeles, and on the scenes of the book in the valleys and mountains of San Bernardino and Riverside counties to insure an output worthy of its subject. The same photographers who made "Ramona," a work of such rare beauty were entrusted with the mission.

Three of the prominent members of the "Ramona" cast are in "The Eyes of the World." These are Monroe Salisbury, who played Alessandro, the Indian lover; Lurline Lyons, who enacted Senora Moreno, the Spanish matron, and Arthur Tavares, who was Senor Ortegna. These artists were chosen for "The Eyes of the World" cast not merely because their characterizations in "Ramona" were so remarkable but because they really fitted parts in Mr. "Ramona" were so remarkable, but because they really fitted parts in Mr. Wright's story.

Clune was the first of the big producers to discourage the idea of the stock company, which led to so many causes of mis-casting. For each production he picks his actors from the widest field. How much better this is than the old way, was seen in the wonderful selection of types and the fine quality of acting in "Ramona."

Photoplays of ALLEN Distinction

LAST TIMES TODAY

LATEST WAR GRAPHIC | **Theodore Roberts** in **The American Consul** | LASKY PARAMOUNT FEATURE

Monday and Tuesday

Mary Miles Minter

The Winsome Little Star

—in—

"FAITH"

Illustrating a Foundling's Faith in the World's Goodness

WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY

JESSE L. LASKY PRESENTS

LOU TELLEGEN

In a Thrilling Adventure Play

"THE BLACK WOLF"

NEW CHRISTIE COMEDY

FRIDAY—SATURDAY

OLIVER MOROSCO OFFERS

LEONORE ULRICH

In a Thrilling Modern Drama of Racial Conflict, Entitled

"HER OWN PEOPLE"

LATEST WAR GRAPHIC

"The Road of Love" at the Allen Next Fri.--Sat.

Lenore Ulrich, the beautiful and versatile young star, who recently created such a success on the Paramount program in "The Road to Love," will be seen at the Allen next Friday and Saturday, in the Pallas-Paramount picture of Julia C. Ivers' unusual Indian story, "Her Own People," adapted for the screen especially for her, has the distinction of being the best portrayer of Indian types on the screen, although in "The Road to Love" she scored a great success as an Arabian beauty and her performance on the stage as a Hawaiian belle in "The Bird of Paradise" ranks among the classics.

In this production, "Her Own People," Miss Ulrich is seen as Alona, the daughter of John Kemp, a wealthy society man, and the Indian wife whom he married after renouncing his own society following an unfortunate love affair.

Alona grows up in ignorance of her father's wealth, and she meets Frank Colvin, a young prospector. Kemp, realising that he must provide for his daughter's future, sends her to a fashionable eastern boarding school. The majority of the girls promptly snub her, but one, realizing that she will be a great catch for her brother, takes her to her home. Alona overhears the brother and sister talking of her wealth, promptly becomes disgusted and returns to her Indian friends. Colvin finds her and offers his love but Alona, suspicious, refuses him. Finally through an agent she buys Colvin's mine and returns to her mansion in Washington and Colvin, now wealthy, finds her and again offers his love to the poor Indian maid who has suddenly been transformed into a beautiful society girl.

The Indian portions of these scenes were photographed high in the California mountains, and an entire tribe of Indians being brought from the reservation especially for this production.

Miss Ulrich has the opportunity to display a number of beautiful modern gowns. The interior scenes are unusually artistic, and an excellent cast supports the popular screen star.

Six Big Features to be Seen at the Pantages

Six vaudeville features, three of which are exclusively composed of comedy will be the contribution offered by the Pantages theater, next week, for the entertainment of Calgarians. One of the most enjoyable bills of the season is promised for the coming week.

Among the many features one may mention The Phun Phiends as one of the bright spots of the program. It is described as being a prescription of mirth and melody, featuring Jack Hallan and Murray Harris, supported by a bevy of pretty misses who sing and dance and wear beautiful clothes besides being good to look at; a pleasant rest-cure for the eyes, as it were.

Many will remember Chris Richards, the English comedian. Richards is one of the funniest of funmakers, he has a style exclusively his own and doesn't fear competition, in fact it is doubtful if anyone would dare attempt to duplicate his antics. It has been said in many quarters that he is funnier than Charlie Chaplin, and those who have seen him all seem to agree with the above statement.

The Famous Kimiwa troupe of Tokio's foremost equilibrists will present a novel and amazing assortment of balancing feats of which the versatile sons of Nippon alone are masters. They will exhibit the most elaborate set of oriental embroidered scenery ever seen on the vaudeville stage.

Paul Decker & Company will offer a unique farce comedy entitled "The Twister," a screamingly funny playlet that is made funnier by the clever presentation given by a capable cast.

The Knickerboker Quartette will offer harmony supreme in their own peculiar way, they render classical as well as popular numbers in a most capable manner.

Pearl of the Army will continue to perform sensational feats for the edification of her many friends.

A vaudeville program that no one can afford to miss, it is one of the treats of the season.

"The Warning" Striking Picture Bijou Thurs.

"The Warning," a startling allegorical story of the evils of drink, is the next release on the Equitable program at the Bijou theater, being scheduled for presentation Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Henry Kolker, who plays the leading part, that of a man who gives way to the amiable but destructive weakness of being a "good fellow," is not only a well known actor in the "legitimate," but has accomplished some excellent screen work, which, however, was only preparatory to this remarkable example of his art. The wonderful imagery used in working out the striking theme of the story will be a revelation to lovers of the silent drama, and the pictures, which range from a quiet, domestic interior, through the glitter of Broadway at night to the terrors of Dante's "Inferno," are of such wondrous beauty and excellence that they make a standard of their own in the realm of filmdom.

Singing and music, such as you cannot hear at any other place, is rendered every night at The Plaza.

Miss Minter in "Faith" at Allen Mon.--Tues.

Mary Miles Minter, the charming little screen star will be seen in "Faith" at the Allen on Monday and Tuesday, a photodrama full of human interest.

Lovely Mary, as she is called, plays with her sister in the cast, in this appealing production, which marks the first appearance of these two clever little artists in the same picture.

Margaret is the exact antithesis of Mary so far as complexion and general coloring are concerned, the former being a pronounced brunette.

Little Mary had her chance on the stage before Margaret did, owing to a curious set of circumstances. They were looking for a child to appear in "Cameo Kirby" when it first went into rehearsal in New York, and Mrs. Shelby thought Margaret would be about right for the part.

When Margaret was introduced the stage manager thought her too large for the part. He was turning away when he caught sight of Mary.

Ten minutes later Lovely Mary was rehearsing with the company and since then she has been one of the foremost attractions on the American stage.

"Faith" is the child of a millionaire's daughter, who has married secretly and whose father, John Thorpe, insists that the child be sent to an orphanage for adoption by strangers. Mrs. Stimson, an old housekeeper in the Thorpe family, who knows the secret, follows the fluctuating fortunes of the little girl until she is approaching young womanhood, when she takes her into the home in which she was born, unknown either to Thorpe or the mother, as a domestic.

Laura is forced by her trouble to steal money from her father to hush up) blackmailers, and Faith is accused of the theft. Mark Strong, a lawyer of one time distinction, now a drink victim, volunteers to defend "Faith," in his investigations he learns of her true parentage, and in the splendid courtroom climax reveals it, restoring "Faith" to the arms of her mother.

Bertha Kalick in a Forceful Role at the Bijou

Mother love forms one of the chief themes in the master motion picture drama "Slander," recently released by William Fox, who presents in this film for the first time under his auspices the stage star Bertha Kalich. The ability of Mme. Kalich as an emotional actress already has placed her in the halls of dramatic fame.

As her character in the film story of "Slander," Mme. Kalich is ousted from her home and divorced from her husband through the injustice of that cowardly weapon the name of which is used as the play's title. She is forced to leave her two children, which parts are taken by the talented juvenile actor and actress, little Miss Jacqueline Morhange and Master Walter Ferguson.

The wronged wife after a long absence returns to see her children, although the courts gave the father their custody. She is discovered by her husband, which part is acted by T. Jerome Lawler. The latter returns to discover his divorced wife with the two children, and a scene follows which is a wonderful piece of acting on the part of the great star, her opposite and the two little ones.

Mme. Kalich in this picture play does acting which critics assert is even more wonderful than her stage triumphs. She is a great advocate of the motion picture, and doubtless feels before the camera an inspiration which is as great or greater than that "stage power" which actor folks feel before the footlights. Mme. Kalich knows that her work will be see "by millions as against thousands on the stage," as she expresses it. And she shows it in her acting—a power of pantomimic expression which reaches the very peak of dramatic expressive art. The international actress who has appeared on the stages of many countries is supported in Mr. Fox's latest film by a strong company, many of whom have noteworthy records.

Orpheum Program Promises Fine Bill for Next Week

Seven of the men who helped to make the late George Evans' Honey Boy Minstrels the standard of that form of entertainment, have gone into vaudeville, presenting a miniature minstrel show. The materials they use have been put through a condenser and only the cream retained, resulting in an act absolutely void of a dull second. "The Seven Honey Boys" will be one of the feature acts of next week's bill.

One of the standard teams of vaudeville in the field of light entertainment is Arthur McWatters and Grace Tyson. Mr. McWatters is a comedian of rare ability, while Miss Tyson is one of the best mimics on the stage today. In addition she is a comedienne of rare talent, possesses magnetism to a marked degree, and is good to look upon.

Alice Lyndon Doll will be seen with her company in "A Little Bit of Mirth and Song." The act is novel and pleasing and the young ladies of the company display a number of handsome gowns.

"La Graciosa" will appear in an electric-Thurston and orchestra of four native Hawaiians, is a beautiful and dramatic Hawaiian dance pantomime which introduces those haunting melodies and musical compositions that have swept like a torrent into the musical liking of the entire world in the past year or two.

Una Clayton, is both the authoress and the leading lady of "Collusion," a delightful drama in one act, which another of the feature acts for next week. As a comedienne, Miss Clayton has a way all her own of endearing herself to the hearts of the audience. Her methods are refreshingly new and her work is of a standard seldom found in vaudeville in tabloid drama.

"La Graciosa" will appear in a electric-scenic production, "Visions of Fairyland." It is a novel act, comprising a series of brilliant transformations. There are 14 visions each one surpassing the previous one in beauty and splendor.

Artie Mehlinger will offer his Musical Melange. His offering consists bi a delightful selection of songs supplemented by comedy talk. As a songster he has unusual powers of expression.

The Orpheum Travel Weekly will take us through the picturesque Caucasia and among the Eskimos of Siberia.

May Robson has Never Regre'ted Her Change

In private life, May Robson, who comes to the Grand next Thursday, Friday and Saturday in her new comedy, "The Making Over of Mrs. Matt," is Mrs. Brown, her husband being Dr. Augustus H. Brown, a physician of eminence in New York City, where the pair have a magnificent and decidedly artistic home. Miss Robson was born in Australia in the Murembidgee district, where her father, formerly an officer in the East Indian company, settled upon his retirement. When a young girl, Miss Robson was sent to Europe and received her education in Brussels and Paris. When her studies were completed, she first made china painting her vocation, and excelled in that art to a remarkable degree. She came to America with the ambition to establish herself as an artist, but shortly after her arrival an opportunity to adopt the stage as a profession presented itself. Miss Robson made her first apeparance before the footlights as "Tilly," in the "Hoop of Gold," produced by the Mallory's at the Madison Square theater. From there she went to the Lyceum theater under the management of Danil Frohman, and finally with Charles Frohman, whose direction she was under for many years. During that time she appeared in a long line of parts in the Frohman successes, that ranged in character from ingenue to grand dame. Miss Robson was the comedienne of the Empire Stock company and was cast for all the feminine eccentric parts. Possibly no other actress has been as willing to conceal a pleasing personality with grotesque wigs, ugly facial make-up and gowns that do not fit the actress. However, they may fit the part she assumes. But these sacrifices have had their advantages, as today Miss Robson stands as the premiere character actress of America.



AT THE ORPHEUM NEXT WEEK

Good Picture At the Allen for Tonight

Theodore Roberts, the screen's greatest character actor, will be seen for the last times today at the Allen, in the Lasky-Paramount production, "The American Consul," a stirring tale of politics and intrigue in a Latin-American Country.

Mr. Roberts always makes his characters distinctive, no matter what role he portrays, whether a Russian grand duke of a Bowery drunkard. His wonderful art of make-up always makes his part, no matter how insignificant, stand out clear and distinct.

In "The American Consul" Mr. Roberts is seen as a small town patriot who is called upon by a local politician to make a political address.

Feeling that his talk saved the entire nation from destruction, the patriot goes to the capital to answer his country's call, but his country does not call until a scheming senator, to get rid of him, has him appointed as the American coasul to a small South American republic.

The Lasky company has given Mr. Roberts an excellent supporting cast which includes Maude Fealy, Tom Forman, Raymond Hatton, Charles West, Ernest Joy and others. The production was made for the Lasky company by Rollin Sturgeon and is of unusual lavishness.

Concert at Allen Sunday Night

The following program will be given at the Allen tomorrow evening in aid of the Prisoners of War fund. The program has been selected to please those who are lovers of Irish music, and on account of its length patrons of these concerts are advised that this will commence promptly at 9 p.m.

1.—Grand March—The Prophet.
Allen Concert Orchestra
2.—Concert Waltz—The Shamrock
Allen Concert Orchestra
3.—Popular Airs—
(a) What do you want to make those eyes at me for.
(b) How's every little thing in Dixie?
Allen Concert Orchestra
4.—Vocal Solo—Selected—Madam Gardner
5.—Selection—Il Trovatore.
Allen Concert Orchestra
6.—Irish Ballads—(a) Killarney
(b) The Dear Little Shamrock
Allen Concert Orchestra
7.—Vocal Solo—Kathleen Mavoureen.
Miss M. S. Smart.
8.—Selection—The Bohemian Girl.
Allen Concert Orchestra
God Save the King

The Plaza is the place where so many banquets are held.

Lou Tellegen, the popular screen star, will be seen in "The Black Wolf," at the Allen next Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. Tellegen's last appearance was with Miss Cleo Ridgley in "The Victory of Conscience," which scored such a decided success, but undoubtedly "The Black Wolf" is the best production that Mr. Tellegen has ever appeared in.

This stirring tale of "The Black Wolf," which is laid in Sunny Spain, is the greatest romance in which this romantic actor has portrayed. This production marks the actor's last appearance on the screen this season, as he will return to the stage for several months during the remainder of the theatrical season. During the course of this production, the star has an opportunity of giving an exhibition of his great swordsmanship, of which Mr. Tellegen is a master of this art, and in one of the big scenes, a desperate duel takes place. His opponent being an expert swordsman also, a vivid and realistic fight ensues, at many times it would appear that both would be severely wounded.

Others in the cast are James Neill, Paul Weigel and H. J. Herbert. The production was made for the Lasky company under the direction of Frank Reicher and abounds in lavish settings, full of action, beautiful exteriors and the unexcelled Lasky photography.

Special music by the Allen Paramount Concert Orchestra.

"The Black Wolf" At the Allen Wed.--Thurs.

PANTAGES

UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

WEEK OF MARCH 19

THE PHUN PHIENDS

A Prescription of Mirth and Melody with Jack Hallan, Murray Harris and a Chorus of Pretty Girls.

The Marconi Brothers
"The Wireless Orchestra"

The Kimiwa Troupe
Japanese Marvels

Paul Decker & Co.
"The Twister"

KNICKERBOCKER QUARTETTE
Just Singers

PEARL OF THE ARMY

CHRIS. RICHARDS
The Funny English Comedian

PRINCESS

PHONE M1944
"Where Everybody Goes"

DON'T MISS
"THE PURPLE MASK"
Every Friday & Saturday
Miss Gert. Moody
—and—
The Princess Girls
3—Performances Daily—3

BIJOU

Mon. Tues. Wed.
Wm. Fox Presents
Bertha Kalick
(FOX) in (FOX)
"SLANDER"
A Story every woman should see, every man should study.

Thurs., Friday, Saturday
Henry Kolker
in
THE WARNING
The evils of drink accurately portrayed

ORPHEUM

The Best of Vaudeville

8:30—Next Mon., Tues. and Wed.—8:30
2:30—Matinees, Tues. and Wed.—2:30

Seven Original **HONEY BOYS**
All features of the late George Evans' Honey Boy Minstrels.

Presenting their "Revue of Revues"
Arthur McWATTERS and Grace TYSON

Alice Lyndon Doll and Co.
In a Bit of Music and Song

THE GARDEN OF ALOHA
Hawaiian Dance Pantomime, with Pauline Thurston, Leo Henning and Royal Hawaiians

LA GRACIESA
In an Electro-Scenic Production, "Visions of Fairyland"

Artie Mehlinger
In a Musical Melange

Unia Clayton
and Her Players in "Illusion"

Travel Pictures — Orchestra
Orpheum's Popular Prices

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LASKY PARAMOUNT FEATURE

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...with Special music by the Allen Paramount Con- ...asci- cert Orchestra.

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...t of Vaudeville

..., Tues. and Wed.—8:30
... Tues. and Wed.—2:30

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...is exciting their "Revue of Revues"

Arthur McWATTERS and Grace TYSON

...on Doll and Co.
...f Music and Song

...EN OF ALOHA
...me, with Pauline Thurston, Leo ...d Royal Hawaiians

...RACIESA
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...r Unia Clayton and Her Players in ...rusion"

Orchestra

...'s Popular Prices

WOMAN'S PAGE
Fads and Fancies

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. W. Lent spent last week in Edmonton.

• • •

Mrs. Hawkshaw entertained at tea at the Palliser on Thursday.

• • •

Mrs. Findlay and Miss Helen Findlay have returned from the east.

• • •

Mrs. J. A. Palmer has as her guest Mrs. Frank Brown, of Vancouver.

• • •

Mrs. J. A. Smith has as her guest Mrs. Herbert Scott, of Claresholm.

• • •

The Calgary Automobile club held a luncheon in the Plaza on Friday.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Christie are being congratulated on the birth of a son.

• • •

Miss Agnes Watters is confined to her home with an attack of rheumatism.

• • •

Miss Jennie Carmichael attended the Shriners' ball in Edmonton last week.

• • •

Mrs. A. F. Ritchie and little son are on an extended visit to Butte, Montana.

• • •

Miss Edith Morrison has gone to Vancouver and expects to be away about two months.

• • •

Mrs. A. W. Larmour is ill in the Holy Cross hospital, being operated on for appendicitis last week.

• • •

Mrs. Inverarity entertained the Tuesday bridge club last week, Mrs. Norman Lougheed winning the prize.

• • •

Mr. Sam Hart announces the engagement of his daughter, Miss Bertha Hart, to Mr. Sam Segall, of this city.

• • •

Mrs. McGillivray and Mrs. Atkinson have returned from Victoria, where they spent the past few months.

• • •

Mrs. H. R. Harris, of Elbow Park, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Drummond, in Edmonton, for some time, has returned home.

• • •

Mr. P. J. Parker, general manager of the Hudson's Bay company, entertained at tea on Monday, Lieut.-Col. Williams, Major and Mrs. Eaton and their entire party. Tea was served in the Elizabethan dining room, after which the guests were shown through the store.

• • •

A delightful little sketch was given by the ladies of S. Paul's Methodist church, Hillhurst, on Friday evening. The sketch was entitled "The Peabody Pew," and was given in old-time costume. Vocal numbers by Mr. Clipperton and selections from the Crescent Heights collegiate orchestra, added greatly to the program.

• • •

Miss Felton and Mrs. McCullough entertained on Wednesday evening complimentary to Miss Shearer, who leaves shortly for overseas nursing. The guests included Miss Prickett, Miss Swanson, all of whom are nurses accepted for overseas service; Mrs. Haag, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Branscombe and Mrs. M. Christie.

• • •

The marriage was solemnized at the Central Methodist parsonage Wednesday, March 14, of Miss Edo Lind Huguenin and Mr. Benjamin McKinnon by the Rev. S. W. Fallis. They were attended by Mrs. and Miss Shouldice, of Shouldice Park. On account of the recent death of Miss Huguenin's father the wedding was a very quiet one.

• • •

Both London and Ottawa are interested in the recent announcement of the engagement of Captain Kenyon-Slaney, Grenadier Guards, A.D.C. to the governor-general of Canada, only son of the late Colonel the Right Honorable W. S. Kenyon-Slaney and Lady Mabel Kenyon-Slaney, and Lady Mary Hamilton, eldest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn.

• • •

Miss Lenna Anderson entertained a number of friends at her home, 1036 Ninth street east, on Wednesday evening. During the evening Mr. W. H. Robertson, who leaves shortly for Strathmore, was presented with a traveling case by some of his business associates. Those present were Misses Edythe and Muriel Towhey, of Medicine Hat; N. Gascoigne, M. Heagle, Mrs. Gunthorpe, Messrs. G. E. Healey, W. H. Robertson, A. Anderson, L. C. Watson, C. Kneeshaw, L. Anderson, B. Gunthorpe, G. Buckley, J. Brownlie and H. Heagle.

• • •

The girls of the Crescent Heights club met on Monday afternoon in the assembly hall for their regular semi-monthly meeting, followed by a bean supper. One of the girls read the "Echo." Mr. Clipperton gave several vocal selections and the club members gave several choruses.

Dr. Cringan, house surgeon of the general hospital, gave a particularly interesting address, impressing upon the students the necessity of passing their matriculation examinations and advised them to forego some of the every-day pleasures that they might fit themselves better for a successful and happy future.

• • •

St. Patrick's day is Irishmen's day the world over, and wherever two or three are banded together, whether on verdant Irish soil or on inhospitable foreign shores, they attune their hearts to the sprightly lilt of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," and in joy their minds flash back like sunbeams in showers to "suffering Ireland."

The very name Ireland stirs the deepest fountains of sympathy in all good natures. Who is there that has not shared the feelings of the poet when he wrote:

"The stranger shall hear the lament
o'er his plains;
The sigh of the harp shall be sent
o'er the deep,
Till the tyrants themselves as they
rivet the chains
Shall pause o'er the captives and
silently weep."

The St. Patrick's concert on Monday, March 19, the advertisement of which appears elsewhere in this paper, has a very select and inspiring program. It will give the concert lovers of the city something novel in its typically Irish atmosphere of mingled joys and sorrows, of laughter and sighs, of sunbeams in showers.

United Ireland will be there. An Irish Catholic mayor will preside as chairman and an Irish Protestant orator will tell the story of Irish heroes in the present war. He will relate how the intrepid sons of Erin charged their country's foe with the gaiety and dash of true Irishmen. See them at Courcelette in their gallant charge on the German first line trenches, dribbling a football to the very parapet and their holding out their lit cigarets at arm's length to show by their steady hands that Irish nerves are strong.

This gem of oratory will be fittingly set by Irish artists in a splendid corona of Irish songs, dances and melodies. The old favorites of your childhood will be rendered by the new favorites of the concert hall, Mrs. Florence Blake Mahony, Miss Burns, Messrs. Horace Reynolds, J. R. Hall, the Misses Rankin, Sweet, McKinnon. The harp and violin will be a feature of the entertainment.

Events Past, Present, Future

His royal highness, the Duke of Connaught, Right Honorable David Lloyd George and other notables attended the dinner given by Sir George Perley in London last week, in honor of Sir Robert Borden.

• • •

By consent of her royal highness, the Princess Patricia, the convoy of a new army motor ambulance unit, the cost of which has been defrayed by the Salvation Army, has been named the Princess Patricia ambulance.

• • •

An enjoyable concert was given in Al Azhar temple on Monday night by Miss Jenny Taggart, prima donna soprano, and the Calgary Scottish choir.

Others contributing to the program were Dr. J. E. Hodgson, accompanist; Mr. Maurice Hunter, baritone; Miss Pearl Christie, elocutionist, and Mr. James Smart conducted the Scottish choir.

Every number of the program was well rendered and enjoyed by the large audience, and at the conclusion of the program a supper was served by the ladies of the choir in the dining room of the Al Azhar.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinovity entertained on Thursday evening of last week for their daughter, Miss Rose Robinovitz, whose engagement to Mr. J. Greenberg was announced.

The house was prettily decorated for the occasion with carnations and greenery, the supper table centered with a basket of tulips.

During the evening Mr. G. Robinovitz entertained the guests with several piano selections.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Bercuson, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. M. Freed, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mamovitch, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Pepper, Miss P. Namovitch, Mr. J. Diamond, Mr. W. Robinovitz, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinovitz, Miss Rose Robinovitz, Mr. J. Greenberg, Mr. G. Robinovitz and others.

• • •

The reception held by the provincial president and officers of the Women's Institutes on Wednesday evening in the Palliser hotel was largely attended, some hundred delegates and their friends being present. The guests were received in the ball room by the officers who included the president, Miss Noble, Mrs. Fleming, of Sedgewick, Mrs. McKenzie, of Nightingale, Mrs. Muldren, of Edmonton, Mrs. Montgomery, of Wetaskiwin, Mrs. Rogers, of Fort Saskatchewan, Mrs. Warren, of Milk River, Mrs. McIsaacs, the superintendent, and Miss McMrkin, Miss McDermid and Miss Hutchings, of Edmonton.

• • •

The Calgary Jewish Benevolent society held their first annual meeting in the club room on Wednesday. The secretary read the report for the year and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. D. Cohen; vice-president, Mrs. Charles Bell; secretary, Mrs. H. Margolis; treasurer, Mrs. J. S. Barron; executive committee, Mrs. Goldstein, Mrs. Bercuson, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Barron, Mrs. Wolf, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Mager.

• • •

Mrs. McGuire, 3227 Seventh street west, gave the nearest guess to the number of beans in the glass jar that was displayed at Hudson's Bay, and consequently secured the lovely hand-made five o'clock cloth.

The committee, consisting of Mrs. Scott, Miss Murdy and Miss Smith, superintendent of the general hospital; Mr. Mackay head druggist at the Bay, and Mr. La Rose, secretary of the general hospital, met at the Bay, and the beans were counted and there were found to be 5,353. Mrs. McGuire's guess was in the neighborhood of 5,250.

As a result of this effort, $87 has been raised by the Calgary Nurses' association for comforts for the men at the Military hospital.

The association wishes to express thanks to Mr. Parker for his kindness in allowing the contest to be held at Hudson's Bay.

• • •

An interesting event took place at Connaught school on Friday last at the commencement of the regular monthly meeting of the Mothers' club, when the sports trophies were presented to the winning teams of the school.

A pennant was presented by Dr. Kerby to the junior girls' basketball team.

A pennant from the school board to the "A" soccer team, was presented by Miss Foote.

A shield from Mr. J. T. Macdonald to the "D" soccer team, in his absence was presented by Mr. Davidson, and the Bayne shield was presented by Mr. Sharpe to the "D" hockey team. A shield was also presented to the "B" hockey team by Mr. Nimmo.

The Herald cup was presented to the Connaught football team by Mr. J. H. Woods.

After the presentation of trophies, shields and Herald cup to the winning teams of the school, Mr. Frank Stavert, of the Vacant Lots Garden club, addressed the Mothers' club and the children of the school on "The Child and the Garden."

Under present world conditions, with the high cost of living ever climbing upward, every man, woman and child is urged to become a producer and Mrs. Stavert sought to interest the boys and girls in cultivating garden plots, thus learning the fundamental principles of agriculture. "Nothing is so wonderful as the garden, through which boys and girls are brought into close relationship with God the Creator, making them God's partners."

Mrs. Stavert outlined the conditions of the Vacant Lots competition for which prizes will be offered, and assured the children of the club's co-operation, not only in giving them something to work for, but, in helping them to attain the larger object, the goal of success.

She hoped that an exclusive exhibit of children's garden products would occupy a large space in the Horticultural show this fall, and, in closing, appealed to the mothers, as broad-minded citizens, to assist this good movement which meets a definite need at this critical stage of Canadian life.

The Red Cross circle reported 154 articles made during the month, and knitting circle, 20 pairs of socks.

The prisoners of war fund contributed by the pupils and mothers, amounted to $45.69.

Thirty dollars of the proceeds of the recent sale of home-cooking, etc., was voted to the Red Cross fund.

A committee, consisting of Mrs. Fairn, Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Lewis was appointed to gather information about playground apparatus for the school grounds and report at the next meeting. The president, Mrs. J. H. Cannon, presided.

Calgarians Enjoy Fashion Treat

Hudson's Bay Spring Opening Delights Feminine World

Calgary's feminine world was in a state of suppressed excitement the early part of the week in anticipation of the fashion event of the season, the "Hudson's Bay spring opening," and realization certainly proved better than anticipation, for never in the history of Calgary has there been such a showing of beautiful models.

One gains an idea of the wonders inside the store from the attractive window displays, groups of awe-stricken demoiselles are seen continually before the windows casting yearning glances at the lovely gowns, dear little French model hats and the other accessories that go to complete a spring outfit. Baskets of fresh cut flowers, tulips, roses and carnations add greatly to the attractiveness of the windows.

On entering the store one is struck by the holiday appearance, the newest and most attractive goods are wonderfully displayed to give the guests the best possible chance of admiring the newest in dress goods, silks, sport goods, collars and novelties. A profusion of greenery, palms and flowers makes one feel almost like being in fairyland.

But the floor most dear to the feminine heart is the second floor, which is exclusively a ladies' salon; here are displayed wonder creations by Premet, Paquin and Bernard; these suits are in beautiful new shades such as Kelly green, American rose, shadow-lawn green, old gold, Chartreuse, silver grey, minuet and tapestry blue.

One has almost decided on a suit being "just what she wants" when a bevy of loveliness meets the eye. This is a display of beautiful gowns including French models by Collot, Georgette, Drecoll, Doucet and Jenny, some of the models favor the Russian blouse, the quaint lines of the Moyen age, and dainty draped and pompadour styles, introducing the peg-top pockets; the favorite material used is Georgette in combination with taffeta, crepe-de-chine, or Roman satin. Silver and gold embroidery figures largely as trimmings; also a silk soutache or stitching of contrasting colors is very popular.

After the whirl of exciting inspection is over the selections rendered by the orchestra are a pleasing interlude, and the tired but happy throng finish off a delightful afternoon with a dainty little tea served in true "Hudson's Bay" style.

Cabaret Garden Changes Name

Announcement is made this week that the well known pleasure palace of Calgary, the Cabaret Garden, has changed its name. It will hereafter be called The Plaza.

This change was made, after the management had received many requests to do so. It seemed as though the public wished to eliminate the word "Cabaret" from the place, owing to the many uncomplimentary remarks which have been made about this line of business during the past few months.

To change the name to "The Plaza" will no doubt meet the approval of all. The changing of the name, however, will have nothing to do with changing the usual line of entertainment, which will continue just the same.

It would be very hard to improve the line of music and singing which is rendered every night by the Morgan Brothers' quartette. These men have given universal satisfaction ever since they arrived here from Chicago, and it is hoped that the management will be able to retain them for an indefinite period.

The Plaza has become a very popular place for banquets, as many as four being held there in a single day. No doubt people wishing banquets in the future will like to say that they are holding their function at "The Plaza," instead of the Cabaret, for while nothing has yet ever been proven against any cabaret, as far as their being an immoral place of amusement, it will, however, sound much better to some few people.

THE NEAR SKIN SHOE

It Looks Like Leather, Smells Like Rubber and Sells for $4

"Have you seen the near skin shoe—our latest laboratory product?" asked the boot and shoe expert.

The boot that he set down on the table seemed to be made of calfskin. It would certainly pass for an ordinary black calf boot if displayed in any shop window. Perhaps not one person in one hundred thousand or even one million would have discovered its true identity without an exceedingly careful inspection.

"There isn't a bit of leather in it," said this unfolder of mysteries, "and I'll bet you can't tell the difference."

He enjoyed my astonishment for a moment and then he said: "Smell it."

I put the seeming box calf toe to my discerning nose and inhaled. Ah! There was rubber in it! At least it had the smell of a rubber factory around it. It might perhaps have come from some tire works or garden hose plant.

"Here is the story," the boot and shoe philosopher went on. "There you have a near skin or leatherette shoe. You can call it what you please. It is a laboratory masterpiece. The vamp and top are made of imitation leather, a rubberized product with a fabric base. Sole and heel are composed of what they call fiber, and this fiber is a mystery and masterpiece all by itself. The box toe counter is made of the same material. You will find felt welting and inner sole, imitation leather back and lace stays and top facing.

"That's the whole story, and that is what one part of the world is coming to as regards boots and shoes."

This laboratory shoe is made in Brockton, Mass., which also happens to be one of the chief sources of the old-fashioned leather boot and shoe supply. The near skin boot is not yet on the market, but they say that another "near" boot of some kind has been sent to the market tentatively from a Boston factory. The Brockton boot would retail for probably $4 to $4.50 in the states.

The Plaza music is different from any other you have ever heard.

The death of the Duchess of Connaught which came over the wire the first of the week, was a sad blow to many Calgarians and especially so to those who were fortunate enough to be numbered among her acquaintances.

Lady Lougheed, who has had the honor of entertaining her ladyship many times while visiting in Calgary, was particularly grieved over the announcement.

After a show at the Grand, you then go downstairs to The Plaza.

What the Press Says of Miss Kalich

In offering Bertha Kalich in her first great motion picture drama William Fox feels confident of the unusual merit of the star, an opinion on which agree America's leading critics. Country-wide comment favors this great Jewish artist who by hard work and sheer genius has risen to the foremost among stage folk. Mme. Kalich is appearing in the motion picture drama "Slander," which recently has been released to public view. Here are only a few of the good things which the press says about this great artist:

Has Earned Reputation

"Madame Kalich has earned the reputation of being an earnest and serious artist."—New York Herald.

Perfect Technique

"Such perfect technique as hers, combined with such emotional abandon, is rare."—New York Morning Telegraph.

Touches the Heartstrings

"Bertha Kalich is the sort of actress that captivates and touches the heartstrings in melodramatic roles without overdoing it."—San Francisco Call-Post.

Spells Art with Big A

"Kalich spells art with a big A in all her work."—The Chicago Examiner.

The Most Colorful

"The most vivid and colorful actress."—Winnipeg Free Press.

Easy to Understand Success

"You have no difficulty in understanding how an obscure actress in an East Side Yiddish theater in New York became an instant success when she accepted a broader opportunity."—Kansas City Journal.

All Her Work Memorable

"Madame Kalich's dramatic handling makes all of her work memorable."—Chicago Tribune.

Is Greatest Tragedienne

"Only praise for Kalich, our greatest tragedienne."—Chicago Herald.

She Has "Speaking Eyes."

"Her mobile countenance and speaking eyes and her exotic beauty all contribute to the effect."—Philadelphia Press.

Displays Every Emotion

"Kalich displays every emotion."—Los Angeles Examiner.

Greatest Pantomimist

"A role that will be long remembered in the minds of the public as one of the greatest demonstrations of pantomimic art ever recorded on the screen."—Newark Evening Star.

Great on Screen or Stage

"Kalich is one of our few real tragediennes whether the medium is screen or stage."—Minneapolis News.

Adds Glory by Screen Work

"Madame Kalich's acting before the screen adds more glory to her already wonderful reputation as an emotional actress."—San Antonio Light.

Only Praise

"Of Miss Kalich's work there can be said only that which is praise."—Des Moines Register-Leader.

A Real Improvement

The Sitting Position You Occupy When Sewing *is a Very Important Matter*



Your work is directly in front of you *THE "WHITE" SIT-STRATE* is only one of the many *Real Improvements* offered in the *"WHITE"*

You Can Have Yours Now, Just—

PAY $1.00 EACH WEEK—SOON PAID FOR

Sold by THE NEILSON FURNITURE CO., Calgary

McDonald School of Dancing and Physical Training

Several private classes have already begun. Persons wishing to form their own club Phone W4870 for appointment.

Children's classes Saturdays at 10.30 a.m., and 2 p.m.

Academy may be rented for dances or entertainments of exclusive order.

914 12TH AVE. W.

St. Patrick's Concert

To be given at

Al Azhar Temple, Monday Ev'g, March 19

A Feast of Song and Story

PROGRAM

1.—Trio—Irish Airs ..... Moore
Violin, Miss Mae Rankin; 'Cello, Miss Freda Sweet
Pianoforte, Mary McKinnon

2.—Song—"Killarney" ..... Moore
Miss Zeta Burns

3.—Song—"Father O'Flynn" ..... Moore
Mr. Horace Reynolds

4.—Harp and Violin—
(a) "Believe Me, Of All Those Endearing Young Charms"
(b) "The Last Rose of Summer." ..... Moore
Miss Gillis and Mr. Tardy

5.—Song—"Rich and Rare Were the Gems She Wore." —Moore
Mrs. Florence Blake Mahony

6.—Song—"Three Leaves of Shamrock That Are Calling Me Home."
Mr. J. R. Hall

7.—Oration—"Irish Hopes in Irish Heroes."
Mr. T. M. Tweedie, M.L.A.

8.—Part Song—"Dear Little Shamrock" ..... Cherry
(b) "Comrades" ..... Adams

9.—Pianoforte Solo—Impromptu in F Sharp, Op. 36 ..... Chopin
Miss Marguerite Hachette, L.A.B.

10—Duet—"The Moon Has Raised Its Lamp Above" (from the Lily of Killarney) ..... Jules Benedi
Mrs. Florence Blake Mahony and J. R. Hall

11.—Dance—Irish Jig.
Miss Marie McDonald

12.—Song—"St. Patrick Was a Gentleman."
Mr. Horace Reynolds

13.—Trio—Popular Airs.
Accompanist, Miss Marguerite Hachette.

Plan of hall and tickets for sale, 75c, 50c and 25c, at Heintzmann & Co., 322 Eighth Ave. W.

Knabe Concert Grand Pianoforte used (Willis Piano Co. sole distributors for Canada; Calgary showrooms, 325 8th Avenue W.)

Nowhere in Calgary Can Be Seen Such

EXCLUSIVE STYLES

IN

LADIES' HATS

As We Are Showing.

Our advanced style in Paris and New York models for Spring are now on exhibit in our show room.

Make Your Selections Early

Our prices are extremely moderate.

In our Fur Department we are making special reductions. All Furs are of the Highest Quality.

Bring your Furs now to be remodeled, also we take care of the dressing of the Raw Furs and make them up to your order.

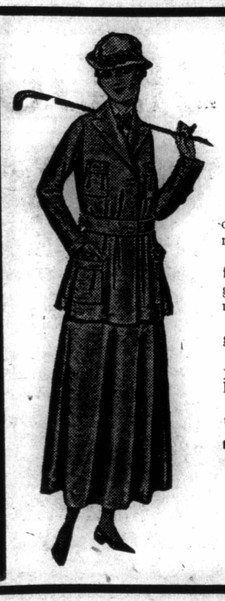
Advanced Style for 1917 from New York are now in.

Expert Designing and First Class Workmanship Guaranteed

W. W. BELL

Calgary's Leading Manufacturing Furrier and Ladies' Hatter

237 Seventh Ave. W. and 706 2nd St. W.



Ladies' Spring SUITS

No Matter What Style We Have It

Our Suits are made to your order and hand tailored to your measure by experts.

We ask you to inspect our offerings in all the Spring shades, greys, tweeds, checks and fancy materials.

We specialize in our dyes—guaranteeing every dyed article.

All our work is guaranteed and you will find our prices are the lowest.

We ask out-of-town customers to send in for samples and prices.

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1211 First St. W. Phone M6170

Empire Winter Gardens

In Conjunction with the Empire Hotel

Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday

Dancing 9.30 p.m. to 1 a.m.

The Grand Theatre Orchestra W. H. Davies Director.

1,800 Square Feet of Maple Dance Floor.

Admission 50c. Inclusive of Choice of Six Club House Refreshments

ENTRANCE OFF CAFE

W. J. Stokes Proprietor. E. B. Stokes Manager.

FARMING AND MARKETS

Results of the Third Alberta Trap-Nest Egg-Laying Competition

Third egg laying contest held under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture at the Poultry Plant, University Grounds, South Edmonton, Alta., from Nov. 15th, 1916, to Oct. 14th, 1917.

TOTAL EGGS LAID FROM NOV. 15TH to FEB. 14TH

Pen	Owner	Breed	Eggs in Month	Total Eggs
18	A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta.	White 'Dottes	37	141
19	L. F. Solly, Westholme, B.C.	White 'Dottes	33	111
13	C. C. Ewing, Lacombe, Alta.	White 'Dottes	23	102
6	Regan Bros., 10726 78th Ave., S. Edmonton	Buff Orps.	10	95
21	J. E. Swanson, West Edmonton, Alta.	White 'Dottes	49	92
11	C. C. Ewing, Lacombe, Alta.	Buff Orps.	24	90
22	A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta.	Barred Rocks	18	74
17	Robt. Henderson, 1649 2nd Ave. S.W., Calgary	White 'Dottes	19	69
2	Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Brown Leghorns	14	40
12	D. Gibbard, Mission City, B.C.	Barred Rocks	19	27
15	H. A. Clute, 63rd Ave., S. Edmonton	White 'Dottes	17	24
4	G. C. Rogerson, 1042 8th St. E., Calgary	S. C. R. I. Reds	20	21
20	J. C. Longmore, 11325 85th St., Edmonton	White 'Dottes	11	20
3	John Tough, Dewberry, Alta.	White Leghorns	12	15
16	Reid & Greenwood, Box 928, Victoria B.C.	S. C. R. I. Reds	13	15
10	C. J. Wyatt, Diamond City, Alta.	White 'Dottes	9	9
7	E. S. Farren, 528 7th Ave. E., Calgary	White 'Dottes	7	7
1	Finn & Storrar, 2216 26a St. S.W., Calgary	White Leghorns	3	3
14	C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B.C.	Buff Orps	2	2
5	E. F. Twitchell, 12420 109th Ave., Edmonton	White Rocks	0	0
8	D. P. Woodruff, Magrath, Alta.	White Cornish	0	0
9	J. J. Skalitzky, Viking, Alta.	Barred Rocks	0	0

Six birds to a pen.

Summary.—Total number of eggs laid during month, 350, including 10 laid on the drop-board. Total eggs to date 975. Total laid on drop-board since competition commenced, 20.

Eight pens that had not previously laid commenced laying during the month. A general changing of positions of pens previously laying may be noted. Pen No. 18 still leads with 141 eggs with Pen 19 now taking second place with 111 eggs.

Highest pen record for the month is 49 eggs, laid by Pen 21.

Highest individual record for month is 21 eggs laid by hen 119 in Pen 21.

The highest individual records to date are as follows:

Hen No. 105 in Pen 19 with 41 eggs — Hen No. 121 in Pen 22 with 39 eggs
Hen No. 34 in Pen 18 with 37 eggs — Hen No. 119 in Pen 21 with 35 eggs
Hen No. 99 in Pen 17 with 33 eggs — Hen No. 30 in Pen 18 with 31 eggs

The result of the month may be considered very satisfactory as weather conditions were very severe during a considerable portion of the time, on one occasion the thermometer registering 52 degrees below zero.

J. SHACKLETON, Manager of Poultry Plant
A. W. FOLEY, Poultry Superintendent

White Whale in Big Demand

Ben Nygren, who, with his partner, Sam Torkolson, is making a success of the white whale industry at Cape Nome, says that white whales have been plentiful this season.

At the white whale plant at Cape Nome no part of the animal is wasted. Hides, flesh, oil and bones are all utilized. The hides bring a good price and are made into the strongest kind of leather. After the oil is extracted the meat is dried and sold for dog meat.

The oil of the white whale is said to excel the oil of any fish. Some of the local product is so clear and transparent that one can look through it and easily read a paper held on the other side. It sells in England at the remarkable price of $500 a barrel. One single fleet carrying the products of the Norwegian white whale industry recently sold its cargo for more than 26 million dollars.

SASKATCHEWAN WHEAT CROP

The latest Saskatchewan official government announcement estimates the total wheat crop of that province for 1916 as 126,857,760 bushels. Oats is given as 146,468,585 bushels. Earlier estimates by Dominion authorities placed the Dominion crop at 150,000,000 bushels.

WINNIPEG LETTER

(Thompson, Sons, & Company)

Owing to high prices for wheat and flour, and the congestion in railway transportation in the United States in the last three months, the invisible supply n the hands of millers and dealers must naturally be also much under the average for the time of year. From these figures it may be suggested that the United States government estimate of last year's wheat production was too large by several millions of bushels. In Canada the visible supply decreased last week 1,385,250 bushels against an increase of 426,203 bushels a year ago, and the total is now 39,575,032 bushels against 36,243,500 bushels a year ago. In comparing the world's shipments of wheat and flour from exporting to importing countries, a great contrast s found between the quantities this year and last year. In the last six weeks world's shipments have been 51,723,000 bushels against 77,875,000 bushels in same period last year, or 26,152,000 bushels less this year than last year. A very great reduction in the consumption of wheat needs to be going on in Europe in order to stand such a great reduction of supplies in comfort. And it looks as if this ratio would continue for some time, because it is evident that the main supply for Europe is going to depend on North America. A good deal has been written from time to time about Britain obtaining large supplies from Australia, but in the last five weeks the exports of wheat from Australia do not average over 700,000 bushels per week. Australia has plenty of wheat no doubt, but it is a long voyage from Australia to England and vessels are scarce.

In our Winnipeg market there has been a healthy demand for all the cash wheat offering, and a large business in future deliveries has also been done. Under the influence of favorable weather the movement from the country has increased considerably, even in spite of the congested condition of transportation which still prevails, but the receipts are far short of what they were a year ago. A regrettable feature in the receipts at present is the abnormal quantity in poor condition owing to too much moisture. Practically 50 per cent of the cars inspect "No grade." This is because the grain is tough or damp. In the case of wheat, yesterday's inspections had 362 no grade cars out of a total of 702 cars. The no grade takes in all grades not in dry warehousing condition. Thus, there is no grade 1 northern or no grade 2 northern and so on through all the grades down to Feed. Coming on to springtime no grade grain has to be dried in order that it may not spoil, but after being dried 1 and 2 northern or dried 2 northern, or go as straight 3 northern at the option of the owner. All grades under 2 northern when dried are allowed to go out as straight.

There are large facilities at Fort William and Port Arthur for drying tough or damp grain. On the decline in prices yesterday one or two of the large milling companies were big buyers of May wheat, as also was one of the leading exporters, and millers and exporters were also good buyers today. Very little is heard at present of government buying. Today's prices are 1 Nor. 185½, 2 Nor. 182¾, 3 Nor. 176¾, No. 4 165¾, No. 5 147¾, No. 6 115¾, Feed not quoted. Futures, May 184¾, July 182¾, October 147¾.

Oats—There continues to be a good demand for oats, but in sympathy with wheat prices are 1½c lower on the week. Today's prices are 2 C.W. 61½, 3 C.W. 59¾, Extra 1 Feed 59½c, 2 Feed 57½c. Futures, May 61⅞c, July 61¾c.

Barley is in good demand at 1c to 3c higher than last week. No. 3 105c, No. 4 101c. Rejected and feed 87c. May 106c.

Flax continued to advance but fell back on the decline in wheat yesterday and closed today 2c to 3c under last week. No. 1 N.W. 261c, 2 C.W. 257½c, 3 C.W. and Rejected 241c. May 265c, July 267¾c.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

GRAIN PRICES

	Thurs	Year ago
Spring wheat—		
No. 1 northern	181⅛	156⅜
No. 2 northern	172⅞	147⅝
No. 3 northern	179⅞	147⅝
No. 4	161⅜	132⅜
No. 5	143⅞	104½
No. 6	111⅜	77⅝
Feed	92¾	71½
Barley—		
3 barley	104	86
4 barley	100	75
Oats—		
2 Canada west	60¾	50⅜
3 Canada west	58¾	47⅜
Ex. 1 feed	58¾	47⅜
No. 1 feed	57¾	45⅜
No. 2 feed	56¾	44⅜

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—	Open	Close
May	180½	183⅜
July	177¾	180⅜
October	147½	148¾
Oats—		
May	60¾	61¾
July	60¾	61¼
Barley—		
May	—	107
Flax—		
May	264	265¾
July	266¾	267

Calgary Public Market

RETAIL PRICES

Fruit

Apples	$1.00 to $3.25 per case
Apples	$1.00 to $2.25 per case
Dates	15c per lb.
Figs	20c per lb.
Grape Fruit	7½ to 10c each
Bananas	20c to 30c per doz
Oranges	15c to 40c per doz
Lemons	20c to 25c per doz.

Vegetables

Beets	6 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage	4 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage, red	4 lbs. for 25c
Carrots	14 lbs. for 25c
Cauliflower	20c to 25c each
Cucumbers	25c each
Lettuce, head	2 heads for 25c
Lettuce, bunch	1 bunch for 5c
Onions, green,	per bunch 5c
Onions, cooking	4½ lbs for 25c
Parsnips	6 lbs. for 25c
Parsley	1 bunch for 5c
Potatoes	$1.30 to $1.40 per bus.
Radishes, green	1 bunch for 5c
Radishes, black Spanish	6c per lb.
Turnips	13 lbs. for 25c

Poultry—Dressed

Chicken	23c to 28c per lb.
Chicken	18c to 20c per lb.

Poultry—Live

Chicken	17c to 18c per lb
Fowl	17c to 18c per lb.

Produce

Butter creamery	45c to 48c per lb.
Butter, dairy No. 1	38c to 40c per lb.
Butter, dairy No. 2	30c to 35c per lb.
Eggs, new laid	45c per doz.
Eggs, No: 2	35c to 40c per doz.

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	10c to 12½c
Pot roast	12½ to 15c
Rib roast	16c to 20c
Sirloin roast	22c to 23c
Round steaks	18c to 20c
Porterhouse steaks	22c to 25c
Mutton, sides	22c
Front quarters	20c
Hind quarters	24c to 25c
Chops	25c to 28c
Stew	12½c to 15c
Veal, stew	12½c to 15c
Shoulder roast	16c to 18c
Steaks	25c to 28c
Pork, sides	19c to 20c
Roast, shoulder	20c to 22c
Hind quarters	20c to 22c
Spare ribs	15c

Fresh Fish

Herring	12½c
Pike	10c
Whitefish	12½c

Sundries

Dripping	15c
Head Cheese	15c
Sausage	12½c to 15c

WHOLESALE PRICES

All farm killed meats must be accompanied by the viscera, viz. heart, liver and lungs.

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind quarters	14c to 15c
Front quarters	10c to 11¾c
Cow, hind quarters	11c to 12½c
Front quarters	8c to 9c
Pork, lightweight	18c to 18½c
Mutton, ewes	19c to 20c
Wethers	20c to 21c
Veal, No. 1 light	15c to 17c
Heavy	13c to 15c

Produce

Butter, creamery	42c to 44c
Dairy No. 1	33c to 35c
Dairy No. 2	30c to 32c
Eggs, new laid	$12.50 per case

Poultry, Dressed

Chicken	22c to 25c
Fowl	18c to 20c

Poultry, Live

Chicken	18c to 20c
Fowl	18c to 19c

Vegetables

Beets	$2.50 per cwt.
Cabbage	$5.25 per cwt.
Carrots	$2.00 per cwt.
Onions	$5.00 per cwt.
Parsnips	$2.75 per cwt.
Potatoes	$35.00 per ton
Turnips	$1.00 per cwt.

LIVESTOCK

(By D. H. MacIntosh & Co.)

PRICES WERE GOOD AT THE STOCK YARDS

Steers—	
Choice heavy 1100 up	$8.75 to $9.00
Common butcher	7.50 to 8.25
Choice killers	7.00 to 7.50
Choice feeders	7.00 to 7.25
Heifers—	
Choice heavy	8.00
Common	7.00 to 7.25
Cows—	
Choice heavy	7.00 to 7.50
Common butchers	6.00 to 6.50
Thin canners	2.00 to 3.50
Bulls—Choice butcher	5.25 to 5.85
Common	4.00 to 5.00
Oxen—	
Choice	6.00 to 6.50
Common	5.00 to 5.50
Calves—Light	9.00
Sheep—	
Wethers	11.50
Ewes	10.50 to 11.00
Lambs	12.00
Hogs—	
Selects, off cars	14.75
Fed and watered	14.50

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg, March 15.—Union stockyards' receipts are 550 cattle and 2,260 sheep. Cattle market steady for butcher cattle; strong for stockers. Hogs dropped 25c a hundred on a heavy run of selects down to $14.50.

Butcher heifers: Choice to good, $6.75 to $7.50; common to medium, $5.25 to $7.00.

Butcher cows: Choice to good, $7.50 to $8.50; common to medium, $5.50 to $6.30.

Bulls: Good to common, $4.50 to $8.00; oxen, good to common, $5.75 to $7.50.

Feeders: Steers, choice to good, $6.25 to $6.85.

Stockers, steers and heifers: Choice to good, $7.00 to $7.50; common to medium, $5.75 to $6.75; choice to good heifers, $7.75 to $8.50; common to medium, $5.75 to $6.50.

Sheep and lambs: Choce yearling lambs, $10.50 to $11.50; common to medium, $7.50 to $9.25; heavy sheep, $8.25 to $8.75; light sheep, $6.50 to $7.00.

Hogs: Select, $14.25 to $14.50; heavies, $10.00 to $10.50; sows, $8.00; light hogs, $11.00 to $12.50.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, March 15.—Hog receipts, 33,000; market weak. Bulk, $14.50 to $14.70; light, $14.00 to $14.65; mixed, $14.20 to $14.75; heavy, $14.20 to $14.80; rough, $14.20 to $14.35; pigs, $10.75 to $13.60.

Cattle receipts, 12,000; strong. Native beef cattle, $9.00 to $12.65; stockers and feeders, $6.80 to $9.75; cows and heifers, $5.80 to $10.75; calves, $9.75 to $13.50.

Sheep receipts, 12,000; firm. Wethers, $10.90 to $12.35; ewes, $8.75 to $12.10; lambs, $12.25 to $14.75.

BANK CLEARINGS

	Week ending Mar. 15, 1917	Corr. week last year
Montreal	$70,775,556	$56,797,773
Toronto	50,840,452	40,298,328
Winnipeg	37,496,810	24,578,412
Vancouver	6,400,889	5,321,819
Ottawa	4,447,102	3,829,080
Calgary	5,703,857	3,283,724
Hamilton	.....	3,007,106
Quebec	3,882,728	3,093,167
Edmonton	2,413,831	1,780,975
Halifax	2,776,371	2,009,010
London	2,090,890	1,683,598
Regina	2,402,520	1,540,416
St. John	2,057,324	1,543,750
Saskatoon	1,458,211	964,417
Moose Jaw	967,209	851,740
Brandon	456,843	430,584
Fort William	371,868	326,425
Lethbridge	657,073	426,861
Medicine Hat	572,867	353,513
N. Westminster	215,330	207,733

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	Close
Atchison	101¾	102
B. R. T.	67⅜	67
Baltimore and Ohio	76	75⅝
Canadian Pacific	153¾	153⅞
Soo	—	110⅜
Erie	26¾	26½
Great Northern, pfd.	112¾	112¾
Northern Pacific	102¾	103¼
Kansas City Southern	21½	22
M. K. and T.	8	8⅝
Missouri Pacific	—	11
New York Central	94½	94¼
New Haven	43⅛	43½
Pennsylvania	53⅜	53⅞
Rock Island	—	36¾
Reading	92¾	94¼
Lehigh Valley	67	67
Southern Ry.	27½	27½
C. M. and St. Paul	80⅜	81⅛
Southern Pacific	93¾	94⅛
Union Pacific	138	135¾
Anaconda	83⅛	83⅜
Ken Copper	44¾	45
Inspiration	60⅞	60½
Miami Copper	40⅜	40¾
Ray Consol	28½	28⅞
Utah Copper	112	113⅜
American Beet Sugar	92¼	91¾
American Sugar	112½	112½
American Canners	46½	46¼
American Smelters	104	104⅞
National Lead	—	55
Colorado F. and I.	47	47½
Great Northern Ore	35	34⅝
Mexican Petrol	87¼	88
American Locomotive	70¾	70½
Baldwin Locomotive	—	52⅞
Westinghouse	50¾	52
Allis-Chalmers	—	26¾
Studebaker	—	102⅛
Goodrich	—	56¼
U. S. Rubber	59⅜	59¾
Bethlehem Steel	—	132½
Crucible Steel	65	65⅜
Rep. Iron and Steel	79⅛	79½
Sloss-Sheffield	—	63½
U. S. Steel	110½	110½
U. S. Steel, pfd.	117⅜	117½
United Cigars	101⅞	100¾
Virginia Chemical	—	40½



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Ireland Must Be Heaven	15c
There's a Little Bit of Bad in Every Little Girl	15c
Little Bit of Heaven	30c
In An Old-Fashioned Town	30c
Till the Boys Come Home	30c
We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall	30c
My Mother's Rosary	30c
Love's Old Sweet Song	30c
It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary	20c
The Sunshine of Your Smile	30c
Mother—Little House Upon the Hill	25c
Tip-Top Tipperary Mary	25c
Somewhere a Voice is Calling	30c
A Perfect Day	30c
One Fleeting Hour	40c
I Want to Go to Michigan	25c
Back Home in Tennessee	25c
The Rosary	30c
When I Dream of Old Erin	25c
Peg o' My Heart	25c
I'll Be a Long, Long Way from Home	25c
The Road to Yesterday	25c
Turn Back the Universe	30c
Goodbye, Good Luck, God Bless You	30c
The Best Old Flag of All	15c
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In the Garden of My Heart	30c
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Back in the Old Town Tonight	25c
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Bridal Blushes Waltz	25c
June Waltzes	30c
When God Gave Me You	30c
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Those Songs My Mother Sang	30c
She Sang Aloa to Me	30c
My Beautiful Lady	30c
I'm On My Way to Mandalay	25c
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm	25c
Rose of the Mountain Trail	25c
You Are Here and I Am Here	25c
My Sweet Sweeting (Waltz, Hawaiian)	30c
Queen of the Earth	40c
Good Luck to the Boys of the Allies	30c
After the Roses Have Faded Away	30c
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My Old Lady	25c
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Silver Threads Among the Gold	15c
When I Lost You	25c
Snooky Oukooms	15c
My Dear	30c
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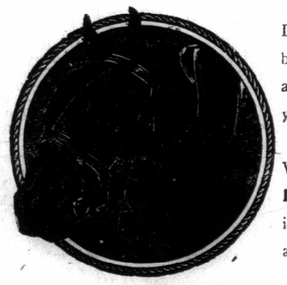
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April 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th

Programme of Spring Show to be held at Victoria Park

Monday, April 9

Annual meeting Alberta Cattle Breeders' association, exhibition offices, Victoria park, 4 p.m.

Annual meeting Alberta Horse Breeders' association, Palliser hotel, 8 p.m.

Annual meeting Canadian French Coach Horse Breeders' association, immediately after Horse Breeders' association meeting.

Tuesday, April 10

Judging of bulls, 9:30 a.m. Horse show all day and evening.

Wednesday, April 11

Bull sale, commencing at 9:30 a.m.
Horse show in evening.

Thursday, April 12

Bull sale (continued). 9:30 a.m.
Horse show (continued). Afternoon and evening.

Friday, April 13

Shipping of bulls.
Horse show (continued).
Entries close—
For the auction sale of bulls, on March 10.
For the horse show, March 27.

Reduced Passenger Rates

Single fare for round trip from all stations in Alberta. See agent for dates of sale.

Exhibitors from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia may obtain single fare rate by securing a certificate from the secretary.

For rules governing auction sale of bulls, write E. L. Richardson, Calgary, Alberta. Entries close March 10.

Coming Events

Auction sale of purebred bulls, beef breeds, Calgary, April 10, 11, 12. Entries close March 10.

Spring horse show, Calgary, April 10, 11, 12, 13. Entries close March 27.

Auction sale purebred bulls, beef breeds, Lacombe, May 30. Entries close April 30.

Calgary Industrial exhibition, June 28-July 5. Entries close June 13.

Co-operative sale of wool, Calgary, August 8. Entries close July 10.

Calgary Horticultural show, August 21, 22, 23. Entries received August 5-11.

Auction sale dairy cattle and swine, Calgary, October 30. Entries close September 29.

Auction sale of sheep, Calgary, October 31. Entries close September 29.

Soil Products exhibition, Calgary, October 30, 31, November 1. Entries close October 15.

Western Canada Live Stock union convention, Regina, November 14, 15.

Auction sale of cattle, females of beef breeds, Calgary, December 13. Entries close November 12.

Alberta winter fair, Calgary, December 11, 12, 13, 14. Entries close December 1.

Alberta provincial poultry show, Calgary, December 11, 12, 13, 14. Entries close December 1.

Officers of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association 1916-17

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The Most Famous Clock

Strasburg's Great Timepiece is a Triumph of Art

One of the greatest triumphs of modern mechanical art is the celebrated astronomical clock in the cathedral of Strasburg. For five hundred years the cathedral has been famous for its clocks, of which the present is the third which has been erected. The first was begun in 1352 and completed in 1354. It represented the movements of the sun and moon, and near its summit was a statue of the blessed virgin, before which at noon each day three small statues, representing the three Magi, bowed their heads, while a cock on top flapped its wings and crowed. It continued to run nearly two hundred years. The second clock was completed in 1574. It had new machinery, but retained the crowing cock, which crowed faithfully for 435 years, until the breaking out of the French Revolution in 1789.

The present clock, invented by M. Schweitgue, was begun on June 24, 1838, and was completed in a little less than four years. It was set running October 2, 1842.

At the base of the clock is a large copper sphere, resting on four metallic columns, on which are represented all the fixed stars of the firmament down to the sixth magnitude, numbering more than five thousand, and placed in their acurate relative positions in 110 constellations readily recognized by astronomers. This sphere revolves from east to west in the sideral day and is so arranged as to indicate the exact moment of the rising and setting of all the fixed stars visible at Strasburg and their exact position in the heavens at any hour.

Near this sphere is the calendar, a metallic band nine inches in breadth and twenty-nine feet in circumference, on which are marked on a gift ground the months and days, the festivals of the Church, the name of the saints, dominical letters, etc. Even the movable feasts, such as Easter, Ascension, Penticost, etc., fix themselves in place at the proper moment year after year.

Combines Beauty of Allegory

The days of the week are represented on an azure ground above the calendar to represent the firmament and at the instant of midnight, as each day succeeds that previous, allegorical figures appear, surrounded by clouds, in beautiful chariots moving on an aerial circular railroad.

Perhaps the most astonishing feature is the mechanism for striking the hours and quarter hours. There appear successively four small statues, representing childhood, youth, manhood and old age, which come out as follows: At each quarter of the figure with a scepter in one hand and a little hammer in the other, gives the signal by tapping the bell. Immediately on the first quarter of each hour the child makes his appearance bearing a small javelin, with which he strikes the bell once. He is succeeded the next quarter by the youth, who, dressed as a hunter, strikes the half hour with his arrow. Next comes the man, clad in a coat of mail and armed with a sword, with which he strikes the three-quarters. Finally comes the old man, bending over his crutch, which he, however, has strength enough to raise to strike the four-quarters.

Pictures Christ and Apostles

The upper compartment, much more richly decorated, is occupied by a figure of Jesus Christ, seated upon a throne in the middle. Each day, immediately after the hour of 12, twelve figures, representing the twelve apostles, each bearing the badge of his martyrdom or some other distinctive emblem, form themselves into a procesion and present themselves at the feet of their Master.

The Plaza is the finest "after the show" place of amusement in Canada.

The Morgan Brothers' quartette entertain hundreds every week at The Plaza.

CONNIE MACK LIKES HIS TEAM VERY MUCH

Philadelphia.—Before leaving for the training camp, Connie Mack said: "My team looks mighty good to me now. I have four pitchers who I am confident can be relied upon. These men are Bush, Elmer Myers, Seibold and Jing Johnson. I am so sure of them that only Jing Johnson will go south to Fort Pierce in the first squad to train. Jing will go along, as he requires a lot of work to get into condition.

"Some of the other pitchers look very promising. To make any headway, we must have a good pitching staff, and I am sure that I will have a competent staff of hurlers, so that we can be counted upon to make a good showing in the fight for the pennant this year."

The Plaza.. A place where you forget your troubles and be merry.

Lougheed building is the entrance

Promising Another Week of Brilliance in the Garment Salons

Every Day a Spring Opening at the Bay



YOU WILL FANCY the return of the tailored. It is at once a pleasing feature of Spring. And in strong contrast to this condition appear the new bright splashes of color but applied with the touch of a master. Here are bright greens, vivid blues and the entire family of gold. Sports suits show Futurist designs and a variety of stripe patterns. In street suits, braids and buttons are smartly applied. Fabrics include Tricotine, Burella and Gunniburl, Peru, Khaki Kool, Yo San, Jersey and Tussah weaves. A wonderful combination of colored effects.

The separate coat this spring has a change of silhouette, which is indeed striking. The waist line is raised, and the coat much fuller over the hips, but again the fashions are so various that all figures may be easily suited. Models by Cheruit, Bulloz, Beer and Paquin come in most beautiful all wool velours, Bolivia and burella cloths, in such delightful colors as old gold, Kelly green, American rose, castor and apple green. Some are belted, others full and loose. The shoulder cape and the capuchia hood are new features contrasting colors are used in many cases as trimmings.



THE SUITS YOU'LL SEE AT THE BAY

You will find a style for every taste in these collections of beautiful suits. Many favor the sport lines and are softly belted, or pleated below a yoke, and made with the new panel and plaited skirt. Jersey cloth or Yo San silk are very popular materials in these styles, while the semi-dressy tailor mades of Poiret twill, tricotine, velour, Chanessine and vigoreau are delightful. Models by Premet, Paquin and Bernard, have considerable prominence this spring, and the colors are just wonderful; new and beautiful shades, such as Kelly green, American rose, shadow-lawn green, old gold, Chartreuse, silver-grey, minuet and tapestry blue. The strongest note of these models being simplicity, the trimmings consist of oriental embroidery, separate collars of lovely silk, and tassels of silk fringe. The linings also have been carefully studied, and the contrasting flowered and broche silks are most fascinating.

THE GOWNS, EXPRESSIVE OF CHARM

Just a bevy of loveliness are the gowns this spring, and when we learn that they include French models by Callot, Georgette, Drecoll, Doucet and Jenny, the reason of their fascination is obvious. The designs are so various and different, there are the long-waisted models favoring the Russian blouse the quaint lines of the Moyen age, the dainty draped and pompadour styles, introducing the peg-top pockets; the favorite material used is Gorgette, and we find it in many combinations with taffeta, crepe de chine or Roman satin. Silver and gold embroidery figures largely as trimming; also a silk soutache or stitching of contrasting colors is very popular. The shades are lovely, old gold, tapestry blue, Chartreuse, silver grey, Bordeaux, American rose, and black with silver, gold, or jet trimmings make a delightful selection.

In all probability the Week's Finest Collection of Millinery

BY UFLAND

A stunning conceit, taking the form of a two-style or convertible hat. Fashioned of rich-looking gold cahelpular braid, with underbrim of midnight blue silk. Both crown and brim are covered with brown Maline threaded with gold. A single ornament graces this headgear—a French rose in blue and gold.
Price **$35.00**

BY AMOLIN

A huge sailor with droop brim in narrow midnight blue ribbon and crepe combination. This model has a lovely feature in panels of white crepe painted in blue. Price **$16.50**

BY RAWAK

that celebrated New York designer, we show a number of smart sailors, one in particular a Beige novelty straw with towering crown and trimmings of gold and green. A very narrow brim, characteristic of this maker's leaming this spring. Price **$30.00**

Another is a tailored model of green Milan hemp. Features a high crown and narrow, drooping brim. Dragon ornaments in tones of grey, rose and blue.
Price **$15.00**

BY JOSEPH

appears a strictly tailored model with crown of black Milan. Exceedingly high in front and tapering slightly to the back. The brim is of black and white silk. An emerald mount finished this production.
Price **$25.00**

BY FRANK

we have a flop brim sailor, quite girlish in line. Underbrim of Wenchow, with purple crown and upper brim of floral Jap crepe. Caterpillar ornament finishes it. Price **$30.00**



MONDAY

Last Day to Buy That Suit at

$15.00

And Secure a Pair of OVERALLS FREE

To introduce our $15.00 Men's High-class Suits and our Special Northern Brand Overall, we are for three days giving one pair of our Special $1.50 Overalls free with each $15.00 Suit. These suits cannot be bought in Canada for less than $18.00 and $20.00 per suit, and we wish to demonstrate our buying strength in this suit at $15.00. The colors and styles are all products of Spring, 1917. We have 250 suits in the lot, and more coming in each day. The selling ends Monday. No more than one suit and two pairs of overalls to any one customer. This limitation to prevent dealers from buying in quantities

Men's Store, Main. Direct entrance from 7th Avenue



The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 "ECONOMISTS FOR THE PEOPLE" HERBERT L. BURBIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

Bay



HARM

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:-: COURTESY IS A BUSINESS ASSET; KINDNESS IS A GAIN, NEVER A LOSS :-:

THE FUTURE

All strange and veiled and silent
In front of us she stands;
Her face is hidden from us,
But hope is in her hands.

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

THE GREATEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

There is a time in every man's education when he arrives at the conclusion that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide; that he must take himself for better, for worse, as his portion.—Emerson.

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two | CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 18, 1917 | SECOND SECTION—Pages 9 to 12

STORIES OF EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD TODAY

SLAVS TAKE TO FRANCE

With the Russian Armies on the French Front, (by mail).—In the few months the Russian expeditionary force has been in France it has adapted itself in an amazing manner not only to the French military system, but to French customs and French life generally. With the wonderful facility which the Russian, and in fact all Slav people, have for the languages nearly all of the soldiers have now mastered sufficient French to be perfectly at home, thus bridging one of the greatest obstacles to foreign people who must fight or work side by side.

France Equipped Slavs

When the Russians came to France they did not bring arms with them and it was therefore not only necessary to arm them throughout with the French weapons, but to instruct them in the French tactics nd methods of warfare. All of this they have mastered as readily as they have the language.

The entire Russian army, while retaining its national uniform, has been equipped throughout with the famous French steel helmet, but bears in front, however, the Russian coat of arms instead of that of the French republic. The helmets are painted brown, the same as those furnished the Belgian army, and, together with the long brown overcoats, give to the Russian army very much the same general appearance as that of the Belgian army, although never for an instant do the Russians lose the swinging march or other characteristics that mark them as soldiers of the czar.

Godmothers for All

Along with the other French customs adopted by the Russians is that of having godmothers to send them nice things to eat and to wear from outside the war zone. Nearly all of the Russians have now been adopted as "godsons," either by the women members of the large Russian colony at Paris or by French women themselves, who want to show the appreciation of the French to the Russians who are fighting for them. The Russians get their six days of permission, from time to time, the same as the French, and every one can count upon the home either of a Russian or a French godmother at Paris or elsewhere in which to be received and entertained while he is enjoying his leave.

The Russians are accompanied by their own orthodox priests and the same religious fervor that marks the fighting of the armies in Russia characterizes that of the Russian army in France.

All Are Picked Men

The soldiers themselves all appear to be more than content with their transplanting. The regiments were formed entirely not only of picked companies that had distinguished themselves in the fighting on the Russian front, but even the companies themselves were formed of picked men especially fitted by physical and soldierly qualifications for the service in France. An unusual degree of intelligence is therefore found amongst the men which probably accounts in no small way for their quick assimilation of French military life and customs. A good sprinkly of French military decorations, won in the fighting in which they have already participated, shows also that the change has not lessened their military value.

But if the Russians are glad to be in France, it would appear that the French are glad to have them. A regiment of French engineers, in which were a number of students from the French School of Fine Arts, was assigned to the task of preparing the camp for the Russians. The result is that there is, perhaps, not another army headquarters camp on the entire French front fitted out with a greater degree of comfort and artistic taste, from the kitchen to the marvelously decorated chapel, than that now being occupied by the Russians.



Map illustrating the danger zone in which Germany declares she will sink ships without warning. The inset sketch of ship illustrates the rule laid down in the German note as to how American ships must be marked for immunity.

LOUISE IN A MADHOUSE

Rome (by mail).—Broken in health and mind, Louise, former crown princess of Saxony, publication of whose memoirs startled the world, is an inmate of the insane asylum at Dresden. A woman friend found her there, detained under a fictitious name at the order of the German commanders who led the invasion of Belgium.

The Germans found her convalescent in a nursing home, following a surgical operation.

Ten years ago she fled her home with her music teacher, M. Giron. She was found later by her husband, now King of Saxony.

Princess Louise is a cousin of the present Emperor of Austria-Hungary. She is of the Tuscany branch of the Hapsburgs. Her diary's revelations of life in royal households of Europe detailed the alleged attempt of the court chaplain to force his attentions on her and her mother's "fanatic" rejection of her appeals for protection.

Told Court Secrets

Her brother lashed the chaplain with a long whip, while the clergyman fled to his room, she declared.

Her father-in-law, George, late King of Saxony, twice kissed her in greeting, she declared, but the kiss felt "like a bit of gritty ice rubbing against her forehead."

The three Russian czars, Paul, Nicholas I., and Alexander III., were "brought up with the knout," according to the princess, and they "turned out a madman, a brute, and a people's executioner." Czar Paul, she said, would "run a mile to cane a soldier" on whose boots was a speck of dust.

Against the late Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, and her grandnucle, she made a similar charge. He would travel miles, she declared, to box the ears of a member of his family.

Because her father-in-law declared with solemn gravity that he would rather ride around in a simple cab than in the state carriage, to avoid acclaim of the populace, the princess said she laughed until she had to call her tire woman to loosen her corset.

"The old monkey," she declared, "as if he wasn't after hochs morning, noon and night."

Again she drew royal displeasure by singing out "Prosit" while Emperor William of Germany was speaking at the birthday dinner of King Albert, her uncle.

Created a Sensation

The disappearance of the princess caused as great a sensation in Europe as did her memoirs, published later. The princess, her husband and their children had been at the castle of Francis Joseph at Salzburg for a month. Because of her frequent attacks of nervousness, the princess had been under surveillance. One night she retired at 2 o'clock; three hours later maid attendants gaining no response to their raps on her door, entered. They found a dummy figure had been placed in her bed and she had fled. The castle grounds were searched and ponds and streams were dragged in the belief that she might have ended her life.

Police of every kingdom of Europe joined in the search for her and after ten days of fruitless anxiety, the king caused to be published a paragraph in the newspapers announcing her disappearance and blaming it to her mental condition.

In 1903 the crown prince obtained a divorce from the crown princess. She soon married Prof. Giron. Francis Joseph promptly deprived Louise of all archducal titles and prerogatives. She has been in seclusion ever since.

MRS. WILSON SHARES STATE HONORS

For the first time in the nation's history the wife of its chief executive was by his side when he took the oath of office at the impressive inaugural ceremonies of March 5.

On that Monday morning Mrs. Woodrow Wilson not only rode with the president from the White House to the Capitol, but she stood only a few feet from him when he took the oath of office on an improvised stand that had been erected in the eastern corner of the Capitol plaza.

Thus Mrs. Wilson established an even more noteworthy precedent than did Mrs. Taft eight years ago when she caused almost endless comment by riding down Pennsylvania avenue with President Taft and by going as far as the door of the senate chamber where the ceremonies were held. While Mrs. Taft could not go onto the floor of the senate and stand beside her husband as he took the oath of office, Mrs. Wilson was near the present president when he replied to the oath which was administered by the chief justice of the United States.

Washington had been converted into a tremendous workshop in preparation for the ceremonies. Thousands of mechanics were employed in constructing the great wooden stands from which the people viewed the almost endless passing parade. The greatest care had been taken in designing the court of honor which was occupied by the president and his guests. A classical colonnade extended the length of the court, each column carrying an urn of flowers and smilax, the columns being relieved at intervals by pilons bearing the American flag, and the whole connected by festoons of laurels.

Capital Bubbled with Excitement

As inauguration time swings around every four years Washington gradually loses its atmosphere of southern leisure and becomes a feverishly alert, businesslike city. The merchants forget their afternoon golf in order to superintend the arrangement of new stocks—and new prices; boarding house keepers refurnish their establishments, at least so far as cot beds are concerned; while the hotels become scenes of almost hurried confusion with lumber, furniture, chinaware and other equipment packed in the corridors. Society, politics and genealogy are all forgotten in the preparation for the thousands of visitors who troop to the city to witness the inauguration.

The preparations this year were more elaborate than ever before. Woodrow Wilson is the first Democratic president to succeed himself since the days of Andrew Jackson, and it is only natural that the Democrats felt that it was an occasion for exceptional celebration. Special train followed special train, bringing delegations from the south, west, north and east. Exceptional interest was paid by the country as a whole in the ceremonies because the main feature was a patriotic demonstration intended to prove that the nation is ready to uphold the hand of the president whatever his action may be in dealing with Germany.

How different the inaugurations of other days. Thomas Jefferson, for example, the first president to be inaugurated in Washington, merely walked to the Capitol from his lodging house a few hundred feet away, and was escorted only by his friends in congress. After taking the oath of office and making his address, he returned to his lodgings, where he remained for several weeks after the inauguration, owing to the uncomfortable condition of the White House which was surrounded by a swamp at that time.

The Simplicity of Other Days

When Madison took the oath he was escorted only by two troops of cavalry, who brought him back to his own residence, which he had occupied as secretary of state under Jefferson. That night the first inaugural ball was given at a hotel on Capitol Hill.

Those in charge of the plans of the inauguration did everything possible to prevent a repetition of the troubles of the last inauguration when the suffragists' parade, left unprotected by the police, was the scene of violent rioting. In order to prevent the recurrence of such a disaster the inaugural committee invited the suffragists to participate in the parade so that, contrary to precedent, one entire section was made up of women.

As is customary, there was an inauguration medal—of gold for the president and vice-president, silver for the inauguration officials and bronze for general distribution. It did not differ greatly from that of four years ago.

Not only was Washington hung with electric lights and trimmed with thousands of yards of bunting, but it was serenaded by every kind of a band in the United States. Its wide, clean streets were thronged with thousands of strangers, who ate peanuts, threw confetti and playfully brandished feather dusters and distributed paper bags and refuse, to the infinite disgust of the corpulent and comfortable street sweepers.

At least 100,000 persons gathered four years ago to witness the first inauguration of Woodrow Wilson, and without question as large a crowd gathered here during the last few days to witness the second successive ceremony.

"BAT-MEN" REAL HEROES

London (by mail).—The British officer takes off his "tin hat" to his "batman."

"Bat-man" means nothing else than body servant, but the "bat-man" is no less a fighting man than any other soldier in the trenches. Thousands of men are told off for duty as officers' attendants, to pack their grips, polish their high boots, shine their buttons and keep their dugouts in order. Civilians began to hear of this and bitterly complained of the seeming waste of man power. Now the officer has had his turn in the rostrum and has silenced all reproach about the "bat-man."

The job of officers' servant makes double demand upon a soldier's time for slight additional pay. Their relations is not that of master and man. British officers of the new army are too democratic for that. Except for the gap betwen their ranks they are pals. It is the officer's proud tradition that the last person he thinks of is himself. The comfort and well-being of the men come first. While the officer is making a mass of soldiers comfortable the "bat-man" gets in his work, putting in order the officers' quarters, whatever they may happen to be.

Letters home from officers coninually refer to the servant's adaptibility, his skill in anticipating needs and his blind unselfishness. Sullenness common to servants in civil life, is a missing trait in the army attendant.

Many an officer owes his life to the man who carried him back through the inferno of a barrage when wounded in the attack. Stretcher bearers know these fierce authoritative soldiers who come dodging through a curtain of pelting shells, scorning their own wounds, to yell:

"For God's sake, 'urry up; Lootenant Jones is 'it and I've plowed 'im but shell 'ole. Double up now, it's getting light."

Many a "Lootenant" Jones has reached the hospital because of his batman's fearless devotion who otherwise would have stayed there in the shell tortured field at the mercy of high explosives, grenades and shipers throughout the glaring day.

In former wars one bat-man attended an officer perhaps for years. In the present war a month may bring one bat-man several charges or one officer half a dozen servants. Casualties are so heavy that men see their friends disappear like mist.

An army chaplain who attended a dying bat-man cherishes a scribbled card, addressed to the officer, the last man in his thoughts.

"The cleaning polish is in your long boots, sir," it says. "Private Andrews can look after you good, sir."

PATRIOTISM vs. POUNDS

There are many ugly by-products of war and one of them is graft. Graft flourishes as well in times of peace, but in times of peace it is merely a clog to machinery of commerce and government and not the menace that it becomes in war time.

England, faced with the threat of conscription, is learning unpleasant truths about recruiting frauds. The "White City" case, now on trial, is revealing the methods of a ring of civilians and recruiting officers who have been selling exemptions from service.

John Burn McQueen Mitchell, a civilian paymaster, 27 years old, appears from testimony to be the active head of a very profitable little conspiracy hat involves several of the recruiting force at the White City station.

With Mitchell there have been arrested Sergt. Maj. William Sheppard, Dr. Andrew Robertson Dow, civilian; C. J. R. Riley, a clerk; Dr. William Burch Caley, examining physican, and Hugh Brinkman, clerk.

The troubles of this ring of conspirators began when they innocently took as clients several detectives from Scotland Yard. From the evidence produced before the West London Police Court it looks as if the detectives "had the goods on" the prisoners.

One day at the Old Swan public house at Notting Hill-gate Mitchell was introduced to "Mr. William Locke," who bought a drink and invited him to lunch.

"This army business is a terrible thing," remarked Mitchell, by way of making conversation.

"I've got to join up," replied Locke sadly. "I'm a railway manager's clerk and I guess they'll ship me to the trenches. Even if they don't I won't have any job when I get back."

"I can fix it up so you won't have any trouble, offered the accommodating Mitchell, "but it will cost 100 pounds to pay doctors and get you proper introductions."

"If you can get me out of this I'll be willing to spend 150 pounds," said Locke.

"That will be all the better," declared Mitchell. "More for the doctors. I don't want you to make a mess of it."

Mitchell warned his new friend to be careful to present the disability certificate he would receive, telling him of an absent minded customer who had muddled affairs by forgetting to hand the examining physician the certificate one of Mitchell's doctors had given him and had therefore been rated for active service.

The first doctor Locke was sent to was evidently honest. At least he offered the applicant no disability certificate. Then Locke was sent to Doctor Dow.

"You are suffering from recurrent synovitis of the right knee," said Doctor Dow as he signed his name to a certificate which stated he had been treating Locke for several years and found him unfit for military service.

"What's the damage, doctor?" asked Locke.

"I'll leave that to you," said the smiling doctor. Locke laid two 5-pound notes on the table.

Next day Locke went to White City and handed Sergeant Major Sheppard a sovereign. The sergeant major took him to Doctor Caley, examining physician. Doctor Caley must have suspected the synovitis, for he told the applicant to hop about the room, then called to his clerk, "Chronic synovitis, right knee."

Locke got a C-2 classification, exempting him from active service. Then he paid Mitchell 130 pounds in 1-pound notes.

When Mitchell met Locke again Locke was introduced as Detective Sergeant Soden, of Scotland Yard.

WHY SERBIANS ARE WINNING

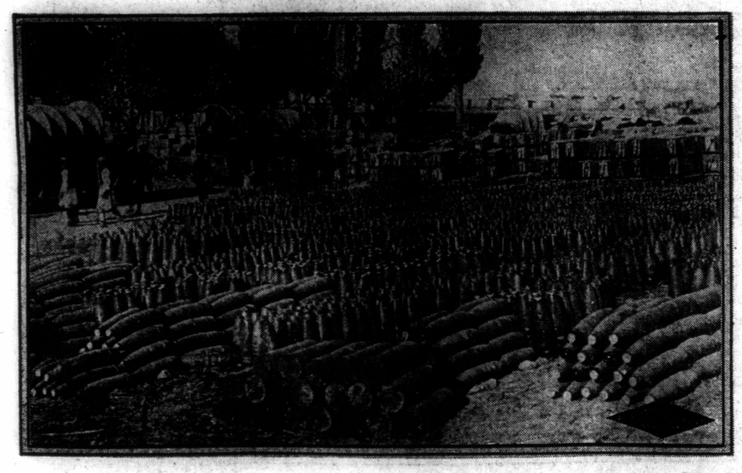


Photo shows vast stores of ammunition in Salonica at the disposal of the Serbians. Recent events show that they have been making good use of it.

QUEEN HONORS DUSKY OFFICERS



Photo shows officers of the British Indian army just after they have received the gift of a Union Jack and Silver Shield from Queen Alexandra of England.

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Subscribers failing to receive copies regularly will confer a favor by notifying the Circulation Department by post or telephone.
No agent or newsboy is authorized to sell The Sunday Standard on Sunday. Any person doing so is acting without permission from this company.

ADVERTISING RATES:
Advertising rates upon application.
All advertising copy must reach The Standard Office not later than Thursday noon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions.
NOTE—Owing to the prejudicial feeling that seems to exist among some of our readers regarding Sunday newspapers, the publisher has decided to eliminate this objectional word, although the publication dates will be the same.
Address all correspondence to Calgary Sunday Standard, 109 Sixth Avenue, West, Calgary.



BE OF GOOD CHEER! VICTORY FOLLOWS THE FLAG!

GOVERNMENT WILL HELP BOOST RESOURCES

It is gratifying news to learn that Alberta will not suffer for want of help for its farming industry the coming season. This assurance comes from Ottawa and is back up with the fact that the government will take **herculean efforts if necessary to avoid this difficulty.**

An active newspaper advertising campaign is now progressing through the United States, showing the great possibilities that Western Canada offers to the settlers. This campaign is to be supplemented with numerous special agents who will canvass the territory and supply the people with all needed information. Alberta and Western Canada can look forward to the greatest season of prosperity in its history unless all signs fail. Everything today points to this fact.

COUNT BERNSTORFF WAS FOOLED

Count Bernstorff tried to put one over on the Canadian people, but he depended too much on his own sagacity and too little on the Canadian people, when he did so.

When his goods were examined at Halifax there were found over 200 suits of pyjamas. Cotton goods are a scarcity in Germany. The makers of ammunition use quantities of cotton goods in their manufacture. The people have gone so far in Germany as to surrender their underwear to meet the demands made on them by the government.

This is well known, and the custom officers were alive to this fact when they noted the numerous quantities of sleeping apparel that the Count had purchased in the States for future needs.

However the custom officers took no chances and the Kaiser's ambassador was compelled to leave the greater part of his sleeping articles behind, albeit, he may be compelled to suffer certain inconveniences in the future.

USE FOR EVERYTHING

We no longer throw away fortunes as was once the case; today everything has its use. Old bones go to make soap and gelatine; are cut up into eggspoons, toothpicks penknife handles and tooth-brushes. Scraps of paper make paper again, papier mache trays and dolls heads. Solder is taken from old tins, and broken glass becomes whole once more—via the melting pot. A jeweler always gets enough for an old waistcoat to buy him a new one. Gold dust is found in the old garment. For this reason his apron is very valuable. Pastry cooks now keep the whites of eggs, selling them to photographers, with which to prepare albumenized paper. For many years coal tar was a pest; nobody knew what to do with it. It seemed to have no atom of use. Now it is converted into beautiful aniline dyes. Today there is a use for everything.

PEOPLE REMISS ABOUT RETURNED SOLDIERS

Certain criticism has been hurled at the Calgary people for their lack of interest in the returned soldier. Time after time these men have returned without any attention being made on the part of the civilians to welcome them.

Every man in this Dominion, who wishes the British Empire to continue on its course as free and independent and untrammelled as it was before this war came, knows that the fulfilment of his wishes hangs on the issue of the titanic conflict. Every man fighting to turn the issue as the Canadian would have it turn, is fighting for him; and when such a fighter returns to Canada, whence he set out, broken or injured, it is the highest duty of the Canadian people to care for the broken and succor the injured, all of us remembering that these men faced death and suffered for us all—for the security of our homes, for the preservation of our institutions, for the future of our Dominion and our Empire.

This being the case it behoves us to do everything we can to welcome and assist the injured soldier when he returns from the scene of the conflict.

DO YOU WANT TO SEE YOUR TOWN GROW?

If you want to see your town grow, remember that you are a part of it and that its growth depends as much on you as on your neighbors. Don't get the idea that its future prosperity rests with a few, for it is the business of the many. Above all, don't criticize those who are trying to upbuild the community and do nothing yourself. They at least have the proper spirit and, just as long as you deny them your support, just that much harder their work will be.

Be a booster for the city and lend your co-operation to those who had the nerve to start first. It is never too early to start and it is never too late to begin.

Yours is a good city. Let us all get all the good out of it we can. The way to get the good out of land is to improve it. The way to get the good out of a city is to develop it. It is a poor farm that is all pasture. It ought to be worked. He is a poor farmer who is content to take merely what nature sends. He is a poor citizen who is willing to let his city shift for itself, taking only such benefits as come without labor. The man who is satisfied to harvest merely what comes up will have to live on a diet of weeds.

THE GAME OF MAKING GOOD

In the game of making good there's a time limit.

When we were 17 the future to us was a world unexplored, with time unlimited.

But at 37 or 47 our perspective has changed.

We look into the future through wiser eyes and are startled—time has acquired boundary lines.

We look back at opportunities lost—at things done which we ought not to have done—at things left undone which we ought to have done—at long hours and well meant labor which proved profitless.

And it shows in our score.

We stand at the crest of the hill—the game is half over—to win we must capitalize the future with experience gathered from the past.

But we cannot afford to put off till tomorrow.

There is a limit—a time limit—and every day, every hour, every minute, is reducing just that much our chance of rolling up a good score in the game of making good.

We can't afford to go through the year not knowing whether we are winning, playing even or going behind.

A year is 365 precious days—8,760 hours—the best days and hours of our life—and we can't coax them back.

If we are losing we want to know today, so that tomorrow we can "change the trump."

And next week we want to know how much we profited by the change.

SAVE AND SERVE MEANS OUR SUCCESS

Premier Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons on the German U campaign was an exhibition of plain speaking wholly characteristic of the man. The dictator did not do as other British statesmen have done—mince words and endeavor to hide the true condition of affairs. He made no attempt to minimize the terrible importance and danger of the present situation.

Neither did the premier pretend to intimate that there was any present hope of replenishing the present gap caused by the enemies' submarine torpedoes. He even went so far as to state that there was no sure road to victory unless England started an active campaign to destroy these octopuses of commerce.

All this speech was merely food for thought for the British people. It emphasized the fact that the people must face a period of strict economy, and abstention from many luxuries.

There is no evading the subject. What Lloyd George tries to impress on the British people Canadians will have to grasp as well. The time has now come when all Canada is going to feel the sting of this war more and more.

The fact that Germany was listening with all ears to this speech and would report it far and near, had no effect on the premier. Neither should it effect us in the slightest degree.

The entire British nation is up against a real problem that must be solved to meet success, and the sooner the people of England and the Dominion realize this fact and begin to save, the sooner success will be within our grasp.

Save and serve is the solution of the present war problems.

FOOD PRESSING ISSUE IN STATES

A food shortage which produces such intense feeling in an American city as has been demonstrated in New York within the last few days is an extremely serious proposition and not one to be lightly regarded by those in official positions. Mayor Mitchel, of New York, shows an appreciation of that fact in calling upon three municipal departments having to do with the control of food distribution for a detailed and exact statement of the food situation. The mayor desires this information in order that he may act intelligently upon the proposition that the city appropriate a million dollars to aid in the securing of food for hungry people.

Many elements enter into the situation. In the first place there is unquestionably a shortage of staple supplies, due in some instances to crop failure and in others to scarcity of labor which has cut down the output of farms and is traceable to the fact that the United States has been confining its efforts too much to the business of supplying foreign countries with the munitions of war. In a sense the United States will have to pay the price for this activity in lack of food production, the same as every other country will have to do.

Canada is now paying this same price in the high cost of living. And while the people of Canada do not complain in view of the good work we have accomplished still some thought must be given to the needs and necessities of our home folks.

We cannot help our king and our country better than to help ourselves. In this instance the great need of the country is for more products of all kinds.

Calgary and Alberta can produce a large amount of produce of all kinds. By doing this we reduce the high cost of living and we furnish the country with better means to win this fight.

Hence it is the duty of every citizen to make a careful study of the present needs of the city and the country and to do their part in alleviating this need as far as possible.

A Modern Heroine

INEZ MILHOLLAND BOISSEVAN, dying in the bloom of her beautiful womanhood, yet wrought so bravely as to leave a record of constructive achievement. It was not alone this woman's face and figure that was beautiful. Her soul was transfigured with that greater beauty which is the product of unselfish devotion to high causes. This woman's heart was filled with that same chivalry which in an earlier age urged knight errants on in paths of glory.

Well born and well educated, this child of fortune, instead of surrendering herself to the ease of her environment, consciously gave up her life to difficult service. She championed the cause of the poor and the oppressed, taking their part actively. Strong and ardent, her whole being rebelled against injustice, whether social, economic or political. The girl who served in the slums of whitechapel, working side by side with the women of the Salvation Army; the woman who fought side by side with the shirtwaist makers and the laundry workers in the battle they waged against slave driving masters, glorying in her sisterhood with them, was the same Inez Milholland who, as Mrs. Boissevan, later became a leader in the struggle for the abolition of sex discrimination in government.

She saw, as every intelligent woman sees, that the possession of the ballot gave man an economic advantage over women; that women could not hope to become enfranchised industrially and receive equal pay for equal work until they had emancipated themselves politically. In political equality she beheld a door leading to those larger liberties to which women are as fundamentally entitled as men. In the cause of equal suffrage she worked until she died—laboring with an earnestness, enthusiasm and intensity that exhausted even her superb vitality. She gave all she had to the cause, and having given all else, at last gave her life.

Under the shadows of those wooded Adirondack hills, where as a girl she dreamed her dreams, presently she will be laid. The mountains that she loved will be her monuments. She needs no other, for in the heart of every woman responsive to noble examples her memory in fragrance will abide.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

WHAT A FATHER OF SIX DID ON $1,000 A YEAR

A letter carrier in Indianapolis worked 30 years on an income of $1,000 a year or less; and only recently could it have risen as high as $1,200 a year.

Yet this man today says that Providence has been kind to him; and well he may say so, for this is what he has done:

He has reared and educated a family of four boys and two girls.

Three of the boys and one of the girls have been through college—in part, no doubt, by their own efforts, though the parents deserve credit for so rearing them that they were willing and able to help on the college expenses.

The three boys who went to college are all civil engineers with good positions, and the girl who went to college is a teacher of physical training. Two of the boys helped build the Panama canal. One of them was in the engineering division six years and is now an examiner in civil engineering for the United States civil service commission at Washington. The other was with the Panama railroad eight years and is now in Alaska with the United States Alaska engineering commission. The third boy is assistant superintendent of maintenance and right of way with an important railroad.

The youngest boy didn't go to college but did get all the common schools could give him, and has a splendid position as managing salesman with a great corporation. The girl who didn't go to college took a high school course and remains at home with her father and mother.

Every child born to this family got a fair start in life and is doing well. The home from which they emerged into the world is the kind of home of which the foundations of the republic are built.

And it was all done on $1,000 a year!

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According to the Harvard View, She Need Not Be Pretty

Cambridge, Mass.—The following are the attributes of the perfect girl as seen through Harvard eyes, some 50 bachelor graduates having recently, and after considerable discussion, agreed on them for the "girl that's worth while."

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She can make bread as well as fudge, and cake as well as a "rarebit."

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She is broad minded, sympathetic, tactful, unselfish, optimistic, thrifty, of good disposition and moderate in all things.

She can stand everses without worry.

She is gentle to children and kind to older people, especially to her parents.

She has a broad education, but not necessarily a college one.

She is modest and true and home loving.

She has good social standing, is of a religious nature and is not "too proud to pray."

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INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st MARCH, 1st SEPTEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 96.

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10 per cent on application;
30 " 16th April, 1917;
30 " 15th May, 1917;
26 " 15th June, 1917.

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The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of April, 1917, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

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Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

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The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary or Victoria, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons, at the option of the holder, will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank, or at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York City.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, March 12th, 1917.

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She is gentle to children and kind to older people, especially to her parents.

She has a broad education, but not necessarily a college one.

She is modest and true and home loving.

She has good social standing, is of a religious nature and is not "too proud to pray."

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How to Pronounce the Names in War Dispatches

If you were touring the eastern war area in Europe just now you would have to carry along a Russian-English, Hungarian-English, Serbian-English, Bulgarian-English, German-English and a half dozen other dictionaries. In the western war area, on the other hand, a French-English and a Flemish-English dictionary would be required. To save the expense which would thus be incurred, the New York Times has compiled a vocabulary for the benefit of Americans. You probably will not have occasion to use it abroad, but you will find it handy in following the war news in The Star. Here it is:

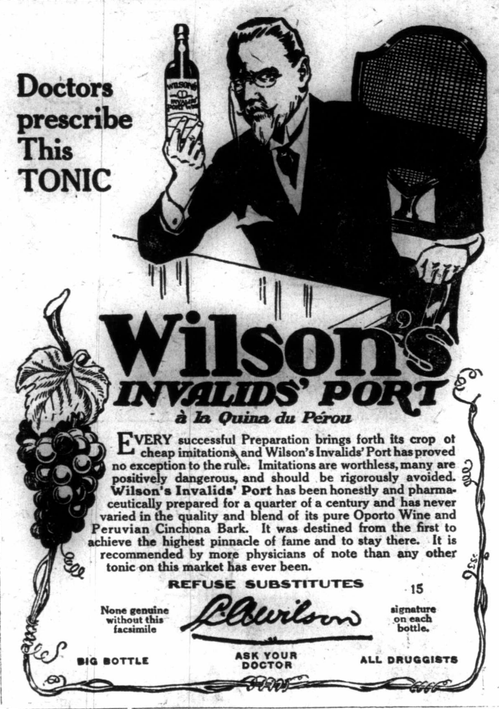
Words From Eastern War Area—Slavonic, Hungarian and German

Augustowo—Ou-goos-to-vo.
Blatystock—Bla-tees-stock.
Braunsberg—Brownsberg.
Bucharest or Bukharest — Boo-kar-rest.
Cettinje—Tzet-teen-yeh.
Czech—Check.
Czenstochowa—Chenz-tow-ha-va.
Dantsic or Danzig—Dansik.
Durazzo—Door-rahd-zo or doo-rah-so.
Dnieper—Neeper.
Epirus—Ee-per-rus.
Eydtkunen—Eyt-koo-nen.
Gumbinnen—Goom-bin-nen.
Herzegovina—Hert-tse-go-vee-nah.
Ivangorod—Ee-van-go-rod.
Jaroslaw—Ya-ros-lov.
Jassy or Yassy—Ya-see.
Javorow—Ya-vo-rov.
Jemappes—She-mapp.
Kalisz—Kar-lidz.
Kiev or Kieff—Keev.
Knoigsburg—Kern-eggs-beorg.
Kragnyevatz—Krah-yew-vatz.
Kuustrin—Kues-treen.
Lutzk—Loodz.
Minsk—Meenz.
Mitrovicza—Meet-rro-vit-sah.
Obryte-Pultusk—Obreet-pool-toosk.
Ostrog—Os-trogz.
Ostrowa—Os-tro-vah.
Przemysl—P-jhem-izzle, with j pronounced as in the French word "jour."
Pultusk—Pool-toosk.
Proskurov—Pros-koo-rov.
Radzivilloff—Radzee-vee-lov.
Rawa-Russka—Rava-roos-ka.
Sarajevo—Ser-ra-jayvo
Skutari or Scutari—Skoo-tah-ree.
Sierok—See-er-rock.
Sokolka—So-kol-ka.
Stettin—Stet-teen.
Suwalki or Suwalky—Soo-val-kee.
Tarnow or Tarnoff—Tar-nov.
Tarnopol—Tarr-no-pol.
Tomaszow—To-ma-zov.
Urumiah—Ooo-roo-mee-var.
Uzsok—Ud-sock.
Valijevo or Valyavo—Val-yea-vo.
Warthe (Polish, Warta)—Vor-teh.
Zamosc or Zamost—Zar-mosh.

Words From Western War Area—French and Flemish

Note—Much confusion will be avoided if it be remembered that "ville" does not conform to the French rule for the pronunciation of "ill" followed by a vowel. It is always pronounced "veel" in a short, sharp manner; never "ee-yr," as in "fille" or "famille."

Ailette—Aye-let.
Ailly—Aye-yee.
Aisne—Ainn.
Aix-la-Chapelle (in German, Aachen, in Dutch, Aiken)—Aks-lah-sha-pell.
Amiens—Ah-me-an.
Antwerp (in Spanish, Amberes; in French, Anvers; from "Aan't werp," meaning "at the wharf.").
Aube—Obe.
Avricourt—Av-ree-koorr.
Bar-le-Duc—Bar-luh-Duhq.
Belfort—Pell-forr.
Berry-au-Brac—Ber-ree-o-bahk.
Besancon—Beh-zon-son.
Bethune—Bay-toon.
Blamont—Blah-mon.
Bois-le-Duc—Bwah-luh-duhq.
Bouillon—Boo-yon.
Boulogne—Boo-lon-yah.
Bouvines—Boo-veenn.
Brabant-le-roi—Brah-bon-luh-rwah.
Brame-le-Comte—Brain-luh-Kont.
Cahbrae—Kon-braye.
Chalons—Shalon.
Chambley—Shaan-blaye.
Charleroi—Shar-luh-rwah.
Charleville—Shar-luh-veel.
Chateau Thierry—Sha-toh-tee-ai-ree.
Chateauroux—Sha-tow-roo.
Chatel—Sha-tel.
Chaudfontaine—Showd-fon-taine.
Commercy—Kon-mehr-see.
Compeigne—Kom-pee-ayn.
Consenvoye—Kahn-son-vwah.
Crecy—Kray-see.
Demer—Day-mare.
Dijon—Dee-zohn, not dee-yon.
Dinant—Dee-nahn.
Dixmude—Dee-muhd.
Dompierre—Dom-pee-airr.
Douai—Doo-ay.
Dyle—Dill.
Epernay—Ay-payr-naye.
Epinal—Ay-pee-nal.
Genappe—Zheh-napp.
Giromville—Zhee-ron-veel.
Givet—Zhee-vay.
Grammont—Gran-mon
Guise—Geeze.
Haelen—Hah-len.
Halnaut—Aye-no.
Ha—lAhl.
Havre—Ahvrr.
Huy—Wee.
La Fere Shampenoise — Lah-fair-shon-pah-nwahzz.
Langres—Loyn-gr.
Laon—Lon.
Lassigny—Lah-seen-yee.
Le Catelet—Luh-kat-lay.
Liege (in French, Liege)—Lee-aye-Lys—Liss, not lee.
Longwy—Lon-vee.
Louvain—Loo-van.
Louers—Loo-ayr.
Maestricht—Mahs-trikt.
Mainz—My-ntz.
Maubeuge—Mow-buhzh.
Meaux—Mow.
Mechelin—Mesh-lin; in Flemish, Meckline.
Meuse—Muhz.
Mezieres—May-zee-ayr.
Mons—Mons.
Montmirail—Mon-mee-raye.
Mouilly—Moo-yee.
Namur—Nah-mohr.
Nancy—Nahn-see.
Neufchateau—Nuh-sha-tow or nef-sha-tow.
Oise—Wahz.
Oudenarde—Ohdn-ard.
Ourcq—Oork.
Ourihe—Oortt.
Peronne—Pay-ronn.
Petit roix—Puh-tee-krwah.
Petit Morin—Puh-tee-mo-rant.
Pont-a-Mousson—Pon-ta-moo-son.
Quatre Bras—Katre-brah.
Ramillies—Rah-mee-yeh.
Raon l'Etape—Rah-own-lay-tapp.
Rhelms—Rance or ranz.
Rocrol—Rok-rwah.
Roye—Rwah.
Sedan—Seh-don.
Senlis—Son-lee or Son-leece.
Sexanne—Say-zann.
Soissons—Swah-son.
Somme—Summ.
St. Bonhomme—San-bon-omm.
St. Die—San-dee-ay
St. Mihiel—San-mee-yel.
St. Quentin—San-kon-ton.
Thionville—Tee-on-veel.
Tirlemont—Teer-leh-mon.
Tongres—Tong-r
Valenciennes—Val-lon-syenn.



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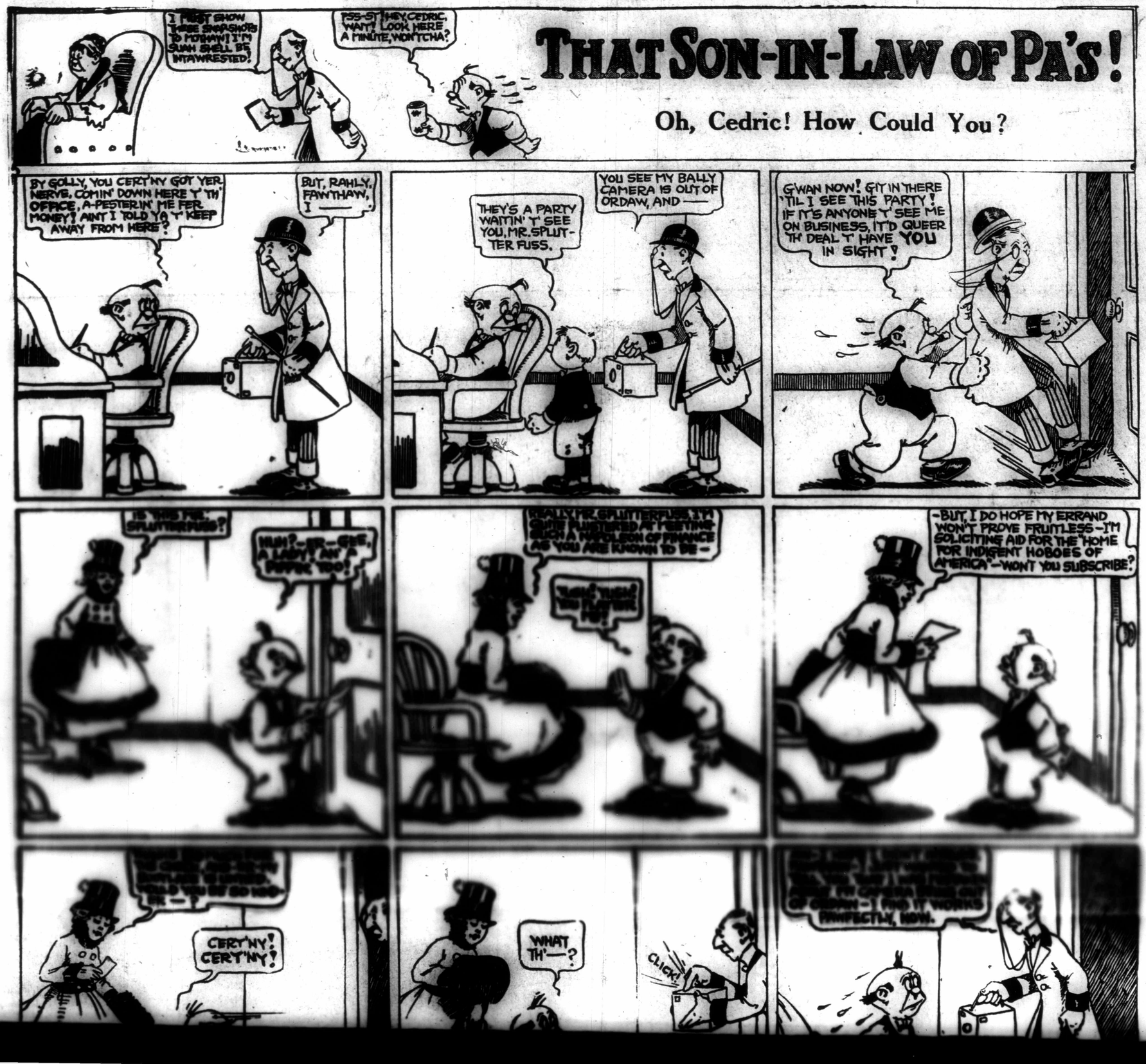
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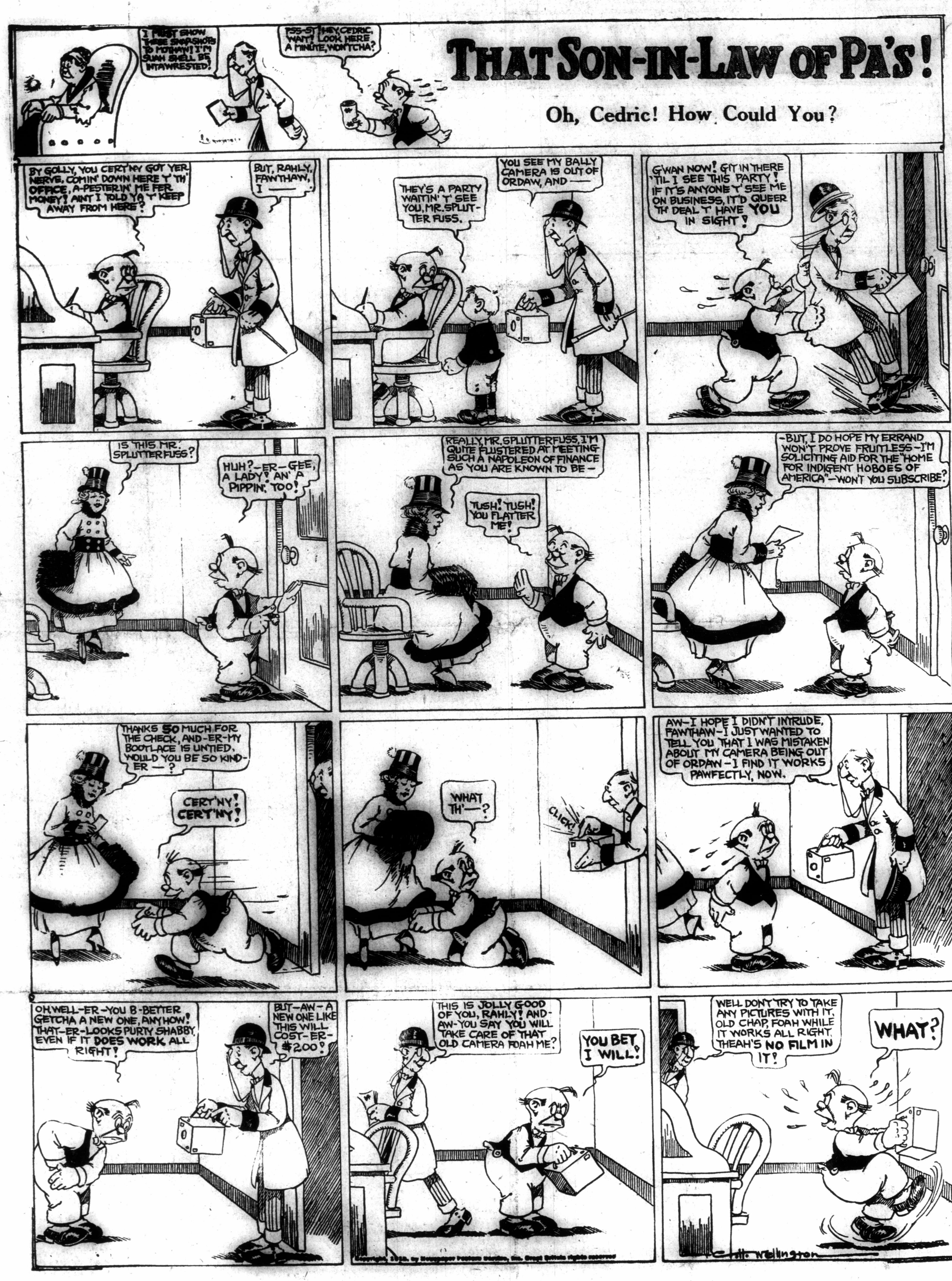
THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S!

Oh, Cedric! How Could You?

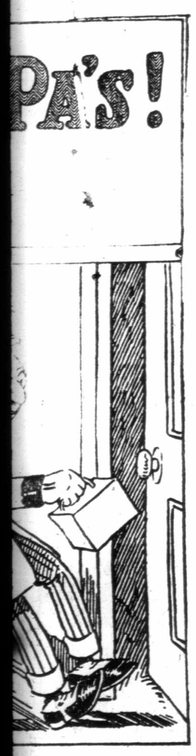


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Oh, Cedric! How Could You?



APRIL





A MAN'S HEADACHE SEEMS A LOT WORSE WHEN HE HAD NO FUN ACQUIRING IT

EASTER GREETING

Blow, Bugles of Battle,
The Marches of Peace;
East, West, North, and South,
Let the Long Quarrel Cease.
Sing the Song of Great Joy
That the Angels Began,
Sing of Glory to God—
And of Goodwill to Man!
—WHITTIER.

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Vol. VII. No. 5 CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 8, 1917 Five Cents the Copy

Canada Is Prosperous As Shown by Reports

April Dividends of Large Corporations, Public Utilities and Others Will Total $16,000,000--Industrial Activities Predict a Prosperous Year

If any one has any doubt regarding the prosperity of Canada this thought should be dispelled by reviewing the industrial condiions as reported by the government each month. These reports have shown a decided healthy appearance for months. Those for the quarter ending March 31st are particularly pleasing, as they show an increase of business that is most encouraging irrespective of the high cost of living.

The industrial activity which has been general throughout the Dominion, particularly in lines that have been affected by the war demand, and the general business of the country in the past few months as well, find reflection in the increased dividend returns that Canadian security holders will receive this month.

An eastern financial paper publishes a list of the companies and the amount of dividends which will be paid this month which will be a surprising revelation to the average man.

It is estimated that over $16,000,000 will be paid as the quarterly dividend on stocks of industrial companies, public utility corporations, trust, loan, insurance and mining companies and banks.

This amount being paid to the public is an important factor in the progress of the country. It is bound to have a most favorable effect upon general business conditions.

The above estimate for example, the dividends on stocks of the industrial companies, public utility corporations and others the amount would probably run up into twice or thrice the amount named, that will be paid.

A summary of the list as compiled of stock dividends is as follows:

Industrials	$ 2,552,792
Utilities	11,195,684
Banks	608,122
Trust and Loan	862,238
Insurance	84,715
Mines	536,618
	$15,844,169

From this it will clearly be seen that Canadian business has not sufferer materially from the high prices that now prevail and that every indication shows that the present year will be a most phenominal one for every line of industry.

WILSON WANTS BIG AMOUNT

President Wilson has asked congress for $3,300,000,000 for immediate expenses incidental to carry out present plans for war protection.

It is said that a big influx of Germans are fleeing from the United States to Mexico.

PROF. JACOBS RETURNING

Prof. F. S. Jacobs(an old time Calgarian, and for the past two years connected with the Agricultural college of Manitoba, has resigned his position and will return to the city shortly.

CALGARY SPRING SHOW WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY

All Arrangements Completed to Make This the Banner Show of the Season—Horse Show Will be Big Social Event.

Cattle, sheep and fat stock breeders will convene in Calgary the early part of the week and will have a gala time for several days. They will talk shop and incidentally vie with each other as to the merits of the different breeds that they are mostly interested in.

At the annual Spring show of the Calgary association and a rousing good time is expected by every one who attends. The horse show, which will be a part of the entertainment will be the principal event for the society followers, and from present indication a large attendance will be the result. Many boxes have already been sold and the list of box holders include most of the prominent people of the city and the province.

The showing both at the spectacular horse show and during the judging of the cattle and the sales will be fully equal to the events of the past although it is predicted that they will exceed all other shows of like character.

Whether this is correct remains to be seen. It certainly looks from a casual review of the prize lists and other data that the Calgary Spring show will be some show, to say the least.

The Spring sale will open on the morning of April 10th, and will run for three days. The animals for sale include shorthorns, Herefords, Angus and other well known stock.

In the evening society will hold sway when the annual horse show will become the center of the attraction. Lovers of horse flesh will have an opportunity of seeing some of the most celebrated horses in this section of the country duiing the nightly performances.

Running, jumping and other forms of sport will be indulged in.

All arrangements have practically been completed by Mr. E. L. Richardson, the genial manager of the show, and when Mr. Richardson promises a thing one may rest assured that it will be done.

Half-rate tickets are provided by the railroads for out-of-town visitors who desire to come to the city during this event, and a goodly crowd will probably take advantage of this opportunity not only to enjoy the pleasures of the week but to do their spring shopping as well.

SPAFFORD TRANSFERRED

Lieut. S. E. Spafford has been transferred to the 128th, a Moose Jaw battalion, now stationed near London. He expects to be transferred later to the Flying corp.

SIGHTS AND SCENES AT THE CALGARY HORSE SHOW



Prosperity Will Flow Into Canada After War

Every Indication Points to the Fact That Canada Will Be World Beater After War is Over---Government Making Provisions to This Effect

In the consciousness of every thinking man there is stamped indelibly the fact that after this war is over Canada will enjoy a period of prosperity undreamed of. This prosperity will redound to the credit of Calgary and Alberta in no unmistakable manner. The growth and expansion of Calgary in the next generation will be far beyond our wildest dreams. The opening up of additional plowfields and the raising of a greater number of cattle and livestock will mean prosperity of the greatest magnitude. This is the concensus of opinion of those who are well versed in the history of similar movements of this character and the effect it has had in the past.

The government is going to use every means and give every assistance possible for the development of the resources of the country. Not only is the national government going to do this but the local governments as well. This is practically the consensus of opinion of the leaders of both parties. They are a unit in this respect.

A council has been formed by the government at Ottawa looking to a complete investigation of the resources of the country and the needs of the manufacturers, the raw materials needed for Canadian industries, the by-products that can be produced, and the solution of other questions necessary for the proper exploitation of Canada's resources.

To Establish Fellowships

In order to develop in Canada a body of men who have been thoroughly trained in science and its application to industry—such as that which has aided so greatly in the industrial development of Germany in recent years—the council will recommend the establishment of 20 or more studentships and fellowships in our universities and technical schools, which will be given to men who have completed their regular course of study and have displayed a special aptitude for scientific research. These will enable such men to purchase a course of advanced work at college for a further period.

Arrangements will also be made by which men after graduation will be placed in one or other of the great manufacturing establishments of the Dominion, where they will continue their training under the conditions of actual commercial practice. They will thus be fitted to aid in the development of the industries of the Dominion.

Research Bureau Planned

In order to furnish direct assistance to the manufacturing industries of Canada at once—the council is recommending the establishment at certain of the great industrial centres of the Dominion, such as Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg, in co-operation with the provincial governments or other bodies, of industrial research bureaus, here a complete set of technical magazines and trade journals will be found, and where technical staffs, provided with suitable and properly equipped laboratories, will assist the manufacturers of the district in solving problems which present themselves in their factories or works.

In addition to these broad general movements for the advancement of the industries of the Dominion, the council has decided to examine carefully a number of specific projects which have been submitted to it, and which appear to give promise of yielding valuable results. They have also decided to recommend that certain of these be at once taken up and work upon them be at once started.

HORSE LOVERS TO HAVE ANOTHER TREAT THIS YEAR

Association Has Issued Annual Schedule Showing That Races Will Be a Big Feature This Season

War reports are to have no effect on harness horse racing in Canada the coming season. The official program which has been announced by the association includes some thrilling races both trotting and pacing for the summer, including an occasional running race and jumping contest.

The opening meet will be at Calgary where many attractive races are now scheduled to be run.

All these races are for $800 except the free-for-all, which is for $600 Calgary, the opening meeting of the circuit, has a very attractive program, as there are three straight trotting events for the 2.14, 2.17 and 2.25 classes. Their 2.14 trot may attract more horses and provide a much better contest than the 2.15 at Regina and randon unless the 2.14 class trotters are taken to other circuits on account of not having a chance to race at the big meets in this circuit. The Brandon meeting lasts only three days, with eight harness races for $800 each, with two straight trotting events for the 2.15 and 2.20 classes, but Regina's program lasts through four days and is much more attractive, with three trotting events and two big pacing races in the 2.09 and free-for-all classes. Of the smaller cities on the circuit, North-Battleford has the most attractive program on account of separating the trotters and pacers. Very often a good trotter is soured by being made to score away against fast pacers and on account of a trotter being unable to score fast enough many good starts are spoiled and a great amount of time lost.

The program as set forth by the association is a very interesting one to lovers of horse flesh. Calgary has the reputation of giving excellent races and fine purses in the past and this season will probably eclipse all others in this respect.

BULLETIN

UNITED STATES DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

On Friday President Wilson signed the resolution which had been prepared some time ago declaring that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany.

All of the noted German ringleaders in the United States have been ordered arrested as well as many suspects.

German ships that have been lying in the American harbors were ordered seized.

As soon as the announcement became known many demonstrations were made throughout the country.

BIG EXPLOSION IN FERNIE KILLS 34 MINERS

On Thursday night an explosion occurred in the Coal Creek camp about six thousand feet underground, which resulted in the death of 34 miners The accident happened just at a time when the shift was being made.

BRAZIL WILL FOLLOW THE STEPS OF U. S.

It is reported that Brazil has decided to follow the steps of the United tates and declare war on Germany. In accordance with the resolution on German ships have been detained and will be confiscated.

The Brazilian government warned Germany some time ago that if she persisted in unrestricted submarine warfare that she would hold Germany responsible for the consequences.

GREAT BRITAIN IS HOLDING 71,000 PRISONERS

London, April 4.—Reports from headquarters say that Great Britain holds more than 71,000 prisoners of war, of whom 55,379 are Germans, while Germany has 32,500 British war prisoners. Very few Britons are held as prisoners outside of Germany. Proposals for exchange of prisoners have been considerably advanced with Turkey, but Germany and Austria-Hungary have not replied to the British suggestions.

Farmers Losing Millions Through Inadequate Storage

Unless Government Provides More Terminal Elevators Farmers Will Lose Large Amounts Through Damp Crops.

The prying need in the western provinces today is more terminal elevators. To alleviate the condition to some extent the farming associations are building elevators in large numbers at various points in the two provinces, but even these will not be sufficient to handle the crop if the increase comes as expected that it will this year.

It is said that there are millions of bushels of wheat in the provinces held up that is in a decidedly bad condition through lack of proper housing. That this grain is damp and will be held up until June before it will be in condition for the market on account of not having been stored in an elevator.

The worst part of this report is that there is no hope for a better condition of affairs the coming year, unless some herculean efforts are made to build sufficient storage elevators this summer, and this not at all likely from present reports.

It is possible for the farmer to dry his own grain. This has been done in some instances, but it is a tedious job. The farmer would have to be equipped with a steam engine, and be in touch with sufficient fuel at a low cost to make the job profitable.

Damp grain can not be put into shape until it reaches the terminals. At the northern points there are millions of bushels of this grain still to be moved. Samples show that from 14 to 16 per cent. moisture.

All grain in storage has practically been sold for May delivery so that it will be the end of May or the first of June before there will be adequate space to take care of any sizable amount of this damp crop. This will throw the grain in the July market which is usually much lower than the early spring market.

From this it will readily be seen that the farmers of the country who have not been able to find terminal facilities for their grain are going to saddle a big loss through this lack of storage.

There is not the slightest doubt that this condition will get worse and a movement should be started at once by the agricultural associations to see that the government provides proper facilities for the farmer.

PREMIER SIFTON HONORED WITH GLOWING TRIBUTE

At Opening of Horse Show in Edmonton the Association Expresses its Feeling in Straight Manner

Premier Sifton was honored with a glowing tribute the early part of the week at the opening of the Edmonton Industrial exhibition. Over a thousand people were present at the presentation including Lt.-Gov. Brett. The address was as follows:

"We avail ourselves of this opportunity to congratulate you upon the long years of public service you have rendered to the people of this province and the northwest territories and to assure you that your work has left an abiding mark on the character of the laws and institutions of this country.

"Although not actively engaged in the pursuits of the farm, yet we know that since you were identified with the Brandon Agricultural society in the early eighties you have continuously evinced a keen interest in the welfare of the producers on the land.

"Your wide and extensive knowledge of conditions in western Canada, of the vicissitudes of the early settlers and of the problems incident to opening up the great lone land has kindled in your heart a strong sympathy for the pioneers and those who make their living by tilling the soil.

"This has no doubt been the inspiration of the large measure of beneficial legislation such as the Alberta farm loan act, the agricultural schools, the act for the encouragement of increased production of livestock, laws that affect the fundamental industries of the province enacted by your government, and for the truly generous grants to agricultural associations and societies."

WOMEN UNIFORM CONSTABLES



The ministry has employed 500 lady constables for work in munition factories in Great Britain. The work of these lady constables is to guard women workers and prevent carelessness.

MUSIC IN THE BATTLE ZONE



Photo shows remains of an old church in northern France almost entirely demolished by shell fire. Strangely the organ was untouched affording an opportunity for use by the soldiers.

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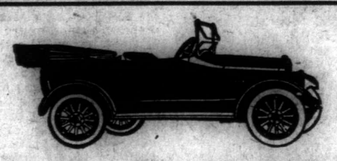
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Fill every leisure moment with keen, healthful enjoyment. Learn to know the swiftly passing panorama of the city streets—the beauty of the wild places—the supreme joy of cycling that wipes out the cares of yesterday and the problems of tomorrow, by riding a bicycle. Then, too, you will know the incomparable sensation that comes to him who can go anywhere, at a loitering pace or with the wind, at will. Don't overlook cycling this year if you want real sport.

The Bicycle

The bicycle is coming into its own again. After years and years in which this much-needed and pleasure-giving vehicle has been put on the shelf, it is now coming back more strongly than ever. Physicians are recommending it as one of the strongest advocates of health and people generally are recognizing that it has few equals for pleasure at a moderate expense.

The bicycle is beginning to invade Western Canada as it has invaded other countries. Bicycles are being used today for health, pleasure and business. Bicycle week is now a thing of the past, but the bicycle, that mighty savior of public health, will go on for ever.

"Ride a Bicycle" and "Time to Buy a Bicycle" are the slogans which are being used by members of the bicycle trade throughout Canada this spring in a movement to encourage cycling for health, pleasure, economy and utility.

Organizations of bicycle boosters have been formed in a number of the leading cities of the country to demonstrate the various advantages of wheeling. The bicycle will be brought to the attention of the general public in every possible manner.

It is confidently believed that 100,000 new bicycles will be sold in the Dominion this year while in the United States, with its greater home market, the bicycle authorities anticipate the sale of one million wheels.

The bicycle is earning more and more staunch supporters every day but the wheel has not come back as a means for a fad or craze, it is pointed out. One reason for this is that there is no tendency to adopt the bicycle for furious or reckless riding while the day of freak performances is over. The old club days will probably never be revived but the bicycle is now being looked upon as a simple and practicle vehicle with which one may obtain exercise and business benefit with very low cost.

One big indication that the bicycle is coming back to stay is that the society leaders of the United States have been using the bicycle a great deal in the Florida summer resorts during the past three winters. If the bicycle had been classed as a whim of fashion or as a fad, it would have been discarded the second season. The women and men of the exclusive set at Palm Beach and other winter resorts have been making good use of the bicycle, although many of them have several automobiles at their disposal constantly.

RELIANCE AUTO CYCLE CO.

The Reliance Auto Cycle Co., 107 Seventh avenue west, are agents for the Harley Davidson, which is sufficient guarantee for the products which they represent. This concern carries a large stock of accessories and repairs for the motorcycles and any work intrusted to their care is sure of prompt and efficient service. When you need anything in the motorcycle line you should make this firm a call before completing your purchases.

STAR CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.

The Star Cycle and Motor Co., at 224 Seventh avenue east, advertise the fact that they are local agents for the Perfect bicycle. They also handle the Star bicycle.

We do not know whether there are any bicycles superior to those handled by the Star Cycle Co., but, knowing the firm, we are convinced that if there were any better bicycles made, than they handle, the Star company would have them. They have an enviable reputation for first class work in the cycle and motor field and they enjoy a patronage in Calgary that is growing greater daily.

GET THE HABIT

A writer in the States has compiled a list of good habits that might be adopted with good results by everyone. A few of the suggestions are as follows:

Get the habit—of early rising.
Get the habit—of retiring early.
Get the habit—of eating slowly.
Get the habit—of being grateful.
Get the habit—of being punctual.
Get the habit—of fearing nothing.
Get the habit—of speaking kindly.
Get the habit — of radiating sunshine.
Get the habit—of seeking the sunshine daily.
Get the habit—of speaking correctly.
Get the habit — of pronouncing correctly.
Get the habit — of closing doors gently.
Get the habit—of neatness in appearance.
Get the habit—of relying on self, always.
Get the habit—of a forgiving spirit.
Get the habit—of being industrious
Get the habit—of apprehending no evil.
Get the habit—of anticipating only good.
Get the habit—of always being progressive.
Get the habit—of always paying as you go.
Get the habit—of promptness at meals.
Get the habit—of a quiescent concentration.
Get the habit—of daily physical exercise.
Get the habit—of being accommodating.
Get the habit—of being a good listener.
Get the habit—of economy—not stinginess.
Get the habit—of eating but one meal a day.
Get the habit—of eating but one hearty meal a day.
Get the habit—of hoping on and hoping ever.
Get the habit—of expecting that for which you hope.
Get the habit—of respecting everyone's religious views.
Get the habit—of respecting everyone's political views.
Get the habit—of looking at things from another's point of view.
Get the habit—of healing a wound, rather than making one.

Habit is a good thing, a very good thing—if it is a good habit. In such a case it should be encouraged.

Many a self-made man looks as if he might have been greatly improved with a very little outside assistance.



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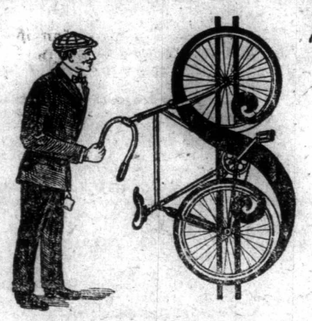
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Late dispatches
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NEWS AND VIEWS ON SPORTS

Local .: Provincial World in General

No More Stalling Will Be Permitted In The Ring

Stalling in the prize ring seems to be getting unpopular with the powers that be. Time was when it could be got away with, but nowadays the stuff doesn't seem to go.

Witness the case of Jack Britton, who has just been barred from Columbus, Ohio. The welterweight champion, with his manager, Dan Morgan, have been suspended, it is reported, because the boxing commissioners at Columbus have decided that Britton's recent bout with Bryan Downey there was "framed" before the encounter. The commissioners are investigating the Downey end with a view to handing the same punishment to the Columbus boy and his manager, Emil Thiry, if they find them parties to such an arrangement.

Know Britton Stalled

In a statement the commissioners state that they know Britton stalled, but are doubtful about Downey. They think Bryan tried hard all the way.

Several weeks before the fight was fought, Britton passed through Chicago on his way to St. Paul to meet Mike O'Dowd. While he was training at the Arcade gym. he boxed several rounds with Downey. To those who watched the performance, Britton appeared to be going easy. The result was Downey looked extremely good against the champion.

The next day it was reported the match would be made for nearby clubs, but this was discouraged because it was known Britton outclassed Downey by too big a margin. A week later it was announced they would meet in Columbus.

The fathers of the two boxers are warm friends and it is possible that Downey is entirely innocent. Jack may have permitted Bryan to "make a showing" to keep from incurring parental wrath.

Not Britton's First Offence

This is not Britton's first offence. Fans remember how he stalled in his fight with Packey McFarland. Not so very long ago Britton almost closed boxing in Cleveland. He is barred from there. New York clubs very seldom use him.

Britton is a Chicago boy, but has been making his home in the east for the last several years. He won his claim to the welterweight championship when he beat Ted Lewis in 20 rounds in New Orleans and then decisively outpointed Albert Badoud, the Frenchman, in a 10-round bout. Downey is only a youngster and is making Chicago his headquarters. He comes from Columbus.

When one stops to consider the ring career of each, there is no comparison. Britton stands head and shoulders above Downey, and in the opinion of experts he wouldn't be hit once if he cared to prevent Bryan from doing so.

Accounts of their fight in Columbus differ, but the majority of ringside critics thought Downey won. They all agree it was a slow fight and that Britton didn't use his right hand until the last few rounds.

Another Problem of Ring

While boxing commissioners are making an attempt to stop stalling, many fight fans wish it were possible to compel champions to defend their titles instead of giving circuses first bids on their services with the intention of squeezing every penny possible out of their crowns; not alluding to Jess Willard, champion heavyweight, of course. But consider the case of Jess.

Jess Willard began his career as a boxer six years ago. In the period since he faced Louis Fink in a Sapulpa, Okla., ring February 15, 1911, Big Jess has spent just about 12¼ hours in the actual practice of his profession.

Just how much he has made in the last six years cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy, the guesses on the subject showing a wide range. He has had to split his coin with his big stable of managers and hangers-on, but even so, Jess has undoubtedly cleared up a lot of kale from his dozen hours of scrapping, and the reputation he gained thereby.

Most of his snug fortune has been derived from his circus engagements and various by-products of pugilistic fame. If Jess had received only the money he has earned by actual fighting he wouldn't be any plutocrat.

Thirty-one Bouts to His Credit

Since his first bout in Sapulpa six years ago, which he won on a foul in the tenth round, Jess has participated in a total of 31 contests, with a total of 246 rounds.

He fought eight bouts, lasting 55 rounds, in 1911, all of them in Oklahoma. In 1912 his total was seven battles, lasting 43 rounds. One of these was fought in Indiana, two in Illinois, three in New York, and one in Buffalo.

Willard's busiest year was 1913, when he fought 11 times, a total of 85 rounds. In that year Jess displayed his fistic goods in New Haven, New York, Buffalo, Fort Wayne, Ind., Milwaukee, Reno, Nev., and San Francisco. In 1914 he fought three bouts, lasting 27 rounds, in Youngstown, Ohio, Buffalo, and Atlanta, Ga.

His 26-round contest with Jack Johnson in Havana was his only ring appearance in 1915. Last year he took part in one bout, the 10-round affair with Frank Moran in New York.

Enter, New Champion

Speaking of champions, one of those dancing, cautious, reserved kind of fighters hung up his hat and coat and settled down in New York the other day along with Freddie Welsh. His name is Pete Herman. He claims the bantamweight championship and he declares he proved it by whipping Dutch Brandt.

Pete did whip Dutch Brandt, and he showed the Broadway Sporting club crowd, before whom the bout took place, that he can fight when he feels like it, but he earned a shade over the rugged New York bantam by the narrowest of margins.

Brandt was willing, forcing the scrap from one gong to another, while Herman was content to cover and stay covered except at various moments. Brandt caught the southern bantam once flush on the chin and sent him reeling into the ropes, but Herman quickly recovered, and subsequently was given the popular decision; and now he's looking for worlds to conquer.

New Rules That Players Must Keep

Mandatory in Future That Players Hold Tongue Until Game is Started

New regulations to curb the carrying of instructions from the side lines and the elimination of the field goal from a multiple kick formation are the outstanding features of the new rules adopted by the football rules committee for the 1917 season. The committee, at its recent annual session in New York, instructed the secretary to prepare corrections and additions to the code to cover the following changes:

A substitute player entering the game must not speak to any other player on the field until after the ball has been put into play; in case any change in the positions of the players is necessary, the incoming substitute must give information through the referee.

In case the substitute takes the place of the player giving signals, he may give the signals for the next play, but cannot speak to any player until after the ball is put into play. The penalty for a violation of this rule is the loss of 15 yards.

Seek to Avoid Handicap

That the present rule may not work a hardship, considerable leeway has been given the referee in the matter of inflicting penalties for the failure of a substitute to report to the game officials before entering the play.

The new addition to the code makes it discretionary with the referee whether or not the penalty shall be imposed when the incoming substitute fails to report, but does not interfere with the play or speak to the players prior to the ball being put into play.

It was further ruled that a goal from the field could only be scored by a place kick or a drop kick, and the fact was emphasized that a place kick was made with the ball resting upon the ground, which would appear to bar the use of multiple kick formation, as now in vogue, as the ball is held suspended a few inches above the ground when kicked. The use of artificial tees for a kickoff at the beginning of periods also was barred.

New Rules on Forward Pass

Other changes include the giving of the ball to the offended side where there is illegal interference with the player receiving a forward pass, at the point where the foul is committed. In case the foul is committed [illegible] goal line the ball goes to [illegible] team on the yard line.

The penalty of five yards will be imposed in the future for running into the kicker, and 15 yards and disqualification for roughing; the penalties to be imposed from the point where the ball was put into play.

The referee is also empowered to permit the substitution of a new ball in play on a wet field at the end of the second period at his discretion.

E. Caddock After Stecher's Scalp

Young Iowaian Wrestler Thinks He Will Win in Coming Bout with Noted Champion.

When Earl Caddock, of Anita, Iowa, meets Joe Stecher, of Dodge, Neb., in Omaha, Neb., April 9, two old rivals of amateur days will clash and the stake will be the heavyweight wrestling championship of the world. Stecher bears the crown now. He never has been defeated, though recently a decision was given John Olin when Stecher quit the match.

No wrestler ever has pinned Stecher's shoulders to the mat except Caddock, and no wrestler ever has pinned Caddock's back to a canvas except Stecher. Both men flattened each other in their amateur days before either had gained prominence. Stecher won the match, but not until his opponent had won one fall.

Caddock will go to Omaha backed by Frank Gotch, retired heavyweight champion, and many of the sport-loving public of Iowa. Gotch is helping train the Anita boy for the match. Long ago he picked Caddock as the coming champion, despite the fact that Caddock weighs only 190 pounds.

Unlike Stecher, Caddock is not a one-hold wrestler, although his favorite means of throwing his opponent is with a head scissors and wrist lock. Stecher rarely throws an opponent except with the body scissors and some auxiliary hold.

Caddock has earned the name of "the wrestler of a thousand holds." He is considered the most scientific heavyweight wrestler in the game today and his speed is a revelation. It is his alertness and quickness of feet and arms that are expected to win for him over the much slower Stecher.

Oldest Ball Player Died at Age of 67

Eddie Miller Played with Boston Before Day of Big Leagues

Eddie Miller, reputed to have been the oldest professional baseball player in the United States, died the other day at Ogden, Utah. Miller was a member of the Boston and Brooklyn teams before the National league was organized. He was a teammate of Sidney Farrar, father of Geraldine Farrar, the opera singer, on the old Hub City team. He was born in Toronto, Canada, 67 years ago.

Sam C. Bittle, former star bare knuckle fighter and ball player, is dead at his home in Detroit, Mich., after an illness of three years. Bittle won a great battle from Harry Gilmore, of Chicago, in 1886, in one of the bloodiest battles in the history of the ring. Bittle won at the end of the 26th round, when he sent Gilmore down for the count with a blow on the jaw.

Jim Barry, American heavyweight pugilist, is dead, according to word brought to New York by Sam McVey, negro pugilist, on his return from Panama, where he went to meet Barry in a bout. Barry, according to McVey, lost his life in a quarrel.

ENJOYING AN ICE BATH

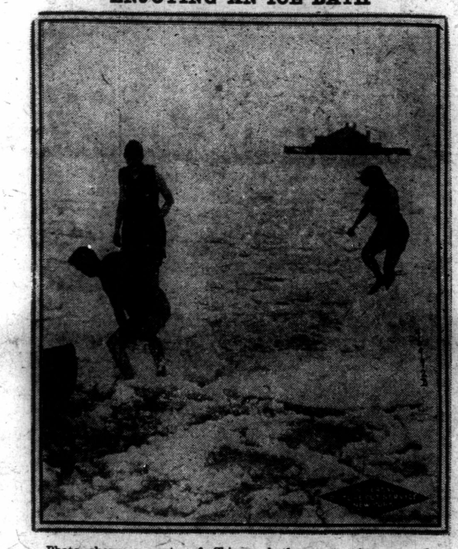
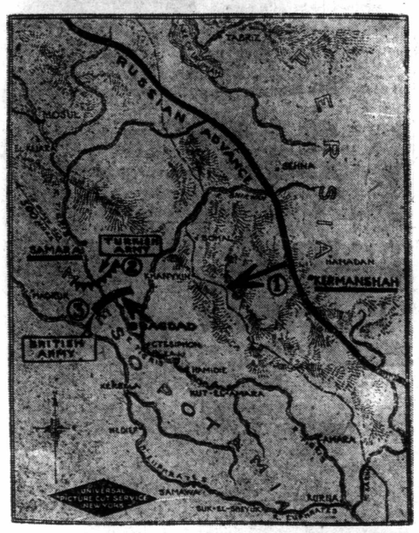


Photo shows a party of Chicago bathers returning over the ice from the weekly plunge into the icy waters. The temperature on this occasion was about 10 degrees above zero.

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BRITISH ARMY
KERMANSHAH
BAGHDAD
MOSUL
KIRKUK
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SAMARRA
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Three Days Commencing **Thursday, April 12th**

MATINEE SATURDAY

PRETTY GIRLS — GUS HILL'S Whirlwind Musical Comedy — GOOD COMEDY

"MUTT AND JEFF'S WEDDING"

CATCHY MUSIC — The Laughing Show of the Age. A Laugh every second and then some. A Real "PHUNPHEST" for old and young. Bring the Kiddies to the Matinee — GORGEOUS COSTUMES

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Evenings —$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c
Saturday Matinee—50c and 25c

Rosalind Coghland and Belle Story Orpheum Features

Two very capable and talented actresses will be seen as the joint headliners on the Orpheum bill next week.

From a parsonage near Pittsburg to the Grand Opera stage, seems an almost endless journey. However, Belle Story has travelled the greater part of the distance. In fact, she has reached so near her goal that the rest of the trip seems comparatively easy. Miss Story is the daughter of a minister, who had her study music with the intention of making her a choir girl. This was accomplished only for a short period, as it was not long after her preliminary musical education had been finished, that she found her way into vaudeville, where she has become one of the most famous singers of the two-a-day.

Rosalind Coghlan, daughter of the famous Coghlan family, will present "Our Little Bride," a pretty comedy especially written for her by George Bloomquest. She is ably assisted by a capable and talented company of players.

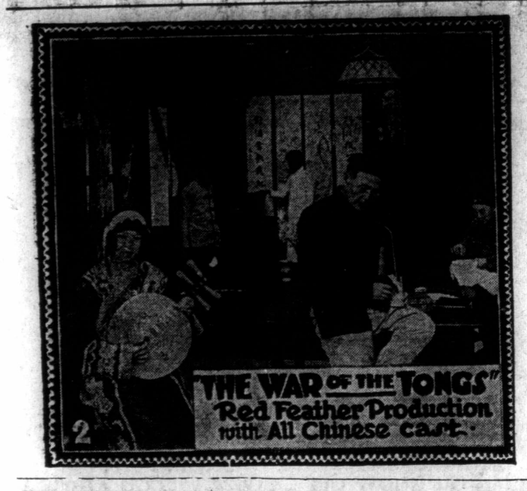
Johnny Johnston and Bob Harty will be seen in their comedy offering "On the Shrewsbury." The story, for there is one, although the piece makes no claim except being a laugh provoker, concerns two actors who are bungalowing on the river that threads itself to the Jersey coast.

Bert Kenney and Nobody will present an original and novel comedy blackface offering. Mr. Kenney is a blackface comedian par excellence, and he and Nobody relate a few lines about the truth that is farcical and enlightening. It might be said that I. R. Nobody is Kenney's implement to extract laughs from the gloom.

The Barry and Fays a generation ago were the best known and best liked comedians in America, and the present generation of Barrys hold their own in any company. Among the Barrys who are enjoying public favor at the present time are the Barry Girls, who describe themselves as dainty delineators of popular melodies. The sisters bring the family fresh laurels, at the same time create a fine position for themselves on the Canadian stage.

Three musicians, a violinist, a pianist and a vocalist, each of whom have gained individual prominence have banded together for the presentation of their combined efforts in vaudeville. These they call "The Recital," so named because their program is in reality a recital. The three soloists are composed of Modesta Mortensen, violin, Granville English, pianist, and Greta Spencer, soprano.

To finish the bill the Monroe Brothers are to present a comedy bounding acrobatic act, some of their feats being of a highly novel nature.



PANTAGES

UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

WEEK OF APRIL 9TH

THE AL GOLEM TROUPE
"The Slave Dealers"

Foley & O'Neil
"Two Nifties"

Bevan & Flight
"A Slight Interruption"

Queenie Dunedin
"The Variety Girl"

Pearl of The Army

HARLAN E. KNIGHT CO.
"The Chalk Line"



CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
At the Allen Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday



Annual visit of Our Old Friends Mutt and Jeff

Once again the merrymaking Mutt and Jeff will be with us. The season of laughter is about to begin. Mutt and Jeff in a brand new dress comes to the Grand next Thursday Friday and Saturday with a bigger and better show than has ever appeared before, under this well known title. Giving Mutt and Jeff a new and superior production each successive year is an act of diplomacy on the part of Gus Hill. Bud Fisher's eccentric characters can live for a century or die as dead as a door nail in sixty days, if allowed to do so, but it is decidedly to the interest of both Bud Fisher and Gus Hill to see them live for years innumerable, which they will do as long as Fisher is able to furnish new dope and up-to-the-minute comedy situations and as long as Gus Hill furnishes a new and acceptable vehicle for their stage work. Both of these gentlemen seem to be successfully keeping up their pace at the present writing. Mutt and Jeff's Wedding will represent the last word in musical comedy production, everything being new but the name. The American public never wanted to laugh more than they do at this time. They seek comedy even in moving pictures. Gus Hill's mission since his entry into the theatrical producing game has been to make people laugh. He is the acknowledged dean of cartoon comedy production, never having offered a play of this sort that did not prove a success. It is, therefore, distinctly evident that the enormous success of Mutt and Jeff's Wedding is due to proper handling, by catering to the wishes and desires of the theatergoing public. This season's show consists of a sixty foot car load of scenery, properties and costumes. A cast of fifty capable artists and the inevitable chorus of pretty girls without which the phun phest would be incomplete. Don't miss Mutt and Jeff's Wedding at the Grand, for three days, beginning Thursday, April 12th.

"Oliver Twist" with Marie Doro at Allen Monday

Special attraction at the Allen on Easter Monday, one day only.

Marie Doro, the celebrated stage and screen star, who recently scored such a pronounced success in "Oliver Twist," will be seen at the Allen Easter Monday, for one day only, in the Jesse L. Lasky production of the clever Irish drama, "Castles for Two," written especally for her by Beatrice De Mille and Leighton Osmun.

By her beauty, personal charm and wonderful dramatic ability Miss Doro has within a year achieved as great popularity in the photodrama as she did on the speaking stage, and each Lasky Production in which she has appeared has added fresh laurels to her wreath of fame. In "Castles for Two" she has a wonderful opportunity to show her ability as a comedienne, and is also given plenty of scope for her dramatic talents.

The story of "Castles for Two" has to do with the adventures of an impulsive heiress, who, tiring of social life in New York, flees with her nurse to Ireland, and, disguised as a maid, wins the heart of an impecunious but fine Irish lord.

The efforts of this young society girl, trained to be waited upon, to act as a servant in order to make the lord and his wealth-seking family believe she is of poor origin, are depicted by Miss Doro in her usual charming manner.

As the wealthy society girl, Miss Doro has an opportunity to display a number of beautiful gowns, several of which were designed especially for this production

Miss Doro's supporting cast is headed by Elliott Dexter, as the young Irish Lord and includes Mayme Kelso, Lillian Leighton, Horace B. Carpenter, Billy Elmer, Jane Wolff, Harriett Sorenson, Julia Jackson and Marie Mills.

The production is unusually artistic and the exterior scenes are especially beautiful, and all are photographed in the usual splendid Lasky manner.

Extraordinary Bill Featured at the Pantages Monday

A great program of extraordinary features will prevail at the Pantages Theater for next week; comedy will be the predominating feature of the entertainment commencing with the matinee next Monday afternoon.

The Al Golem Troupe of Pantomimists and acrobats extraordinary, will be the feature attraction in their spectacular presentation entitled "The Slave Dealers"; they will present the following numbers: "Prayer to the Sun", the living sun, balancing ladders, Persian pyramids, hanging fans and temples, balancing bamboos, the swing of death, and a number of other sensational performances.

"The Chalk Line" is the title of the playlet to be presented by Harlan E. Knight and Company. This playlet takes its title from an actual incident in Limerick, Maine, the home of Mr. Knight, who stars in the sketch as the old grocery store keeper. "The Chalk Line" is a rural comedy drama given with special settings and a wealth of rustic realism. Foley and O'Neil known as "The Two Nifties," will amuse with their comedy patter and clever singing and dancing. These boys are sure to make a great hit as they are real entertainers.

Bevan and Flint will offer a comedy skit entitled, "A Slight Interruption," which abounds in laugh producing lines. It is sure of much popularity while in Calgary.

Queenie Dunedin billed as "The Variety Girl," will present a pot-pourri of singing, dancing, riding and many other things of which she is an expert.

"Pearl of the Army" will conclude a most interesting and entertaining program of unequalled vaudeville that is sure to please even the most exacting of theatergoers.



Big Pictures at the Allen Beginnig Tuesday

The evolution of a strong, self-sufficient woman out of a social butterfly is seen in "The Price She Paid," which will be the Selznick-pictures attraction at the Allen four days next week commencing Tuesday.

Miss Clara Kimball Young, whose popularity with the moving picture public increases constantly, is the star of this offering, appearing as Mildred Gower, a young woman who has been used to luxury, but finds herself in poor circumstances at the death of her father.

David Graham Phillips, author of this popular story, has shown in real colors the problems which confront thousands of women every year. There is the temptation to marry for money, the temptation to purchase ease at the price of self-respect, and other sorts of "easiest ways." But Mildred Gower is shown to be a young woman who cherishes certain high ideals, and will not, when it comes to the crisis, pay the necessary price for sheltered existence.

She does, however, marry for money, but she leaves her wealthy husband when she realizes the humiliation of her position. She does accept help from a man who, she knows, loves her, but again comes to an understanding of what it means, and again strikes out for herself. How she achieves her ambition forms one of the most fascinating of fiction and screen stories. It is the story of a woman's life, and reveals secret emotions in a manner seldom encountered in the photo-drama.

An interesting fact, forcibly brought out in the story, is that no singer can become great without a perfect constitution. Most of the famous operatic stars are naturally robust. Those who have not perfect health as a birthright are compelled to acquire it by a course of training as rigid as that undergone by athletes. The person who is so fragile as to be easily susceptible to colds with every change in the weather can never reach success on the operatic or concert stage. The same is true, to a less degree, of actors and actresses.

These facts are, necessarily, only touched upon in the story of Mildred Gower, in which Miss Young finds one of her most engaging and delightfully human roles. This character is no tinsel heroine, but a girl who is actuated by impulses and desires common to her sisters in every stratum of society and in every part of the world. There are few women who would not do what she did, but what makes the character impressive is that she has the force of character to raise herself from the dead level of life. While her career is in the making, however, there is a fascinating love story, three men of contrasted character being enamored of the beautiful girl.

(Continued on Page Five)



At the Bijou Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday



BARRY SISTERS
At the Orpheum Next Week

Paramount Pictures | ALLEN | Paramount Music

LATEST WAR GRAPHIC — **Blanche Sweet** —in— **"Those Without Sin"** Lasky Paramount. — LAST TIMES TODAY

MONDAY—ONE DAY ONLY

MARIE DORO

Elliott Dexter, H. B. Carpenter and Billy Elmer, in the old Irish-American romance

"Castles For Two"

Lasky Paramount

ALSO NEW COMEDIES

FOUR DAYS COMMENCING TUESDAY

Clara Kimball Young

The Screen's Supreme Star

—IN—

"The Price She Paid"

A splendid picturization of the great American novel, by David Graham Phillips—Seiznick's Supreme Achievement—Special Music—Screen Time, Two Hours

Commencing 11:30, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30

Matinee—Child, 5c Adults, 15c
Evening—Child, 10c Adults, 25c
Reserved Section, 35c

SATURDAY ONLY

VIVIAN MARTIN

—IN—

"The Spirit of Romance"

An Exquisitely Fantastic Comedy-Drama

Pallas Paramount

F FOX X BIJOU F FOX X

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
WM. FOX HEADLINES

GEORGE WALSH

—in—

"Blue Blood and Red"

A Real Western Drama

Thursday, Friday, Saturday
Star in "The Argyle Case"

ROBERT WARWICK

in

"Sudden Riches"

J. R. Hall, Calgary's leading baritone, will sing popular and patriotic songs at afternoon and evening performances.

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BIG PICTURES AT T
ALLEN, BEGIN

(Continued from Pa

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"The Price She Paid" will b
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Director H. G. Copley, of
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Miss Williams is not only
of fashionable society, but
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Edna Goodrich Mutual



William Russell American-Mutual



Margarita Fische Pollard-Mutual



Orane Wilbu Horsley-Mutu

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...e Sweet
—In—
...Without Sin"
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LAST TIMES TODAY

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...Fantastic Comedy-Drama
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(Continued on Page Five)



At the Bijou Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

...JOU — FOX

...Tuesday, Wednesday
...FOX HEADLINES
...GE WALSH
—in—
...lood and Red"
...al Western Drama

...ay, Friday, Saturday
..."The Argyle Case"
...T WARWICK
in
...den Riches"

...'s leading baritone, will sing popular ...afternoon and evening performances.

THEATRICAL NEWS

BIG PICTURES AT THE ALLEN, BEGINNING TUES.

(Continued from Page Four.)

In its outward aspects, "The Price She Paid" is a picture de luxe, as it deals with the lives of people of unlimited wealth. Miss Young's gowns are of the latest mode, and her beauty never has been seen to such good advantage. The director, Charles Giblyn is a new member of the Selznick forces, and "The Price She Paid" will be the first of the series of big features which will be produced under his supervision.

During the engagement of this extraordinary attraction the prices will be 5c-15c for Matinees; 10c, 25c, 35c evenings.

Director H. G. Copley, of the Allen Paramount Concert Orchestra, has arranged an exceptionally fine musical program for the above production, and all music lovers will be pleased to learn of this musical treat, which will be rendered at each performance.

As one of the leading emotional actresses of the screen, Kathlyn Williams, the ever popular Morosco-Paramount star has added new laurels to her brow by her wonderful performance in the Morosco production, "Out of the Wreck," which will be seen at the Allen soon.

Miss Williams is not only seen as a leader of fashionable society, but as a girl of the slums.

A Real Western is coming to the Bijou Theatre

A Western drama that is different is found in the new Fox feature film, "Blue Blood and Red," featuring George Walsh. True western scenes are used throughout this feature drama and should prove a pleasing change from the ordinary run of feature films, the story is as follows:

Algy Dumont (George Walsh), son of a millionaire, after being dismissed from college, leaves home in a racing automobile with the family butler (Martin Kinney), who acts as his young master's valet. The story goes to the west. In Montana Algy starts his adventures by boxing a match with a heavyweight in a small town through which they are passing, who has advertised to meet all comers and pay $100 to anyone who stays three rounds. Algy defeats the champion and wins a much needed century. Leaving here he has car trouble and is chased by a bear which leads him to meet Mildred Demarest (Doris Pawn), daughter of a rancher, Big Bill (James Marcus). The bear proves to be a pet of Mildred's and causes much laughter at the ranch. Algy's attentions to Mildred causes hate of Buck (Vester Perry), foreman of the Demarest ranch, who is in love with Mildred.

Buck is sent by Demarest to buy horses for the British government for use in the European war. Buck takes along $25,000.00 to buy the animals, and Algy goes with him as a companion. Algy's faithful valet follows Buck and overhears Buck and Chippawa Charlie plotting to get away with the money and throw the blame on Algy. Buch and Charlie make for the Mexican border after forcing Algy to write a note to Buck which would evidence that the former had stolen the money.

Cowboys find the supposed note from Algy to Buck, and a posse is sent in pursuit. As they near the border Charlie decides to get all the money for himself, Algy has been brought along as a prisoner as far as the border. In a thrilling fight between the two cowboys they are both killed, and Algy is left alone with the money, just then the posse arrives and arrest Algy with the money in his possession. Algy is declared guilty and the mob of angry cowmen try to lynch the innocent easterner, Algy fresh from his college athletics succeeds in breaking away from the angry mob and escapes.

The valet who has been imprisoned by Buck and Charlie in an empty ice house gets out half-frozen and makes his way to the ranch and tells Mildred the story of Algy's innocence.

In the meantime Algy is pursued by the posse and his horse shot from under him, he is captured again. Mildred having been informed of Algy's innocence takes the fast automobile and arrives at the scene of the arrest in time to prevent the mob from violence, she tells the story as related by Algy's valet and the mob is satisfied.

In a pretty closing scene Algy and the ranchman's daughter ride back to the ranch-house in the racing automobile whose speed hase saved the lover's life.



Edna Goodrich
Mutual



Charles Chaplin
Mutual Comedian



Mary Miles Minter
American-Mutual



Richard Bennett
American-Mutual



William Russell
American-Mutual



Nance O'Neil
Powell-Mutual



Ann Murdock
Empire-Mutual



Gail Kane
American-Mutual



Margarita Fischer
Pollard-Mutual



Marjorie Rambeau
Powell-Mutual



Helen Holmes
Signal-Mutual



George Ovey
Cub-Mutual



Orane Wilbur
Horsley-Mutual



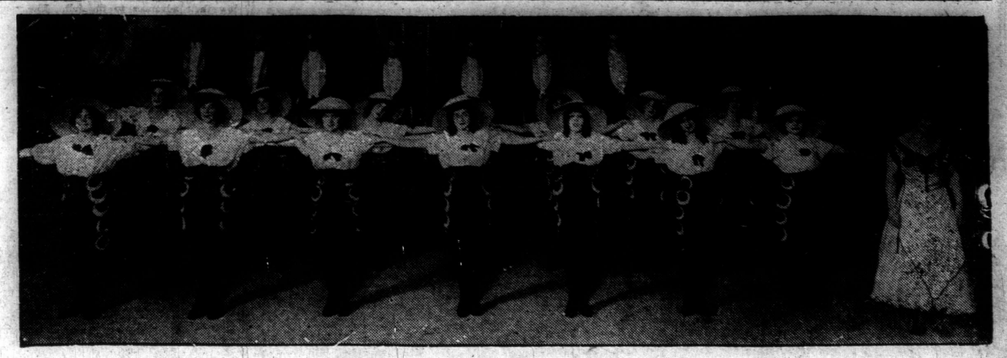
Ben Turpin
Vogue-Mutual



Paddy McQuire
Vogue-Mutual



Shorty Hamilton
Monogram-Mutual



SCENE FROM "MUTT & JEFF'S WEDDING"
At the Grand, 3 days, starting Thursday, April 12—Matinee Saturday

'Spirit of Romance' with V. Martin at the Allen Sat

Vivian Martin, the charming Pallas-Paramount star, will be seen at the Allen next Saturday in her latest success, "The Spirit of Romance."

The story has to do with Abby Lou Maynard, a maid of all work in the antique shop of Richard Cobb, a testy old man, is merely a little drudge. Tom Cobb, his son, is an inventor and has just perfected a tea kettle which can not boil over.

Joseph Snow is a grouchy old millionaire who knows his relatives are just waiting for him to die so that they can enjoy his fortune. One day in the antique shop he meets Abby Lou, breaks a vase, but she refuses to take Snow's money. That night at home, Snow, whose love of romance had prompted him to fill his house full of secret rooms, sliding panels and the like, decides to pretend he is dead, conceals himself in one of the hidden rooms and there see what will happen to his wealth.

He leaves all of his fortun to Abby Lou. She takes possession of the big house and believing Snow the greatest and wisest of all men, proceeds to spend his money as she thinks he would like it spent.

She takes some of his relatives to live with her, induces one of them to go to work, advances money to Tom for the promotion of his invention, feeds candy to all the kids in the neighborhood and does a great deal of good, changing the money-seeking relatives into good and lovable people.

When Snow, through his peep holes, sees what great amount of good the little girl has done, he decides to come back to life and startle them all. He appears a changed man and goes on with Abby Lou's kindnesses. Tom's invention proves a success, and he comes to tell Abby Lou of his gratitude. Her old love is re-kindled and everyone is happy.

"Sudden Riches" with R. Warwick at Bijou Thurs-Sat.

What would you do if you had five million dollars? That is the problem which confronted Robert Crewe and Marion, his young wife, when Abner Crewe, Robert's uncle, made him sole heir of his vast fortune. It was given him for spite, and for the sole purpose of ruining him financially and morally, because the uncle felt sure that he would not make good use of the money, that he would soon wade through it, and end up a physical and moral wreck, result in breaking up his happy home, and otherwise, working entirely to the detriment of the young man.

How he had the millions, spent them recklessly, suffered terribly, supported a Broadway siren, estranged himself from his wife, she from him, and how, when apparently on the very edge of the brink, their little daughter was taken sick, bringing both parents to her bedside, is all most dramatically told in the five reels of emotional pictures which will be shown at the Bijou theater next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, with Robert Warwick, Clara Whipple and Gerda Holmes in the leading roles. Marrion and Robert, their souls smeared and scarred by the night of suffering, begin to realize that all their trouble emanated from Uncle Abner's legacy.

Losing the fortune, but saving the child has brought Robert to his senses, and he recognizes that he has regained all that really makes life worth while. Besides the bed where lies their feeble child, th couple tenderly and solemnly plan the rebuilding of their happiness.

In his nasty old office back in Chicago, Eli Ketcham, Abner's lawyer, reading in a newspaper, accounts of Robert's business failure and how it reunited the estranged couple, chuckles to himself, and shakes his finger at the crayon portrait of Old Abner Crewe, saying, "You had everything figured, Abner, excepting the child."

A most thrilling and beautiful production at the Allen today

In one of the most thrilling of her many beautiful productions Blanche Sweet will be seen last times today at the Allen in the Lasky-Paramount Production, "Those Without Sin."

The story was written especially for her by Harvey T. Thew and prepared for the screen by George D. Proctor and Thomas Geraghty, Miss Sweet has played many parts, but never has she been seen to as good advantage as in this role of a young southern girl. The scene of the story are laid in Richmond, Va., during the Civil War.

Entrusted with valuable despatches, this young girl is captured by the Federal troops, and is told that by giving herself, her friends will be saved. The role is entirely different from anything in which Miss Sweet has heretofore appeared. How she saves her neighbors and herself is brought about in a most ingenuous manner.

For the scenes in this picture it was necessary for the Lasky company to reproduce one of the residential streets in that famous southern city. An architect visited Richmond and by searching through the libraries and museums, found a photograph of one of the best known residential streets. This was reproduced in exact detail for the screen, and although the name of the street is not mentioned, it will probably be familiar to many who recall Richmond during the exciting days of the rebellion.

Miss Sweet is surrounded by a splendid cast including Tom Forman, G. H. Geldert, Guy Oliver, James Neill, Charles Ogle, Mabel Van Buren, George Beranger, Edna Wilson and Little Billy Jacobs. The production was made for the Lasky company under the direction of Marshall Neilan and photographed by Walter Stradling.

Mary Pickford in "A Poor Little Rich Girl"

The third Mary Pickford photoplay has just been completed and will be seen at the Allen soon, and shows the popular star once more in the role of an American girl. For sometime past "Little Mary" has portrayed characters of foreign climes, all of which have displayed the remarkable versatility of this beloved girl.

As the girl of India in "Less Than the Dust," she charmed the hearts of the country, and then made the big trip to Scotland in her portrayal of "The Pride of the Clan." Her latest Artcraft-picture and effort on the screen in "A Poor Little Rich Girl," shows her in the part of the neglected daughter of a wealthy American family, the action of the play taking place in this country. Watch for dates of this coming attraction.

"THE ARISTOCRAT" A SENSATION

London's Newest Play is a Romantic Drama of the French Revolution

London's newest theatrical sensation is a romantic drama with a French setting, "The Aristocrat," which Sir George Alexander is producing at the St. James. It is the work of Louis N. Parker and besides being the most spectacular and sumptuously mounted play since the great war began it affords Sir George a role radically different from those he has essayed in recent years. To a reporter for the London Chronicle the actor-manager said of it:

"It is so long since I appeared in a costume drama that I enjoy renewing acquaintance with the silks and the satins, and the broidered glaces of an earlier day. It is invigorating, amid these days of turmoil, to step aside, for a moment, into the last great storm in France and to see how the great gentlemen of that day managed—and occasionally mismanaged—their affairs.

"To some extent the play deals with the revolution, but the theme is that of the age long struggle between age and youth, between the conservative and the democratic ideals, between the static and the dynamic elements in human nature.

"I am the Aristocrat, the Duke of Chastelfranc. The duke is a man already up in years at the time of the Revolution. He is an impassioned Royalist, an aristocrat of the aristocrats. His whole heart is bound up in the great traditions of the French court and French culture. From the first he defies the whole revolutionary movement. But the stronghold of his convictions is carried at last when his favorite child insists on marrying a Republican. He refuses even to oblige Napoleon by teaching manners to his somewhat bourgeois courtiers.

"So democracy wins the day after all, but not until you have seen three pictures of France; first, the rather hectic gaiety during the last days of the monarchy; next the end of the Reign of Terror; and, finally, the establishment of the empire under Napoleon."

LOCAL CLUB NEWS

Calgary Auto club is letting no grass grow under its feet to make their club house proposition a popular one. The proposed plan of running a road west of Bowness is now the center of attraction and will probably be successfully put through at an early date.

• • •

Board of trade is said to have settled upon a part of Cabaret Garden as future headquarters for the board. Almost daily meetings are now held by the various members.

• • •

Calgary Ad club are holding some rousing good meetings of late. The attendance grows larger each meeting, which shows that the members are much interested in the proceedings.



PRINCESS
PHONE M1944
"Where Everybody Goes"
DON'T MISS
"THE PURPLE MASK"
Every Friday & Saturday
Miss Gert. Moody
—and—
The Princess Girls
3—Performances Daily—3

Specialty Dress Shop
Ladies' and Misses' Dresses
For Ladies and Misses, smart Dresses, Coats, Neckwear, etc., Fitted by Experienced Dressmakers. No charge for alterations, Prices moderate.
1321 First Street West Phone M4468

NEXT MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, AT 8:30
ORPHEUM
MATINEES TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AT 2:30

MISS BELLE STORY
THE YOUNG AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA

JOHNNY JOHSTON & BOB HARTY
In "On the Shrewsbury"
BLUE BERT
Kennedy and Nobody-I.R
An Original and Novel Comedy Offering in Blackface
The Barry Girls
Dainty Delineators of Popular Melodies
"The Recital"
Modesta Mortensen—Violin
Greta Spencer—Soprano
Granville English—Piano
The Monroe Brothers
Comedy Bounding Acrobats

Rosalind Coghlan
AND HER COMPANY OF PLAYERS
—IN—
"Our Little Bride"
By George Bloomquest

TRAVEL PICTURES CONCERT ORCHESTRA

KING of the Khyber Rifles
By TALBOT MUNDY
Author of *Rung Ho!*
THE author gives us the atmosphere of India which he evidently knows from personal association and which most of us think of only in terms of Kipling, but he outdoes that writer in the wealth of his imagination, the creation of weird situations and the manner in which he brings the tale to a climax. It is a vivid story well told. —*Philadelphia Press*
INTRIGUE and thrills, love and war, and a vaulting ambition, combined with the glamour and mystery and ruthlessness of the East, make this a fascinating romance. —*New York Times*
CARRIES to the limits of the novelist's license the mysticism and super-thrill of the East. —*N. Y. World*
A peach of a story
Illustrated $1.50 net
The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Publishers
McLEOD & ALLEN :: Toronto, Ontario

FARMING AND MARKETS

More Should be Done For the Farm Girl

She Needs Assistance and It Should Not be Denied Her—Her Duties Are Numerous, Her Pleasures Few, and There Is Much Room for Bettering Conditions

While the girl on the farm has less desire to leave home than the farm boy, some occasfoually want to get away from the old life and go to the city.

Everything is being done for the boy and little for the girl. She wants pleasures and expects privileges which are often denied her.

More should be done to interest her in the farm, and she should get an even chance with the boy. There are many feminine duties on the farm which prove irksome from year to year.

Much work falls on the young farm girl. An effort should be made to arrange things around the house to lessen the weight of her work.

Life in the city is not all joy, and a girl all alone in a strange town has a hard struggle for existence. She should stay on the farm, where there is room for all and more congenial friends are to be found.

The farm girl is badly neglected in some homes where they get the idea that she is not worth more than her "victuals and clothes" in exchange for her daily tasks in domestic work.

This is not just. She needs assistance and encouragement, and they should not be denied her. There are not many ways by which she can earn money to spend which she can call her very own, but there are some.

With a little help she can have a flower garden and the money from the sale of the flowers should be hers. Even vegetables can be sold at a profit to many a passer-by if one lives on the public road.

A little note can be tacked on the gate that cakes, cookies and sandwiches can be had at the house. A tired and hungry traveler would be only too glad to be able to get a refreshing lunch and a chance to rest on his way.

Then there are the chickens. Probably she would appreciate an interest in them and at the shipping season her share would buy many things which she has wanted.

Social life on the farm is advancing rapidly each year and she should share in it. Clubs for the girls are as beneficial as those for the boys, and more of them should be organized.

Helping the girl will cause her to be more self-reliant and prompt in her domestic duties and she will gladly stay at home on the farm.

How to Exterminate the Gopher

Official Instructions Issued by the Ottawa Agricultural Department

There is no specific legislation in this province setting out methods or powers with regard to gopher extinction. All that is being done by individual farmers and gardeners and the trouble is being more or less successfully met. A few districts on their own accohnt give encouragement to children by giving premiums for the destruction of gophers, but the remedy that is used with most effect is poison. In answer to inquiries as to the best remedy to employ, the department commonly furnishes the following recipe as the one which appears to be used with best results:

(1) Mix thoroughly one ounce strychnine alkaloid (powdered) and one ounce baking soda.

(2) Sift this into ¾ pint of thin, hot starch paste and stir to a creamy mass The starch paste is made by dissolving one heaping tablespoonful of dry gloss starch in a little cold water, which is then added to ¾ pint of boiling water. Boil and stir constantly until a clear thin paste is formed.

(3) Add ¼ pint of heavy corn syrup and a tablespoonful of glycerine and stir thoroughly.

(4) Add ⅛ ounce saccharine and stir thoroughly.

(5) Pour this poison solution over 20 quarts of clean oats and mix thoroughly so that each grain of oats is coated. Prepare it 24 to 48 hours before using.

For mixing small quantities an ordinary galvanized washtub is convenient; for larger quantities a tight smooth box may be used, and mixing may be done with a spade.

(6) A teaspoonful of the poisoned oats should be placed near each ground squirrel hole on clean hard ground, letting it scatter slightly as it falls. (Placed in this way it will not endanger stock.) Do not put the poisoned grain on the loose dirt of the mound or into the holes. Each quart of the poisoned grain is sufficient to treat about 60 holes.

Women Use Farm Tractor

Scientific Instruction is Being Given by England to Women of Country

Among the organizations which are taking an active part in promoting the cause of national service is the Women's Legion, founded and presided over by the Marchioness of Londonderry. Lady Londonderry explained recently the chief objects of the legion. Briefly, they are to provide:

National work for all women who apply, if they are willing to take it up seriously.

Trained women for the land and for horticultural work and herb culture.

Capable staffs for canteens for munition workers at Woolwich and in the North of England.

Trained women instructors to train men cooks for the army.

Women cooks to replace men for convalescent camps and various depots.

Women for motor transport.

Each of these branches of activity is thoroughly organized, and skilled instructors are employed to insure that the workers trained shall be able to render efficient service. Lady Londonderry proceeded:

"One of the most important tasks today is that of safeguarding the nation's food supply. The agricultural section of the Women's Legion has branches in various counties, where we have proved the success of women's work on the land, even to farmers who were at first, as they openly confessed, skeptical of their utility.

"We have made a special effort to help farmers by providing motor tractors and plows, and I think we are the pioneers in this branch of agriculture, the importance of which is now fully realized by the government. Tractors have been at work for the last six months in Rutland, and we now have them in Hampshire, Worcester, Northamptonshire and other counties. In Northamptonshire the legion has a fleet of six tractors, which will do the plowing for the supply of oats for the war office in connection with the department of the controller of cultivated land areas, for which discharged soldiers have been trained in the driving of these engines. It is intended also to instruct women for this work. These tractors, with a 4-furrow plow, do five or six times the acreage in one day that a man and team are able to do, and we hope by their use not only to release men for the army, but greatly to assist in getting the land into cultivation in time to increase the 1917 crops."

POULTRY

AN EGG-EATING HEN

Egg-eating is a rather vicious and, of course, unprofitable habit for a hen to acquire, not only this, but it is sometimes hard to cure. Hens probably acquire this habit by the accidental breakage of eggs in the nest or in the pen. If a bird is not particularly valuable, the safest and surest cure is the hatchet, followed by a chicken dinner. As a precautionary measure, it is well to provide dark nests, so that the birds would not find a broken egg, and furthermore if the hens are kept busy from morning till night they are less likely to acquire habits of this sort. An English writer suggests the folowing remedy: Blow out the contents of a fresh egg, then fill the shell with breadcrumbs and saturate with ammonia. It is said that oftentimes a single peck at the doctored egg is sufficient, and that inveterate egg eaters can be cured in this way.

PREPARING POULTRY PRODUCE FOR MARKET

The householder who buys a poorly nourished and carelessly marketed chicken or fowl secures a very inferior article of food, whereas the purchaser of a well finished and properly prepared, crate fed bird, obtains a luxury. There is a corresponding difference between grades of eggs that are offered at many stores. To enlighten poultry keepers in the method of preparing both poultry and eggs for the market and placing thereon, the Dominion department of agriculture has issued an excellent bulletin. It is written by Mr. F. C. Elford, Dominion poultry husbandman, and issued as Bulletin No. 88 of the Experimental farms. It treats the subject in paragraphs bearing the following heads:

Preparing Poultry Produce for Market, System of Marketing, Packages, Marketing, Crate Feeding, Killing, Plucking, Cooling and Packing.

The Bulletin is helpfully illustrated in showing the proper and improper methods of packing poultry as well as of modern egg cases, crates and other features connected with the industry.

The frontispiece, printed in colors, represents the roof of a bird's mouth, showing precisely where to sever the artery to bleed and where to penetrate the roof of the mouth to strike the brain causing immediate insensibility and easy plucking.

Copies of this Bulletin are obtainable from the Publications branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa.

THE BREEDING PULLETS

Feed stimulating mixtures to the laying stock if you wish, but on no account permit any of it to be fed to the young pullets which you are keeping for the breeding season. If you do, you will be wondering in the spring why you get such a high percentage of infertile eggs. Pullets or hens intended for breeding this spring should not be overstimulated for winter eggs. Feed good, wholesome food, plenty of it, and keep them as warm as good health will allow, but don't force them. Many of them will lay under god conditions, but that is only natural. It is the feeding of condiments and mixtures intended to artificially force egg production that we object to for breeding stock. It is weakening to the birds and results in loss of vigor at the very season when vigor is most needed.

WINNIPEG LETTER

(Thompson, Sons, & Company)

Our Winnipeg market keeps firm, offerings are moderate and demand is good and cleans up all that is offered. Prices are steadier than in the American markets and do not follow their advances to the full. The movement from the country is fair considering that railway transportation is still congested. This condition will improve as we draw towards the opening of navigation about the end of this month. Deliveries by farmers from off the farms are now stopped for practically two months during seedtime and spring work. Today's prices are 1 Nor. 197¾c, 2 Nor. 193¾c, 3 Nor. 187¾c, No. 4 177¾c, No. 5 158¾c, No. 6 128¾c, feed 105c. Futures closed May 193¾c, July 192¾c, October 160¾c.

Oats—The oat market continues firm with good demand, and prices are 3½c higher on the week. 2 C.W. 67¾c 3 C.W. 65¾c, extra 1 feed 65¾c, 1 feed 65½c, 2 feed 64c. May 67½c, July 65¾c, October 50¾c.

Barley—Demand for barley is good with prices 2½c to 3c up on Nos. 3 and 4, but unchanged on Rejected and Feed. No. 3 110c, No. 4 103c, Rejected and Feed 87c. The May future closed 110½c.

Flax—The flax market is stronger and more active and prices have advanced 8c on the week. 1 N.W. 271½c, 2 C.W. 267½c, 3 C. W. and Rejected 254c. Futures closed May 274c. July 277c.

Calgary prices are on the basis of grain in store at Fort William or Port Arthur.

GRAIN PRICES

PRICES AT CHICAGO MARKET WERE WAY UP

Chicago, Apr. 5.—Very high prices prevail for hogs, sheep and cattle. The high mark was reached today when $15.65 was asked for some choice hogs and were taken. Wheat was sold at $2.02½.

WINNIPEG PRICES ALSO ABOVE THE MARK

Winnipeg, Apr. 5.—Good prices were the order of the day at the Union Stockyards. 500 cattle and 1,045 hogs were received. Prices from $14.65 to $14.80 prevailed.

ALL CROP PRICES WENT UP THIS WEEK

Wheat this week has taken a rise of 2½ cents. Thursday's price was $1.98¾, while oats sold for 67 cents and barley $1.08½. In Winnipeg the $2.00 mark was touched in wheat, while in eastern U. S. points $2.07 were reported to have been reached.

CALGARY PRICES

	Thurs.	Year ago
Spring wheat—		
No. 1 northern	198⅜	118¼
No. 2 northern	194⅜	116
No. 3 northern	188⅜	112½
No. 4	179⅜	110¼
No. 5	166⅜	101¾
No. 6	129½	93¾
Feed	102½	88¾
Barley—		
3 barley	108½	63
4 barley	101½	57
Oats—		
2 Canada west	67	42½
3 Canada west	65¾	40½
Ex. 1 feed	65¾	40½
No. 1 feed	64	38½
No. 2 feed	63¾	38

LIVESTOCK

(By D. H. Macintosh & Co.)

TOP NOTCH PRICES PREVAIL AT STOCKYARDS

Hogs jump to $15 and local steers were $9.85 on Thursday. While these were extraordinary good stock the prices were also exceptionally high. The bulk of the stock for the day were slightly less than this figure.

Steers—	
Fat, good to choice butcher	$8.50 to $9.85
Extra export	9.50 to 9.60
Common to medium butcher	7.25 to 8.00
Heifers—	
Com. to choice heavy butcher	7.50 to 7.75
Cows—	
Choice	6.75 to 7.25
Common	5.50 to 6.50
Canner, cows and oxen	3.50 to 4.00
Fat oxen	6.00 to 6.50
Thin and fair oxen	4.00
Veal calves—	
150-250 lbs.	8.75 to 9.25
Over 450 lbs.	7.75 to 8.25
Stockers two-year-olds	7.00 to 7.25
Light feeding steers	7.50 to 7.75
Stags	5.75 to 6.00
Springers, choice	95.00 to 100.00
Springers, common	55.00 to 75.00
Fat bulls	5.75 to 6.50
Sheep—	
Good wethers	10.25 to 10.75
Ewes	9.50 to 10.50
Lambs, choice fat	13.00 to 13.50
Hogs—	
Selects, weighed off cars.	15.00

OIL MARKET

Reports from the Southern Alberta field state that the atmosphere around the oil market is beginning to clear and that many of the companies are beginning to drill again.

The Prudential is reported to have been sold to the Southern Alberta for $17,000.

CALGARY OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Associated	.15	—
Alberta Pet. Con.	.00½	.01
Alberta Pacific	.02½	.03¾
A. P. Con.	.02¼	.02¾
Athabasca	—	.25
Beaver	.00½	.00⅝
Calgary Alberta	.01	.02
Calgary Pet. Products	—	.20
Federal	—	.02
Monarch	.01	—
Moose Mountain	.04	—
Mount Stephen	.16	.20
Northwest Pacific	.02	.05
Piedmont	—	.00¾
Progress	—	.00¾
Stokes-Stephens	.02½	.03½
Southern Alberta	3.00	4.00
Segur	—	.01
U. P. Con.	.00½	.00¾
United	—	1.25
Western Pacific	.05	—
Record	.09	.15
United (escrow)	—	.40
Western Pet.	.01	—

Calgary Public Market

RETAIL PRICES

Fruit	
Apples	5 to 8 lbs., 25c
Apples	$1.00 to $3.25 per case
Dates	15c per lb.
Figs	20c per lb.
Grape Fruit	7½ to 10c each
Bananas	20c to 30c per doz
Oranges	15c to 40c per doz
Lemons	20c to 25c per doz.
Vegetables	
Beets	6 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage	4 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage, red	4 lbs. for 25c
Carrots	14 lbs. for 25c
Cauliflower	20c to 25c each
Cucumbers	25c each
Lettuce, head	3 heads for 25c
Lettuce,	3 bunches for 5c
Onions, green	3 bunches for 5c
Onions, cooking	4½ lbs for 25c
Parsnips	6 lbs. for 25c
Parsley	1 bunch for 5c
Radishes, green	1 bunch for 5c
Radishes, black Spanish	6c per lb.
Potatoes	$1.25 to $1.30 per bus.
Turnips	18 to 20 lbs. for 25c
Poultry—Dressed	
Chicken	23c to 28c per lb.
Fowl	22c to 25c per lb
Poultry—Live	
Chicken	18c to 20c per lb.
Cockerels	17c to 18c
Produce	
Butter creamery	45c to 48c per lb.
Butter, dairy No. 1	38c to 40c per lb.
Butter, dairy No. 2	30c to 35c per lb.
Meats	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	10c to 12½c
Pot roast	12½ to 15c
Rib roast	16c to 20c
Sirloin roast	22c to 25c
Round steaks	18c to 20c
Porterhouse steaks	23c
Mutton, sides	22c
Front quarters	20c
Hind quarters	24c to 25c
Chops	25c to 28c
Stew	12½c to 15c
Veal, stew	12½c to 15c
Shoulder roast	16c to 18c
Steaks	25c to 28c
Pork, sides	19c to 20c
Roast, shoulder	20c to 22c
Hind quarters	20c to 22c
Spare ribs	15c
Fresh Fish	
Herring	12½c
Pike	10c
Whitefish	12½c
Sundries	
Dripping	15c
Head Cheese	15c
Sausage	12½c to 15c

WHOLESALE PRICES

All farm killed meats must be accompanied by the viscera, viz. heart, liver and lungs.

Meats	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind quarters	14c to 15c
Front quarters	10c to 11¾c
Cow, hind quarters	11c to 12½c
Front quarters	10c to 11½c
Pork, lightweight	18c to 18½c
Mutton, ewes	19c to 20c
Wethers	20c to 21c
Veal, No. 1 light	15c to 17c
Heavy	13c to 15c
Produce	
Butter, creamery	42c to 44c
Dairy No. 1	33c to 35c
Dairy No. 2	30c to 32c
Eggs, new laid	$7.75 to $8.00
Poultry, Dressed	
Chicken	22c to 25c
Fowl	18c to 20c
Poultry, Live	
Chicken	18c to 20c
Fowl	18c to 19c
Vegetables	
Beets	$2.50 per cwt.
Cabbage	$2.25 per cwt.
Carrots	$2.00 per cwt.
Onions	$5.00 per cwt.
Parsnips	$2.75 per cwt.
Potatoes	$32.00 per ton
Turnips	$15.00 per ton

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An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from $11 to $30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to $50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to $2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbours. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 835 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

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FREE PRESENTS

For the Boys and Girls of Alberta

The Calgary (Western) Standard takes much pleasure in announcing the opening of their GIFT DEPARTMENT to the boys and girls of Alberta. Starting at once it will be possible for any boy or girl in this province to secure for themselves almost any article they wish to possess, ABSOLUTELY FREE. This is indeed a wonderful offer and undoubtedly will bring joy to the hearts of hundreds of Alberta's bright girls and boys.

We have selected the following gifts as a few that boys most desire, but remember our gifts are not confined to these few suggestions, and anything that you should want not included below will be arranged for you by the Gift Editor. Air guns, Cameras, Bicycles, Roller Skates, Pencil Cases, Books, Boxing Gloves, Baseball Gloves or Bats, Punching Bags, Footballs or Rifles.

FREE

For the girls we would suggest the following, but the same rules apply as to the boys, if what you want does not appear on the list, let the Gift Editor know and he will help you get it. Rings, Bracelets, Wrist Watches, Pendants, Fountain Pens, Correspondence Outfits, Perfumes, Books, Lockets, Music, Hair Brushes.

Now, Boys and Girls, decide which present you want. The Gift Editor is waiting to please you and is eager to hear from you. Fill in the coupon and mail it today. Don't delay.

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Beets ..... $2.50 per cwt.
Cabbage ..... $5.25 per cwt.
Carrots ..... $2.00 per cwt.
Onions ..... $5.00 per cwt.
Parsnips ..... $2.75 per cwt.
Potatoes ..... $33.00 per ton
Turnips ..... $15.00 per ton

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Spring Horse Show Week

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Spring Horse Show

AND

Cattle Show and Sale

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Spectacular Horse Show events afternoon and evening, including four-horse teams and regular horse show classes, hurdle and high jumping, push-ball competition, tent pegging by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Parade of prize winning horses, and a parade of Canada's most expensive Hereford bull, costing $11,900.

Boxes may be obtained from the Secretary.

Reserve seat sale opens at D. J. Young & Co.'s Book Store, April 5th.

500 Purebred Beef Bulls to be sold by auction. Largest auction sale ever held on this continent.

Judging commences at 10 a.m., April 10th.. Auction sale commences at 9.30, April 11th.

Single fare for return trip from Alberta stations.

Special rates on bulls purchased at the sale.

Entries for the horse show close March 27th.

Auction sale catalogue now ready.

GEO. LANE, President, Alberta Horse Breeders' Association.
J. L. WALTERS, President, Alberta Cattle Breeders' Assn.

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Managing Director, Alberta Live Stock Association, Calgary, Alta.

Come to Calgary---You Will be Welcome---Alberta's Greatest Spring Attraction---Annual Farmers' and Breeders' Stock Show---Special Railroad Rates---Big City Attractions---Calgary
April 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th

The program showing the hours of judging for the forthcoming horse show has been arranged, and it is with difficulty that the management are able to find time to judge all the classes in the four evening and three afternoon programs. An endeavor has been made to balance the programs as equally as possible. There will be jumping classes each evening, and special care has been taken to see that there is a good jumping class for Friday afternoon which has been set apart for the children. On that afternoon, the admission is 10c for children and 25c for adults, and as there is no school during horse show week, it is expected that there will be a record attendance. The necessary alterations and repairs are being rapidly made for the accommodation for the stock, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness by the morning of the 10th. Some of the stock has already arrived, but the bulk of it will come in on Saturday and Monday.

HOURS OF JUDGING

Tuesday Evening

7:30—Push ball—Calgary Brewing & Malting Co., vs. Ontario Laundry.
7:50—Cavalry horses.
8:15—Single trotter, not over 15.2.
8:30—Hackney or coach stallion to vehicle.
8:45—Tent pegging by members of R. N. W. M. police.
9:00—Heavy delivery mare or gelding to vehicle.
9:15—Carriage mare or gelding, exceeding 14.2.
9:30—Ladies' saddle horse, exceeding 14.2.
9:45—Agricultural team to vehicle.
10:00—Push ball—No. 1 Fire Dept., vs. Army Medical Corps.
10:15—F. Collicutt's bull.
10:15—Hunter over 15.2.
10:30—Hunter over 14.2 or not over 15.2.

Wednesday Evening

7:30—Push ball—Postoffice vs. No. 2 Fire Dept.
7:50—Novice saddle mare or gelding exceeding 14.2.
8:20—Clyde stallion, previous to 1913.
8:40—Novice mare or gelding over 14.2 to vehicle.
9:00—Percheron stallion previous to 1914.
9:15—Saddle mare or gelding exceeding 15.2.
9:30—Heavy draft team to vehicle.
9:45—Tent pegging by members of R. N. W. M. police.
10:00—Light delivery mare or gelding.
10:15—High steppers.
10:30—Push ball—Ordinance Dept. vs. 103rd Sergeants.
10:45—F. Collicutt's bull.
10:45—Jumping pairs.

Thursday Evening

7:30—Push ball (semi-final)—Winners of Tuesday's games.
7:50—Officers' chargers.
8:15—Single driver, 14.2 or over, driven by lady.
8:30—Clyde mare, previous to 1914.
8:45—Novice ladies' saddle horse, over 14.2.
9:00—Farmers' class.
9:15—Tent pegging by members of the R. N. W. M. police.
9:30—Heavy team to lorrie.
9:45—Single trotter over 15.2.
10:00—Pair high steppers.
10:15—Push ball (semi-final)—Winners of Wednesday's games.
10:30—F. Collicutt's bull.
10:30—Hunter, 14.2 or under, ridden by lady.

Jumping—Open.

Friday Evening

7:30—Saddle mare or gelding, not exceeding 15.2.
8:00—Pair matched trotters over 14.2.
8:15—Four-horse team.
8:30—Champion saddle horse.
8:45—Carriage mare or gelding driven by lady.
9:00—Tent pegging by members of R. N. W. M. police.
9:15—Carriage pair, mares or geldings.
9:30—Roadster championship.
9:45—Cow horse under stock saddle.
10:00—Carriage horse championship.
10:15—Push ball—Final.
10:30—Hunter over 14.2, ridden by lady.
10:45—High jump.

Friday Afternoon (Children's Day)

1:30—Thoroughbred mare, previous to 1914.
Thoroughbred mare foaled in 1915.
Thoroughbred mare foaled in 1916.
Light grade foals.
Polo pony bred mare.
Saddle pony over 13 and not over 14.2, ridden by boy.
Saddle pony not over 13 hands.
Saddle pony not over 14.2, ridden by girl.
Pony in harness, not over 13 hands.
Saddle pony, exceeding 13 but not over 14.2. Ladies to ride.
3:15—Children's turnout.
Shetland and Welsh female.
3:30—Saddle pony not over 14.2.
3:45—Champion saddle pony.
4:00—Pair ponies in harness.
4:15—Pony in single harness.
Champion harness pony.
Best girl rider.
Best boy rider.
Hunter, 14.2 or under.
Push ball.

BOXES RESERVED

Following is the list of boxes which have been reserved for the horse show:

Lieut.-Governor Brett, President Geo. Lane, Vice-president Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Vice-president George Hoadley, M.P.P., Archie McKillop, D. E. Black, Shrine club, C. R. de la Vergne, W. H. Berkinshaw, William Pearce, S. Downie & Sons, Col. Geo. McDonald, T. A. McCauley, J. M. Cameron, Supt. Horrigan, A. M. McMahon, W. R. Hull, Mayor Costello, Alberta government, P. Burns, E. D. Adams, R. J. Hutchings, A. E. Cross, Col. E. G. May, Major Aitken, Capt. Sutherland, Geo. Walters, P. Burns & Co., A. G. Graves, A. J. Samis, W. H. DeVine, Geo. May, Thos. Laycock, P. Pallesen, Frank Collicutt, Messrs. Glanville & Co., C. P. McQueen, the Judges, N. J. Christie, Messrs. Wade & Jack, J. W. Durno, P. M. Bredt, Richard Atkins, D. P. McDonald, Col. Bryan, M. J. Carr, Fred Johnston, E. L. Richardson.

The press will be the guests of the association, also the competitors in the push ball competition. The management will be pleased to reserve boxes for those who wish to show their interest in supporting the show.

The reserved seat sale opened Thursday morning at D. J. Young & company's book store.

HEAVY DRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL

Pure Bred or Grade

Class 141—Heavy draft team, mares or geldings, pure bred or grade, shown to an appropriate vehicle (vehicle not to count). First prize, $25; second, $15; third, $10; fourth, ribbon.

Rowland Ness—Tayport Queen and Stewarton Belle; Tom Nelson & company—Jennet and Majestic Lady; Johnston Storage & Cartage Co.—Prince and Queen; P. Burns & Co.—Farmer and Jolly; P. Burns & Co.—Mabel and Pete; P. Burns & Co.—Queen and Prince; D. Thorburn—Rosie Elcho and Albioness; D. Thorburn—Maggie Fleming and Dandy Molly; Pacific Cartage Co.—Nap and Ned.

Grade

Class 151 — Agricultural team, shown to an appropriate vehicle (vehicle not to count). First prize, $25; second, $20; third, $15; fourth, $10; fifth, ribbon.

Tom Nelson & Co.—Betty and Netty; P. Burns & Co.—Queen and Prince; P. Burns & Co.—Doll and Silver; P. Burns & Co.—Bess and Johnny; Pacific Cartage Co.—Prince and Chief.

BREEDING CLASSES

Clydesdales

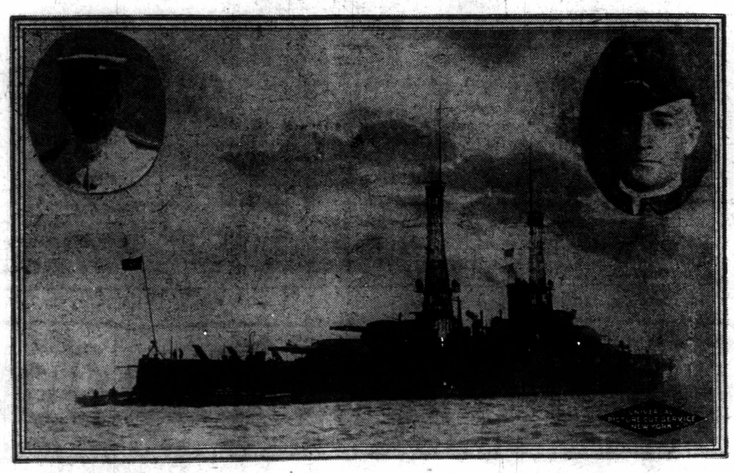
Class 5—Clydesdale mare, foaled previous to 1914. First prize, $25; second, $20; third, $15; fourth, $10; fifth, ribbon.

Thomas Macmillan—Royal Maud, 31484, b. June 13, 1913; Dr. McEachran—Lady Hugo, imp., 19120, b. May, 1909; Rowland Ness—Tayport Queen, imp., 31206, b. May, 1911; Rowland Ness—Gerranton Queen, imp., 31201, b. April, 1911; Rowland Ness—Stewarton Belle, imp., 31205, b. May, 1911; McKay Bros.—Fran Solway, 28095, b. May, 1913; G. E. Goddard—Morning Glory, 32350, May, 1913; G. E. Goddard—Water Lily, 7702; A. Webster—Solway Girl, 32736, b. June, 1911; A. Webster—Dalton Chance, 32730, b. May, 1912; D. Thorburn—Maggie Fleming, 15445, b. June, 1907; D. Thorburn—Albioness, 30301, b. May, 1912; D. Thorburn—Rosie Elcho, 27423, b. 1911; P. M. Bredt & Co.—Grandview Lassie, 18518, b. 1908; P. M. Bredt & Co.—Lady Ascot, imp., 33740, b. 1913; P. M. Bredt & Co.—Golden Heather, 26679, b. 1911; P. M. Bredt & Co.—Flora of Brinsley, 37974, b. 1912; P. M. Bredt & Co.—Molly Doone, 32087, b. 1913; P. M. Bredt & Co.—Hawatha Scott, 24172, b. 1910; P. M. Bredt & Co.—Nellie C., 37949, b. 1912; Ben Finlayson, Rosie McLaren, 16205, b. 1906.

EXERCISE FOR LAYING HENS

The hen should be given exercises in the winter. One way to furnish some exercise is to feed such grain as corn, oats, wheat and barley in litter. Cover the floor with feed in it. The straw should be changed frequently, as it must be remembered that it will son become soiled from the droppings from the birds. Some of the poultry diseases are spread through the droppings.

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200 OUTSIDE ROOMS
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CONSERVE THE FOREST —A GREAT NECESSITY

Secretary of Forestry Association Gives Some Valuable Advice and Information Regarding Forestry in the Provinces.

Speaking on forestry before the Canadian club in Regina Mr. Robert Black eulogizes the forester. His report is most interesting as it gives some insight into a subject that few people give any thought to. While his talk was confined to Saskatchewan the same conditions that prevail in that province undoubtedly do so in Alberta. In part he said:

"Give the forest his due. At the very least he borrows nothing from agriculture, for he asks only non-agricultural land on which to build his revenues. At the very least he makes the existence of the farmer possible in this northern climate. He takes nothing away from your precious water powers which some day must turn the wheels of wood-using industries even as it turns the wheels of about 1,800 forest industries in Ontario or Quebec. Strip or neglect to replenish the forest reserves and you have fortified the sole protection for the purity and volume and uniformity of every lake and stream you have.

Wood a Necessity

"When your immigrant comes knocking at the door of the west he wants his land. Yes, and he wants equally his wooden house, his wooden barn, his wooden fence posts, his wooden furniture, his half wooden implements. From the cradle to the coffin he is surrounded with wood. Doubtless he does not want the trees cluttering his whole homestead, but he does want the product of trees laid down at his door promptly, abundantly, cheaply.

"If Saskatchewan cannot complete the contract, if Saskatchewan can only go half way and supply the land alone, the deal is necessarily off. You have left a chunk out of his rainbow. He asks for a home and a full-fledged farming plant, and no country on this broad earth is fit for home without a supply line running back into an abundant forest.

Saskatchewan's Timber

"We have in this province three and a half million acres containing sawn timber, out of a total land area of 155 million acres. You may think that is enough to keep up the wood pile for all the people you can see coming this way. But measuring forest possessions by acres is slovenly reckoning. It is almost the same as going down town to select a diamond armed with a foot rule. What lies upon these million acres is disappointingly meagre. It is the wreckage of an earlier and rich heritage abandoned by a thoughtless public to every form of waste."

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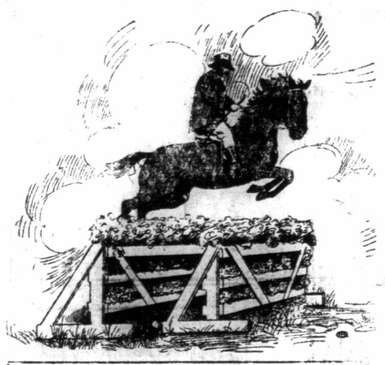
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Visitors to the City will discover a quiet courteous service and a remarkable dispatch of orders in all sections of the store.

In the Elizabethan Dining Room on the 6th Floor, Breakfast, Lunch and Afternoon Tea is served in a manner quite characteristic of this Company's service. On Saturday the popular 50c Table de Hote Dinner is served from 6 to 8 p.m.

But the style displays alone make this store worth a visit from you.

Another Province-Wide Interest Creator---The "Bay's" Annual



See News in Next Sunday Standard

Dress-Up Week





Another Feature of This Store's Great Merchandise Movement for the Week Is This
MOTHER'S DAY, that Occurs on MONDAY!



Among the Offers--50 Pairs of Boys' Bloomers, Each Pair

Something to write home about, that is, if you are present early enough on Mothers' Day (Monday) to share in this value.

The bloomers were originally purchased to sell at a considerably higher cost than is quoted here. A snap for 50 boys will occur on Monday, when the sale price of these blomers is **$1.29**

$1.29

Half a hundred boys will receive new bloomers on Monday morning. That number of full cut American bloomer pants will be placed on sale as early as 8.30 a.m. in honor of our third weekly "Mothers' Day." In size we will supply any from a 26 to a 35—owing to the limited quantity but one pair can be sold to each customer. Monday only the pair **$1.29**



Prices Apply on Monday — **Selling Monday Only**



Suits for Twenty-five Boys
EACH **$4.99** EACH

25 Boys' Suits grouped at the ridiculously low price for disposal on Mothers' Day (Monday); sizes include those from 26 to 35. These are good suits. Some of them should be marked to sell as high as $8.00 or $10.00. One suit to a customer, Monday as the price is **$4.99**

Selling Monday Only

12 Pairs of Men's Overalls
PAIR **79c** PAIR

The first twelve men who apply here on Monday will be presented with overalls each at a cost of 79c. This is a remarkable price concession, but includes sizes 40, 44 and 46 only. One pair to a customer. We are selling just 12 of these pairs of overalls—no more. each pair **79c**

Selling Monday Only



Monday We Offer Men's Trousers at
There are exactly 25 pairs in the lot—with the usual run of sizes—all medium. Good greys and mixed effects, linings of good quality Italian cloth—all seams taped to prevent fraying. Trousers complete with belt loops and suspender buttons, 25 pairs—one pair to a customer—the cost **$1.95**

A TABLE OF ODDMENTS IN BOYS' OVERCOATS
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THE GREATEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two | CALGARY, ALBERTA, APRIL 8, 1917 | SECOND SECTION—Pages 9 to 16



2. And, behold, there was a great earthquake: for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it. 3. His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow: 4. And for fear of him the keepers did shake, and became as dead men. 5. And the angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified. 6. He is not here: for He is risen, as He said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay.—St. Matthew, Chap. 28.

CHRIST THE LORD HATH RISEN TODAY

FOR upwards of thousands of years Easter festivities have been celebrated. Only within the past thousand or more years has it been celebrated by the civilized world in connection with the death of Jesus Christ. While next to Christmas this day is the most inspiring and joyful one of the church year it is only within a short period of time that it has been associated with the life of the great man who lived and died for humanity.

Today throughout the civilized world the gladsome news rings out from thousands upon thousands of souls —"He has Risen, He Has Risen; Christ, the Lord, Has Risen Today!" This inspiring expression takes with it a message of love and sacrifice that is dear to the heart of every true Christian. It is the personification of true love—God.. Such is the day we will celebrate on the Eighth of April, A.D. 1917, just nineteen hundred and seventeen years after the Christ God lived and died that mankind might see the error of his ways and profit accordingly.

The name Easter originated from old Teutonic mythology. It has been handed down from generation to generation by the Anglo-Saxon race, who believed in love, pleasure and happiness.

Although the observance of Easter was at a very serious difference as to the day for its observance soon arose between the Christians of Jewish and those of Gentile descent, which led to a long and bitter controversy. The point at issue was when the Paschal fast was to be reckoned as ending. With the Jewish Christians, whose leading thought was the death of Christ as the Paschal Lamb, the fast ended at the same time as that of the Jews, on the fourteenth day of the moon at evening, and the Easter festival immediately followed, without regard to the day of the week. The Gentile Christians, on the other hand, unfettered by Jewish traditions, identified the first day of the week with the Resurrection, and kept the preceding Friday as the commemoration of the crucifixion, irrespective of the day of the month. With the one the observance of the day of the month, with the other the observance of the day of the week, was the guiding principle.

Generally speaking the Western churches kept Easter on the first day of the week, while the Eastern churches followed the Jewish rule, and kept Easter on the fourteenth day. St. Polycarp, the disciple of St. John the Evangelist and bishop of Smyrna, visited Rome in 158 to confer with Anicetus, the bishop of that see, on the subject; and urged the tradition, which he had received from the apostle, of observing the fourteenth day. Anicetus, however, declined to admit the Jewish custom in the churches under his jurisdiction, but readily communicated with Polycarp and those who followed it. About forty years later (197) the question was discussed in a very different spirit between Victor, bishop of Rome, and Polycartes, metropolitan of pro-consular Asia. That province was the only portion of Christendom which still adhered to the Jewish usuage prevailing at Rome. This Polycrates firmly refused to agree to, and urged many weighty reasons to the contrary, whereupon Victor proceeded to ex-comunicate Polycrates and the Christians who continued the Eastern usage. He was, however, restrained from actually proceding to enforce the decree of excommunication, owing to the remonstrance of Irenaeus and the bishops of Gaul. Peace was thus maintained and the Asiatic churches retained their usage unmolested. We find the Jewish usage from time to time reasserting itself after this, but it never prevailed to any large extent.



"He has risen, He has risen,"
Joyfully do the Angels sing.

During the days of the apostles the celebration of the Easter festivities were not indulged in, and no reference is made to Easter festivities in the New Testament or in the writings of the Apostolic Fathers. The sanctity of special times was an idea absent from the minds of the first Christians.

Socrates, the great historian, says: "The apostles had no thought of appointing festival days, but of promoting a life of blamelessness and piety," and he attributes the celebration of Easter to the perpetuation of an old adage: "just as many other customs have been established."

While it is undoubtedly true that the first celebration of this great day is due to the Jewish time of festivities, nevertheless with the death of Jesus Christ this day took on greater significance and became symbolic in later years of what this great man had done for us.

Easter as the crowning factor of the Christian year was at one time celebrated on the first of the year. This idea continued up to the days of Charles the IX., when by a special ordinance the first of January took its place.

Many ecclesiastical ceremonies, growing from early days, clusters around the celebration of the Easter festival. The most notable one was the adoption of the Paschal candle. This was a large candle set in a candlestick, placed on the north side, just before the first ascent to the altar. This candle was kept lighted during the service until Whitsuntide. After Whitsuntide what remained of the candle was made into smaller candles for the funerals of the poor.

In the ancient churches at Rome the Paschal candles were fixtures, sometimes being most elaborate specimens of the jeweler's art. Others were movable. But even today the burning of the Paschal candle is a part of the religious ceremonies at Easter time in the Roman Catholic church.

In later years the celebration of Easter has taken on special significance by the exchanging of gifts and cards of remembrances as well as the ornamenting of eggs and animals.

These forms, however, are only expressions of certain nations, advocated principally by those who desire to make the day one of special personal character.

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Canadian Women Shopping Abroad

They Find Many Words in Their Vocabulary Have Varying Interpretations Now

At the present time when so many Canadian women are going to England to be near their husbands whose military duties require their presence abroad, many amusing incidents must be brought to their notice relative to the interpretation of many commonplace words on that side of the Atlantic.

"Take the word 'homely,' for instance," says Everywoman's world in its January issue. "This word applied to an English woman would signify her to be domesticated, hospitable and kind-hearted; in fact, would embrace all the qualities essential to the making of a womanly woman. A plain person would be called ugly."

Especially in shopping do these Canadian women find their vocabulary not quite understood. The article continues:

"On going into an English shop, and asking for a spool of thread, the clerk would be at a loss to know what you meant. A request for a reel of cotton would bring forth the desired article.

"Re wearing apparel, the term shirt-waist is particularly unknown, but a blouse is dear to the heart of every Englishwoman.

"My lady's suit is a costume; her waist a bodice.

"Men go over and enjoy the sole possession of boots; women's footwear is also known under the same name. Shoes apply only to low-cuts and house slippers.

"Shopping, as the word implies here, is not tolerated in some parts of England. Many tourists will be ready to testify to this. It is not the easiest thing in the world to enter a place of business—say in a provincial town—just look around, then endeavor to walk out without making a purchase, especially if the clerk has disarranged any of his stock for you. With a polite, 'Just a moment, madame,' the floor-walker is summoned, the assistant explains that you are not suited; then follows a cross-examination by that autocrat, and to say the least, the situation is embarrassing; doubly so if you had not any intention of buying, and the excuses given were purely fictitious.

"In London and Liverpool, however, this system is being abolished by the larger firms, and many have notices to the effect that ladies are invited to inspect and admire without being pressed to buy."



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STARCHED COLLARS TO GO

Wash fewer clothes and help the war. That is the latest advice given to the public.

The London Launderers' Association has issued a statement pointing out that owing to the increasing demand of the military authorities for men and the further call for women by munition works, the laundry industry is working under great difficulties, and it is impossible for promptness o regularity to be maintained in collection and delivery of work.

The whole question of economies in washing is to be discussed at the South London National Economy Exhibition at Dulwich Baths. It is urged that if people use fewer fabrics which have to be washed frequently, not only will the country be richer in labor, but in money, fuel, time and soap.

Some Suggestions

Among the suggestions advanced are the following:

Men should wear soft collars which can be washed at home, instead of stiff ones.

They should use darker shirts, and cuffs should be abolished.

In place of delicate crepe de chine blouses women should wear darker and more serviceable clothes.

Maid's starched frocks, aprons and caps should be dispensed with.

Dark overalls should be used in home and office as well as in the factory.

For children navy serge tunics and knickers can replace starched, frilly clothes.

Dust absorbing lace curtains should come down.

Many persons may or may not be surprised to learn, on official authority, that "towels will last longer if hands and face are washed more carefully."

Dearer Clothes and Hats

Fr men there will be worse troubles than having to wear soft collars and dark shirts, for all kinds of men's clothing, which has steadily advanced in price since the war, will cost even more this year. The government has commandeered the wool supplies, and after the requirements of our army and those of our allies have been satisfied, the export trade has had first call.

Hatters' fur and other materials are also exceedingly scarce and dear. This means that a "bowler" of fur felt previously obtainable for 4s. 6d. will soon cost 6s. 6d.



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THE ADVENTUROUS CAREER OF CONSTANCE DUNLAP

The Eavesdroppers

By ARTHUR B. REEVE

"I SUPPOSE you have heard something about the troubles of the Motor Trust? The other directors, you know, are trying to force me out."

Rodman Brainard, president of the Motor Corporation, searched the magnetic depths of the big brown eyes of the woman beside his desk. Talking to Constance Dunlap was not like talking to other women he had known, either socially or in business.

"A friend of yours, and of mine," he added frankly, "has told me enough about you to convince me that you are more than an amateur at getting people out of tight places. I asked you to call because I think you can help me."

There was a directness about Brainard which Constance liked.

"It's very kind of you to place such confidence in me—on such short acquaintance," she returned pointedly, searching his face.

Brainard laughed.

"I don't need to tell you, Mrs. Dunlap, that anything I have said so far is an open secret in Wall Street. They have threatened to drag in the Sherman law, and in the reorganization that will follow the investigation, they plan to eliminate Rodman Brainard—perhaps set in motion the criminal clauses of the law. It's nothing, Mrs. Dunlap, but a downright hypocritical pose. They reverse the usual process. It is doing good that evil may result."

He watched her face intently. Something in her expression seemed to please him. "By George," he thought to himself, "this is a man's woman. You can talk to her."

Brainard, accustomed to quick decisions, added aloud, "Just now they are using Mrs. Brainard as a catspaw. They are spreading that scandal about my equaintance with Blanche Leblanc, the actress. You have seen her? A stunning woman—wonderful. But I long ago saw that such a friendship could lead to nothing but ruin." He met Constance's eye squarely. There was nothing of the adventuress in it as there had been in Blanche Leblanc. "And," he finished, almost biting off the words, "I decided to cut it out."

"How does Blanche Leblanc figure in the Motor Trust trouble?" asked Constance keenly.

"They had been shadowing me a long time before I knew it, ferreting back into my past. Yesterday I learned that some one had broken into Miss Leblanc's apartments and had stolen a package of letters which I wrote to her. It can't hurt her. People expect that sort of thing of an actress. But it can hurt the president of the Motor Trust—just at present."

"Who has been doing the shadowing?"

"Worthington, the treasurer, is the guiding spirit of the 'insurgents,' as they call themselves—it sounds popular, like reform. I understand they have had a detective named Drummond working for them."

Constance raised her eyes quickly at the name. Was Drummond always to cross her trail?"

"This story of the letters," he went on, "puts on the finishing touch. They have me all right on that. I can tell by the way that Sybil—er, Mrs. Brainard—acts, that she has read and reread those letters. But, by God," he concluded, bringing down his fist on the desk, "I shall fight to the end, and when I do down,"—he emphasized each word with an additional blow—"the crash will bring down the whole damned structure on their own heads, too."

He was too earnest even to apologize to her. Constance studied the grim determination in the man's face. He was not one of those destined to fail.

"All is not lost that is in peril, Mr. Brainard," she remarked quietly. "That's one of the maxims of your own Wall street."

"What would you do?" he asked. It was not an appeal; rather it was an invitation.

"I can't say yet. Let me come into the office of the trust. Can't I be your private secretary?"

"Consider yourself engaged. Name your figure—after it is over. My record on the streets speaks for how I stand by those who stand by me. But I hate a quitter."

"So do I," exclaimed Constance, rising and giving him her hand in a straightarm shake that made Brainard straighten himself and look down into her face with unconcealed admiration.

The next morning Constance became private secretary to the president of the Motor Trust.

"You will be 'Miss' Dunlap," remarked Brainard. "It sounds more plausible."

Quietly he arranged her duties so that she would seem to be very busy without having anything which really interfered with the purpose of her presence.

She had been thinking rapidly. Late in the forenoon she reached a decision. A little errand uptown kept her longer than she expected, but by the late afternoon she was back again at her desk, on which rested a small package which had been delivered by messenger for her.

"I beg you won't think as badly of me as it seems on the surface, Miss Dunlap," remarked Brainard, stopping beside her desk.

"I don't think badly of you," she answered in a low voice. "You are not the only man who has been caught with a crowd of crooks who plan to leave him holding the bag."

"Oh, it isn't that," he hastened; "I mean this Blanche Leblanc affair. May I be frank with you?"

It was not the first time Constance had been made a confidante of the troubles of the heart, and yet there was something fascinating about having a man like Brainard consider her worthy of being trusted with what meant so much to him.

"I'm not altogether to blame," he went on slowly. "The estrangement between my wife and myself came long before that little affair. It began over—well—over what they call a serious difference in temperament. You know a man—an ambitious man—needs a partner, a woman who can use the social position that money gives not alone for pleasure, but as a means of advancing the partnership. I never had that. The more I advanced, the more I found her becoming a butterfly—and not as attractive as the other butterflies either. She went one way—I, another. Oh well—what's the use? I went too far—the wrong way. I must pay. Only let me save what I can from the wreck."

It was not Constance, the woman, to whom he was talking. It was Constance, the secretary. Yet it was the woman, not the secretary, who listened.

Brainard stoped again beside her desk.

"All that is neither here nor there," he remarked, forcing a change in his manner. "I am in for it. Now, the question is—what are we going to do about it?"

Constance had unwrapped the package on her desk, disclosing an oblong box.

"Mr. Brainard," she answered tapping the box, "there's no limit to the use of this little machine for our purposes. We can get at their most vital secrets with it. We can discover every plan which they have against us. We may even learn the hiding place of those letters. Why, there is no limit. This is one of those new microphone detectives."

"A microphone?" he repeated as he opened the box, looked sharply at the two black little storage batteries inside, the coil of silk-covered wire, a little black rubber receiver and a curious black disc whose face was pierced by a circular row of holes.

"Yes. You must have heard of them. You hide that transmitter behind a picture or under a table or desk. Then you run the wire out of the room and by listening in the receiver you can hear everything!"

"But that is what detectives use—"

"Well?" she interrupted coolly, "what of it?" If it is good for them, is it not just as good for us?"

"Better!" he exclaimed. "By George you are the goods."

It was late before Constance had a chance to do anything with the microphone. It seemed as if Worthington were staying, perversely, later than usual. At last, however, he left with a curt nod to her.

The moment the door was closed she stopped the desultory clicking of her typewriter with which she had been toying in the appearance of being busy. With Brainard she entered the board room where she had noticed Worthington and Sheppard often during the day.

It was, without exaggeration, one of the most plainly furnished rooms she had ever seen. A long mahogany table with eight large mahogany chairs, a half-inch pile of velvety rug on the floor and a huge chandelier in the middle of the ceiling constituted the furniture. Not a picture, not a cabinet or filing case broke the blankness of the brown painted walls.

For a moment she stopped to consider. Brainard waited and watched her narrowly.

"There isn't a place to put this transmitter except up above that chandelier," she said at length.

He gave her his hand as she stepped on a chair and then on the table. There was a glimpse of trim ankle. The warmth and softness of her touch caused him to hold her hand just for a moment longer than was absolutely necessary. A moment later he was standing on the table beside her.

"This is the place, all right," she said, looking at the thick scum of dust on the top of the reflector.

Quickly she placed the little black disc close to the center on the top of the reflector. 'Can you see that from the floor?" she asked.

"No," he nswered, walking about the room, "not a sign of it."

"I'll sit here," she said in just a tremor of excitement over the adventure, "and listen while you talk in the board room."

Brainard entered. It seemed ridiculous for him to talk to himself.

"If the microphone works," he said at length, "rap on the desk twice." Then he added, half laughing to himself "If it doesn't, rap once—Constance."

A single rap came in answer.

"If you couldn't hear," he smiled entering her office, "why did you rap once?"

"It didn't work smoothly on that last word."

"What—Constance?"

He thought there was a subtle change in their relations since the microphone incident. At any rate, she was not angry. Were they not partners?



Mrs. Brainard was standing in the doorway

"I think it will be better if I turn that microphone around," she remarked. "I placed it face downwards. Let me change it."

Again he helped her as she jumped up on the board room table. This time his hand lingered a little longer in hers and she did not withdraw it so soon. When she did there was a quick twinkle in her eyes as she straightened the microphone and offered her hand to him again.

"Jump!" he said, as if daring her.

A moment she paused, "I never could take a dare," she answered.

She leaped lightly to the floor. For just a moment she seemed about to lose her balance. Then she felt an arm steadying her. He had caught her and for an instant their eyes met.

"Well, Rodman—I scarcely thought it was as brazen as this!"

They turned in surprise.

Mrs. Brainard was standing in the doorway.

She was a petite blonde little woman of the deceptive age which the beauty parlors convey to thousands of their assiduous patrons.

For a moment she looked coldly from one to the other.

"To what am I indebted for the pleasure of this unexpected visit, Sybil?" asked Brainard with sarcastic emphasis. "I shall finish those letters tomorrow. Miss Dunlap. You need not wait for them."

He held the door to his own office open for Mrs. Brainard.

Sybil Brainard shot a quick glance at Constance. "Well, young lady," she said haughtily, "do you realize what you are doing and with whom you are?"

"It isn't necessary, Sybil, to bother about Miss Dunlap. The lights were out of order and I found Miss Dunlap standing on the table trying to fix them. You came just in time to see her jump down. By the way, Worthington seems to be another who works late. He left only a few minutes ago."

Constance passed a restless night. To have got wrong at the very start worried her. Over and over she thought of what had happened. And always she came back to one question. What had Brainard meant by that reference to Worthington?

He came in late the next day, however. Still, there was no change in his manner as he greeted her. The incident had not affected him, as it had her. Neither of them said anything about it.

A young man had been waiting to see Brainard and as he entered he asked him in.

Just then Sheppard walked casually through the reception room and into the board room.

Constance quickly closed her door. She heard the young man leave Brainard's office but she was too engrossed to pay attention to anything but the voices that were coming through the microphone. She was writing feverishly what she heard.

"Yes, Sheppard, I saw her again last night."

"Where?"

"She was to meet me here, but he stayed later than usual with that new secretary of his. So I cut out and met her at the street entrance."

"And?"

"I told her of the new secretary. She did just what I wanted—came up here—and, say Sheppard—what do you think? They were in this room and he had his arms about her!"

"The letters are all right, are they? How much did you have to pay the Leblanc girl?"

"Twenty thousand. That's all charged up against the pool. Say Leblanc is—well—give you my word, Sheppard—I can hardly blame Brainard after all."

"You are the last word in woman haters, Lee."

Both men laughed.

"And the letters?"

"Don't worry. They are where they'll do the most good. Sybil has them herself. Now, what have you to report? You saw the district attorney?"

"Yes. He is ready to promise us all immunity if we will go on the stand for the State. The criminal business will come later. Only, you have to play him carefully. He's on the level. A breath of what we really want and it will be all off."

"Then we'll have to hold the stock up, as though nothing was going to happen."

They had left the board room.

Constance hurried into Brainard's office. He was sunk deep in his chair reading some papers.

"What's the matter?" she asked.

"She has entered a suit for divorce. That young man was a process server."

"Yes."

"You are named as co-respondent along with Blanche Leblanc."

"I?"

"Yes. It must have been an afterthought. Everything is going—fortune, reputation—even your friendship, now, Constance——"

"Going? Not yet."

She read hastily what she had overheard.

"Devil take Worthington," ground out Brainard, gripping the arms of his chair. "For weeks I have suspected him. They have been too clever for me. Constance, while I have been going around laying myself open to discovery, Sybil has played a cool and careful game."

He was pacing the floor.

"So—that's the plan. Hold back, keep the stock up until they get started. Then let it go down until I'm forced to sell out at a loss, buy it back cheap, and control the reorganization. Well, I haven't control now, alone. I wish I did have. But neither have they. The public owns the stock now. I need it. Who'll get it first—that the question!"

He was thinking rapidly.

"If you could do a little bear manipulation yourself," she suggested. "That might get the public scared. You could get enough to control, perhaps, then. They wouldn't dare sell—or if they did they would weaken their own control. Either way, you get them, going or coming."

"Exactly what I was thinking. Play their own game—ahead of them—accelerate it."

It was just after the lunch hour that Constance resumed her place at her desk with the receiver at her ear.

There were voices again in the board room.

"My God, Sheppard, what do you think? Some one is selling Motors—five points off and still going down."

"Who is it? What shall we do?"

"Who? Brainard, of course. Some one has peached. What are you going to do?"

"Wait. Let's call up the News Agency. Hello—yes—what? Unofficial rumor of prosecution of Motors by the government—large selling orders placed in advance. The deuce—say, we'll have to meet this or——"

"Meet nothing. It's Brainard. He's going down in a big crash. We pour our money into his pockets now and let him sell at the top and grab back control of our money? Not much. I sell, too."

Already boys were on the street with extras cryng the great crash in Motors. It was only a matter of minutes before all the news reading public were thoroughly scared at the apparently bursting bubble. Shares were dug up in small lots, in huge blocks and slammed on the market for what they would bring. All day the pounding went on. Thousands of shares were poured out until Motors, which had been climbing toward par in the neighborhood of 79 had declined forty points. Brainard had jumped in first and had realized the top price for his holdings.

Yet during all the wild scenes when the telephone was ringing insistently for him, Brainard, having set the machinery in motion and having been ostentatiously in the office when it started in order to avert suspicion, could not now be found.

The market had closed and Constance was reading the account of the collapse as it was interpreted in the Wall Street editions of the papers, when the door opened and Brainard entered.

"This has been a good day's work. Constance," he said, flinging himself into a chair.

"Yes, I was just reading of it in the papers. The little microphone has put an entirely new twist on affairs. And the best of it is that the financial writers all seem to think it was planned by Worthington and the rest."

"Oh, hang Worthington—hang Motors. That is what I meant."

He slapped down a packet of letters on the desk.

"You—you found them?" gasped Constance. She looked at him keenly. It was evident that a great weight had been taken off his mind.

"Yes, indeed. I know there was only one place where she would put them—in her safe with her jewels. She would think I would never suspect that she had them and, besides, she had the combination changed. I went up to the house this afternoon when she was out. I had an expert with me. He worked two hours, steady—but he opened it. Here they are. Now for the real game."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that I noticed the name of the manufacturer on you microphone. I have had one installed in the room which she uses most of all. The wires run to the next house where I've hired an apartment. I intend to 'listen in' there. I'll get this Worthington—yet!"

That night Constance and Brainard sat for hours in the empty apartment patiently waiting for word over the microphone.

At last there was a noise as of a door opening.

"Show them in here."

"Sybil," whispered Brainard as if perhaps she might even hear.

Then came more voices.

"Worthington and Drummond," he added. "They suspect nothing yet."

"Drummond knows this Dunlap woman," said Worthington.

The detective launched forth in a tirade against Constance.

"But she is clever, Drummond. You admit that."

"Clever as they make 'em."

"You will have her shadowed?"

"Every moment, Mrs. Brainard."

"What's all this about the panic in Motors, Lee?"

"Some other time, Sybil, not now. Drummond, what do people say?"

Drummond hesitated.

"Out with it, man."

"Well, Mr. Worthington, it is said you started it."

"The deuce I did. But I guess Sheppard and I helped it along. We'll go the limit, too.

After all, it had to come. We'll load up after it reaches the bottom."

The voices trailed off.

"Good night, Mrs. Brainard."

"Good night, Mr. Drummond. That was what I wanted to know."

A pause.

"Lee, how can I ever thank you?"

A sound suspiciously like a kiss came over the wire. Brainard clenched his fist.

"Good night, Sybil. I must go now——" Again the voices trailed off.

It was several minutes before Brainard spoke. Then it was that he showed his wonderful power of concentration.

"I have a conference in half an hour, Constance," he remarked, looking at his watch. "It is very important. It means getting money to support Motors on the opening tomorrow after I have gathered in again what I need. I think I can come pretty near doubling my holdings if I play it right. That's important. But so is this."

"I will listen," put in Constance. "Trust me. If anything else occurs I will tell you."

She was at the office early the next day, but not before Brainard, who, bright and fresh, even though he had been up all night, was primed for the battle of his life at the opening of the market.

Brainard had swung in at the turn and had quietly accumulated the stock control which he needed. He was now bulling the market by matching orders, pyramiding stock which he owned, using every device that was known to his astute brain.

On up went Motors, recovering the forty points, gradually, and even going beyond in the reaction. Worthington and Sheppard had been squeezed out. Not for a moment did he let up.

As the clock on Trinity church struck three, the closing hour, Brainard suddenly in his chair.

"Miss Dunlap," he said quietly. "I wish that you would tell Worthington and Sheppard that I should like to see them in the board room at four."

Constance looked at her watch. There was time also to execute a little scheme of her own.

Four o'clock came. Brainard lounged casually across to the board room. Instantly Constance had the receiver of the microphone at her ear, straining to catch every word, and to make notes of the stormy scene, if necessary.

Her door opened. It was Sybil Brainard.

The two women looked at each other coldly. Constance was the first to speak.

"Mrs. Brainard," she began. "I asked you to come down here—not Mr. Worthington. More than that, I asked the office boy to direct you here instead of to his office. Do you see that machine?"

Sybil looked at it without a sign of recognition.

"It is a microphone detective. It was the installing of that machine in the board room which you interrupted the other night."

"Was it necessary that Mr. Brainard should put his arm around you for that?' inquired Mrs. Brainard with biting sarcasm.

"I had just jumped down from the table and had almost lost my balance—that was all," pursued Constance imperturbably.

"Another of these microphone eavesdroppers told me of a conversation last night in your own apartment, Mrs. Brainard."

Her face blanched. "You—have one—there?"

"Yes. Mr. Brainard heard the first conversation, when Drummond and Mr. Worthington were there. After they left he had to attend a conference himself. I alone heard what passed when Mr. Worthington returned."

"You are at liberty to——"

"Mrs. Brainard. You do not understand. "I have no reason to want to make you——"

An office boy tapped on the door and entered. "Mr. Brainard wants you, Miss Dunlap."

"I cannot explain now," resumed Constance. "Won't you sit here at my desk and listen over the microphone to what happens?"

She was gone before Mrs. Brainard could reply. What did it all mean? Sybil put the black disc receiver to her ear as she had seen Constance do. Her hand trembled. "Why did she tell me that?" she murmured.

"You can prove it," shouted a voice through the black disc at her ear. She was startled. It was the voice of Worthington.

"Miss Dunlap—have you that notebook?" came the deep tones of her husband.

Constance read from her first notes that part relating to the conspiracy to control Motors, carefully omitting the part about the Leblanc letters.

"It's a lie—a lie."

"No, it is not a lie. It is all good legal evidence, the record taken over the new microphone detective. Look up there over the chandelier, Worthington. The other end is in the top drawer of Miss Dunlap's desks."

"I'll fight that to a finish, Brainard. You are clever but there are other things besides Motors that you have to answer for."

(Continued on Page Fourteen)

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Illustrating Current Events and Devoted to the Advancement of Western Canada.
Published Every Saturday
109 SIXTH AVENUE WEST
Calgary Alberta, Canada

E. H. MACARTHUR, :: Publisher
B. S. WHITE, :: Editor and Manager
Telephone for Editorial and Circulation Department, M4218

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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Subscriptions may commence at any time.
The date on the label of your paper indicates when your subscription will expire. Your paper will stop unless you renew promptly. It is always best to renew at least two weeks before expiration to insure uninterrupted service.
Subscribers failing to receive copies regularly will confer a favor by notifying the Circulation Department by post or telephone.
No agent or newsboy is authorized to sell The Sunday Standard on Sunday. Any person doing so is acting without permission from this company.

ADVERTISING RATES:
Advertising rates upon application.
All advertising copy must reach The Standard Office not later than Thursday noon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions.
NOTE—Owing to the prejudicial feeling that seems to exist among some of our readers regarding Sunday newspapers, the publisher has decided to eliminate this objectional word, although the publication dates will be the same.
Address all correspondence to Calgary Sunday Standard, 109 Sixth Avenue, West, Calgary.



BE OF GOOD CHEER!
VICTORY FOLLOWS THE FLAG!

Have you ever met a Judas Iscariot?

Did you ever hear the story of the "Octopus" and the Lamb? Watch for it. It will be worth reading.

"Billy" Sunday is reported to have saved 35,000 converts and, incidentally, added $42,000 to his coffers through this operation in his Buffalo campaign. Rev. William Sunday is some evangelist—and some money-maker as well.

MAKE LINEN OUT OF STRAW

A new industry is being talked of for Alberta's waste straw. A well known farmer of the province, William Dunlop, near Bassano, says that he is convinced that the flax straw which abounds throughout the province can be made into linen and will be worth in its raw state 25 cents per pound. This is gratifying news and the idea is worthy of a thorough investigation by the provincial agricultural department.

FLY THE FLAG

For some time The Standard has been urging that we should show our patriotism by flying the flag. Unfurl the flag should be our watchword. Nothing can arouse the average mind to a sense of country and duty than the flying of the red, white and blue. More battles have been won by the opportune arriving of the flag bearer with the band than the average man has any idea. The flag is a badge of patriotism. It makes for a better spirit of loyalty and patriotism. Fly the emblem of the Dominion's greatness. Fly the flag!

NO NEED FOR WORRY

Glad news comes from our United States agents. We are going to have all the help we need for the cultivation of our farm products.

It is said that the advertising campaign instigated by the Dominion government is bearing fruit and that hundreds of farm helpers are either on the way or are making plans to come to Canada at an early date.

These men are capable farm hands, not scrubs of a nation. They are the kind that make real settlers, and when they see the opportunities that surround them here they will no doubt stay and make Canada their permanent home.

Welcome, say we. The more the merrier.

WHAT IS LOVE?

A few weeks ago a New Orleans paper was possessed with the idea that they would like to know what love is so they offered a prize amounting to upwards of one hundred dollars for the best answer to this interesting subject.

One would think from the number of answers received that this was the most absorbing subject of all the United States.

The first prize was won by a young lady of Alabama whose answer was: "Love is the doorway through which the human soul passes from selfishness to service, and from solitude into kinship with all humanity."

This may be the theory, but practically it means an insane desire on the part of a young man to pay a girl's board bill for life, so we understand.

ARE WE PATRIOTIC?

In the past eighteen months the people of Canada have been asked by the government of Canada to advance money for war loans to the extent of three hundred million dollars. These loans were oversubscribed nearly once again. The last loan seemed more popular than the first.

To the first loan there were upwards of 25,000 subscribers. To the last loan over 40,000 citizens showed their loyalty to the country.

What does this mean? It means that the people are with the government heart, soul and body. It means that the citizens of this great country believe in honesty and justice. And they are willing to back up a country that stands for its rights in this direction as long as there is a farthing left.

THE UNITED STATES DECISION WILL HELP US

The United States decision to declare war against Germany has at last become a fact. By those deep thinkers who could see the "signs on the wall" there has been no question from the first but that the United States would be drawn into the controversy. The fact that she has been able to stand out so long has been a source of wonderment. Now that she is really truly in it, all sins of the past will be forgiven, and we will work like brothers with one accord to wipe from the face of the earth this demagog of pluto-aristocracy.

From present reports, however, the allies may be saved from a great deal of worriment and incidental warfare as it is said that a movement is growing in Germany daily which will probably revolve itself into a revolution. Should this be the case, and there seems to be much grounds for this report, then the whole of the present difficulties which the warring nations are fighting about would be settled.

In any event the United States' entry into the war is bound to have a most gratifying effect all along the line.

HOW THE PEOPLE CAN HELP THEMSELVES

The Provincial government started this week an advertising campaign to arouse and instruct the people to the necessity of home culture of food products.

If there is one thing that will bring the people to a sense of appreciation of conditions that confront us and the need for prompt action in this direction it is a good advertising campaign of this character.

We have no doubt that the people of Alberta and the whole west will do their best to raise sufficient crops to satisfy the local demands.

If for no other reason they will do so because the majority of the housewives have been brought to appreciate what the high cost of living means.

Forty-six per cent. increase, which we believe is the estimated figures of the total increase in food and drugs in the past two years, is something that strikes home. It means that the ordinary householder is paying half again as much to feed and clothe his family today as he was two years ago while his income remains practically the same.

Home production of garden products will go a long way to reduce these figures of the high cost of living, and it is up to us to do it.

THE BOYS DAYS OF HEAVEN

The kids are playing ball and rolling marbles on the streets and in the alleys. We might be a little more elegant in our manner of expression and say boys, but it would not be nearly as expressive.

The seasons in Boyville are the same the world over. A little chap will go to bed in some dark tenement not knowing where his breakfast is to come from and next morning, by a certain way the sun strikes the roof across the way, he knows that breakfast or no breakfast he must find enough pennies to buy a few marbles. He knows it's marble time. Don't ask him how; he couldn't tell you, but out in the clean, wide districts where the more fortunate youngsters play it's marble season on the same day, and so throughout the country.

As with marbles, so with tops and kites. They have their seasons, unmarked in the calendar but unchangeable. Being a boy carries with it the wisdom to know these seasons and as boyhood is left behind, Nature sees to it their beginnings and endings are forgotten. That's one reason why a fellow never returns to Boyville. But the crack of the kindling on the rag ball and the exultant cry of the lad with the crutch as he hobbles around the bases remind dull grown-ups that the cycle of Boyville's seasons has begun again and that the kids, bless 'em, never forget.

BRITISH PEOPLE ANSWER THE CALL

The British farmers are being mobilized. For the time being the hand that guides the plowshare directs the tide of war.

Premier Lloyd-George has sent a personal letter to every farmer in the country pointing out that the next few weks will decide the harvest and urging that every available acre be sown.

"It is," says the Prime Minister, "in the farmer's power to defeat the German submarine, the last hope of desperate Prussianism."

Satisfaction has been expressed by the members of the British agricultural board over the hearty and patriotic response of both men and women to meet the agricultural needs of the country. Not only are the people eating less without murmuring, but they are striving with commendable zeal for the maximum production from the soil. Lawns, back yards and parks are being prepared for vegetable gardens.

All the motor tractors in the country are being commandeered for day and night plowing.

There is no doubt that the food problem was proving a serious menace to England. More so than the war, but since the people have taken such an active step to alleviate the wants in this direction the government can see daylight ahead.

GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE ACTION

In these days of stress, privations and self-denial that all Canada is undergoining on account of the war, it is a sad commentary on the times to review the reports of the profiteers of the war. For instance, take the profits reported that is being made by the war munitions manufacturers. According to the figures that we have at hand one concern in the east made a profit of over 800 per cent. making war munitions for the government. This same concern before the war never declared dividends for over a reasonable amount. Then why take advantage of the exigencies of the occasion, and insist on unheard of profits from a government that is doing everything in its power to help and protect this same concern from an invasion of an enemy who would confiscate their property in case they did invade the country.

It strikes us that the government should take drastic steps in cases of this kind, not only to compel the company to do its duty but to show a more patriotic spirit by contributing the profits over and above a fair amount to the good of the cause.

It's a sad condition of affairs to realize that a body of men would exact enormous profits in cases of this kind, but since they do, it is up to the government to protect the people's interest by proper legislation and compell the concerns to recognize what patriotism means.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MONTREAL EDITOR MADE A PEER

A former office boy employed by a Montreal newspaper, has been created a British peer, the first native-born Canadian to sit in the British House of Lords. News was received here from Montreal that King George had conferred this honor on Sir Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Star.

Graham is one of the Dominion's self-made men, probably its most eminent journalist. He is the first newspaper man of any British overseas possession, Canada, Australia, South Africa or any other, to be elevated to the peerage. He has been created a baron, but has not decided what title he will assume.

The remarkable qualities of the new Canadian peer are shown by the fact that though at the age of 15—he is now 69—he was an office boy on the Montreal Telegraph, just two years later he became general manager of the same paper, being then only 17. In two years more this remarkable young man was able to buy a half interest in the Montreal Star and another two years saw him, at 21, full owner of the Star. He has so remained for 48 years.

The young man who owned a great newspaper by the time he came of age was not content with one newspaper. He originated a weekly edition of the Star and accumulated several other newspapers as well. He has identified himself with all the principal patriotic movements in Canada in the last 30 years, and has supported liberally, with energy and purse, every project for the upbuilding of the British empire that has been advanced since the early '90s. He has taken a large part in the charitable work of Canada. He is vice-president of the Children's Memorial hospital and a director of most of the widely known Canadian charities. He received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Glasgow university recently.

Until 1908 the new peer was simply Hugh Graham. Then he was knighted and became Sir Hugh Graham. Before their marriage, Lady Graham was Annie Beekman Hamilton, of Montreal. They have one daughter.



NOT IN HIS CAREER.

She—How long have you been out of college?
He—All my life

THINGS TO KNOW AT 21

At a church meeting in Cleveland, O., recently, the speaker gave the replies of 19 men to the question: "What I wish I had known before I was 21 years old." These are the 19 answers:

What I was going to do for a living—what my life work would be.

That my health after 30 depended, in a large degree, on what I ate before I was 21.

How to take care of my money.

The commercial asset of being neatly and sensibly dressed.

That a man's habits are mighty hard to change after he is 21.

That a harvest depends upon the seed sown—wheat produces wheat, thistles bring forth thistles, ragweeds will spoil a good pasture, and wild oats once sown will surely produce all kinds of misery and unhappiness.

That things worth while require time, patience and work.

That you can't get something for nothing.

That the world would give me just about what I deserved.

That by the sweat of my brow would earn my bread.

The value of absolute truthfulness in everything.

THE PLOW OUR HOPE

This was One of the Significant Phrases Recently Used by the Prime Minister of Great Britain

There is Only One Way to Reduce the

HIGH COST OF LIVING

That is to

INCREASE PRODUCTION

Everyone cannot OPERATE A FARM, but every GARDEN that is cultivated this year will increase the Food Supply.



EVERY HEN YOU SET
will mean more chickens, and after MORE EGGS. These will mean INCREASED VITALITY IN CANADA. This may be THE WAY IN WHICH YOU CAN HELP.

THIS SHOULD BE CANADA'S GREATEST
YEAR OF NATIONAL SERVICE
The appeal comes to everyone. Whether you live in a City, Town or Village or on a Farm. No matter how small your garden patch is, it will help.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture is at your service in this work. If you want information or assistance, write to the Department, or write to the nearest School of Agriculture or Demonstration Farm and your request will have immediate attention.

TEST ALL THE SEEDS YOU SOW
We will do this for you if you send in samples of the seed

FARM HELP. If you require farm help, write to one of the following:—

Agent of Department of Agriculture, Board of Trade Building, Lethbridge.
Agent of Department of Agriculture, Dairy Commissioner's Office, Calgary.
Agent of Department of Agriculture, Office of Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton.

Let this year be one of
THE GREATEST EFFORT OF ALBERTA

We shall be pleased to mail you bulletins upon "Vegetable Gardening," "Poultry Raising" or any other agricultural endeavor, as well as to give assistance through the officials of the Department.

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL.
Minister of Agriculture

VISITORS TO THE CALGARY HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW

HAVE YOU EVER VISITED A BIG PACKING PLANT AND SEEN 600 OR 1,000 DRESSED BEEF HANGING IN ORDERLY ROWS IN A SPOTLESS ROOM OF ICE AND SNOW? HAVE YOU EVER GONE THROUGH THE CUTTING-ROOM OF A BIG MEAT CONCERN AND WITNESSED THE MANNER IN WHICH A HUNDRED PORKERS ARE SWIFTLY DISMEMBERED AND DIVIDED INTO HAMS AND BACONS AND OTHER CUTS? IF YOU HAVE NEVER PASSED THROUGH THE PACKING-ROOM AND SEEN THE FILLING OF THE THOUSANDS OF CANS OF LARD THAT PASS THROUGH THE PLANT IN A DAY, OR WATCHED THE MAKING OF YARDS OF SAUSAGES, THEN THIS VISIT TO CALGARY WILL BE AN OPPORTUNE TIME TO ACCEPT THE INVITATION WHICH P. BURNS & CO., LTD., ARE EXTENDING, TO VISIT THEIR PLANT IN EAST CALGARY. A GUIDE WILL BE PROVIDED, WHO WILL DO NOTHING ELSE THAN SHOW VISITORS THROUGH THE ESTABLISHMENT, AND A SPECIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED BY MR. BURNS TO THOSE WHO ARE COMING IN FROM OUTSIDE POINTS DURING SHOW WEEK.

Impressions gained by a Standard representative who went through the plant last week were twofold:—First, the absolute cleanliness of the place; and second, the enormity of the business done daily in this far western concern. Everywhere there was evidence of precaution taken to keep out any unsanitary condition. The floor was either covered with sawdust or kept hozed with a handy nozzle. The men wore oilskin coats, and the air of cleanliness pervaded everything.

The pork-room was first visited, where as many as 1,700 hogs a day are put through the required process. Long rows of carcasses were drawn over a table on a pulley rope and dropped upon the surface. Ten men stood in line, and each had his particular portion of the carcass to attend to. One removed the hams and sent them down the chute to the curing-room; another took care of the head, another had the sides of bacon to remove, and another the spare ribs, etc., until by the time the carcass reached the other end of the table, it was divided into all the shapes which pork can assume.

In the lard-room, boiling vats of the purest lard delivered their contents down long tubes, which ran into the packing-room. Rows of pails of all sizes were spread under the mouth of the spout, and the hot liquid filled these at a rapid pace. Ten thousand pounds a day are produced from this room in busy seasons.

The sausage-room was also a place of interest. After the removal of the bones, the pork was placed in big grinders, and the packing process was one at which to marvel.

A visit to the cold storage room revealed tons of beef carcasses hanging frozen from their hooks.

Visitors are always welcome to go through the establishment, and watch the process of the final disposing of the cattle and hogs that have been gathered from far and wide of Alberta's plains. But, as already stated, Show Week will be Special **P. BURNS & CO., LTD., WEEK.**

Samples of all the products of the packing-house are always on exhibition at the Calgary Market, corner of Eighth avenue and Second street east, where rows of cured hams, white ruddy pork carcasses, appetizing-looking beef cuts and sides, are displayed to the shopper. All visitors in town are invited to inspect this palatial branch of the big industry as well as the packing plant.

seed sown—wheat produces wheat, thistles bring forth thistles, ragweeds will spoil a good pasture, and wild oats once sown will surely produce all kinds of misery and unhappiness.

That things worth while require time, patience and work.

That you can't get something for nothing.

That the world would give me just about what I deserved.

That by the sweat of my brow would earn my bread.

The value of absolute truthfulness in everything.

HOPE

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...Calgary Market, corner of Eighth ...es, appetizing-looking beef cuts ...palatial branch of the big industry

WOMAN'S PAGE
Fads and Fancies

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. J. A. Irvine has returned from Edmonton.

* * *

Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Reilly have gone to Ottawa.

* * *

Miss Jean Ryan is visiting at her home in Winnipeg.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Jennings are visiting at the coast.

* * *

Mrs. W. D. Spence spent a few days in Lethbridge last week.

* * *

Miss A. L. Burwash is spending the Easter holidays in Edmonton.

* * *

Mrs. Bruce Robinson, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Trout, in Edmonton.

* * *

Mr. E. D. Adams went to Edmonton last week to attend the Edmonton horse show.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Kerr have returned from California, where they spent the winter.

* * *

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. West-Jones have returned from a short visit in Edmonton.

* * *

Mrs. L. Goldberg and children have have returned from New York and other eastern cities.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. David A. Levi have returned from the coast, where they spent their honeymoon.

* * *

Miss Mary McNair, who has been visiting her parents at St. John, N.B., has returned to the city.

* * *

Mrs. W. A. Stevens, who has been spending the winter in California, returned home on Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. Doherty, Devenish apartments, has as her guest her daughter, Mrs. Wilson Lang, of Medicine Hat.

* * *

Miss L. M. Fitzpatrick leaves on Monday night on an extended visit to New York, Chicago and other eastern cities.

* * *

Mrs. Norman Rankin and her two children will leave shortly for Montreal to reside with Mrs. Rankin, senr., while Captain Rankink is overseas.

* * *

Mrs. George W. Morfitt and three sons left on Thursday for Bowden where they will spend the Easter holidays with Mr. and Mrs. William Morfitt.

* * *

Miss Beryl Graham entertained at tea at the Palliser, Wednesday, complimentary to Mrs. W. M. McLean, who left on Thursday with Mr. McLean en route to Winnipeg, where they will reside.

* * *

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the "Y" gave a banquet to the Y. M. C. A. High School club, on Thursday night. An interesting program of songs, speeches, etc., added greatly to the pleasure of the evening.

* * *

The sport association of the Army Medical corps closed the winter season with a banquet and dance on Wednesday night at the Empire Winter Gardens. Many prominent club women were present, as well as the wives of the members.

* * *

The pupils of the Hillhurst Presbyterian Sunday school gave a splendid concert on Thursday evening. The program included songs, duets, tableaux and a cantata. The tableau, "Britannia," was given, by kind permission of the composer, Mr. W. A. Montgomery. Other items were choruses and drills.

* * *

Louis Graveure, assisted by Miss Eleanor Painter and Mr. Frank Bibb, gave a return engagement at the Al-Azhar temple on Wednesday evening that proved as delightful as their first appearance here and gave many Calgarians who were unable to hear them at the first performance a pleasure they had not expected.

Louis Graveure, brilliant Belgian baritone, will long be remembered by Calgary music lovers.

Events Past, Present, Future

Ponoka, April 3.—Before a meeting of the Boys' club of this town, the mayor, council and other prominent citizens, on Monday night, J. M. Sharpe, boys' work secretary of the Calgary Y. M. C. A., declared that if the ideals for which the Canadians were dying at the front were to be conserved the boys of today must be given virile leadership, and the methods of developing the boys must be so adapted as to secure the largest results.

The opportunities for boys to display their loyalty. Mr. Sharpe told them, was to secure the best possible training at school, to develop character in their play, to serve their fellows liberally in Sunday school and boys' clubs, and thus develop themselves so that they can live daily the principles for which the men are fighting.

During the evening a boy was charted on the standard efficiency test basis and the principles and methods of the test explained.

* * *

The postponed regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Musical club was held in the public library Monday evening and took the form of an illustrated musical lecture by Judge Jennison on "Hymnology." The program, which was arranged by Mrs. Glen Broder, included the following numbers: Creation's Hymn, Mr. Horace Reynolds; Elizabeth's Prayer, Mrs. Blake Mahoney; Meditation, a violin solo, Miss Mary MacKinnon; Cherubim Song, from the Russian church, the Pro-Cathedral quartet, accompanied by Mr. W. A. Montgomery; Night Hymn at Sea, Miss Zelle Delsart and Mr. Horace Reynolds; Ave Maria, Miss May Pearson; Recordare, from Manzoni Requiem, Mrs. Blake Mahoney and Miss Zelle Delsart; Offertorio, from Requiem, Mrs. Glen ... Abide With Me, Miss Zelle Delsart; The Long Day Closes, St. Stephen's quartet. A collection was taken up in aid of St. Dunstan's home for blind soldiers.

* * *

The members of the Housekeepers' association listened to a good address on Tuesday evening at the Y. W. C. A., given by Mr. James Pettigrew, a returned veteran.

The speaker pointed out many instances wherein the pension failed to accomplish its purpose.

One of the main points mentioned was that the present pension was inadequate to properly educate the children of soldiers. The children have to leave school at an early age to help build up the family income, therefore they have no chance of a good education. Every widow is expected to find some work to help eke out her pension, which alone is not sufficient to maintain the ordinary comforts and decencies of life.

Another class of dependents who were not granted sufficient means for livelihood were the orphan children of both officers and privates alike, each of whom was granted $12 monthly. A scheme of soldiers' orphanages had been mentioned, but where was the orphanage that could maintain a child on that amount monthly? It was only fair to their fathers' sacrifices that they be maintained and not be a charge on their relatives or friends.

Mrs. A. J. Lewis and Miss Coutts addressed the meeting and in conclusion Mrs. William Carson moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Pettigrew, and urged everyone present to become an agitator the rights of those who had sacrificed so much for the nation.

* * *

On Tuesday evening Hickman hall presented a lively scene when the members of the Calgary Ad club, with their wives and friends, attended the Mardi Gras arranged by the club.

Following the midway the gentlemen bought the baskets brought by the ladies, and in this way quite a sum was realized for the Belgian relief fund. The program, which was particularly pleasing was as follows: Solos by Mrs. McCracken and Mr. Zara Stanley, readings by Miss Theresa Seigel and Mr. Ernest Willis, and selections by the Zingari quartet, composed of Messrs. H. A. Maclean, C. A. Lydiatt, W. A. Ackland and Dr. C. B. Johnson. Mrs. Zara Stanley and Miss Alberta Boyd acted as accompanists. Among those present were noticed Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Nimmo, Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Ruttle, Miss Norma Ruttle, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Zara Stanley, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Maclean, Miss Pansy Macgregor, Miss Rheta Bolton, Miss Minnie Kern, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mallette, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McCutcheon, Mr. and Mrs. J. McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Chauncey, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ackland, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Burland, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Woodbridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lydiatt, Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Larramour, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Love, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Sales, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Theresa Seigel, Mr. Herbert Akitt, Mr. Ernest Willis, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Douglas Hayes, Mr. Tom Campbell, Mr. L. A. Lambert, Mr. Charles Holmes, and others.



A FAVORITE EXHIBITOR

Miss Margaret Layzell, daughter of A. Layzell, the well-known horseman of Calgary. Miss Layzell has always taken a deep interest in horses and is a general favorite with lovers of the tan bark.

WEDDINGS

Clark—Gordon

The marriage took place at five o'clock Wednesday afternoon of Miss Lilian Gordon and Mr. H. F. Clark, both of Calgary. The young couple, who were the recipients of many handsome gifts, left on Thursday morning for Three Hills, Alberta.

JAEGER
For Men



Here are some Jaeger Wool Goods some of which every man needs: Blazers, Sweaters, Dressing Gowns, Waistcoats, Coat Sweaters, Shirts, Collars, Cardigan Jackets, Smoking Jackets, Ulsters, Coats, Gloves, Socks, Mufflers, Slippers Caps, etc. Ask to see these Jaeger Garments, they are well worth your inspection.

A fully illustrated catalogue and Dr. Jaeger's Health Culture will be sent free upon application to:

TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG.
Incorporated in England in 1883, with British Capital for the British Empire.

Currie—Dawn

On Monday evening, April 2, at the home of the Misses Currie, 211 Tenand-a-half street, N.W., Mr. Herbert C. Currie and Miss Lily May Dawn, of Ghost Lake Creek, Alberta, were united in marriage, by the Rev. Wm. Mahaffy.

* * *

Clarke—London

Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Herbert S. Clarke and Miss Lillie London, Calgary, were united in marriage by Rev. A. C. Wishart, of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, at his residence. The couple was attended by Miss Lottie Thompson, of Calgary, and Mr. Wilson Gouge, of Drumheller. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke will take up their residence near Three Hills.

* * *

May—World

The marriage took place quietly Tuesday afternoon at the Central Methodist church parsonage of Miss Ethel Maude World, of Pasadena, California, and Private Norman Russell May, of the C.A.M.C., Calgary. The immediate friends of the contracting parties were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. S. W. Fallis.

The bride, who was attired in a ... rose gabardine trimmed with white and horsehair braid picture hat with a corsage bouquet of Ophelia roses was attended by Mrs. H. S. Roberts, while Mr. Horace E. Woolmer attended the groom.

Besides the attendants there were present Mr. H. S. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kitchen, Mr. Stanley Kitchen and Mr. Wilfred Chambers. Later the bridal party was entertained at dinner at the Palliser by Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Wilson and Mr. Woolmer.

* * *

A pretty but quiet wedding took place Wednesday at noon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ford, when Miss Hazel E. Evans, a sister of Mrs. Ford, became the wife of Mr. J. Carleton Dance, of Kingsmill, Ontario. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. W. Fallis, of Central Methodist church, in the presence of a number of relatives and guests. The house was artistically arranged with a profusion of palms, ferns, spring daffodils and sweet peas, the ceremony taking place in the drawing room before a bank of greenry.

The bride was very attractive in a rich gown of ivory duchesse satin trimmed with lace and pearls. The long veil of tulle was worked with pearls and caught with orange blossoms and her bouquet was a shower of white roses. The only attendant was Miss Helen Ford, the bride's niece, who was very pretty and dainty in a frock of pink pussy willow taffeta and carried a basket of pink sweet peas. The wedding music was played by Miss Margaret Evans, the bride's sister, who wore an old rose taffeta and lace. During the signing of the register Miss Evans sang delightfully, "I Love You Truly." To the bride the bridegroom's gift was a gold watch bracelet, while to the flower girl he gave a gold bracelet, and to the organist a cameo ring as souvenirs.

Following the ceremony a buffet luncheon was served and later Mr. and Mrs. Dance left for their future home at Kingsmill, Ont., the bride traveling in a tailored suit of dark green cloth with hat to match. Among the out of town guests at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Evans, of Vulcan; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Evans, of Weyburn, Sask., and Dr. and Mrs. Brown, of Cayley.

PRUDENCE
OF THE PARSONAGE
THE FAMOUS STORY OF A HAPPY FAMILY
By Ethel Hueston

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SYNOPSIS

Mr. Starr, minister, arrives in Mount Mark to take charge of the Methodist diocese, he is a widower with five children, all girls, namely, Prudence, the eldest, who mothers the rest of the family, who include, Fairy, Connie and Carol and Clark, who are twins. The girls all go to school and are particularly clever.

The twins, though very lovable and obedient children, are very mischievous, and often embarass Prudence and Fairy.

Every one in the parish admires Prudence for her sweet and womanly disposition. Professor Rayburn of the college, is a suitor for her hand, but Prudence refuses him, considering her home and the bringing up of the family, her particular duty.

Owing to Mount Mark being a small parish and the congregation rather slack about money matters, the parsonage family have quite a hard time to make ends meet. Fairy and Prudence make over an old coat of their father's for Connie, who always comes in for the left-overs, being the smallest, this being a particular disappointment, as she was promised a new coat. Connie calls on Mr. Harold, the president of the bank, and asks for the loan of $5.00, explaining the situation to him and promising to pay it back in two years, a nickle at a time. Mr Harold tells her he's proud to have her trade. Conne surprises the family at dinner-time by producing the $5.00.

"No. I was in my bare feet, and I tried to be quiet because if there was any one in the house, I did not want him coming at me in the dark. I ran back up-stairs, and we looked in father's room. I thought father had forgotten to take his watch with him, but it wasn't there.—Do you really think it was Sunday to keep from scaring the twins."

In a few minutes, they heard footsteps around the house and knew the officers had arrived. Mr. Allan let them into the house, four of them, and led them out to the hall. There could be no doubt whatever that the burglar was in the dungeon. He had been busy with his knife, and the lock was nearly removed. If the officers had been two minutes later, the dungeon would have been empty. The girls were sent up-stairs at once, with the Allan boy as guard,—as guard, without regard for the fact that he was probably more frightened than any one of them.

The chief officer rapped briskly on the dungeon door. Then he clicked his revolver.

"There are enough of us to overpower of you," he said curtly. "And we have men outside the house, too. If you make any disturbance, we shall all fire the instant the door is opened. If you put your firmearms on the floor, and hold both over your head, you'll be well treated. If your hands are not up, we fire on sight. Get your revolvers ready, boys."

Then the officer opened the door. Evidently the burglar was wise enough to appreciate the futility of fighting against odds. Perhaps he did not wish to add the charge of manslaughter to that of robbery. Certainly, he did not feel himself called to sudden death. At any rate, his hands were above his head, and in less than a second he was securely manacled.

The chief officer had been eying him closely. "Say!" he exclaimed. "Aren't you Limber-Limb Grant?" The burglar grinned, but did not answer. "By jove!" shouted the officer. "It is! Call the girls down here," he ordered, and when they appeared, gazing at the burglar with mingled admiration, pity and fear, he congratulated them with considerable excitement.

"It's Limber-Limb Grant," he explained. "There's a reward of five hundred dollars for him. You'll get the money, as sure as you're born" Then he turned again to the burglar. "Say Grant, what's a fellow like you doing on such a fifth-rate job as this? A Methodist parsonage is not just in your line, is it?"

Limber-Limb laughed sheepishly "Well," he explained good-naturedly "Chicago got too hot for me. I had to get out in a hurry, and I couldn't get my hands on any money. I had a fine lot of jewels, but I was so pushed I couldn't use them. I came here and loafed around town for a while, because folks said Mount Mark was so fast asleep it did not even wake up long enough to read the daily papers. I heard about this parsonage bunch and knew the old man had gone off to get more religion. This afternoon at the station I saw a detective from Chicago get off the train, and I knew what that meant. But I needed some cash, and so I wasn't above a little job on the side. I never dreamed of getting done up by a bunch of preacher's kids. I went up-stairs to get those family jewels I've heard about, and one of the little ones gave the alarm. I already had some of them, so I came down at once. I stopped in the dungeon to get that money, and first thing I knew the door banged shut. That's all. You're welcome to the five hundred dollars, ladies. Some one was bound to get it sooner or later, and I'm partial to the ladies, every time."

Limber-Limb Grant was a modern thief of the new class. At that moment, in Chicago, he had in storage, a hundred thousand dollars' worth of jewels, which he could not dispose of on the pressure of the moment. The law was crowding him close, and he was obliged to choose between meeting the law, or running away from it. He ran. He reached Mount Mark, and trusted to its drowsiness for concealment for a few weeks. But that afternoon the arrival of a detective gave him warning, and he planned his departure promptly. A parsonage occupied by only five girls held no terrors for him, and with fifty dollars and a few fairly good jewels, a man of his talent could accomplish wonders.

But Mount Mark had aroused from its lethargy. Limber-Limb Grant was in the hands of the law.

(To be continued.)

EASTER IN FLOWERS

IN EVERY CLIME AND IN EVERY LAND, EARTH AND IT'S PEOPLE COME FORTH ON THIS DAY IN FLOWERS

LILIES are Mother Nature's contribution to the spirit of Easter Day. Their beautiful buds and blossoms express the lovely sentiment of the holiday.

Surely you want one in your home Easter Morning.

Words cannot describe what a wonderful lot of Easter Lilies we have here. There are all sizes at a wide range of prices. Never were they in better condition or more lovely blooms.

Send "her" flowers for Easter. They will be very acceptable indeed. Her Easter Sunday won't be complete without them.

Following are a few suggestions:

EASTER PLANTS

Easter Lilies, per bloom	25c
Asparagus Ferns	15c to $1.00
Whitmani Ferns	75c, $1.00, $1.50
Boston Ferns	75c, $1.00, $1.50
Petris for Fern Dishes	15c to 50c
Spirea, white (large)	1.50
Spirea, white (medium)	1.00
Spirea, pink (large)	2.00
Spirea, pink (medium)	1.50
Hyacinths	75c to 1.50
Daffodils	1.00
Primula Obconica	$1.00 and 1.50

(Very large plants)

Many other beautiful plants ranging in price from 50c up.

EASTER CUT FLOWERS

Easter Lilies	Doz. $3.00
Roses, No. 1	" 4.00
Roses, No. 2	" 3.00
Roses, short stem	" 2.00
Carnations, all colors	" 1.50
Daffodils (double and single)	" 1.00
Tulips (red(pink, yellow)	" 1.00
Lily of Valley	" 1.00
Violets	" .35
Asparagus Plumosa Form	" .75
Asparagus Sprengeri	" .50
Smilax	per string .50
Lettuce and Parsley	" .50

Also a large assortment of Beautiful Basket Arrangements.



CAMPBELL FLORAL COMPANY
Store—224 8th Ave. W. Greenhouse—16th St. & 8th Ave. N.W.

Our Store is as near as your telephone. Just phone us and we will Promptly send out a Lily to any address. Phone M1726.

Springtime is seedtime! Have you received "Our Seed Annual?"

Grocery Values

Farmers, Ranchers, etc., within 175 miles, write for our Grocery Catalogue. Enormous stocks and rapid turnover guarantee you greater variety and freshness of supplies.

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"Our Best" Flour
You will reduce the High Cost of Living
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EIGHTH AVE. WEST



Ladies' Spring Suits
No Matter What Style We Have It

Our suits are made to your order and hand tailored to your measure by experts.

We ask you to inspect our offerings in all the Spring shades, greys, tweeds, checks and fancy materials.

We specialize in our dyes—guaranteeing every dyed article.

All our work is guaranteed and you will find our prices are the lowest.

We ask out-of-town customers to send in for samples and prices.

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Ladies' Tailoring
H. SILVER, PROP.
1211 First St. W.
Phone M6170

SALE Of Slightly Used PIANOS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

In order to make room for new stock which will arrive shortly, we are offering a large number of slightly used Pianos at Greatly Reduced Prices. Below you will find a list of a few of them. All of these Pianos are in good condition and are fully guaranteed by us.

Bell Piano — Walnut case; in excellent condition; cost new $500.00. Sale price $325.00

Schumann Piano—Mahogany case; in very good condition; cost new $425.00; Sale Price $290.00

Willard Piano—Oak case; cannot be told from new; cost new $425.00; Sale Price $280.00

Lackner Player Piano—Beautiful mahogany case; cost new $750.00. A bargain at $495.00

Call and see these instruments or write us for further particulars.

ALBERTA PIANO CO.
130 8th Ave. West Calgary
Phone M3596.

TOOTH TALK
ON THE GROUND FLOOR

No stairs, no elevators, beautiful light and ventilation, easy of access, easy to locate, street cars pass the doors

Sixteen years in Calgary is our guarantee of efficiency. Our prices are not duplicated in Calgary We will prove it to you. We pay NO RENT. We buy in large quantities and pay cash. We give our patients the benefits of these discounts.

We guarantee our work and stand behind our guarantee.

OPEN EVENINGS

DR. FRANKLIN EDMONDS
TWELFTH AVENUE AND FIRST STREET WEST
Our Phone is M3686 Opposite Pryce Jones Stores

Smile, Laugh and be Merry and Kill Old King Worry



CHEER UP.

Her Future Husband—I'm afraid our wedding trip will take all the cash I've saved up.

Mrs. Reno-Freed (cheeringly)—Never mind, dear. A wedding trip only happens once in three or four years.



COMPLIMENTS.

Great Baseball Player—"My brother is a judge, sir."

Irate Fan—"Your best work is done on the bench, too."



A GENEROUS MAN.

"There are two hammocks here," she said as she sat down in one of them.

"Well, there's no use of our being selfish," he replied as he sat down in the same hammock. "Let some one else have the other."



GIVING SIS AWAY.

Mr. Phatt—Now that I'm to be your new brother-in-law, won't you give me a kiss?

Luis—If I had kissed all de fellers what sis has promised to marry, it would be goin' some.

FAIRY TALES FOR THE LITTLE ONES

Diamonds and Toad

THERE was once upon a time a widow who had two daughters. The older was so extremely like her, both in temper and person, that whosoever saw the one saw the other also; they were both so very proud and disagreeable that nobody could live with them. The younger, who was the exact picture of her father in good nature and sweetness of manner, was also the most beautiful creature ever seen. As it is natural to love those who resemble us, the mother doted upon the older, and no less hated the younger. She made her eat in the kitchen, and work all day with the servants.

Among other things the poor child was obliged to draw water at a fountain more than a mile and a half from the house, and bring home a large pitcher filled with it, as best she could. One day when she was at he fountain a poor woman came up to her and asked her to let her drink.

"That I will," she said, "and most readily."

Washing out the pitcher, she filled it with water from the clearest part of the fountain and held it to the old woman's mouth so that she might drink the more easily. The old woman, having had all she could drink, said to the girl:

"Since you are so pretty, so kind and so obliging, my dear, I will bestow on you a gift" (for it was a fairy in disguise who had asked her to drink, just to see how far the little girl's good nature would go). "I give you," she continued, "this gift, that whenever you speak there shall come out of your mouth either a rose or a diamond."

When the sweet girl got home her mother began to scold her for staying so long at the fountain.

"I ask your pardon, mother," she said, "for not being at home sooner;" and as she pronounced these words there fell from her lips two roses, two pearls and two large diamonds.

"What do I see?" exclaimed the mother, much surprised. "As sure as anything she drops pearls and diamonds from her mouth in speaking. My child, how happens this?"

This was the first time the sweet girl had been called "my child" in all her life. The poor girl told her mother all that had befallen her at the fountain, dropping pearls and diamonds from her mouth all the time that she was speaking.

"Upon my word," said the mother, "this is very lucky. I will send my darling thither immediately. Fanny! Fanny look! Do you see what falls from your sister's mouth when she speaks? Should not you like to have the same gift bestowed on you? Well, you have only to go to the fountain, and when a poor woman asks you to drink, to grant her request in the most civil manner."

"That is fine," said the hateful sister with scorn. "To think of my going to draw water from the fountain. Not I, indeed!"

"But I insist upon your going," said her mother, "and this very instant, too."

So the pert girl set out for the fountain, taking with her the best silver pitcher in the house. She grumbled and complained all the way.

She had no sooner reached the fountain than a lady most magnificently dressed came out of a wood nearby and asked her for a drink. This was the very fairy who had bestowed the gift on the younger sister. The fairy had now taken the dress and manners of a princess to see how far the haughty and insolent disposition of the elder sister would go.

"Am I come here," said the ill-bred girl, "to draw water for you? Oh, yes, the best silver tankard in the house was brought on purpose for your ladyship, I suppose. However, you may drink out of it if you have a fancy."

"You are very obliging," said the fairy, without showing any anger, "but since you have behaved with so little civility, I give you for a gift that at every word you speak there shall come out of your mouth either a toad or a viper."

As soon as her mother saw her coming home she ran to meet her, and said:

"Well, daughter?"

"Well, mother," answered the girl, and as she spoke out of her mouth dropped two toads and two vipers.

"Oh," cried her mother, "what do I see? It is your sister who is the cause of all this. But she shall pay for it."



STUCK.

Mother House Fly—Have you seen Big Buzz, your father?

Child House Fly—Yes, ma, but he wouldn't speak to me—he was busy with a paper.

Consequently she began to look for the younger daughter to beat her.

The poor child ran away as fast as she could and reached a neighboring forest. The king's son, who had been hunting, met her. Seeing how beautiful she was he asked what she was doing all alone in the forest and why she was crying so bitterly.

"Alas!" she said, "my mother has turned me out of doors."

The king's son seeing pearls and diamonds fall from her mouth at every word, desired her to tell the reason of such a wonder. And so the pretty girl told him all that had happened to her at the fountain.

Her beauty and charm so pleased the young man that he fell in love with her and realizing that the gift she possessed was worth more than any marriage portion another girl would have, he took her to his father, the king. The prince and the younger sister were married immediately.

As to the other sister, she behaved more rudely every day. For a long time she and her mother wandered about the world. No one would have anything to do with them and they were despised and shunned by all.

PLODDING

Somebody's got to be steady
And stick at a regular job,
Somebody's got to be ready
To toil with the laboring mob.

Somebody's got to be trudging
The path from the house to the mill,
Somebody's got to be drudging
At work that has never a thrill.

Every one cannot be left to roam
Careless and blithe and free,
Somebody's got to stay at home,
Somebody else—not me!

—Berton Braley.

The Eavesdroppers

(Continued from Page Eleven)

"No. Those letters—that is what you mean—are in my possession now. You didn't know that? All the eavesdropping, if you choose to call it that, was not done here, either, by a long shot, Worthington. I had one of these machines in my wife's reception room. I have all sorts of little scraps of conversation," he boasted. "I also have an account of a visit there from two—er—scoundrels——"

"Mrs. Brainard to see you, sir," announced a boy at the door.

Constance had risen. Her face was flushed and her breast rose and fell with excitement.

"Mr. Brainard," she interrupted. "I must explain—confess. Mrs. Brainard has been sitting in my office listening to us over the microphone. I arranged it. I asked her to come down, using another name as a pretext. But I didn't think she would interrupt so soon. Before you see her—let me read this. It was a conversation I got after you had left last night and so far I have had no chance to tell you of it. Some one," she laid particular stress on the word, "came back after that first interview. Listen."

"No, Lee," Constance read rapidly from her notes, "no. Don't think I am ungrateful. You have been one friend in a thousand through all this. I shall have my decree—soon, now. Don't spoil it——"

"But Sybil, think of him. What did he ever care for you? He has made you free already."

"He is still my husband."

"Take this latest escapade with this Miss Dunlap."

"Well, what do I really know about that?"

"You saw him."

"Yes, but maybe it was as he said."

The door was flung open, interrupting Constance's reading, and Sybil Brainard entered. The artificiality of the beauty parlor was all gone. She was a woman, who had been wronged and deceived.

"Next friend—a true next friend—fiend would be better, Lee Worthington," she scorned. "How can you stand there and look me in the face, how could you tell me of your love for me, when all the time you can no more for me or for any other woman than for that—that Leblanc? You knew that I, who was as jealous as I could be of Rodman, had heard a little—you added more. Yet when you had played on my feelings, you would have cast me off, too—I know it; I know your kind."

She paused for breath, then turned slowly to Brainard with a note of pathos in her voice.

"Our temperaments may have been different, Rodman. They were not when we were poor. Perhaps I have not developed with you, the way you want of me. But, Rodman, did you ever top to think that perhaps, perhaps if I had ever had the chance to be taken into your confidence more often——"

"Will you—forgive me?" Brainard managed to blurt out.

"Will you forgive me?" she returned frankly.

"I—forgive? I have nothing to forgive."

"I could have understood, Rodman, if it had been Miss Dunlap. She is clever, wonderful. But that Leblanc—never!"

Sybil Brainard turned to Constance.

"Miss Dunlap—Mrs. Dunlap," she sobbed, "forgive me. You—you are a better woman than I am."



HIS GUESS.

"Who was it wrote 'Distance lends enchantment to view?' "

"I don't know, but I'll bet he never sat on the gable end of a barn and watched a ball game that was goin' on two blocks away."



A FOOZLE FOR FAIR.

Reggy—I play golf just to kill time you know.

Peggy—Well, your style of play would kill most anything.



SO BROILED.

Reggy—Don't lean over so much. What do you suppose would do if this boat turned turtle?

Clara—Oh, I s'pose you'd turn lobster and join the turtle in saying it was to blame.

HIDDEN PUZZLE



OUT FOR A SPIN.

Find a driver.

REBUS.

An article of equine babilliment.

HIDDEN PUZZLE



ENID BENNETT.

Find a movie director.

REBUS.

A fruit with an indehiscent shell.

HIDDEN PUZZLE



TO SCHOOL AGAIN.

Find a teacher.

REBUS.

A word meaning to avoid



NOT SO BAD.

Nervous Lady—Don't your experiences frighten you terribly, professor? I hear that your assistant met with a horrible death by falling 4,000 feet from a balloon.

Professor—Oh, that report was greatly exaggerated.

Nervous Lady—Exaggerated! How?

Professor—It wasn't much more than 2,500 feet that he fell.

Worry



GUESS.
nds enchantment to view?'"
never sat on the gable end of a hous
goin' on two blocks away."



FOR FAIR.
time you know.
would kill most anything.

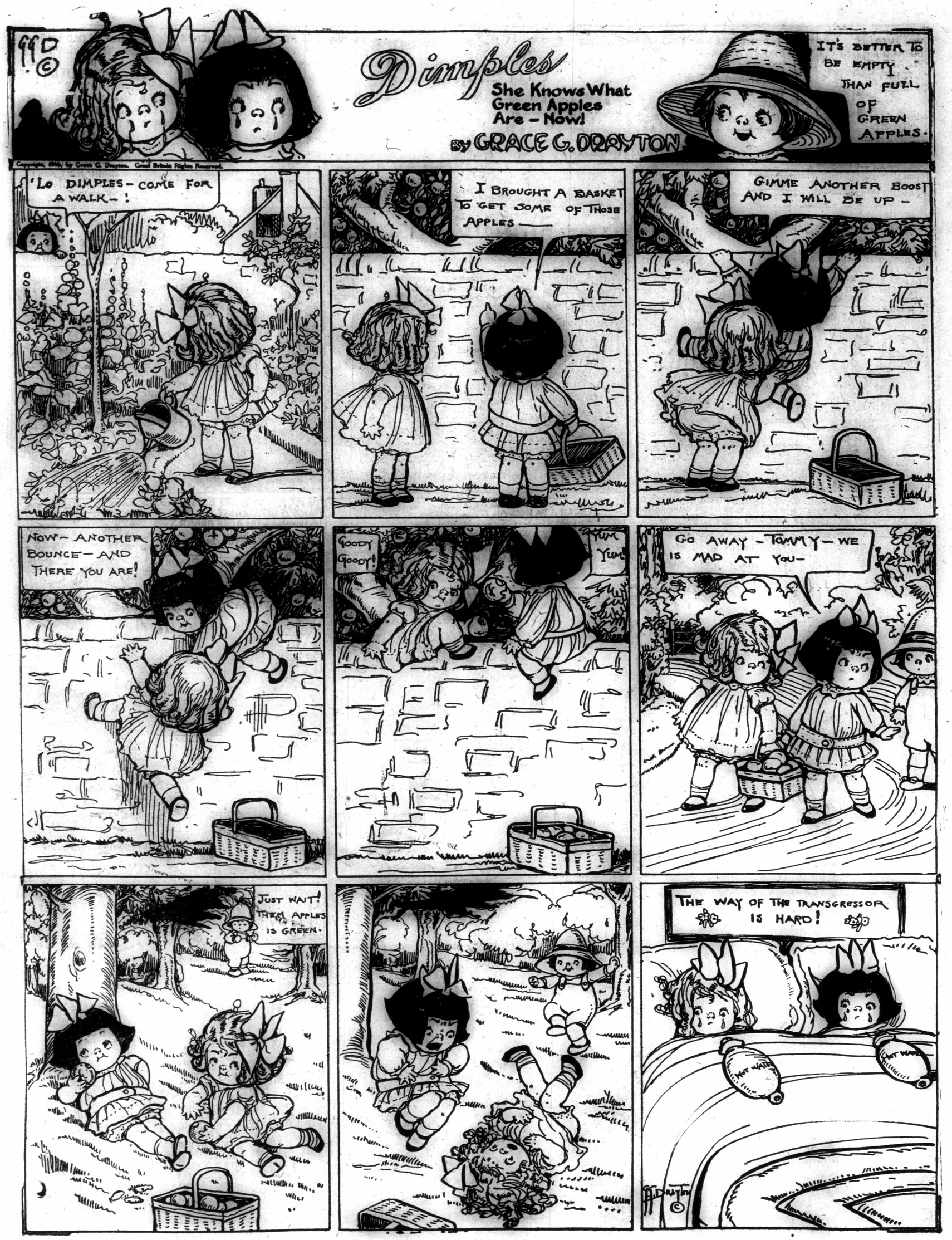


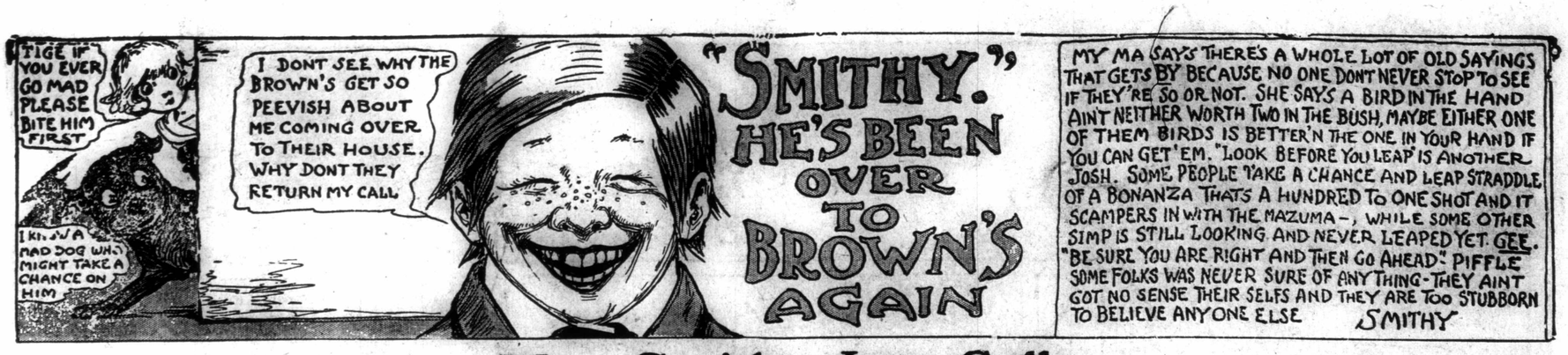
OILED.
ch. What do you suppose would do if
lobster and join the turtle in singing t



SO BAD.
periences frighten you terribly, profes
met with a horrible death by falling

s greatly exaggerated.
How?
ore than 500 feet that he fell.





Mrs. Smithy Just Calls

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MAY



PROMISES MAKE DEBTS AND DEBTS MAKE MANY PROMISES

If you don't receive your Standard promptly we want you to kick, and kick hard. Every reader in Calgary, and most of Western Canada, including Alberta and Saskatchewan, should get their Standard on Saturday in time for Sunday reading. If you don't get it, it is either the fault of the delivery boy or the mails. In either event we can not correct the complaint without learning of the non-delivery, so kick like a bay steer every time you fail to get the great Sunday Newspaper, The Calgary (Western) Standard.

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

SPECIAL NOTICE

Any reader having a copy of the issue of March 25, will confer a favor upon us by sending or delivering it to the office, incidentally we will pay 25 cents for the issue. Manager, 109 Sixth Avenue West.

Vol. VII. No. 9 TWO SECTIONS—12 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 6, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—12 Pages Five Cents the Copy

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

SOLICITING OF PATRIOTIC FUNDS

The solicitation of public funds presumably for patriotic purposes is to be made a matter of government inspection and supervision from now on. A dispatch from Ottawa the past week says that a special committee that has the welfare of the soldiers in hand will have general supervision of the matter. Sir Herbert Ames, chairman of the committee, is of the opinion that while some of the bodies that have solicited in the past have done excellent work, that many of them can be conveniently done away with without detriment to the purposs. This has been a subject of much comment in the Standard in the past and the fact that the government is now going to have general supervision over the various campaigns will be a relief to many contributors and others in Calgary and the west.

* * * *

GERMANS HELP OUR ENLISTMENT

One of the war correspondents sends over a piece of news this week that should help enlistment in Canada—at least in the arid zones. Men have been stirred to deeds of valor and a desire to avenge some of the numerous outrages which have been told of by the alert correspondent. But the news that in one of the trenches which was captured by the Australians there was found a great store of beer and cigars should have the effect of assisting recruiting in Alberta. There are some people who would willingly go on capturing trenches all the way to Berlin if there was that reward. At the same time it shows that the Germans must be very badly demoralized when such loot is left behind, but it does seem mighty strange that there were not some of those wet canteen Canucks around about that time.

* * * *

ORPHEUM SHOWS HAVE UPLIFT TENDENCY

A few days ag o the Orpheum closed after one of the most successful seasons known in its history. The character of the shows given were of the best. Nothing that money could buy either in talent or in appointment were spared to make the features a success. From an intellectual standpoint the managers are to be commended for their efforts. They have certainly raised the standard of vaudeville and made what was at one time purely an amusement feature, shows that go far beyond this now and are helpmates in learning to the young as well as the old. The knowledge that some of the vaudeville production disseminate is equal to ma ny hours spent in a school room. In many instances the reproduction of scenes and incidents of early history as well as the repartee of the performers have help to stimulate the minds of the patrons both old and young. On a whole the Orpheum shows have an uplifting tendency and their return in the fall will be looked for with much pleasure by many patrons of the house.

* * * *

A WORD ABOUT MANAGER JACK SPURR

With the closing of the Orpheum Mr. Jack Spurr, the genial and obliging manager of the company, takes his departure. With him goes the best wishes of the patrons of the house. His courteous treatment and obliging attention to the welfare of the theatregoers has been most marked. He has shown a disposition to please the public, and in this respect he has been more untiring in his efforts during his engagement here. Calgary has been fortunate in the character of the theatrical managers who cater to the public taste. The men stationed in this city are par-excellent in manner and deportment, but even in this galaxy of celebrities Jack Spurr stands out prominently as an ideal theatrical manager. With him goes the Standard's good wishes for a pleasant vacation, well earned, and a hope that he may return to us next year to enjoy the fruits of the good seed he has sown in Calgary.

* * * *

ARBOR DAY— WHY ONLY ONE?

Some years ago a local cynic said Arbor Day was the day in spring when a lot of people went out and dug up trees which were growing nicely and stuck them in some other place where they died. However, this has been very largely changed nowadays, and there is a lot of very effective work done in city beautification, and no doubt the benefits of next Friday's activities will be reaped in the years to come. In previous years there have been concerted drives made against certain inoffensive trees which seem hardly fair. For instance when a lot or great big men grab a poor little tree away from its kindred and plant it out in the corner of a park and then never give another thought to their foster child it is little short of criminal negligence. "Their's is no sapling chance sown by the fountain, blooming at Beltane, in winter to fade," for it was not sown by the fountain and it is not the kind of a tree that fades in winter, that is, unless it dies. Yet the inspiration that is afforded by witnessing representatives of great corporate bodies—in fact some with very fair corporations themselves—seizing the trenching tool and proceeding to do their bit in planting a tree may inspire others to equal activities. And while the authorities are at it why limit the arboring to one day? Why not have two or three arbor days? No ordinary office man can plant half a dozen trees properly in an afternoon, without having a back next day that creaks like a rusty hinge.

* * * *

Reports say that Filippinos are eating grasshoppers, but even grasshoppers can't hop as high as sirloin steaks these days.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER

By WILLARD WATTLES

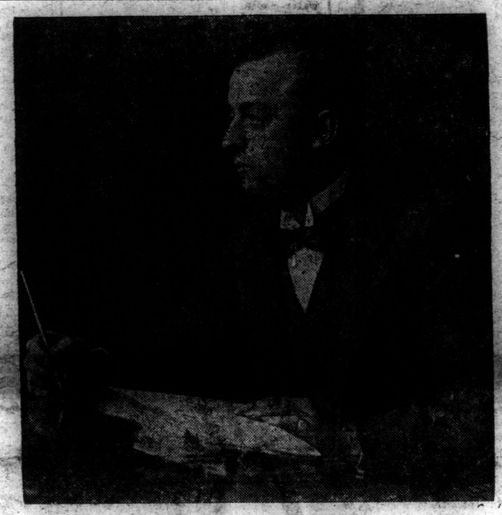
Somehow or other, I believe
We're paid about what we should receive,
For what Life sets on the credit side
To the debtor Death is not denied,
And someone sets the balance right
With seven stars for his candlelight. * * *
I'll not much care for anything
When it comes to that final reckoning.

Somehow or other, I believe
There is utter rest for hearts that grieve,
And Peace with a cool, green coverlet
Will tuck us in, when the time is set,
On a little hill, and we shall not miss
The toys of day for her goodnight kiss,
And Love will come like a weary thing
Home at last from his wandering.

Somehow or other, I believe
There's a plan beneath that we don't perceive,
For a thought that's low or a life that's foul
Set their sign in belly or jowl,
And little faith or a withered soul
Will weazen a face like a shriveled scroll. * * *
Travel the path that the doubters trod,
But find at the end of the journey—God.

Somehow or other, I believe
He is strong like a brother to relieve;
And when I'm gone like a puff of wind,
The good I've done, and the evil sinned,
The hopes I've lost, and the soul I've made,
The loves I've known, and the prayers I've prayed,
Will seem like a strangely futile thing
In the light of his face at the balancing.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE



MR. HERBERT E. BURBIDGE

The celebration of the Hudson's Bay Company's 247th anniversary brings into the limelight the men who are responsible for the progress of this mighty concern. Chief among those in the West is Mr. Herbert E. Burbidge, Stores Commissioner and general overseer of the great establishments. Mr. Burbidge is very retiring in disposition and naturally comes but little before the public. Nevertheless his remarkable ability and personality is seen in the calibre of the men who manage this wonderful establishment, and the character of the goods they have on display. From the smallest to the largest, everything in the concern breathes of energy, ambition and progress. It is the precepts that has been the foundation of the company's success and the same proclivities predominate in the makeup of the management and employees of the concern. Mr. Burbidge is a striking example of the younger generation of Canadian Captains of Industry. Quiet, unassuming, courteous, and yet back of this all a bulwark of energy and business ability.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

WHAT CHINA WILL GAIN FROM THE WAR

China comes into the war for the same reason that the United States was compelled to enter—because the lives of the Chinese have been sacrificed to the unrestricted submarine warfare of Germany. Back of this China has a long list of grievances which helped her to the decision she has arrived at.

China has had its experience of German kultur in the Boxer rebellion and the seizure of Kiaochow. I remembers the kaiser's instructions to the German troops to make the German name feared in China. I remember that Germany demanded 20 per cent. of the total amount of the indemnity laid upon the country by the allied governments and that more than 100 million dollars is still due Germany on account. Although the United States handed back its share of that indemnity—or rather stipulated that it should be devoted to educational purposes—there are large amounts yet due other countries in the Entente Alliance and China may reasonably expect that her aid in the war will cancel the bill.

The nature of the Chinese participation in the war probably will be similar to that of Japan. Chinese armies may not be expected in Europe, but Chinese industrial workers, already there in considerable numbers, probably will be greatly increased and by releasing European industrial workers for the trenches will in effect actually strengthen the fighting line. Chinese iron and coal will supply the Entente demand, and probably China will not neglect to ask after the war that these great deposits which have been largely taken from under her control by the "concession" and "ultimatum" routes be returned. Altogether China appears to have made an exceedingly good move in joining in with the Entente and should emerge after the peace with a better developed nationality at home and a better defined position among her neighbors.

* * *

THE COMING FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

All Canada should vie wth each other to fittingly celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the confederation of the Dominion.

Probably never again until the population of Canada is numbered by many tens of millions will there be so many Canadians absent from their own country, and within close reach of the metropolis of the Motherland of the British peoples overseas as in the present year of grace. How incredible it would have seemed to the Fathers of Confederation, assembled at Westminster in 1866—67 that in fifty years' time nearly half a million Canadians would be directly or indirectly represented in the battlefields of Europe, and that a prime minister of Canada and three members of his cabinet would be sitting on an equality with members of the British cabinet in framing the measures for the defence and future policy of the entire empire.

What form the celebration will take both in England and Canada is a matter of conjecture at present, but there is little doubt that the Canadian clubs will see to it that this great historic event will be celebrated in a manner that befits the occasion.

HERE AND EVERYWHERE

"MILLIONAIRE KID" TAKES UP RANCHING

It will be a pleasing report to many friends of J. Blandy Jenkins, better known as the "millionaire kid," to learn that he has now sown his wild oats and settled down to a life of a country gentleman in keeping with his wealth and position. He has purchased a ranch in the Black Diamond district and his activities in this connection has earned him the commendation of the farmers and breeders who welcome such an evident friend to the country, as his lavish expenditures in this respect has proved. Mr. Jenkins is going to raise the standard of livestock in Alberta. With this end in view he has purchased a number of thoroughbreds, including several Percherons and Clydes, which are now en route to his country place. On a whole, it will be a source of gratification to learn that Mr. Jenkins has decided to put his wealth and time to such a good purpose, and the fact that he has selected Alberta as the seat of his future activities and home is doubly pleasing to the country generally.

* * * *

THEY HAVE ONLY ULTERIOR MOTIVES

As we review past elections and subsequent events the thought exerts itself how few of the men who were hollering so loud for their country really meant it. That in nine cases out of ten every mother's son of them didn't give a tinkers' darn about the future welfare of the city, they needed a good job, and the future outlook of the political plum looked good to them becaue it meant a real salary once a month, a thing they were not sure of under ordinary circumstances. Naturally some of the candidates will resent this thought, and rightly too, for one in every ten was honest in his own mind that he was working for the good of the city and country. But the other nine, well, they wanted a job, and if you don't think we know whereof we speak we can be a little more explicit and give substantial reasons for this rambling thought. And some of them are smacking their lips and smiling softly as the report becomes more frequent that we are going to have another election. They see a chance for a steady job. Perhaps!

* * * *

YOUNG MARAUDERS MAKE MIDNIGHT HOWL

It behoves the police department to get after the automobile marauder—the enthusiastic crank who makes midnight howl by his senseless escapades which he indulges in. Har dly a night passes, particularly in the down-town districts when a slumberer is not awakened by the wild noises eminating from some machine which some dissipating young autoist is responsible for. Usually this occurs between the hours of one to three, caused principally from the fact that the young maurader has forgotten his machine and left it uncovered too long. It grows too cold, and when he attempts to start it a million unearthly sounds accompany the undertaking waking up the inhabitants for blocks around. This does not occur once a night but usually several times, much to the chagrin and displeasure of the sleepers in the neighborhood. This may be very amusing to the young men who are usually in a state of mind at this hour of the morning that nothing can "quench," still the fact that it is imposing a hardship upon the better class of citizens who are trying to slumber peacefully in their homes that the habit should be squelched by the police department arresting a few of the law-breakers. Just as soon as a fine or two is imposed upon this ceaseless noise-rendering, law breaking bunch, just so soon will the habit cease and not before.

* * * *

"A NATION OF LIARS" OR BECOMING SO

It was admitted a number of years ago by a gentleman who said that all men were liars that he spoke hastily. Evidently speaking more deliberation last Sunday afternoon at the Forum, James W. Hutchinson said "We are becoming a nation of liars." So it would seem that the old world is not going to the bad as rapidly as some people would have us imagine. Back in the dim ages of the past there were some who told the truth, and a very careful student of things in general is even yet not able to report that the art of prevarication has been universally achieved. This is really very creditable when it is remembered that there are so many more things to lie about now than there were a few thousand years ago. For one thing there were not any telephones—and if there is one thing more than another that will eventually lead mankind and womankind up to a perfect score in the prevaricators' league, it is the telephone. It is so easy to fib over the telephone that it places a premium on untruths, because one is able to get them over without getting caught—and that fear is what makes a lot of people truthful at times.

* * * *

SAVING MONEY ON THE MAYOR

When it comes to getting down to the financial bottom of things Alderman Arnold is in a class all by himself. He bubbles over with economies—and sometimes even doesn't know that he is doing it. At Monday nights meeting of council he put forth a suggestion that proved without a doubt that the fact that Mayor Costello had held office for three years had saved the city at least $800. What is more, every year that he holds office the city saves that much. Alderman Arnold is quoted as saying: "If we can spend $400 a year to get a picture of the mayor—an oil painting—I think we can afford to spend $65 for a photograph of the council." See where the saving comes in?

Alive :: Alert Up to the Minute

NEWS AND VIEWS ON SPORTS

Local .: Pro... World in Ge...al

Tribute to Lajoie

Ban Johnson Officiates at Dinner Given in Honor of Noted Ball Player.

Ban Johnson, president of the American league, gave a little dinner in New York recently. On his right, as a guest of honor, sat Napoleon Lajoie. For 15 years the great batsman has been thumping American league pitchers, and now, at the age of 41, he is passing out. But he is not through as a player by any means. This season he is managing and playing second base for the Toronto team.

It is not often that a player or manager is called to dine with a league executive. Ban meets most of his athletes "on the carpet," for he is a strict disciplinarian. But this was a special occasion. Lajoie "grew up" with the American league. He was one of the players who cast his fortunes with Johnson back in 1902, and since then he has compiled a remarkable record.

Ban to Attend "Lajoie Day"

Jim McCaffrey, Lajoie's new employer, was talking.

"Mr. Johnson," he said, "the Toronto club is going to celebrate a 'Lajoie day' at Toronto some time along in June. It would please me beyond words if you could be there as my guest and tell our people just what you think of Larry."

Johnson looked thoughtfully at the embarrassed and uncomfortable Lajoie a full minute before he replied. Before Ban's gaze the swarthy giant dropped his eyes. Big Larry, callous to excitement on the baseball field, looked as if he wanted to dive under the table.

Johnson arose.

"Mr. McCaffrey," he began, "you ask me if I'll be there. I should say I will. In the picturesque language of our friend, Captain Huston here, you go bet your shirt I'll be there."

Big Ban fairly beamed on Lajoie, who was mentally calculating the distance to the door.

Credit to Baseball

"I want to say to you all here and now," Johnson went on, "that Mr. Lajoie always was a credit to baseball. More than that, he was a wonderful asset to the American league. I am proud to meet him at any time, willing to admit that he is an American league institution, and happy to bestow any public compliment on him. You can count on me being in Toronto on 'Lajoie day,' and I hope to be accompanied by a representative of the National league, for Lajoie doesn't belong to any one league. He belongs to all.

"I've wanted to tell Mr. Lajoie this for a long time, but when a man is so close to you and still in harness such an appreciation can hardly be put into words. Now that Larry is standing apart from us we can tell him what we think of him. No player ever gave me less trouble. I don't remember that I ever had to impose strict disciplinary measures on Lajoie. At least not in late years. I tell you we hate to part with him."

Ban sat down and Lajoie, without getting to his feet, replied:

"Yes, you had to hand it to me a couple of times, Mr. Johnson," he said, "but I'm not saying that I didn't get what I deserved. We lose control of ourselves in the heat of the game sometimes. I have known for a long time that the American league was run right. I'm sorry to leave, but I can't expect to stick around forever. If you come to our little celebration in Toronto I'll consider it the greatest compliment I ever was paid as a baseball player."

And still they say there's no sentiment in baseball.

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NATIONAL BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	10	4	.714
Chicago	10	7	.588
New York	8	7	.533
St. Louis	8	7	.533
Cleveland	8	10	.444
Detroit	6	8	.429
Philadelphia	6	9	.400
Washington	6	10	.375

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	8	5	.615
St. Louis	11	7	.611
Chicago	11	8	.579
Cincinnati	10	11	.476
Boston	9	10	.474
Philadelphia	7	8	.467
Brooklyn	4	7	.364
Pittsburg	7	13	.350

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	10	4	.714
Kansas City	7	5	.583
Milwaukee	6	5	.545
Louisville	7	7	.500
Minneapolis	5	5	.500
Columbus	6	7	.462
Toledo	5	8	.385
St. Paul	3	8	.273

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	13	3	.813
Newark	8	4	.667
Rochester	7	7	.500
Providence	6	6	.500
Toronto	7	8	.466
Richmond	7	9	.438
Montreal	4	8	.385
Buffalo	3	11	.214

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Great Falls	5	1	.833
Tacoma	7	2	.778
Spokane	5	5	.500
Seattle	3	4	.429
Butte	3	5	.375
Vancouver	2	7	.222

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
San Francisco	16	12	.571
Salt Lake	14	11	.560
Vernon	16	14	.533
Oakland	15	16	.484
Los Angeles	12	14	.462
Portland	11	17	.393

Practical Hints on Spring Auto Repair

"If your automobile has been in storage during the winter give it a thorough overhauling at this time of the year before starting it on the road," according to a pioneer in the industry.

"Here is a list of the things which need to be done to prepare your car for the good driving," he said.

1. Fill the radiator with water. See that the gasoline tank contains a sufficient quantity of gasoline and that there is plenty of oil in the crank case.
2. Take your storage batteries down and have them tested.
3. Assuming that the tires were taken off when the car was stored and put in a warm place, they should be looked over for weak spots and properly inflated.
4. Scrape the rims and paint them with shellac and flake graphite.
5. Start your motor and drain out the old oil. Put kerosene in the crank case and run the motor so as to pump it thoroughly through the oiling system. Then draw it out and fill it up with fresh oil.
6. Remove the carbon from the engine.
7. Grind the valves.
8. Adjust the valves, brakes and bearings.
9. Oil the gear, shifting mechanism, clutch and brake mechanism and all clevis pins.
10. Clean out and fill all grease cups with good grade of medium weight grease.
11. For the next week put three tablespoons of kerosene in each cylinder to cut the carbon. Let it stand over night.
12. Clean differential and oil universals and gearsets.
13. Look it all over again.

"In a word, go over every part of the mechanism, cleaning, oiling and tightening loose parts. Don't take anything for granted. Above all things do not meddle with the carburetor. When it leaves the factory it is properly adjusted. Ninety per cent. of all motor car trouble is with the ignition."

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Fisk Tire Co. Opens Branch in Calgary

The Fisk Tire Co. have opened an agency on the corner of Seventh avenue and Third street west, with an up-to-date vulcanizing plant in connection, including the free service station, for which the Fisk is famous all over the continent, having over 500 stations in the United States alone.

This will be a decided advantage to motorists, there being absolutely no charge for dismounting, reassembling, testing and inflating tires, no matter what make of tires used.

The Fisk tire is one of the best known tires in the United States, being manufactured at the rate of 11,000 per day in a factory covering 29 acres, located at Chicopee Falls, Mass., and it is stated that the company is fitting up a large factory in Canada.

Although the Fisk tire is a new tire in Calgary, yet it is not altogether unknown, being used on some of the heaviest fire cars for some time.

The vulcanizing department is in charge of Mr. Cox, who has had several years' factory experience and is certainly an artist in his line.

In conversation with the writer, Mr. Cox paid a compliment to the Calgary Gas Co. and to the Union Iron Works, explaining that he had had charge of several different plants of the same size as the Calgary branch, and that never before had he been able to keep steam up for less than $1.50 per day, whilst the cost of keeping up steam on this plant was less than 2c per hour. The boiler used was manufactured by the Union Iron Works and is fired with gas.

After seeing a sample of the work turned out by Mr. Cox and being shown the quality of the Fisk tire we have no hesitation in predicting a brilliant future for the Calgary branch.

The New Metz Car a Marvel in Power, a Wonder in Looks

If all the good things are right that is said about the wonderful Metz automobile then it is certainly a wonder. Among the strong features mentioned for the car is the fact that it is a marvel of power. It has the Metz fibre grip gearless transmission which is the only flexible drive. Aside from this it has many other features that will endear it to all drivers of good cars. The equipment of the Metz cars include Gray & Davis electric starter and electric lights, instant one-man top, built-in plate glass rain vision wind shield, 25 horse-power, water-cooled motor, high tension magneto, 32-inch artillery wheels, 3½-inch Goodrich clincher tires, automatic signal horn, speedometer, gasoline gauge, tools, etc.

Speaking of one of the good qualities of the Metz car a few days ago a representative said:

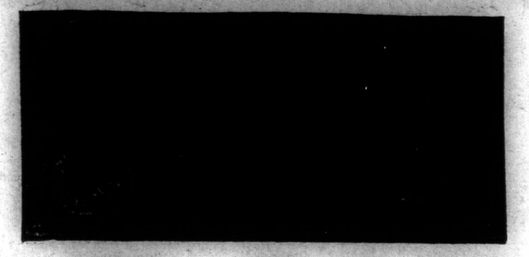
"It is pretty smooth." Yes, it is smooth; in fact, it shines, it is polished. The surfaces look as if they would slide over each other like skates on ice; but—that is where they fool you. Slip'm? Say, you couldn't do it any more than you could slide down an asphalt sidewalk with rubbers on your feet. That fibre wheel clings to the aluminum composition disc closer than a brother. And yet, when power is applied too suddenly, it can give a bit; just enough to ease the shock on engine and tires and start the car gently.

Examine the cut of the transmission; or, better still, watch the transmission itself in a Metz chassis, you will catch the idea at once. That special fibre surface possesses an affinity for the composition disc. They cling together and cause every ounce of power in the engine to be delivered to the driving wheels.

Metz cars are the latest thing in automobile building and a trial will demonstrate this fact.

The Metz car is a car that can be used for country or city use. It is so made that it is as serviceable as any car on the market. Once you buy a Metz car you are always a Metz driver. Before you buy give the Metz car a trial.—That's all.

$945 F.O.B. Calgary



$945 F.O.B. Calgary

THE METZ
A Marvel of Power
METZ FIBRE GRIP
NO GEARS TO STRIP

Specifications Of Touring Model

CHASSIS—design contains three units; (1) a motor of our own manufacture; (2) fibre grip gearless transmission; (3) rear axle and differential gears with single silent chain completely enclosed.

MOTOR—35 horse power, four-cylinder, water-cooled.

CYLINDERS—Cast en-bloc with water jackets and valve chambers, 3 7-8-inch bore, 4-inch stroke. Pistons ground, fitted with four ground rings. Castings for cylinders, pistons, etc., made from specially high grade gray iron and steel mixture.

FRAME—Pressed steel channel section.

CRANK SHAFT—Made of a fine grade of steel, specially heat treated to insure the greatest degree of strength. Supported on three main bearings of liberal dimensions.

VALVES—Mechanically operated and interchangeable. Positively lubricated cam shaft enclosed within crank case. Inlet and exhaust valves operate on right side of cylinder.

CRANK CASE—Upper half is carried on two steel channel sections, bolted to main frame. Bottom section is an oil well, easily removable for inspection. Crank shaft bearings are held to upper portion between these two sections.

CARBURETOR—A. W. T., float feed, automatic regulation for all motor speeds.

GASOLINE SUPPLY—Tank is placed in cowl, and gasoline is fed by gravity direct to carburetor. Capacity, 10 gallons.

IGNITION—This is one of the most important items in the equipment of an automobile, and in adopting the high tension system installed in METZ cars, we have been guided solely by considerations of efficiency, regardless of cost.

LUBRICATION—Our constant level splash oiling system is the best that has ever been installed in a motor. More oil than is necessary is at all times supplied by the geared pump, but the overflow level permits it to return to the reservoir. Thus all the motor parts are constantly supplied with an ample quantity of fresh oil, and there is no waste.

Let us prove the merits of this car by giving you a demonstration.

Have you ever stopped to consider what transmission trouble means? With the Metz Car you cannot have transmission or rear axle trouble. Absolutely and positively eliminated with the Metz Fibre Grip Gearless Transmission. That fibre wheel clings to the aluminum composition closer than a brother.

Examine the cut of the transmission; or better still, watch the transmission itself in a Metz chassis and you will catch the idea at once.

Simplicity with power is what every automobile owner wants. Anyone with ordinary intelligence can handle the Metz.

When you are climbing a hill you do not get that grinding, jerky, wearing effect so often noticed where a sliding gear and clutch do not work in perfect harmony.

Listen, Mr., Mrs. or Miss Auto Owner. When you shift speeds with your gear car you release your clutch (losing all power), shift your gears (which often mesh hard or fail to mesh perfectly), then apply your clutch again. In doing this your engine is subjected to at least two severe strains; one when you release and another when you apply your clutch. Your driving gears, rear axle, rear wheels and tires are all subject to strains, which tend to weaken them and wear them out. And (don't overlook this), if you strip a gear or even break a cog, good night! Old Dobbin is called into service—which as a rule is expensive.

Now, with the Metz Fibre Grip Gearless Transmission you have:

1st—Positive and Constant Power and Action
2nd—Simplicity and Direct Drive
3rd—All Engine Power Applied to the rear wheels as driving power

The Metz Car—the Quality Car—won the Classic Glidden Trophy, and still retains it.

Specifications Of Touring Model

STARTING AND LIGHTING—We use the Gray & Davis two unit starting and lighting system. The starter has a torque sufficient to turn motor in the coldest weather. The generator supplies the batteries with ample current both for frequent starting and brilliant lighting.

WHEEL BASE—108 inches. Standard tread, 56 inches.

WHEELS AND TIRES— Standard 32-inch artillery wheels, with Goodrich 33X 3½-inch clincher tires.

Quick detatchable demountable rims will be furnished, with one additional rim, and bracket for carrying same on rear of car, at extra cost of $10.00.

TRANSMISSION—Fibre grip gearless transmission includes special alloy driving plate and a fibre-ring driven wheel, permitting seven different speeds forward and one reverse, eliminating all gear and clutch trouble.

DRIVE—Left-hand drive, centre control

SPRINGS—Full elliptic, both front and rear.

BRAKES—Two powerful brakes are provided, one external contracting, and one internal expanding, in addition to reverse on transmission, which in case of extreme emergency can be used to snub the wheels instantly.

BEARINGS—All bearings are of liberal dimensions. Hyatt Roller Bearings are provided for rear axle and jack shaft.

WIND SHIELD—Built-in, rain-vision, polished plate glass, adjustable for rain and ventilation.

TOP—Instant one-man top, designed so that when in use it fits down over the wind-shield frame in a weather-tight joint. Provided with close-fitting storm curtains, and cover slip.

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4 x 36	43.20	7.60	
4½ x 33	50.85	8.40	
4½ x 34	54.00	8.50	
4½ x 35	56.35	8.65	
4½ x 36	59.60	8.90	
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"BABY'S RIGHTS" OR THE MONARCH'S RIGHTS

A Lecture Given By Dr. C. S. Mahood, before the Meeting of the Naomi Mothers' Society at Knox Church During Child Welfare Week.

THE history of the child and his rights, with what has been done for him by civilization of different types, as it comes down from the pre-historic times through the Egyptian, Greek and Roman periods to the mediaeval European period and so on down to modern times, has one ray of comfort for us after all. When we realize that in the earlier times the child was exposed and deliberately killed or left to die, that in the middle period not only this was a common fact but that the child was deformed and distorted to suit man's whim, this even as late as the eighteenth century in Europe, that in 1850 the first real effort was made in England even to control labor legislation for the women or children, and then contrast this with the immense amount of concerted effort being put forth now to conserve or preserve child life and to give children that start in life from a mental, moral and physical point of view to which each and all of them is entitled, we feel a little moment of pride.

We have in this country numerous societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Good people are shocked when they find a horse or dog that has been abused and will pray and work to prevent a repetition of such outrages. This is well. No right thinking man would have it otherwise. It shows a splendid spirit. We have developed so far that we sympathize with suffering and cannot endure it, even in a brute. This speaks well for the present humanity and augurs well for the future of the race.

Good as this is, how about our children? It would seem as if they also had rights and were more important than animals. In one respect the animal young fares well. The mother is not too proud to suckle it, and so the young animal receives the food designed for it by nature. Unfortunately this is not always the case with human infants. The mothers' milk is the best food for the baby. It is the nourishment provided by nature, and it is the baby's right to have its natural food. Instead of giving the little one this and giving it the best chance in life, the babe is often given (far too often) cow's milk or some other poor substitute. The chances of a baby living are nine times greater if breast fed than if given other preparations. Cow's milk is often infected with disease germs and kills babies. Breast-fed babies develop more rapidly, the muscles and bones will be stronger at the same age than in those artificially nourished. There will also usually be less trouble in teething for those fed in Nature's way. Those naturally



DR. STANLEY MAHOOD
Head of the health department of Calgary and strong advocate of the right principles of enjoying life.

fed will run less chance of being attacked by "croup," bronchitis and pneumonia, and, if attacked, are more likely to throw it off. In view of such facts the mother, if she really loves her child and is intelligent, will nurse it unless advised otherwise for sufficient cause by her physician.

Farther than the wrong done to the child is the injury to the mother. It is a law of nature that organs are strengthened by use, but atrophy and become rudimentary by disuse. This is equivalent to saying that when an organ ceases to be of use it becomes, as it were, a parasite on the rest of the body exacting support and rendering no service and nature thus relieves the body of the burden by causing atrophy of the useless parasitic member. Thus we have muscles to move our ears and scalp, but from long continued disuse, with most of us, they have become so atrophied that we could not use them, if we tried. In like manner animals in dark places such as caves and underground become blind, many lizards have rudimentary hind legs, the snakes no legs at all, and birds that have neglected to use their wings become incapable of flight followed by the wasting away of their wings. Innumerable other instances might be cited such as our parasites which are believed to have once been perfect animals, but by their habit of sponging their living have degenerated into practically mouths and reproductive organs incapable of existing except in this manner.

In view of the above law of nature one must see the effect upon a woman of neglecting to suckle her young. The breasts not being put to their normal use will tend to waste away. In other words these parts of her body will remain undeveloped or atrophy, and in time she will become incapable of giving nurse to a child, if she so desired. To right thinking people such waste or atrophy seriously mars the attractiveness of a woman. There is nothing more charming than the human form divine seen in a beautiful woman but not if parts of her body have shrivelled by being denied their normal use.

Obiously the same fact about not developing her whole self will apply to the woman who avoids bearing children, mother is the sublimest word in any language. The woman is to be pitied who never knows its meaning, as she has failed to realize the best part of living. Worse than this her reproductive organs, being denied their normal use, degenerate and in time become incapable of performing their functions properly, and the thus subject to disease.

The only correct life is in accordance with nature. Exercise of all parts is essential to health. The best balanced organism is that in which all parts are developed in harmonious ratio. The suppression of faculties disturbs the balance of the organism, especially when pernicious means are used to thwart nature.

It has been claimed that in some of our provinces the birth-rate among our native born Canadians is less than the death rate. If this condition it indicates a state of affairs that may well cause us to take notice, as without the influx of foreigners our population would be on the decline. Doubtless there are various causes for this. One is the prevalence of venereal diseases. Syphilis is, as is well known, a frequent cause of abortion. If the disease is in an active state, miscarriage or abortion may be expected. The sterility-producing power of gonorrhoea must also be kept in mind.

In these two diseases are found some of the wrongs inflicted on helpless childhood. The child has a perfect right to clean parents. The little one will not have this, if the father's and mother's blood is polluted with syphilis or if the mother is only half a woman in consequence of mutilated sexual organs made necessary as a sequel of the gonorrhoea of the father.

We often hear the statement that parents have the right to control their children and bring them up as they please. This style of reasoning belongs to the patriarchial stage of human evolution. There is no such right recognized by up-to-date thinkers of today. The world has long since repudiated that so-called right. It began to repudiate it when it denied the right of parents to kill their children. It further repudiated it when it passed laws for compulsory education. It completely repudiated it when it passed enactments for the majority of children, that is to make the child absolutely free from its parents at 21 years of age. Evidently if we can establish that age, we can as well set 18 or 15 or any other limit desired. More than that the state exercises the right to take children from their parents at an earlier age whenever it decides the latter are unfit to rear their children properly. In fact, our truancy laws and enactments against child labor distinctly repudiates this so-called parental right and the whole trend of modern law-making is in the direction of asserting that society rather than the parentsis entitled to dictate the control of the child.

Society is also more interested in the control of the child than are the parents, as he is to be with them only until he is 21, but with society all his life. In other words the parents have him while young and immature, but society has him to deal with all his life, and the years after he leaves the parental hearth are the ones when his power for good or ill will be exercised. Still farther through the reproduction of his kind he will greatly affect society, but his parents scarcely at all. For just such reasons the state is today looking after its young and this oversight is destined to increase rather than diminish as the years roll along.

From such considerations it is clearly the state's duty to see that every child born has healthy parents. The child has the right to be born strong and healthy. Strong and healthy children grow into successful men and women. Such become the jewels of the state but weaklings are its burden. Hence a state which neglects to protect its childhood is recreant to its highest trust and invites decay.

The child has many rights, in addition to healthy parentage and the use of natural foods. it's mothers' milk, such as mother's love and care, a good home and home surorundings, places to play, fit conditions for living, genuine affection between father and mother so that its young life may not be sullied by bitter family quarrels, protection from disease and the best education in the power of society to give. In brief, the child has the right to everything necessary to develop it into full man or woman, and the state is charged with the duty of securing those rights.

In this country we hear much said about the rights of men and women (especially the latter) and very little, if any, about the rights of children. The children are often trampled upon with impunity. The rights of the child are inhumanly violated when it is denied its mother's milk, by the mother being taken from the home to earn a living, by every quarrel of the mismated father and mother, by being compelled to live in vile tenements in the slums of cities, by being brought up in rags and filth, by being subjected to overcrowded homes in small towns and villages, by being given sewage-polluted water to drink, by being served with adulterated and insanitary food, especially filthy germ-laden milk, by fool mothers exposing it to communicable diseases, like measles and whooping cough, by every case of gonorrhoea and syphilis running at large and exposing the community, instead of being treated as a leper, by being sent to ill-ventilated schools and by being forced to leave school when their education is barely begun in order to take their place in the army of labor. In other words, everything that detracts from the child becoming a fully developed, perfect man or woman is a wrong to the child and a loss to the state.

While we are helpless to save the lives of those in the firing line, we are responsible for those who are dying amongst us every year from preventable diseases. It matters little whether the life is crushed out by automobile or express train, drowned in river or lake, poisoned by the germ of some of our communicable diseases, or killed in the firing line. It is a human life just the same.

Thus the business of being born a baby is a most serious and hazardous occupation.

Future of the State Depends Upon Children of Today

The true glory of a nation is in its manhood and womanhood. This nation of ours needs strong men and women. If it is to have them, it must raise them from the children of today. We older persons will soon pass from earth and its activities and the younger generation will take our place. If we do our full duty of securing the rights of all children, we shall leave behind us the best citizenship which the world has ever known. We have no right to leave mental and physical wrecks behind. The children have not sinned and they should not be punished for the poverty and ignorance of their parents, but taken and given the highest intellectual culture by the nation as necessary for the best citizenship. We should feed and clothe, if necessary, the street gamins and waifs of society in order to make men and women of them, instead of permitting them to grow up a menace to the future welfare of the race. This would be vastly cheaper than to let them become wrecks and then care for the wrecks and criminals.

The higher a nation stands upon the stage of culture and civilization the stronger is its race consciousness, the more clear its recognition of its duty to future generations, and the more pronounced and emphatic its assertion of the rights of children as members of society.

Today we hear much about children's diseases. There should be none. We know enough to nearly or quite abolish them, and it should be done. It is the duty of the nation to protect its children from preventable disease. We need men who will insist on having an efficient health service in the nation, the county, the city, the towns and rural municipalities, working conjointly to eradicate diseases and their causes, and that will do for this country this province and this city what the United States did for Panama—make it a health resort. By being ready to pay for and uphold such measures we can show a loyalty for our children, and do our part towards causing foreign nations to recognise this country of ours as the greatest, the wisest and the best nation the world has ever known.

Medical Officer of Health.



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If the baby cries when put down to sleep, don't get nervous about it. Leave the baby alone without handling or talking to it, and it will soon go to sleep. It is much beter for the baby not to be rocked, and gives much more time to the mother for keeping things clean and resting herself.

BE SURE YOUR BABY'S BIRTH IS PROPERLY RECORDED

There is nothing in all the world so important as children, nothing so interesting. If you wish to go in for philanthrophy, if ever you wish to be of any real use in the world, do something for children. We can dress the sore, bandage the wounded, imprison the criminal, heal the sick and bury the dead, but there is always the chance that we can save the child.

If the great army of philanthropists ever exterminate sin and pestilance, ever work out our race's salvation, it will be because a little child has led them.

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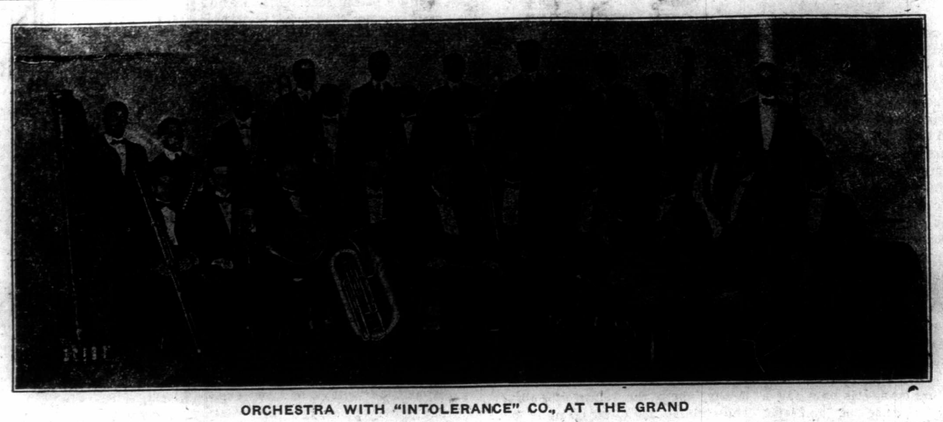
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THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE



ORCHESTRA WITH "INTOLERANCE" CO., AT THE GRAND

George Beban in 'The Bond Between' at the Allen

That ever popular portrayer of Latin characters, George Beban, who scored such a success in "Pasquale," as the Italian, and in "His Sweetheart," and other productions, will be seen at the Allen next Friday and Saturday in the Pallas-Paramount production of "The Bond Between." Mr. Beban is the author of the story as well as the star of the production. There is no actor on the American stage or screen who so well knows the Latin temperament and characteristics as does Mr. Beban.

He scored his first success as a Frenchman, and later as the Italian in his wonderful production "The Sign of the Rose" which has also been transferred to the screen.

As the Italian in "Pasquale," Mr. Beban firmly established himself as a photodramatic star and his most recent production, 'His Sweetheart," has been pronounced by all to be a masterpiece of its kind.

In "The Bond Between," Mr. Beban is seen as Papa Duval, a Frenchman living with four cronies in a French restaurant in New York city. By his meager earnings as a teacher of the piano, he is educating his son as an art student in Paris. The war brings the son home and upon his return trip, he unconsciously acts as an agent of a clever band of crooks.

A girl detective is put on his trail. The father secures a position as night watchman in an art gallery and his son finds him there. That night a valuable painting is stolen. The father is arrested, but greed. Later he believes the son guilty and gives himself up to the police. Finally matters are adjusted in an unusual and clever manner.

Mr. Beban has carried throughout the picture a wonderful and true Bohemian atmosphere of the real artist's section of New York city. One of the unusual sets is the entire basement and first floor of a typical New York boarding house. The production was made for the Pallas-Paramount company by Donald Crist. Included in the cast are Colin Chase, Cola Vale and Eugene Pallette.

PANTAGES

UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

WEEK OF MAY 7

HELLO JAPAN
A Comic Operetta

Will and Mary Rogers
"It Didn't Take The First Time"

University Four
Harmony Singers

D'Amour and Douglas
Hand Balancers

"Pearl of the Army."

WM. SCHILLING & Co.
"The Lash"

Fannie Ward in 'A School for Husbands' at Allen

Fannie Ward, the beautiful and popular Lasky star, who will be seen in the Lasky-Paramount production, "The School For Husbands," at the Allen on Wednesday and Thursday, has a wardrobe which is a Lasky studio mystery, as it seems inexhaustible. For any occasion which presents itself, Miss Ward has only to delve into its depths and bring forth gowns the like of which have never before been seen at the studio. It is never known when she replenishes this supply, but she is always able to produce the latest and most charming frocks, and in her forthcoming production, 'The School for Husbands," she has more than surpassed her usual cleverness.

When in a picture she decides to dress up, out comes the most marvellous gowns with their accompanying jewels. One of her many beautiful creations is a sable and silk opera cloak which must have cost many thousands of dollars. No one at the studio had heard of this marvellous garment, nor had Miss Ward mentioned purchasing it, but suddenly she appeared, and every other woman at the studio dropped what she was doing, and stood and marvelled.

The story of "The School for Husbands," has to do with Betty Manners, the wife of John Manners. John is a frivolous young broker, who loves to gamble on the races and have a good time. His young wife, feeling that she must economise, goes around in most unbecoming and inexpensive clothes. John becomes infatuated with another woman and loses his money in the stock exchange just as his wife discovers that she is the heiress to a vast fortune. Realizing that she is losing her husband by her plain dress and "stay-at-home" manner, she starts out to win him back.

She first arrays herself in better clothes and then, through an old friend, manages to arouse her husband's jealousy. How the husband is taught to look only toward his own fireside, is brought about by many clever and amusing situations.

The production was made for the Lasky company under the direction of George Melford.

"Cost of Hatred" A Thrilling Story at the Allen

Two of the most distinguished stars of the photodramatic stage, Kathlyn Williams and Theodore Roberts, will be seen at the Allen Monday and Tuesday in the Lasky-Paramount production of Beulah M. Dix's thrilling story, "The Cost of Hatred," which was produced under the direction of George Melford.

In her recent Morosco-Paramount production "Out of the Wreck," Kathlyn Williams has established herself as one of the foremost dramatic artists in the country, and her youth, personality and ability all go towards making her a great photo-dramatic favorite. Co-starring as she is with Theodore Roberts the most distinguished character of the stage or screen, it is felt that this combination will prove most popular.

Theodore Roberts has been hailed as a past master in villainy, and although he redeemed himself as the kind Pudd'n Head Wilson, and the lovable American consul, in 'The Cost of Hatred" he has full opportunity to display his entire scale of feelings.

The story of "The Cost of Hatred" has to do with Sarita and Justus Graves, a stern, harsh man, seeing his wife, Elsie, in the arms of Robert Amory, shoots Amory and flees with his little daughter Sarita to Mexico.

The lover recovers and marries Elsie, and his son by a former marriage, is offered a position in the diplomatic corps. On the way to Mexico city, young Ned Amory is left behind in a Mexican settlement, is robbed and thrown into jail. Graves finds him and learns that he is the son of the man who stole his wife. So great is his hatred that he induces the Mexican government to sell him Ned Practically as his slave, and subjects him to the utmost cruelty, arousing the pity of Sarita who has now grown into a beautiful young woman. These two young people fall in love and flee, leaving the father childless and alone, at the cost of his hatred. Miss Williams has two unique roles in this thrilling drama; at first she is seen as Elsie Graves, the mother, and later as the charming young Sarita Graves, the daughter. Supporting Miss Williams and Mr. Roberts in the cast are Tom Forman, J. W. Johnston, and other prominent players.

PRINCESS

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At the Pantages the coming week

A Comic Opera will be Big Feature at the "Pan"

George Choos, whose name is a guarantee of merit, is the sponsor of the headline attraction at the Pantages theater commencing next Monday afternoon, he will offers his latest musical comedy effort entitled "Hello Japan," a comic operetta in two scenes by Walter L. Rosemont, featuring two exceptionally funny comedians Jack C. Claire and Vincent Erne, assisted by a bevy of pretty girls; a wealth of scenery and gorgeous costumes are very much in evidence. In this act a newspaper reviewer describes the different changes of costumes as "making the front row dizzy," which is in itself a very strong recommendation of its effectiveness. Many tuneful musical numbers are introduced during the playlet such as "The Rising Sun," "Chop Suey," "I'll love you whate'er betide," and others.

William Schilling, the eminent character actor and his company will offer a dramatic playlet entitled "The Lash," which deals with the methods employed in police headquarters in obtaining confessions from prisoners, such as the third degree, etc. Some remarkably strong situations are developed during the action of the sketch and the acting is all that could be desired; a sensational as well as very dramatic novelty offering.

The University Four will offer a melodious melange of vocal, selections in a very harmonious style: these four boys are all gifted with good voices that they use to advantage.

Will and Mary Rogers will present a very amusing comedy skit entitled: "I didn't take the first time," which is full of humorous repartee and clever patter; a most enjoyable comedy offering. D'Amour and Douglas, two wonderfully well developed men, will give physical, culture demonstrations as well as unusual feats of strength. The thirteenth episode of "Pearl of the Army" will offer many sensational situations as well as an inkling as to the identity of the Silent Menace.

A most enjoyable program of vaudeville is assured at the popular playhouse for the coming week and one that everyone will want to see.

Great Spectacular Picture 'Intolerance' Opens Monday

"Intolerance," D. W. Griffith's clossal spectacle and his first and only production since "The Birth of a Nation" will be the attraction at the GGrand for one week, starting Monday evening, May 7. A matinee will be given every day except Monday.

"Intolerance" traces a universal theme through the various periods of the race history. Ancient, sacred, medieval and modern times are included in its scope. There are four seperate stories, each with its own set of characters. The modern story is laid in a western American city of the present time. It shows the baneful wrokings of intolerance upon the victims of so-called uplifters who are financially supported by a self-seeking philanthropist.

The story of the sacred time is laid in Judea, A.D. 27. Jerusalem is the scene of the intolerance of the Roman law which finds its victim in the Man of Men, the great exemplar of intolerance on all ages, who explates upon the cross the penalty to be paid by "Those who do not believe as we believe."

In the medieval time the scourge of intolerance was sweeping over France which after suffering four civil wars within a decade was the victim of the horror of the massacre of 1572 perpetrated by Catherine de Medici, the arch exponent of the law, "We must Destroy or be Destroyed."

The ancient story depicts the destruction of the greatest civilization o fantiquity. One must see its wonders to have any conception of its mighty thrill and irresistible charm. The interpretive musical score is rendered by a large smyphonyo rchestra and an ex-cellent choir.

Allen Theatre

PHOTOPLAYS OF DISTINCTION

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"Betty to the Rescue"
A Stirring Tale of the Southern Californian Mines, also
NEW WAR GRAPHIC

MONDAY AND TUESDAY
JESSE L. LASKY PRESENTS
KATHLYN WILLIAMS and THEODORE ROBERTS
—IN—
"The Cost of Hatred"
A Powerful Virile Story of the Life Long Search for Vengeance
AND GOOD COMEDY

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
"A School for Husbands"
Jesse L. Lasky's Latest Screen Success, Starring
FANNIE WARD

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
GEORGE BEBAN
In His Greatest French Characterization
"The Bond Between"

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ND TUESDAY
SKY PRESENTS
nd THEODORE ROBERTS
—IN—
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of the Life Long Search for
ngeance
OD COMEDY

AND THURSDAY
or Husbands"
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nd Between"

EO. M. COHAN in
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GRIFFITHS
...
Twice daily, May 15th and 16th

WOMAN'S PAGE
Fads and Fancies

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. Clive Betts left on Tuesday night for the coast.

• • •

Mrs. E. M. Adams has returned from a short visit to Winnipeg.

• • •

Lady Lougheed and her daughter, Mary, are spending the week-end in Banff.

• • •

Mrs. Reginald Stewart and children are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Stewart in Banff, this week.

• • •

Miss Leslie Proud, of Macleod, has returned home after paying an extended visit to Mrs. Wm. Harris.

• • •

Mrs. Captain Harrison left on Saturday for New York to join her husband, who leaves for duty overseas shortly.

• • •

Mrs. M. Goldman, of Chicago, arrived in the city to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Lowenstein.

• • •

Mrs. Harry Graham, who has been visiting in Edmonton has returned home.

• • •

Mrs. C. A. Stuart and children have returned from spending three months at the coast.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McNeill arrived home from California last Tuesday morning.

• • •

Mrs. Ruse left last Saturday for Toronto to join Mr. Ruse who has been there for some time.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Suckling, of Toronto, were guests at the Palliser for a few days last week.

• • •

Mrs. M. A. Young returned home from Winnipeg on Wednesday where she has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Laird.

• • •

Mrs. T. J. Costello and her mother, Mrs. Reilly, left on Friday to spend some time in Edmonton.

• • •

Mrs. C. B. Waagen, left on Monday for Toronto, to attend a meeting of the executive of the Canadian War Contingent association.

• • •

Mrs. David Carter and Miss Carter have returned from an extended visit to the east, and are the guests of Mrs. Harvey.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, of Elbow Park, returned on Monday from a two weeks' visit to Vancouver and Victoria.

• • •

Captain and Mrs. J. Elmer Wright have gone to Hamilton, where the latter will stay while the captain is overseas.

• • •

Mrs. Howard Splane, of Hollywood, Cal., is spending a couple of weeks in the city the guest of Mrs. Wm. Wayman.

• • •

Mrs. P. L. Naismith entertained at the Palliser at a luncheon on Saturday for her guest, Mrs. J. O. Wilson, of Lethbridge, who left for home Sunday night.

• • •

The friends of Mrs. Captain E. A. Harrison will be pleased to know that she is able to be out again after having been confined to the house for the past three months.

• • •

Judge and Mrs. Winter and Mrs. Ritson-Bennett have returned from Victoria where they spent the last two months, visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. W. Fraser.

• • •

Mrs. Leacock, who has been the guest of her daughter, Dr. Rosamond Leacock, for the past five months, left Monday for Montreal, where she will pay an extended visit to her son, Professor Stephen Leacock.

• • •

The Countess de Foras and her daughter, Miss Odette, of High River, who spent several days in the city during which time the latter sang very acceptably at the Soiree de Dance on Friday and Saturday evenings, returned home on Sunday.

Events Past, Present, Future

The tea room of the Palliser was crowded last Saturday afternoon, many having to wait at the door until the tables were vacated. Among those present were:

Mrs. E. M. Adams, Mrs. McCauley, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Hugh Sutherland, Mrs. Thoburn Allen, Mrs. Lee Redman, Mrs. Shimmin, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Martin Cleaver, Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Culbert, Mrs. Heal, Mrs. J. W. Cameron, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Dagg, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Glanville, Mrs. Bruce Robinson, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. McDonald, Miss McLeod, Miss Lowden, Mrs. Hawkshaw, Mrs. Nourse, Mrs. Allen.

• • •

Mrs. A. S. Holliday entertained Wednesday afternoon in Hickman hall at a tea, and dance for the Woman's Patriotic society, when there was a large attendance of veterans as well as members of the society and their friends. Nearly forty dollars was received and with this the women propose buying a gramophone for the boys at the discharge depot.

Baby Alice Young delighted everyone with her Spanish tambourine dance, Madame Gardiner sang in her usual delightful manner, and Private Ward furnished some splendid vocal numbers. The music for the dancing was provided by the Calgary Musicians' association.

Among those present were: Mrs. Gilchrist, Mrs. Birney, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Henthorn, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Trainer, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Timms, Mrs. Trigg, Mrs. Woodford, Mrs. Innis, Mrs. Careon, Mrs. Young, Miss Bowman, and Miss Simpson.

• • •

The card party and dance given by four groups of Red Cross workers of the Military Chapter, I.O.D.E., at the McDonald academy on Monday night was most successful socially and financially. One hundred and seventy dollars was taken in from which there is to be deducted about thirty dollars for expenses. The prizes and refreshments were donated by the four groups, two prizes by each. The funds will be used for comforts for the Mountview Tubercular hospital. Last year the Military chapter hired automobiles in which to take out the patients who were unable to walk. It was proposed to do the same this year, but it is understood the Automobile club has offered to help with this work, so that the money which has been raised can be used for the purchase of comforts for the patients.

The conveners of these four groups, Mrs. Peacock, Mrs. Birney, Mrs. Morfitt and Mrs. Robie, are to congratulated on the success which attended their efforts in this most worthy cause.

The prizes were won by the following:

Bridge—Mrs. West, Miss Ethel Egbert, Mr. Galloway and Mr. S. G. Dorland.

"500"—Mrs. Van Blaren, Mrs. Poster, Mr. Douglas and Dr. Leslie Wright.

Among those present were: Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Peacock, Major and Mrs. Birney, Major and Mrs. Mapson, Major Danields, Major Wilson, Captain Hobbs, Captain and Mrs. Hawkshaw, Captain and Mrs. West, Captain McDonald, Captain and Mrs. Annand, Captain and Mrs. Bishop, Captain and Mrs. Sutherland, Captain and Mrs. Merritt, Lieut. Peacock, Lieut. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Leslie Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Victor Wright, Mrs. Archie McKillop, Mr. and Mrs. Zara Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Askland, Mrs. and Miss Robie, Mrs. Earl Curry, Mrs. and Miss Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. MacNeill, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Pavey, Mrs. DeVaney, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Raney, Mr. Justice Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. George May, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Miquelon, and Miss Miquelon, Mr. and Mrs. Beal, Mrs. H. H. Sharples, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Traunweiser, Mrs. Spence, Mrs. and Miss Egbert, Miss Parlee, Miss Tavender, Miss Murray, Mrs. Earl Smith, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Bilton, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Houlton, Mrs. Porritt, Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. C. Clarlin, Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Riorden, Mr. and Mrs. Dorland, Mr. and Mrs. V. P. Bland, Mrs. E. McLean, Mrs. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Hutcheson, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Gordon Savage, Mr. and Mrs. John Irvin and Miss Irvin, Mrs. J. Kerr, Mrs. Roy Merkeley, Mrs. C. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A. Harris, Mrs. Melville, Mr. and Mrs. Skene, Mrs. Higgins, Mrs. R. C. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Mulligan, Mr. and Mrs. Tennant, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Walker, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. Vandelinder, Mr. and Mrs. H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. McArthur, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Selwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rowan, Mrs. Geiske, Mrs. Mosher, Mrs. Muirson, Mr. and Mrs. McInnis, Miss Clarke, Miss Mawhinney, Miss P. McGregor, Miss McGee, Miss Dunbar, Miss Maveety, Miss Whitlock, Miss Glassford, Miss McCallum, Miss Toop, Miss Hudson, Miss Tolson, Miss Boardman, Miss Margaret Ranahan, Miss Gladys Traunweiser, Miss Sparrow, Miss F. Glassford, Miss Ruth Watt, Miss Freda Sweet, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Eckersley, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. A. Trounweiser, Mrs. R. Ellis, Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. E. McLean, Mrs. Kinnisten, Mrs Vincent, Mrs. W. E. Spankie, Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. Hervey, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. C. F. Comer, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Kilgour, Mrs. Boomer, Mr. and Mrs. Gaunce, Miss Brill, Miss Turpin, Miss Ross, Miss Todd, Miss Lusk, Miss McMaster, Miss Edith May, Mr. Cy Clarke, Mr. Durrick, Mr. G. Johnson, Mr. Glendenning, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Luxton, Mr. Scarr, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Scott, Mr. Learson, Mr. Sexon, Mr. Tivey, Mr. Ranahan, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Carter, Mr. A. Harris, Mr. Callum, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Little and Mr. G. Johnston.

OSTEOPATHY

OSTEOPATHY EXPLAINED

Science is merely knowing the truths of Nature. Osteopathy is the new Science and Art (or method) of healing disease without drugs, or other harmful and unnatural agencies.

It accomplishes these results by the wise control of Nature's remedial agencies (blood, lymph, and nerve force) which are already in the body.

Osteopathy utilizes the curative powers resident within the body itself, and claims that it is both unnatural and unscientific to introduce within the body, from without, anything but food, water and air; and that drugs are foreign compounds, often rank poisons, and when introduced into the body as such, imparting no vitality to the tissues.

CHILD'S WELFARE WEEK

With a view to arousing interest in the Baby Welfare Week, the advisory board initiated its campaign last Saturday with an automobile parade, and Mrs. Deachman, at whose suggestion the affair was undertaken, judged correctly that nothing more attractive could have been devised to call attention to the work that the society is trying to accomplish for the child life of the city.

Headed by the 191st band, playing stirring national music, the automobiles with their most valuable cargoes passed along the streets and not even the crustiest bachelor could prevent a smile at the happy faces of the small inmates who waved flags or sang as the spirit moved them.

The motors teemed with children of varying ages and the little ones who took part will long remember their successful and triumphal ride through the city's main streets.

Baby Week is now a national institution in the United States and is becoming somewhat of the same in Canada and if Rev. Hugh Dobson's plans do not miscarry the plans for next year's campaign will commence as soon as this one is over. He proposes that the Social Service Workers have charge of it and that all the cities, towns and villages of Alberta be notified that they will be expected to arrange a program and exhibits for next year. Various organizations will be asked to co-operate so that all will have a chance to participate in making the child welfare week the success it merits.

History of Baby Welfare

Controlled by an earnest sociological purpose the first Baby Week was held in Chicago in 1914 under the direction of the city board of health. That same year the New York board of health instituted a Baby Week, which it made a great success. The idea soon spread and the last three years nearly every city in U. S. and Canada has instituted a week devoted to the study of the child.

Last year was the first campaign in this city and a most successful opening meeting was held at the Empress theater under the auspices of the Forum. Then during the week following there were meetings at various points in the city. Great enthusiasm was evinced, so much so, that the baby advisory board felt justified in securing the Grand theater for the first meeting this year.

But why a Baby Welfare Week at all? Are people not sufficiently interested in their own offspring? It is a most surprising fact that there are hundreds of intelligent and well educated mothers and fathers in the city who have never read a statistical table on infant mortality or inquired into the causes of the death of so many of the little ones. Baby Week is a popular way of presenting the fact that thousands of young lives are wasted every year through ignorance.

In spite of all that has been done to make conditions better and to stamp out the diseases of childhood, it is found that one baby in eight dies before the end of the first year of life. Another object is that of protecting as many of the babies from attacks of diseases which often leave them in a battered or crippled condition and handicapped for the race of life.

Sunday Afternoon

Mayor Costello, as the city's representative, opened the proceedings. He advised everyone to attend meetings and also to read accounts of same in the press.

Mrs. Harold Riley

(1) Impressed the need of mothers' pensions, either for widows or women whose husbands were incapacitated for work.

(2) Explained her proposed act in regard to infants, in order that poor parents might be encouraged in bringing children into the world.

Rev. Hugh Dobson

(1) Regretted that marriage conditions were becoming so different on account of industries leaving the home and women workers following. Desertions, divorce and separations are increasing alarmingly. Something new must be put into marriage to develop the highest integrity of our people.

(2) Parents are allowing the school to usurp the home in all training. Religious instruction is neglected.

(3) Censorship of moving pictures is a pressing need.

(4) There is a crying need for sex education for the children on the part of the parents who do not seem to realize the dangers of allowing their children to go out into life without proper instruction about their own bodies.

MONDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

Mrs. J. E. Gustus (Convenor)

(1) Urged that parents love other children as well as their own and that all true citizens interest themselves in conserving the life of the child.

(2) Scientists are urging for an increased birth rate but the first question should be to conserve the life we already have.

Dr. Mahood on "Babies' Rights"

(1) The child has a right to everything necessary to develop it into full manhood or womanhood and the state is charged with the duty of securing these rights.

(2) The decline in the population is due to a great extent to the prevalence of venereal disease.

(3) The baby should be nourished in Nature's own way—by the mother. This results in an all round growth and prevention of diseases.

Rev. A. D. McDonald, of the Children's Aid Society

(1) Laid stress on the development of the soul of the child as well as his body. Foster parents are required to be professors of Christianity.

(2) Conservation of life is more necessary than its regulation. His idea is that birth control is a fad.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING

Dr. Jamieson on "Infectious Diseases of Children"

(1) Provincial government labors to conserve natural resources, so-called, but has failed to put forth efforts to conserve the health of people. Disease is rampant in Alberta, especially tuberculosis. Measles carries off vast numbers of our babies. More deaths have occurred in Canada from preventable diseases during the war period than by our forces on the battlefield.

(2) Men have failed to make adequate provision for the protection of the lives of the people, the women must not fail in this essential duty.

Dr. Hays on "Milk, Its Value as a Food"

(1) Only certified milk should be given to the baby, as not one death had been reported where this grade of milk had been used. Calgary and Edmonton obtain certified milk cheaper than any other city in United States or Canada.

(2) Scored women for thinking of introducing oleomargine into Canada to take place of butter. Although so much like butter in appearance that only an expert can detect difference its food value is very small, the highest grades only containing 10 per cent. of the fat that butter possesses. It is manufactured from lards, tallows and cottonseed oil, the latter usually amounting to 48 per cent., which alone condemns it.

Regent Theater

(1) Films were shown in which the value of physical exercise as obtained through recreative work, was demonstrated.

(2) The need of proper treatment for tuberculosis was illustrated by showing what disastrous results carelessness brings.

Mr. C. C. Thom, M.Sc., on "Care of Milk in the Home"

(1) Emphasized the necessity of pure milk for babies and of a special medical commission to pass upon and certify to the purity and sanitary condition of the milk sold as certified milk.

(2) Depicted through excellent slides a simple milk refrigerator that operates without ice and is so cheap as to be within everyone's reach.

Dr. Stockton on "Infant Mortality"

(1) Urged hospital accommodation for babies.

(2) Standardization of pure milk was emphasized.

(3) Showed how necessary it is to enforce more rigid quarantine laws.

(4) Wants the extension of the campaign of education to take in parents, and all relations, school girls and, most of all, the city council.

(5) Compel the registration of births immediately by the doctor, as in this way only can the child welfare nurse find out where there is a baby to save.

Dates For Chautaugua Now All Settled

Meeting Will Begin of August 8 and Run For a Week

The dates for the Calgary Chautauqua have been finally settled as August 3, 4, ..., 7, 8 and 9, and it is expected that the series of lectures and entertainments will prove an immense success.

The Chautauqua movement has grown in 30 years from one assembly to over 5,000 assemblies on this continent. It brings the world's greatest scientists, authors, lectures, statesmen, musicians and entertainers to the different assemlies, and it is called a sort if twentieth century fair which features intellect, oratory, art, music and entertainment rather than prize pigs. The Chautauqua is an international movement toward world democracy, expressed in the fellowship of mutual service, emulating the highest aspirations of mankind in every avenue of progressive endeavor.

Among those who have fostered the movement in Calgary and undertaken the obligations which go with it are some of the most public-spirited people in the city, and they are looking forward to the affair being received with great enthusiasm by the general public.

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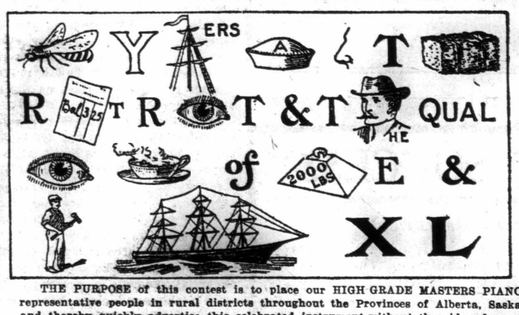
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To the first five persons who send in the correct solution of the above rebus, we will issue a credit check for $250, good to apply as a cash payment on any NEW MASTERS PIANO to be selected from our stock in Edmonton, or from our branch store, THE ALBERTA PIANO CO., 130 Eighth Avenue, West, Calgary, and at the regular marked selling price. To the next ten persons we will issue a credit check for $225. The next ten following will receive a credit check for $205, and the next person who sends in the correct solution, whose number will be twenty-six, will receive the GRAND PRIZE, A CABINET PHONOLA, VALUE $65, ABSOLUTELY FREE, and also a credit check for $200, good to apply on any new Masters Piano as specified above. Following these, every person whose reply is correct will receive a credit check for $125.

All these credit checks are good only to apply on the purchase of a new Masters or Player Piano to be selected from our stock.

A record will bekept, and all replies will be numbered in the order in whih they are received. If two or more replies are received at the same time, they will be numbered as the envelopes are opened.

Only one reply will be permitted from any one person or family. Any violation of this clause will forfeit the right to compete. Read conditions carefully, be sure your reading of the rebus is correct, write your name plainly, and enclose it in an envelope addressed to THE MASTERS PIANO CO., 10524 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta., with Department "A" written in one corner of the envelope, and mail or bring it to our store at once. REMEMBER THOSE RECEIVED FIRST WILL GET THE LARGEST CHECKS, and those received later will stand a chance to win the Phonograph. No one in any way connected with The Masters Piano Co. will be permitted to take part in the contest, and the awards as placed by the judges will be final. ALL REPLIES MUST BE MAILED NOT LATER THAN MAY 15th, 1917.



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Patriotism by Production on Indian Reserves

(By MAX McD.)

It would require all the full grown Indian horses in Canada, harnessed in spans to as many stout wagons bearing two tons each and making one trip a day for a whole week to haul to market the grain, roots and fodder produced on Indian reserves last year; and 4,000 cars and 100 locomotives would be nearer for railway transportation. To have grown one million and one-third bushels of grain, and 135,000 tons of roots and fodder, besides raising live-stock and poultry to the value of more than $4,00,000, is no small accomplishment for the aborigines of Canada, and, if repeated this year, the Patriotism and Production movement will receive quite material help. "Back to the Land" has become the trumpet call of Indian Agents from coast to coast, and 1915 will undoubtedly see a large increase in acreage and a larger number of Indians engaged in agriculture and the raising of live-stock. Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions in nearly every district of Canada last year, there was an increase of nearly half a million bushels of grain and roots on the Indian reserves.

In Saskatchewan nearly two acres of reserve land per capita of Indian population is producing crop. Alberta shows considerably over one acre, and Manitoba slightly under one acre per capita. While Ontario has more than one half and British Columbia less than one-half an acre, Quebec and the Maratime provinces fall considerably under a quarter of an acre per capita of aboriginal population growing grain.

Saskatchewan Indians have some 18,000 acres under tillage, and the average yield in late years may be regarded as indicating the correctness of the methods of cultivation adopted by the Red Men. On the Muskeg Lake Reserve an average yield of 21 bushels of wheat and 32 bushels of oats per acre was recorded last year. George Greyeyes, an individual Indian on this reserve, had 2,200 bushels of wheat, 2,500 bushels of oats, and 200 bushels of barley. Four other Indians of this band and six members of Ahtahkakoop's band each raised between 1,000 and 2,000 bushels of cerals. On Onion Lake Reserve farming is increasing steadily, last season's crop of oats amounting to nearly 10,000 bushels, just twice that of the year before.

On the reserves of Southern Saskatchewan there has been a marked change in the style of farming in late years, and many Indians have become well-to-do farmers who depend entirely on themselves for everything. It is not uncommon to see South Saskatchewan Indians producing from 6,000 to 8,000 bushels of grain on their individual farms. In this district, as in others, there are the usual careless farmers whose work is not well done and the contrast in production is very apparent.

In the File Hills Ex-pupil Colony, 33 farmers, last year, grew 97,209 bushels of grain, mostly oats. This community was started in 1902, and today the Indians are taking their places beside the white farmers of the province in methods of farming and yields of grain. In a report of the work of this colony, the inspector of Indian Agencies quotes a few cases of individual prosperity that prove beyond a doubt that these Indians are holding their own, and in some cases surpassing their white neighbors in the production movement.

Joseph Ironquil has been farming eight years, and last year his crop totalled 9,578 bushels of good grain. He had 235 acres in crop, broke 40 acres and summer fallowed 37, making a total of 312 acres under cultivation. When the inspector wrote Ironquil had shipped three cars of grain and had returns amounting to $1,547. In addition to this he had sold a good deal of grain by the load. He is well equipped with machinery, is out of debt, and has a private bank account.

John Bellegrade grew nearly 10,000 bushels last year. He has 280 acres under cultivation, and his farm is well stocked with horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, etc. Fred. Deiter had 6,388 bushels of grain on 200 acres and fallowed 100 acres besides. Francis Dumont harvested 6,776 bushels from 140 acres and summer fallowed 75 acres. Thomas had 4,201 bushels; Stonechild, 5,738; Pinay, 3,232; Moise Bellegarde, 3,385; McKay, 3,552; and Fisher 3,461 bushels each.

The Indians of Saskatchewan produced 315,000 bushels of oats last year.

Alberta is next to Saskatchewan in the list of production per capita of population with a cultivated area of reserve land totalling 8,000 acres. Nearly 5,000 of this is on the Blood Reserve in the southern part of the province, where more than half the industrial population is engaged in grain growing. This is the largest reserve in Canada both in the matter of population and extent of territory. These Indians own 75 plows, 25 seed drills, 100 mowers, 15 binders ,100 horse rakes, 350 wagons, and more than 2,000 other implements. Farming was inaugurated in 1907, when, out of tribal funds, the band bought a 32-horse-power traction engine and 10 furrow gang plow. The engine is used for plowing only, all other work being done by Indians with horses.

In 1908, Emile Bull Shield raised 2,300 bushels of wheat on 60 acres of breaking. Chief Running Antelope, from 80 acres, had a cash balance after all expenses were paid of $1,310. Bull Shield had $1,204 and Tallow $1,200. There is a healthy tendency now to increase the farming area, and if the present rate of progress is kept up, a few years hence the younger Blood Indians will be one large farming community each with a comfortable home and good outbuildings.

On the Peigan Reserve, which lies between Macleod and Pincher Creek on the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R., there are 80 individual farmers with about 2,500 acres under cultivation. The Indians of this agency did little farming previous to the season of 1910 when $30,000 was expended out of funds received from the sale of lands, for farming equipment. Plowing done with a steam plow, and from 40 to 80 acres constitute a farm. The value of the farm products of the Peigans last year was approximately $10,000. The number of able-bodied men on this reserve is about 100.

The Blackfeet Indians near Gleichen were the last of the Alberta Indians to farm on any extensive scale. Their first crop was harvested in 1913, when 60,000 bushels was threshed from 973 acres, the wheat averaging 31 bushels to the acre. Seventy-five Indians are located with their families on quarter-sections on which frame cottages and stables have been erected. In 1914 these Blackfeet had over 1,500 acres of wheat besides a considerable area of oats. The sale of grain and hay products in 1914 netted the farmers over $40,000.

Manitoba, with 13,636 Indians and 9,000 acres of reservation cultivated, grew last year 108,000 bushels of grain, a little under one acre per capita. On the Griswold Reserve, 21,780 bushels of wheat was grown on 2,018 acres. Birtle had 6,000 bushels of wheat and 40,000 of oats, and Portage la Prairie 10,000 of wheat and 10,000 of oats.

There are 2,000 Indian farmers in Ontario out of an Indian population of 26,419, about 5,000 of whom are industrially inclined. A total of 354,600 bushels of grain was harvested, 60,000 of which was Indian corn, and 1,400 beans. Ontario Indians are the only ones in Canada growing beans to any extent.

On nearly all Ontario reserves, general farming is the main occupation of those Indians that stay on the reserves, but the Six Nations lead with 6,360 acres under cultivation, and a crop last year valued at $109,000. This tribe had 27,690 bushels of wheat, 108,630 bushels of oats, 11,000 of barley, 15,000 of corn, and 138 of peas. The Caradoc Indians had 2,043 bushels of wheat, 26,354 of oats, 19,000 of corn, besides smaller quantities of other grains. The Manitowanings had 3,970 of wheat; the New Credits 2,500; the Chapleau and Walpole Indians each 2,000, and Sarnia, Rice Lake each 1,000 bushels of wheat. The Tyendinaga's had 15,000 bushels of oats; the Manitowanings had 12,000 bushels, and the New Credits, 10,000. Ontario grew all told 219,000 bushels of oats.

British Columbia has never been regarded as an agricultural province, and it is hardly just to ask the Indians on the reserves of rough and mountainous districts to produce grain on a scale commensurate with their brothers in the prairie provinces. Notwithstanding this we find the Indian Reserves of British Columbia using just a little less than half an acre per capita of Indian population for growing grain. In production of wheat last year British Columbia equalled Ontario, but in other grains the Indians on the Pacific coast fell short. The Okanagan Reserve had 70,000 bushels of grain on 3,000 acres; Kamloops had 65,000 bushels on 1,300 acres; while Kootenai, Lytton, and New Westminster, all had around 25,000 bushels. Some 2,400 Indians in British Columbia are engaged in farming.

Quebec Indians are not large growers of grain having only about 4,000 acres under cultivation for both grain and roots. The total grain crop does not exceed 57,000 bushels, 40,000 of which is oats, and only 3,000 wheat. St. Regis Reserve is the only reserve producing wheat. This reserve and Caughnowaga each grew 10,000 bushels of oats. Indians of the Maratime provinces are farming hardly 1,000 acres of reserve and are growing mostly oats for their own use.

This is a splendid showing for the Indians of Canada, and is a marked illustration of how to be a patriot by production of grain. Only 67,366 acres of the 4,894,065 set apart for Indian use is under cultivation. The possibilities of the Red Men supplying a large proportion of the horse feed and food cereals for the empire in the present crisis are very great and will doubtless be strongly emphasized by agents and others in authority.

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An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from $11 to $30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to $50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to $2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 925 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

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Ducourt, XXX	1.75	18.00	....
Ducourt, bulk	....	.....	6.75
Brandy, in wood, proof	....	.....	8.75
Brandy in wood, 15 underproof	....	.....	7.50
NORWEGIAN AND DANISH SPIRITS			
Loiten's Aquavit	1.25	13.50	....
Loiten's Arac Punsch	1.50	15.00	....
Danish Aquavit	1.15	12.50	....
Danish Arac Punsch	1.25	13.50	....
GIN			
Gold Cross Geneva Red	1.35	18.50	....
Gold Cross Geneva Green	1.10	12.00	....
De Kuyper's Geneva Red	1.65	22.50	6.25
Coates' Plymouth; Boord's Old Tom; Wolf's Schnapps; Bol's Liquer; Parrott Brand; Ross' Irish Sloe Gin	1.50	16.50	....
Booth's Old Tom	....	.....	6.75
Williamson's Old Tom	....	.....	4.25
RUM			
E. & J. Burk's Jamaica	1.40	15.00	....
Thom & Cameron's Jamaica	1.40	14.50	7.00
Thom & Cameron's Demarar	1.30	14.00	6.50
Demerara, proof strength	....	.....	7.50
Demerar, 34 overproof	....	.....	9.00
WHISKIES			
Cedar Brook, eight summers old..Bourbon	1.50	16.50	7.50
E. & J. Burke's .....XXX Irish	1.50	16.50	....
Mitchell's, Bulk ..... "	....	.....	7.50
J. Callaghan & Son's, imperial quarts. "	1.75	20.00	6.75
Gooderham & Worts' special .....Rye	1.25	13.50	5.25
Walker's Imperial; Seagram's 83; B. C. Special .....Rye	1.10	12.00	....
Golden West Imperial Quarts ..... "	1.15	12.50	....
Goderham & Worts' ..... "	....	.....	4.50
Walker's Canadian Club..... "	....	.....	6.00
Walker's Imperial ..... "	....	.....	5.00
B. C. Rye ..... "	....	.....	4.25
Mount Vernon .....American Rye	1.75	19.50	....
Old Kentucky ..... " "	1.35	15.00	....
Johnnie Walker, Black Label.....Scotch	2.00	23.00	....
Johnnie Walker, Red Label ..... "	1.85	21.00	....
Johnnie Walker, White Label ..... "	1.65	18.00	....
White & Mackay's Special ..... "	1.65	18.00	....
Dewar's Special ..... "	1.50	16.50	....
Teacher's Highland Cream ..... "	1.75	18.50	....
Buchanan's Black and White ..... "	1.75	19.50	....
Macdonald's Special Reserve, qts... "	1.25	13.50	7.50
Teacher's Highland Cream, 15 u.p... "	....	.....	8.50
Greenlees' Extra Special ..... "	....	.....	9.00
Kilmarnock, 15 u.p. ..... "	....	.....	9.00

Cost of Packing, Jars and War Tax Included

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FARMING AND MARKETS

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The following table shows a comparison of the agricultural production for recent years. The figures are those given by the government and are as near official as possible:

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye	Flax	Buck-wheat	Corn
1910-13*	$ .66	$ .34	$ .47	$ .71	$1.11	$ .62	$ .62
1915	.83	.34	.82	1.11	2.05	1.07	1.07
1914	1.22	.48	.60	.83	1.03	.72	.71
1916	1.31	.53	.49	.79	1.50	.75	.71

* Average.

WINNIPEG LETTER

(Thompson, Son & Company)

This year, owing to the British government's buying, it has made one leading buyer who is not offering the wheat back in the pit again. This, of itself might not have been a cause to make much trouble, but to fill sales for May delivery it requires to be contract wheat, which in the Winnipeg market is No. 1, 2 and 3 Nor. Those who have this year hedged on a large scale, however, are said to have sold May delivery against large quantities of lower grade wheat, which cannot be delivered as contract. While there is plenty of wheat, there is only a moderate percentage of contract grade, and so in approaching the time of May delivery, those that have sold and do not have the required kind of wheat to cover the contracts. Then at the beginning of last week, and for some days afterwards, sensational statements (well enough meant—no doubt), were given out by persons in prominent places, about the world facing a food shortage, and that the crop outlook in America was the worst in history. These statements went the round of the newspapers and started a hysterical buying of food in the United States, especially flour, nearly everybody buying and hoarding for future use in fear of higher prices and scarcity. Hotels, boarding houses and householders mobbed the flour dealers with their big orders for flour. This forced the millers to keep in the heat at the advancing prices, and that just added strength to further advance, and the various markets, as they always do, acted and reacted on each other, carrying the advances higher. In the Winnipeg market, this continued advancing of several cents every day, was becoming a serious matter, because those who had sold May wheat, had every day to hand to the clearing house, at the close of the market cheque for the amount of the advance per bushel from the previous day, on the aggregate number of bushels of their sales. As some large companies may easily have from one to five million bushels hedged, very large drafts on their bankers had to be made to meet the clearing house, and save themselves from default This caused nervousness among the bankers interested, because, besides the actual amounts already advanced, no one could tell how much more cash might be required, if the advance in prices continued. Evidently the parties thus affected could not stand the nervous strain prices much longer, and on Saturday the Council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange took the matter up, and decided that no purely speculative trades would be permitted to be made on the trading floor and be taken by the clearing house, but only such as were connected with the trading in cash grain. A committee was appointed consisting of the secretary of the Grain Exchange, the manager of the clearing house, and a member of the floor committee, to censor all orders to buy or sell grain for future delivery. This committee is working very satisfactorily, and the effect is that so long as the present regulation continues no new speculative trade will be allowed. The action of our Winnipeg exchange has caused all markets to slow up and has led to a sharp drop in prices today, although this was greatly helped by a report of probable new peace proposals from Germany; also a report that the United States would appoint a National Food Dictator. Lake navigation at head of the lakes opened yesterday, the weather over the winter wheat country is more favorable, and spring wheat seeding is progressing, although backward. All these things decline from the high points reached by which in the last week, and now that it has started the price may decline much further, until it reaches a level at which it will be a good purchase again, The drop from highest point reached on the 28th ulto. to the closing price today is 32c per bushel.

The action of our Winnipeg Exchange in stopping all speculative trading on the floor has quietened down trade all round, and the demand for cash wheat is light, but as lake navigation opened yesterday at Fort William, there will be something doing as soon as a number of boats get through. Today's prices are 1 nor. 255⅝c, 2 nor. 251c, 3 nor. 246c. No quotations on Nos. 4 and 5, No. 6 174c. Futures closed May 254c, July 239⅜c, October 184c.

Oats—The oat market has been with the decline in wheat, and closed at 1c to 1½c under a week ago. Today's prices are 2 C.W. 70⅞c, 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed 70⅛c, 1 feed 68⅝c. Futures closed May 70⅛c, July 67c, October 59c.

Barley—Barley is irregular, top grades 4c higher, lower grades unchanged on the week. No. 3 122c, No. 4 113c, rejected and feed 100c. The May future closed 122c.

Flax—The flax market has been firm with prices irregular but steadier today. 1 N.W. 300c 2 C.W. 296¾c, 3 C.W. and rejected 284c. May and July both 300c.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

Many a man's idea of comfortable clothing is the kind his wife won't let him wear.

GRAIN PRICES

WHEAT AT $3.14 IS THE HIGHEST PRICE IN HISTORY

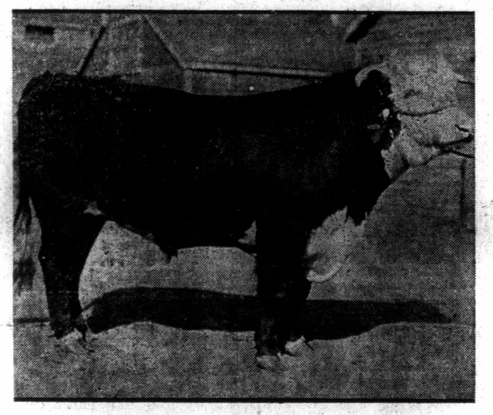
Will wonders ever cease? Wheat at $3.14 cents a bushel and the top notch prices still a question of time. A strong demand is noticeable throughout the states for wheat for immediate delivery and there is every indication that prices will rise still further as the demand grows greater. Likewise corn and other products are going up with wheat with no possibility of any immediate relief on the supply.

Grain Prices, Winnipeg

	Weds.	Thurs.
Spring Wheat—		
1 northern	282¼	295¾
2 northern	277½	291
3 northern	273½	286
No. 4	240	264
No. 5	208	208
No. 6	175	175
Feed	137	137
Oats—		
2 C.W.	72¾	78
3 C.W.	71¾	77
Extra 1 Feed	71¾	77
No. 1 Feed	70¼	75
Flax—		
1 N. W. C.	305¼	312½
2 N. W. C.	311¼	309

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

	Open	Close
Wheat—		
May	280	294
July	255½	266
September	—	—
October	191	194½
Oats—		
May	72½	77
July	69⅝	69¾
September	60	60
Flax—		
May	305	—
July	306	—



ANOTHER PRIZE WINNER AT SPRING SHOW
Example of Alberta Bred Livestock that took blue ribbons at the recent show.

LIVESTOCK

PRICES AT STOCKYARDS STILL GOING UP

The reports from the stockyards indicate that the high water mark in prices have not been reached. Prices continue to hold their on with a leaning to an upward tendency. The majority of the shipments are light weight and will probably increase as the demand becomes greater.

Steers—	
Extra exports	$10.25 to 11.00
Fat, good to choice but.	9.25 to 10.00
Com. to medium butcher	8.50 to 9.25
Heifers—	
Com. to choice heavy but.	8.25 to 9.00
Cows—	
Choice	7.50 to 8.00
Common	6.75 to 6.75
Canners cows and oxen	3.75 to 4.25
Fat oxen	6.75 to 7.25
Thin and fair oxen	5.00
Veal calves—	
150-250 lbs.	8.75 to 9.25
Over 450 lbs.	8.00 to 8.75
Stocker, 2-year-olds	7.50 to 7.75
Light feeding steers	7.75 to 8.25
Stags	6.75 to 7.00
Springers, choice	95.00 to 100.00
Springers, common	55.00 to 75.00
Fat bulls	7.00 to 7.50
Sheep—	
Good wethers	10.25 to 10.75
Ewes	9.50 to 10.50
Lambs, choice fat	13.00 to 13.50
Hogs—	
Selects, weighed off cars	15.75

TORONTO LIVESTOCK PRICES

Toronto, May 3.—Receipts at the Union stockyards today were 244 cattle, 183 calves, 2,875 hogs and 34 sheep and lambs.

Trade was fairly active and a good steady market at this week's prices Receipts moderately light and everything cleaned up. Hogs firm; stockers and feeders firm, with a good demand for grass cows. Milkers and springers firm. Sheep and lambs firm. Calves a little slower and easier.

Chicago, May 3.—Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; weak. Bulk, $15.65 to $15.95; light, $14.80 to $15.85; mixed, $15.35 to $15.30; heavy, $15.30 to $16.00; rough, $15.30 to $15.50; pigs, $10.00 to $13.90.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; steady. Native beef cattle, $8.90 to $10.40; stockers and feeders, $7.50 to $9.90; cows and heifers, $6.25 to $11.50; calves, $8.50 to $13.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; strong. Wethers, $11.15 to $13.65; ewes, $10.40 to $13.65; lambs, $13.25 to $17.65.

FINANCE

METAL MARKET SHOWS WAVERING TENDENCY

New York, May 3.—Copper unsettled; electrolytic, spot and second quarter, $30 to $31, nominal; later deliveries, $26 to $30.

Iron firm and unchanged. Metal exchange quotes tin steady; spot, $58.25 to $59.

At London: Spot copper, £130; futures, £129 10s; electrolytic, £142; spot tin, £229 10s; futures, £230 5s.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR PAST WEEK SHOW INCREASE

Bank statements show a steady increase in business generally. The bank clearings are materially advanced over the previous week of last year:

	Week ending May 3, 1917	Corresponding week last year
Montreal	$96,360,501	$78,489,695
Toronto	63,528,536	55,697,519
Winnipeg	100,640,605	39,144,365
Vancouver	8,004,440	6,110,271
Calgary	7,032,940	4,000,372
Ottawa	6,666,546	5,677,374
Hamilton	4,961,184	4,338,640
Quebec	4,647,140	4,176,318
Edmonton	2,613,848	2,352,014
Halifax	2,816,810	2,509,402
London	2,533,999	2,103,132
Regina	2,830,905	2,092,548
St. John	—	1,962,110
Victoria	1,737,417	1,439,200
Saskatoon	1,345,605	1,242,922
Moose Jaw	1,846,423	1,068,545
Brandon	649,455	535,077
Fort William	607,473	520,726
Lethbridge	900,042	532,511
Medicine Hat	642,508	411,680
New Westmnstr	—	308,773

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND

London, May 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£795,000
Circulation, increased	622,000
Bullion, decreased	172,384
Other securities, decreased	343,000
Public deposits, decreased.	5,223,000
Notes reserve, decreased	843,000
Government securities, increased	7,553,000

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week is 19.69 per cent.; last week it was 20.90 per cent. Rates of discount, 5 per cent.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF FRANCE

Paris, May 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Gold in hand, increased	9,267,000
Silver in hand, increased	139,000
Notes in circulation, increased	173,535,000
Treasury deposits, decreased	51,474,000
General deposits, decreased	53,309,000
Bills discounted, increased	144,248,000
Advances, decreased	27,163,000

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

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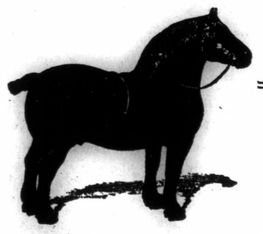
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Calgary Public Market

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THE BABY'S :: FRIEND ::
Milk from clean, heathy, contented cows, properly handled, is safe for infants, and is a wholesome, economical food for older children.
Nowhere in Western Canada is Milk produced under more sanitary conditions than is
HAY'S HIGH GRADE
SANITARY MILK
PHONES M 6959 and M 6957

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Money to Loan on Improved Farm Lands, Mortgage Investments, Estates Managed and Valuations Placed.
Those wishing to locate either in the City or Country, will do well to visit our office, where full information may be had.

Calgary (Western) Standard

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ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA

The above is the name of a new booklet just issued by the department of colonization and development of the C. P. R. As its name implies, it is a description of these three great provinces, with particular reference to their agricultural resources. Although designed primarily to interest intending settlers in C. P. R. lands, the booklet also contains a vast amount of general information of value to all who have thrown in their lot in western Canada, or who may contemplate doing so. In addition to general descriptive matter the booklet contains tables of western Canada's temperatures and precipitations, an article on the grain trade, tables of elevator capacity and grain prices, average yields of grain for last 17 years, livestock statistics, an article on the value of irrigation, and information on such topics as "ready-made" farms, naturalization, school system, agricultural education, railway facilities, taxation, system of land survey, etc. The booklet is handsomely illustrated with 84 photographs of scenes in western Canada, and includes a railway and land map of western Canada. Any person interested may obtain a copy without charge by writing to the Publicity Branch, C. P. R., Calgary, Alberta.

TIMELY COMMENT ON WOMAN'S SAYINGS & DOINGS

NO CHANGE WHEN WOMEN ENTER POLITICS, SAYS MINISTER

Last Sunday night, one of the city's clergymen made the statement that things would not change in the political world when women entered. As he had no precedent on which to hang his statement, and no facts for his argument, it might have been as well to have modified his sweeping language a little.

In the countries where there has been political equality, it has been found that few women have offered themselves as legislators and even although they have had votes, they have not had sufficient representatives in the Legislative Halls to make any difference in policy. With the privilege open to them, women still hesitate to venture to consider themselves sufficiently conversant with the affairs of the state, to want to take responsibilities until they are sure they can discharge them with credit.

It is just as sensible to say that a bachelor's home is better than that of a married man. Just as a real home is represented by a man and a woman as co-workers and co-rulers so a real government will be at its best when both sexes will work together for the good of all.

Men cannot think for women, nor women for men, yet there is plenty of common ground on which to meet and while it has been shown that women are more interested in the moral and social welfare of the country, there is a great need of man's interest and support in carrying out any of the needed reforms.

* * * *

WHY WORRY OVER VOTES OF FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN!

The women of the city seem to be doing a great deal of unnecessary worrying over the franchise of the foreign-born woman and it is such a waste of good time and energy which might be devoted to something worth while.

The exercising of the franchise is about the last thing which seems to bother the vast majority of our women—our English-born, English-speaking women.

Why not agitate first of all for the registration of all women in the city? There are hundreds of our young women who have not as yet made it convenient to have their names on the voters' lists.

When one is faced with the statistics, which Alderman Adshead can furnish, of how few have taken the trouble in the last two years to cast their votes in municipal elections, which merely involves selecting candidates with whom the public is more or less familiar, it can be roughly estimated that the influence of the vote of the foreign woman or man either, will not make a great deal of difference in the votes cast in provincial or federal elections.

Then again when a foreign-born woman finds that for five years she is debarred from the franchise, her ideas of sisterly interest might undergo a change and she might forever resent the restriction, and resolve that she will never, by any chance, poll a vote.

The unification of the non-English in Canada is one of the great problems and we should be careful on the outset not to antagonize either women or men.

* * * *

RESULTS ACTUALLY ACCOMPLISHED

In looking over the various exhibits while talking to Rev. Hugh Dobson, I had only finished with two when I suddenly stopped and inquired, "But why call it a Baby Welfare Week"? "Yes, that is a misnomer, as far as my work is concerned," said he, "it should be called Child Welfare. The work is not limited to the baby at all but embraces all ideas connected with the growing child."

Having successfully explained away this ambiguity, he was quite as ready to answer the interrogation, "What have you actually accomplished? what success has attended your work?" (Looking at charts and pictures seemed to be so futile in accomplishing anything.)

"In my own city of Regina," said Mr. Dobson, "the work has been instrumental in having a juvenile court established, in adding another nurse to the city's staff and in providing a teacher for retarded pupils."

Certainly the results have justified the efforts. The campaign carried on this week may not result in directly interesting mothers but the facts brought to the public's notice, so well through the daily press, which has faithfully given reports of all the meetings, will certainly open the eyes to the necessity of protecting the child life of the city by prevention as well as cure from unsanitary conditions and disease. The necessity of teachers in the schools for retarded pupils has been brought out prominently as also the great need for homes for feeble-minded and incurably diseased. The wonderful work of the social service homes in Edmonton and this city has been demonstrated in their exhibits and the appeal for assistance will not have to be so strenuous in the future.



At the Allen, Friday and Saturday.

A MILLINERY DISPLAY TONIGHT

A WINDOW DISPLAY TONIGHT

Unveiling All That's Fresh and New in
"Bay" Summer Millinery

A Review of Warm Weather Modes on Monday

So many women have awaited with breathless interest this announcement. The summer may be a bit tardy in putting in an appearance, but nevertheless its calling is just as insistent. Discard the high and sombre tones of Spring, for the delicate tints of Summer time. Monday a formal presentation of the Summer fancies in headwear will take place in the Salons of Millinery.

Dainty transparencies in exquisite lace hair effects, Varon Sailors with towering crowns and broad brims. The Bankok sailor, New York's latest protege. Wide sweeping brim sailors in duplex straws, quaintly beveled and cable edges, and a perfect world of white hats in straws, silks and the like.

N. Y. has made a "Pet" of the Bankok Sailor

And well New York may. It is distinctly new and very, very "Different." Bankok straw is a natural closely woven material, that shows to advantage when associated with such bright tones as country club green, Sharon rose, Dutch blue and black. Some models in this collection possess the tapering crown, an odd shaped effect that is at once quite unusual.

This opening, we believe to be in miniature, a reproduction of some of the better class specialty shops presentations for Summer 1917.

NEW LEGHORNS
NEW MILAN
NEW CREPE
and Chiffon Hats, Light and Summery

NEW PANAMAS
NEW TRIMMING EFFECTS
NEW BANKOK SAILORS
All Light Hearted and Summer Shades

MONDAY THEN 9 TO 5.
Floor Two

Hardware That Spells Economy

Clothes Baskets—A full size splint clothes basket, oblong shape, with strong side handles. Reg. 98c, for **49c**

Plain Building Paper—400 square feet, good quality building paper. Reg. 90c per roll, for **69c**

Tarred Building Paper—Roll containing 400 square feet, tarred sheathing. Reg. $1.45 roll for **98c**

Trunks — Canvas covered, with heavy sole leather straps all around. Bound with angle iron, brass-plated steel corners, clasps and good lock; strong inside tray; a good deep trunk. Reg. $9.00, for **$6.95**

A Monday Grocery Budget!

Cow Brand Soda, 1 lb. pkg. ..8c
Bisto Gravy Maker, pkg. ...10c
Libby's Pineapple, sliced Hawaiian in heavy syrup, per tin 27c
Porridge Oats, 2 cartons 45c
Raisins, choice seeded, 3 pkgs. 35c
Kellogg's Wheat Biscuit, 3 pkgs. 35c
Bon Ami, 3 cakes 35c
Seni Flush, 2 tins 45c
B. C. Syrup, qt. sealer 33c
Bulldog Ammonia Powder, 4 packages 30c
Crisco, 1½-lb. tin (1 tin only to a customer) 43c
Shredded Cocoanut, finest, per lb. 23c
Enos' Fruit Salts, per bot... 69c (1 bot. only to a customer)
Breakfast Cocoa, pure unsweetened bulk, per lb.... 25c (2 lbs. only to one customer)
Floor Three

Mother's Day Typifies the Best in Value Giving

Tomorrow 12 Boys Will Fit Into New Spring Overcoats---Each at a Cost of



When mother goes a-coating for the boy she rarely expects to have the cost touch her pocketbook so lightly as this. $3.99! Think of it!! Of course there are but 12 coats, and the size range is limited—22 to 26, but the value is so conspicuous as to cause city-wide comment. There are several American blue cheviot-serge garments here, trimmed with Naval brass buttons and velvet collars—also dark grey and black checks with collars of self. You'll find many of these marked $7 regular. Any one of the 12 coats for **$3.99**

$3.99 As the Happy Price for Boys Suits

And on top of all this THE AVERAGE REGULAR PRICE OF THESE SUITS IS $7.50. There's a few smart little stripe patterns in high yoke Norfolks. Several mixed patterns, too. Some have loose belts, other belts are attached. A fine grade of twill lining in coats. Pants are regulation full American bloomer style. Sizes 26 to 34. Just ten suits to sell.

And a Table of Oddments You'll Like to Look Over

Mothers who know of the presence of this table in the Boys' store come to look over it each morning. A coat that is the last of a long line of brothers may be placed here. Several suits, remaining from a once complete stock—just odds and ends of boys' clothing. ANYTHING ON THE TABLE, AT .. **$1.99**

Main—Direct entrance from 7th Avenue

MEN!

Here's a Good Suit

You could place a wager on that much. There's a fair size range here—36 to 42. 25 suits that run up to $18 (regular value) in a good range of styles and patterns. Just one suit to a customer for **$9.99**

And Pair of Trousers

Black, with faint hairline stripe. Make splendid working trousers. Five pockets, strap and buckle to adjust the fit. Well assembled. Sizes 30 to 40. 50 pairs at **$1.95**

News Effecting the Wardrobe of the Child

Tub Dresses Came in Friday!

Such sensible little clothes—dresses of gingham, chambray and percale; solid or plaid effects, and a combination of both. Will launder perfectly, and give entire satisfaction.



See These In Perfectly Washing Suits at

Children's Dresses that will stand tubing, will be found here in a wide range of smart styles and many colors, at ..... **69c.**

in checked Ginghams of blue and white, pink and white, and shepherd's check, trimmed with self solid colors, also in smart styles in plain colors of blue and linen shades trimmed with red lacings, and piping, full cut, and very serviceable. Sizes 6 to 14 years, each **97c**

large range of pretty little dresses in percales and ginghams, many popular plaids, smartly trimmed with self or contrasting colors, some in middy effect, sizes 3 to 6 years, each .. **$1.95**

Children's Gingham Dresses, in many popular plaids, neatly trimmed with contrasting shades of solid colors, and pearl buttons, sizes 2 to 6 years. Selling at, each **69c**

For the older sister, a good assortment in gingham in stripes trimmed with solid colors, neat collars and cuffs. Other styles in plaid with little coatee of solid colors, and collar and cuffs to match. Sizes 6 to 14 years, each **$1.95**

A Corset for the Growing Girl

Gossard Misses Corset, front lace, most suitable for the growing girl, pliable boning, short skirt, with 4 strong hose supports. Price **$2.00**

Royal Worcester-This Back Lace Model

Royal Worcester Corsets—Another popular back lace model designed for the ages of 13 to 16 years. Medium low bust and shorter skirt, soft boning, and perfectly free hip. Made of good coutil and 4 hose supports. All sizes, pair **$1.50**

Floor Two

Do you read in bed o' nights? Then stop it—if you do not wish to wear glasses. If you have reached that stage, consult us. — Optical Parlors, Rendezvous.

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 "ECONOMISTS FOR THE PEOPLE" HERBERT S. BURBIDGE STORES COMMISSIONER

We have a good watch repairer. Matter of fact we believe he is the best in his line in opinion is invited. Canada West. Your

Main Ontre

SILKS

The Washable Variety

This is an Outgoing of Mill Ends--yard

50c

Tub Silks—Remnants and mill ends. 1 case lot of choice new tub silks for underwear and waists and dresses. In new shades of tea rose, tan, lilac, fawn, sea green, ivory, navy, sky blue, wisteria, etc. Rich weave, very summery. Special, yard **50c**

There's a Bright little Sport Pattern and a New Shantung at

$1.85

New Silks arriving daily. This is a charming new sport pattern shantung silk in the natural color. In Chinese and Oriental designs. New exclusive patterns. All, per yard **$1.85**

Genuine Indigo Blue Washable Prints

Fast colors, 24 inches wide, in saxe blue with small figure only. Ideal for house dresses, aprons, children's wear, etc. No mail or phone orders, limit 6 yds to one cutsomer. Reg. 14c. For, yard **10c**



New York has voted Shantung and Yo San Silks the correct material for dresses of the moment. We have a delightful assortment in prices, from $15.00 to **$35.00**

Pretty Dress of Natural Shantung Silk, trimmed with fancy Oriental Silk in shades of blue and green, full simple style with wide collar and fancy cuffs. Prices **$15.00**

Dress of Gold Yo San Silk. Plain pleated skirt with coat of fold with floral patterns in blue and mauve. Soft sash belt Price **$25.00**

Dainty dress of natural Shantung Silk, with closely pleated skirt, coatee effect at back of waist, long panel in front which hangs down over skirt, which is beautifully embroidered Price **$29.75**

Dress of natural Shantung, beautifully embroidered in berries in shades of Kelly green and cerise, smartly pleated skirt with Russian blouse effect, loosely belted. Price **$35.00**

Many other styles in stock, and inspection would please you.

Floor Two

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Another popular back lace model de- years. Medium low bust and shorter free hip. Made of good sizes, pair..... **$1.50**

loor Two

We have a good watch repairer. Matter of fact we believe he is the best in his line in opinion is invited. Canada West. Your

Main Cntre

Education Benefits a Man But Little If He Is Unable to Recognize an Opportunity When He Sees It

LIVING IS THE THING

Engage in nothing that cripples or degrades you. Your first duty is self-culture, self-exaltation; you may not violate this high trust. Yourself is sacred, profane it not. Forge no chains wherewith to shackle your own members. Either subordinate your vocation to your life or quit it forever.

—Amos Bronson Alcott

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

THE GREATEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

PROGRESS

THIS is a world of action. Neither men nor business can stand still. When a plant in the field quits growing it begins to decay. It is the same in business—in all phases of life. Progress is the key to survival.

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two | CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 6, 1917 | SECOND SECTION—Pages 9 to 12

STORIES OF EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD TODAY

EQUIPMENT OF THE BRITISH ARMY A STUPENDOUS TASK

Vaguely, everyone has known that the task of supplying the British army with its equipment and food has been an enormous one. In twenty months the land forces have been increased from about 200,000 to the present millions. How the system that sufficed in August, 1914, for the existing service has grown and adapted itself to meet the ever-increasing developments will be, whenever it can be told, one of the most wonderful chapters of the history of the war. At present, that full tale cannot be recorded, but the time has now come when it is permissible to give some particulars of the mighty work that has been achieved, and the new conditions which British manufacturers met and satisfied. It constitutes a narrative of the happiest co-operation between the war office in England, the great industrial enterprises, and the workers—men and women—and is one of which the whole Empire can be unreservedly proud.

There were good and sufficient reasons for not revealing all the magnitude of the nation's needs and transactions at an earlier stage. It was clearly undesirable to permit information to come out that would result in unduly enhanced prices not only to the war office but to the civilian population. Not until clear knowledge of the reserves of raw material, the machinery available, and labor conditions could be tabulated would it have been possible to estimate the prices that the country would have to pay. To have given general ideas as to the magnitude of the contracts to be called for would probably have resulted in vastly increased demands.

Mistakes of this kind have been marvellously well avoided. Huge, almost unthinkable, additions to the output of clothing, equipment, tools, and the rest have been made, and though, of course, the cost has risen, the increase has been far below what might have been expected. While the production in many departments of industry has been multiplied literally some forty, some sixty, some hundredfold, in view of army needs, there has still been no scarcity so far as the non-fighting community is concerned. Buying has been done on a definite principle that has kept the widest resources and requirements of the empire always in view.

The Question of Clothing

To plunge forthwith into figures that fairly stagger the imagination, let it be said that during the first twenty months of the war the amount of woollen cloth required has been 90,000,000 yards, which would suffice to put a girdle twice round the earth. Of the flannel required for shirts and so forth the amount has been nearly as great, and totals 88,000,000 yards. So far as contrasting these huge totals with the normal requirements of peacetime, there is the safe and sure standard of the last census of production issued in 1907. And this is how the table works out, if requirements for the allies as well as for our own army are included:

Material	Annual total August, 1914, average to March, 31. Peace Yrs. Yds.	1916. Yds.	Ratio of requirements for 12 months of war to peace average.
Cloth, woollen, worsted	1,149,000	117,000,000	61
Flannel	1,224,000	84,000,000	41
Cloth, cotton	632,000	194,000,000	175

To understand, however, more clearly what this implies in regard to the country's industry it should be understood that the war requirements cover a period of twenty months. Taking twelve-twentieths of the amount shown in the second column, we have, roughly, the requirements of twelve months of war to compare with the average demands of peace-time. The ratio is given in the last column, and does not represent an increase in percentages in the way most of us are accustomed to think. It means actual multiplication, and that the demand on the British industry for flannel has been increased 41-fold, for woollen and worsted tissues 61-fold, and for cotton tissues 175-fold. Of these textiles the allies have taken the largest share in the case of woollens and cottons. Over 25 per cent. of the woollens and worsted, and over 20 per cent. of the cotton textiles, have been, or are being, manufactured to meet the requirements of the allies.

In the matter of value the figures are impressive. The census of production returned the entire annual output of flannels and delaines as being 48,473,000 yards, worth £1,774,000. The requirements of flannels in twenty months of war have been for 84,000,000 yards, of an approximate value of £6,750,000. Put in another way, this means that the output has been 75 per cent. more than, and between three and four times the value of the entire output of delaines and flannels in 1907. Compared with our entire export trade in these fabrics in the year preceding the war, which was 7,718,000 yards, of a value of £300,000, the total is indeed astonishing. In no branch of industry was the strain more acute, but in all the great centres of these industries the utmost efforts were put forward to supply deficiencies. In the Colne Valley the visitor was told of mills that ran tirelessly night and day for weeks to supply the pressing needs.

Supplying the Uniforms

After securing the khaki worsted tissues and the flannel, there was the question of making them up. The materials have been supplied to contractors (who to some extent supplemented the government materials by what they provided themselves), and they have made from them uniforms and shirts. Of these latter something like 26,000,000 have been required for ordinary, field and training wear, apart from the further huge total demanded in the hospitals. For it must be borne in mind that the soldier, whether in training camp, the trenches, and all phases of active service, wears out his clothes very rapidly. It may give a comprehensible idea of the constant replenishment that has to go on steadily to say that the army now calls for nearly as much clothing in a week as it formerly did in a year.

And it is not only the very big items that constitute difficulties. Buttons, for instance, may seem but mere accessories, yet they have in the aggregate constituted a very important commercial asset. Something like 840,000,000 of them have been required in their various forms since the war began, which, as it is pointed out, is about equivalent to a dozen and a half to every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom. You are tempted then to speculate on the ratio that has been distributed or taken in the form of souvenirs by the soldiers' friends and admirers.

In the actual work of making up the army clothing factory, strained to its utmost output, was quite unable to meet the requirements that began to be felt the moment that the expeditionary force made ready to leave for France. The great clothing contractors of London, Leeds, and elsewhere were called upon to meet these urgent and necessary labors. In the factories the work was highly specialized, and as ordinary trade declined and women and the male civilian population bought less in the way of clothing, the labor problems, especially in regard to tailoresses and blouse-makers, adjusted themselves by meeting the military requirements. The dreaded spectre of unemployment which the queen's "Work for Women Fund" was intended to combat, passed entirely, and there was more work than workers.

Another table will show some of the amazing totals that have been provided:

	Annual average of orders to the trade in peace years.	Total August, 1914, to March 31, 1916.	Ratio of requirements for 19 months of war to peace average.
Boots, pairs	227,000	21,750,000	57
Jackets, service	78,000	11,490,000	88
Trousers, service	92,000	11,004,000	72
Frocks, drill	58,000	1,134,000	12
Trousers, drill	75,000	1,167,000	10
Pantaloons	13,000	2,507,000	116
Greatcoats	34,000	4,836,000	85
Caps, service	338,000	11,088,000	30
Socks, pairs	980,000	54,684,000	33
Cardigans, jerseys	77,000	7,555,000	59
Drawers, woollen and cotton	194,000	23,144,000	72
Vests		6,855,000	—

Boots and Hosiery

The new situation in regard to boots is extraordinarily interesting. In the vast total quoted, ordinary marching boots are alone referred to, and the millions of pairs of canvas shoes and slippers for hospital wear are not included. The industry of Northampton, Kettering, Leicester, and the other centers was unprepared for the new demands, and only the most careful organization and amendment, by an expert, of the specifications has made it possible for the British manufacturer to undertake with safety, in addition, huge orders on behalf of the allied governments. Of the enormous number already mentioned some 16 per cent. were ordered for or supplied out of stock to allied governments, but it does not include the 7,000,000 pairs in course of making for the Russian government. The value of boots alone, apart from shoes and slippers, demanded from the British trade in the 20 months of war would come to something like 90 per cent. of that of all the boots, shoes and slippers manufactured in the United Kingdom in 1907. It is absolutely essential to keep a large stock of footgear in order to provide for emergencies, and a proportion is set aside for this reserve for future consumption. In boots, as in other details of clothing, the army requires for refitting every week sufficient raiment to supply entirely the male population of a great town or one of the larger metropolitan boroughs.

Socks and hosiery presented great difficulties in the autumn of 1914. The queen, who was consulted by Lord Kitchener on the subject, took a step that was of real value in relieving the strain on this branch of industry when she appealed, at the end of September, 1914, for 300,000 belts and 300,000 pairs of socks from the women of the empire. The quantity was more than forthcoming—indeed, the total of the two items reached 970,000, or nearly equal to the whole demands of the pre-war army. In the breathing-space thus gained the manufacturers could secure and put up the additional machinery required, and to turn out the almost incredible total of 54,684,000 pairs of socks and 8,855,000 vests, or at the present moment nearly 9,000,000 of these last, which were not a normal issue in peace time. The allies have taken some 14 per cent. of the socks and smaller proportions of the other articles, as caps. To summarize briefly what these figures mean as regards the conditions of two years ago, it may be said that for the more important items of uniform clothing the demands on trade have increased 70 to 80-fold, and for hosiery from 30 to 70-fold.

These requirements have naturally thrown exceedingly heavy demands upon their manufacturers. Again, to cite the census of production, the entire output of hosiery for the United Kingdom would average in value £8,445,000. Including such further items as between nine and ten million pairs of woolen gloves, and 13,000,000 "cap comforters," the total value of the hosiery demanded from the industry in the United Kingdom for military exigencies during 20 months of war exceeded this value by some 45 per cent. These heavy calls, and the increase in the cost of wool, have, of course, meant higher prices, but even at the rates that were paid before the war value would have been appreciably higher.

Blankets and Tents

Another important detail of equipment for which the country was totally unprepared was in regard to blankets. Moreover, it will not be forgotten how the late Sir George Pragnell and some other magnates of the wholesale warehouses of the city circumvented an unscrupulous effort that was made to corner these essentials. In the early autumn of 1914 all sorts of makeshifts had to be resorted to, as cutting up and hemming squares of heavy coatings. But here again British energy and resource soon made headway, and met the urgency of the situation. The actual figures are:

Annual average of blankets in peace years was 139,000; total from August, 1914, to March 31, 1916, 19,800,000; ratio of requirements for 12 months of war to peace average, 86.

Here the claim on industry, it will be seen, have multiplied 86-fold. The 1907 output of blankets numbered 6,170,000, worth something over three times the number and five times the value of a normal year. A further interesting point in regard to these blankets is that some 2,000,000 have been supplied to the allies. The mills of the United Kingdom have produced 54,000,000 yards of tent-duck. This, as an ingenious statician has worked out, would suffice for a marquee three and a half miles square. The tent-pins have numbered 33,000,000, but their comparison becomes impossible. No records of tent-pins made in the empire before the war exist.

It is frankly admitted that great difficulty was experienced in the early months of the war in obtaining from home resources anything like an adequate amount of harness and saddlery, and large orders for this were perforce placed in the United States. The difficulties are now being rapidly overcome, and it may be recalled that women were asked some 14 months ago to come forward and take up leather work of various degrees. Up to the end of last March our own manufacturers had been able to undertake orders to the approximate value of £10,000,000. This, it is pointed out, is an exceedingly striking and significant figure, for in 1907, when, of course, the motor was well started on its dominance over the horse, the entire output of saddlery and harness was about £1,800,000. This industry, therefore, in the 20 months under review has amounted to something like five times the entire output of the trade during the last period for which reliable information is forthcoming. But some standard of comparison becomes possible when it is realized that in the last financial year of peace (1913-14) the amount under the harness and saddlery vote was only £61,000. For 12 months of war, therefore, the figure already cited would give an expenditure of £6,000,000, or an increase in the ratio of little less than 100 to 1. Up to December 1 last contracts in saddlery to the value of $1,000,000 had been placed in this country for the allies.

Perhaps it is hardly to be wondered at that we had sunk to a very low stage in the matter of the production of horseshoes. But the lost ground has been more than recovered. Instead of having to send orders abroad, we were able to say in November last that the out-turn of this country had been increased five-fold, and in March last 10-fold, while 15-fold is now in sight. In other words, not only are we self-supporting in this direction, but are able to help our allies. The motor has played a great part in the war, but the horse is far indeed from being superseded, as may be judged from the fact that nearly 140,000,000 frost-nails and cogs have been required so far. In the matter of forage, difficulties even greater than in regard to those of the men's commissariat have had to be faced, and it may be said have been most effectually dealt with.

Camp Requirements

In camp kettles and mess tins the demands have multiplied 74 and 78-fold respectively. These are the figures:

	Annual aver. in peace times.	Total Aug. 1914, to Mar. 31, 1916.
Camp kettles	8,000	982,000
Mess tins	73,000	9,450,000

Of the mess-tins about 20 per cent. have gone to our allies. Very careful organization was required to secure the necessary supplies of cutlery for the training centers and for the men in the field. About 23,000,000 knives and forks and 11,000,000 spoons represent the demands in this direction. Of the former production has been increased about three-fold and of the latter five to six-fold. Incidentally you learn that the production of clasp knives has been doubled. Brushes, for the making of which there was an appeal to women to come forward, have reached the huge total of 43,000,000. In that, of course, all sorts are included, whether the hard and soft, the long and short handled for sweeping, and those designed for scrubbing, cleaning, harness, clothes, and shaving. It constitutes, indeed, a tribute to the cleanliness and tidiness of the camps and the persons of the army.

Barbed wire has been requisitioned by miles. It was an auxiliary of warfare which at first we were quite unable to supply in adequate quantities. But the production has now been trebled, and it is hoped will be quadrupled.

There are good and sufficient reasons at this juncture for not entering too closely into details as to the extent and sources of the food supply. The steady maintenance of the fare for the best-fed army in the world is one of the wonders of the world, and when all can be told the real and scientific economics that have guided the whole system will throw new light upon the knowledge of the world's resources and the way in which it has been used by men whose names even are unknown to the average citizen.

It may be said, however without indiscretion, that the normal requirements for 1,000,000 men for a year on the British scale of rations come to some 365,000,000 pounds of fresh or frozen meat, or 274,000,000 pounds of preserved meat, 91,000,000 pounds of bacon, 68,000,000 pounds of cheese, the same quantity of jam and sugar, 22,000,000 of condensed milk and 14,000,000 pounds of tea. This number of men will further need 11,000,000 pounds of salt, 630,000 pounds of pepper, and 450,000 pounds of mustard. A further provision of tea and sugar, with pea-soup and the "tots" of rum, must be allowed on these totals when the men are in the trenches. Tinned and dried vegetables by the million pounds must be available to take the place of the fresh varieties where these cannot be obtained. Then a certain amount of alternatives, as rice in place of biscuits, or dried fruit and honey instead of jam, must be provided.

If these quotations be multiplied by the number of millions of men you think have to be supplied some idea may come of the stupendousness of the provisions required. To this add thought as to what it means to keep these in regular, cleanly, and attractive service, the millions of packing cases, bags, tins and jars that are necessary. It is easy to sit down and talk of freights and steamer shortage. But the stay at home person has no conception as to what is involved in the seaborne transport of the many necessaries we do not produce at home.

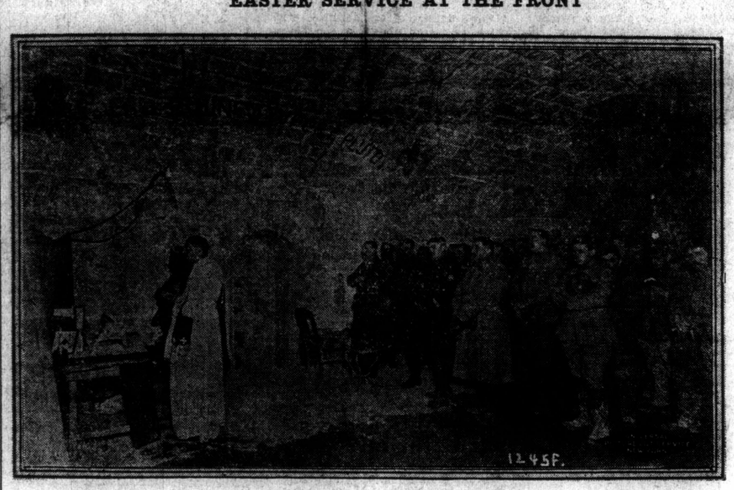
Again, in spite of all the magnificent supplemental work of the British Red Cross organization, there is a very big addition to the provision for the fighting men, in the "hospital comforts" for the wounded. The phrase implies meat extracts, tinned chicken and rabbit, corn, flour and arrowroot, port and champagne, and very much more. And the country only desires that the best in abundance shall be provided for the men who have dared and done so greatly.

A word, too, may be added in regard to the supplies of drugs, though precise figures on this matter are not at present available. This country is now making better progress in the production of these than is generally realized, especially in regard to the synthetic compounds for which formerly we were dependent on Germany. This is notably the case in regard to the salicylates, as salicylic acid, salicylate of sodium, salol, methyl salicylate, and aspirin, which are all being manufactured in England now upon an extensive scale. Some of the leading universities and schools of science have also taken up the productions of such local anaesthetics as novocaine and eucaine, and there is now no difficulty in obtaining them in sufficient quantities. Even salvarsan is now made in our midst.

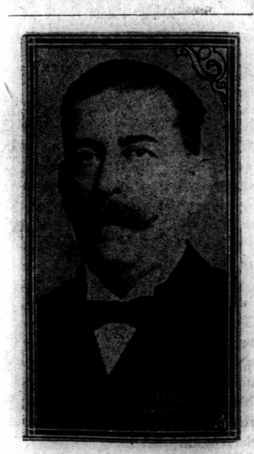
Better organization has come into the supply of crude vegetable substances used in medicine. The overseas dominions are helping the allies as well as the motherland in regard to valuable plants that they can raise.

How the needs have been met as they have arisen would be interesting indeed, could it be told in detail. Great experts have been called in and trades have given their practical men whenever their help has been needed, but behind them all has been the practical knowledge of the heads of the various departments involved, whose services in the nation's needs can never be over-estimated. The growth of the army in itself has been an amazement to ourselves, not to speak of the enemy.

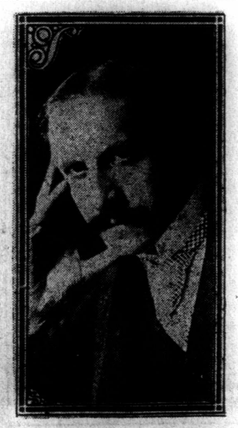
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Allies Sadly in Need of Horses

The British army as well as the French and other countries are sadly in need of horses. The market today is unlimited for livestock of all kinds and the demand for horses for army purposes is as great as the demand for other products. The worst feature is that there will probably be a larger demand in the future than the country can supply.

Today the British as well as the French are looking to Canada to supply this demand to some extent. Methods which are employed in connection with the purchase of horses may be of extreme interest to the horse raiser.

A description of the purchasing machines of the French and British governments at the present time is particularly opportune by reason of the fact that the British commission is on the even of resuming its operations in Canada.

Information secured this week was to the effect that the only preliminary still lacking was the official announcement. The fact that the British purchasers pay higher prices than do the French makes the above announcement one of vital importance. The statements which came out about two weeks ago were declared to be entirely premature.

In connection with charges which horse dealers make for lending the use of their establishments as a place for centralizing the work of inspection. The Sun is informed that $3 per head has been levied by some of the large establishments.

The French government buys all army horses from large contractors at a fixed price per head for each class, delivered in France. The contractor gets his money a certain number of days after landing in France, for such horses as are alive and able to go into service. Only a millionaire can handle one of these deals, and besides a large capital the contractor must have control of ships as well, in order to be reasonably sure of being able to carry out his contract, in these days of extreme scarcity of ocean tonnage.

Many People Involved

The chief contractor decided how much he can afford to pay sub-contractors for the horses, after allowing for freight charges to the sea board, general expenses, feeding from the time purchasers laid down in France, cost of space on the ship, losses in deaths on board and after landing and expenses in France. Each sub-contractor is accompanied by two French officers, one of whom is a competent judge of army requirements, and the other an experienced veterinary surgeon.

These men cannot afford to travel about looking at one or two horses in a hundred different places, but must inspect at least one hundred horses each day. They find that the only way to do this is to depend on dealers who are willing to take the risk of buying horses with their own money and submitting them for inspection.

The dealers know how much they will get if the horse passes the inspection of the French officers, but they are never sure of the exact percentage of "rejects." The operations of the horse dealers shape up as a gamble, and it depends on the skill of the individual buyer as to whether he can break even, while many of the buyers have lost heavily, on account of an unusually small percentage of "accepts." However, most of the careful buyers have been able to make a fair commission in spite of the fact that they may lose from $30 to $40 on each rejected horse.

Most farmers having horses for sale know the price paid by the French government to contractors in Toronto, and many of them think they should get that price or quite near it. If they are willing to pay the freight to the place of inspection they can get within three dollars of the contract price, which as stated above, is the charge made by the large stables for placing their premises and staff at the disposal of the inspectors, and for cost of labor in showing, galloping and branding.

British is Different

The British army system is conducted along quite different lines. The purchasing on the North American continent is entirely under the control of Sir Charles Gunning, chief remount officer, who has at his command a staff of purchasing officers and veterinary surgeons. Arrangements are made with the chief remount officer for inspections to be held at all large horse centres, generally conducted under the supervision of the most active horsemen in the district.

A purchasing officer and a veterinary officer are sent to each appointment for the day, or whatever time is needed for the number of horses to be inspected. The price is a fixed one for the various classes. The cavalry horse commands the lowest price. The next class is for artillery, and is designated by "A," while the "AA" is the especially good horse for artillery or transport work. Any horse that is up to the required standard in any of these three classes is accepted.

Rare judgment must be exercised by the purchasing officer, as to the suitability of the animal for his particular purpose, even if he should comply with the specifications as to height, age, weight and soundness. The horse must be active, free from all defects in gait, and with conformation that will ensure endurance and thrift. The British army pays for the horses they buy each day and assume all risk and expense from the moment they buy at the various centres fixed for the inspections. They pay more for their horses than do the French, and they require a better class of horses. The two governments work together in complete harmony in this phase of the war's activities as in all others.



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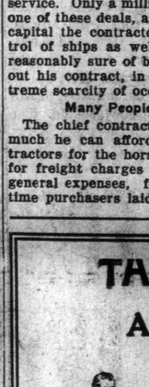
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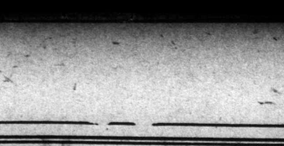
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PRUDENCE
OF THE PARSONAGE
THE FAMOUS STORY OF A HAPPY FAMILY
By Ethel Hueston

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SYNOPSIS

Mr. Starr, minister, arrives in Mount Mark to take charge of the Methodist diocese, he is a widower with five children, all girls, namely, Prudence, the eldest, who mothers the rest of the family, who include, Fary, Connie and Carol and Lark, who are twins. The girls all go to school and are particularly clever.

The twins, though very lovable and obedient children, are very mischievous, and often embarrass Prudence and Fairy.

Every one in the parish admires Prudence for her sweet and womanly disposition. Professor Rayburn, of the college, is a suitor for her hand, but Prudence refuses him, considering her home and the bringing up of the family, her particular duty.

Owing to Mount Mark being a small parish and the congregation rather slack about money matters, the parsonage family have quite a hard time to make ends meet. Fairy and Prudence make over an old coat of their fathers for Connie, who always comes in for the left-overs, being the smallest, this being a particular disappointment, as she was promised a new coat. Connie calls on Mr. Harold, the president of the bank, and asks for the loan of $5.00, explaining the situation to him and promising to pay it back in two years, a nickle at a time. Mr. Harold tells her he is proud to have her trade. Connie surprises the family at dinner-time by producing the $5.00.

"Don't be frightened, father. I've just sprained my ankle, and it doesn't hurt hardly any. But the bicycle is broken,—we'll have to pay for it. You can use my own money in the bank. Poor Mr. Davis had to walk all the way to town because there wasn't any room for him in the wagon with me lying down like this. Will you carry me in?"

Connie's single bed was hastily brought downstairs, and Prudence deposited upon it. "There's no use to put me up-stairs," she assured them. "I won't stay there. I want to be down here where I can boss the girls."

The doctor came in, and bandaged the swollen purple ankle. Then they had dinner,—they tried to remember to call it luncheon, but never succeeded! After that, the whole parsonage family grouped about the little single bed in the cheery sitting-room.

"Whose coat is this, Prudence?" asked Connie.

"And where in the world did you get these towels and silk shirts?" added Fairy.

Prudence blushed most exquisitely. "They are Mr. Harmer's," she said, and glanced nervously at her father.

"Whose?" chorused the family. And it was plain to be seen that Lark was ready to take mental notes with an eye to future stories.

"If you will sit down and keep still, I will tell you all about it. But you must not interrupt me. What time is it, Fairy?"

"Two o'clock."

"Oh, two. Then I have plenty of time. Well, when I got to that little cross-cut through the hickory grove, about four miles out from town, I thought I would coast down the long hill. Do you remember that hill, father? There was no one in sight, and no animals, except one hoary old mule, grazing at the bottom. It was irresistible, absolutely irresistible. So I coasted. But you know yourself father, there is no trusting a mule. They are the most undependable animals." Prudence looked thoughtfully down at the bed for a moment, and added slowly, "Still, I have no hard feelings against the mule. In fact, I kind of like him.—Well, anyway, just as I got to the critical place in the hill, that mule skipped right out in front of me. It looked as though he did it on purpose. I did not have time to get out of his way, and it never occurred to him to get out of mine, and so I went Bang! right into him. And it broke Mattie Moore's wheel, and upset me quite a little. But that mule never budged! Jerry—er Harmer,—Mr. Harmer, you know,—said he believed an earthquake could coast downhill on that mule without seriously inconveniencing him. I was hurt a little, and couldn't get up. And so he jumped over the fence,—No, Connie, not the mule, of course! Mr. Harmer! He jumped over the fence, and put his coat on the ground, and made a pillow for me with the shirts and towels in his bag, and carried me over. Then he wanted to go for a wagon to bring me home, but I was too nervous and scared, so he stayed with me. Then Mr. Davis came along with his cart, and Jerry—er—Harmer, you know, helped put me in, and the cart was so small they both had to walk."

"Where is he now?" "Is he young?" "Is he handsome?" "Did he look rich?"

"Don't be silly, girls. He went to the hotel, I suppose. Anyhow, he left us as soon as we reached town. He said he was in a hurry, and had something to look after. His coat was underneath me in the wagon, and he wouldn't take it out for fear of hurting my ankle, so the poor soul is probably wandering around this town in his shirt-sleeves."

Already, in the eyes of the girls, this Jerry—er—Harmer, had taken unto himself all the interest of the affair.

"He'll have to come for his coat," said Lark. "We're bound to see him."

"Where does he live? What was he doing in the hickory grove?" inquired Mr. Starr with a strangely sinking heart, for her eyes were alight with new and wonderful radiance.

"He lives in Des Moines. He was just walking into town, and took a short cut through the grove."

"Walking! From Des Moines?"

Prudence flushed uncomfortably. "I didn't thing of that," she said. "But I do not see why he should not walk if he likes. He's strong and athletic, and fond of exercise. I guess he's plenty able to walk if he wants to. I'm sure he's no tramp, father, if that is what you are thinking."

"I am not thinking anything of the kind, Prudence," he said with dignity. "But I do think it rather strange that a young man should set out to walk from Des Moines to Mount Mark. And why should he be at it so early in the morning? Doesn't he require sleep, as the rest of us do?"

"How should I know? I guess if he likes to be out in the morning when it is fresh and sweet, it is all right. I like the morning myself. He had as much right out early as I had. His clothes were nice, and he is a Harvard graduate, and his shoes were dusty, but not soiled or worn. Anyhow, he is coming at four o'clock. If you want to ask if he is a tramp, you can do it." And Prudence burst into tears.

Dramatic silence in the cheerful sitting-room! Then Fairy began bustling about to bathe the face and throat of "poor little Prudence," and her father said sympathetically:

"You're all nervous and wrought up with the pain and excitement, Prudence. I'm glad he is coming so we can thank him for his kindness. It was mighty lucky he happened along, wasn't it? A Harvard graduate! Yes, they are pretty strong on athletics at Harvard. You'd better straighten this room a little and have things looking nice when he gets here," said Father Starr, with great diplomacy. And he was rewarded, and startled, by observing that Prudence brightened wonderfully at his words.

"Yes, do," she urged eagerly. "Get some of the roses from the corner bush, and put them on the table there. And when you go up-stairs, Fairy, you'd better bring down that little lace spread in the bottom drawer of our dresser. It'll look very nice on this bed.—Work hard, girls, and get everything looking fine. He'll be here at four, he said. You twins may wear your white dresses, and Connie must put on her blue and wear her blue bows.—Fairy, do you think it would be all right for you to wear your silk dress? Of course, the silk is rather

GERMANS ATTACK RUSSIAN LINE



Map showing northern half of the battlefront extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea. An assault on the Russains east of Lida at the point indicated by the heavy arrows by the forces of Prince Leopold.

paused on the staircase, looking up at her.

"Lark and I are going to use some of Fairy's powder, father," she said. "We feel that we simply must on an occasion like this. And for goodness' sake don't mention it before him! It doesn't happen very often, you know, but today we simply must. Now, don't you say anything about falling in the flour barrel, or turning pale all of a sudden, whatever else you do. We'd be so mortified, father."

Mr. Starr was concerned with weightier matters, and went on down to Prudence with never so much as a reproving shake of the head for the worldly-minded twins.

"Father," began Prudence, her eyes on the lace coverlet, "do you think it would be all right for me to wear that silk dressing-gown of mother's? I need something over my nightgown, and my old flannel kimono is so ugly. You know, mother said I was to have it, and—I'm twenty now. Do you think it would be all right? But if you do not want me to wear it——"

"I do want you to," was the prompt reply. "Yes, it is quite time you were wearing it. I'll get it out of the trunk myself, and send Fairy down to help you." Then as he turned toward the door, he asked carelessly, "Is he very good-looking, Prudence?"

And Prudence, with a crimson face, answered quickly, "Oh, I really didn't notice, father."

He went on up-stairs then, and presently Fairy came down with the dainty silk gown trimmed with fine soft lace. "I brought my lavender ribbon for your hair, Prudence. It will match the gown so nicely. Oh, you do look sweet dearest. I pity Jerrold Harmer, I can tell you that. Now I must hury and finish my own dressing."

But with her foot on the bottom stair, she paused. Her sister was calling after her. "Send father down here, quick, Fairy."

Father ran down quickly, and Prudence, catching hold of his hands, whispered wretchedly. "Oh, father, he—he is good-looking. I—I did notice it. I didn't really mean to lie to you."

"There, now, Prudence," he said, kissing her tenderly, "you mustn't get excited again. I'm afraid you are too nervous to have callers. You must lie very quietly until he comes. That was no lie, child. You are so upset you do not know what you are saying today. Be quiet now, Prudence,—it's nearly time for him to come."

'You are a dear good father," she cried, kissing his hands passionately, "but it was a lie. I did know what I was saying. I did it on purpose."

And Mr. Starr's heart was heavy, for he knew that his feare were realized.

(To be continued.)

POINTERS FOR THE BABY

Never use a feeding-bottle with a tube.

Never give medicine to make the baby sleep.

Never wake the baby except for nursing.

Never give teething powders. They are poison.

Never forget that the little baby's head needs support.

Never give the baby a comfort. It is a bad habit, for which the baby is not responsible.

Never let a fly touch the baby or the baby's milk.

Never let the baby's skin get red or sore in or about the natal cleft. Keep clean.

Never use a soiled diaper again before it is washed.

Never wean a baby younger than nine months, unless your family physician advises you to do it.

Never put the nipple of the baby's nursing-bottle into your own mouth.

Never give the baby "loose" milk. Any milk that is not clean, cool and covered may kill the baby.

Never try any "Baby Food" without your doctor's advice. What suits your neighbor's baby may not suit yours at all.

Never exploit the baby as an attraction for friends and relatives.

RHEUMATISM PAIN

The exact cause of rheumatism is unknown, though it is generally believed to be due to an excess of uric acid in the blood. It may be also said with equal truth that no remedy has been found which is a specific in all cases. In fact the literature of rheumatism shows that there are but few drugs which have not been given a trial. In the hands of an observer we find that a certain drug has been used with the utmost satisfaction; others have found the same remedy to be a great disappointment. All physicians however agree that every method of treatment is aided by the administration of some remedy to relieve the pain and quiet the nervous system and Dr. W. S. Schultze expresses the opinion of thousands of practitioners when he says that anti-kamnia tablets should be given preference over all other remedies for the relief of rheumatism. These tablets can be purchased in any quantity. They are also unsurpassed for headaches, neuralgias and all pain. Ask for A-K Tablets.

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Says a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it washes poisons from system, and makes one feel clean, sweet and fresh.

Why is man and woman, half the time, feeling nervous, despondent, worried; some days headachy, dull and unstrung; some days really incapacitated by illness.

If we all would practice the drinking of phosphated hot water before breakfast, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of thousands of half-sick, anaemic-looking souls with pasty, muddy complexions we should see crowds of happy, healthy, rosy-cheeked people everywhere. The reason is that the human system does not rid itself each day of all the waste it accumulates under our present mode of living. For every ounce of food and drink taken into the system nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out, else it ferments and forms ptomaine-like poisons in the bowels which are absorbed into the blood.

Just as necessary as it is to clean the ashes from the furnace each day, before the fire will burn bright and hot, so we must each morning clear the inside organs of the previous day's accumulation of indigestible waste and body toxins. Men and women, whether sick or well, are advised to drink each morning, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, as a harmless means of washing out of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the indigestible material, waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Millions of people who had their turn at constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, sick headaches, rheumatism, lumbago, nervous days and sleepless nights have become real cranks about the morning-inside bath. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will not cost much at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate to anyone its cleansing sweetening and freshening effect upon the system.

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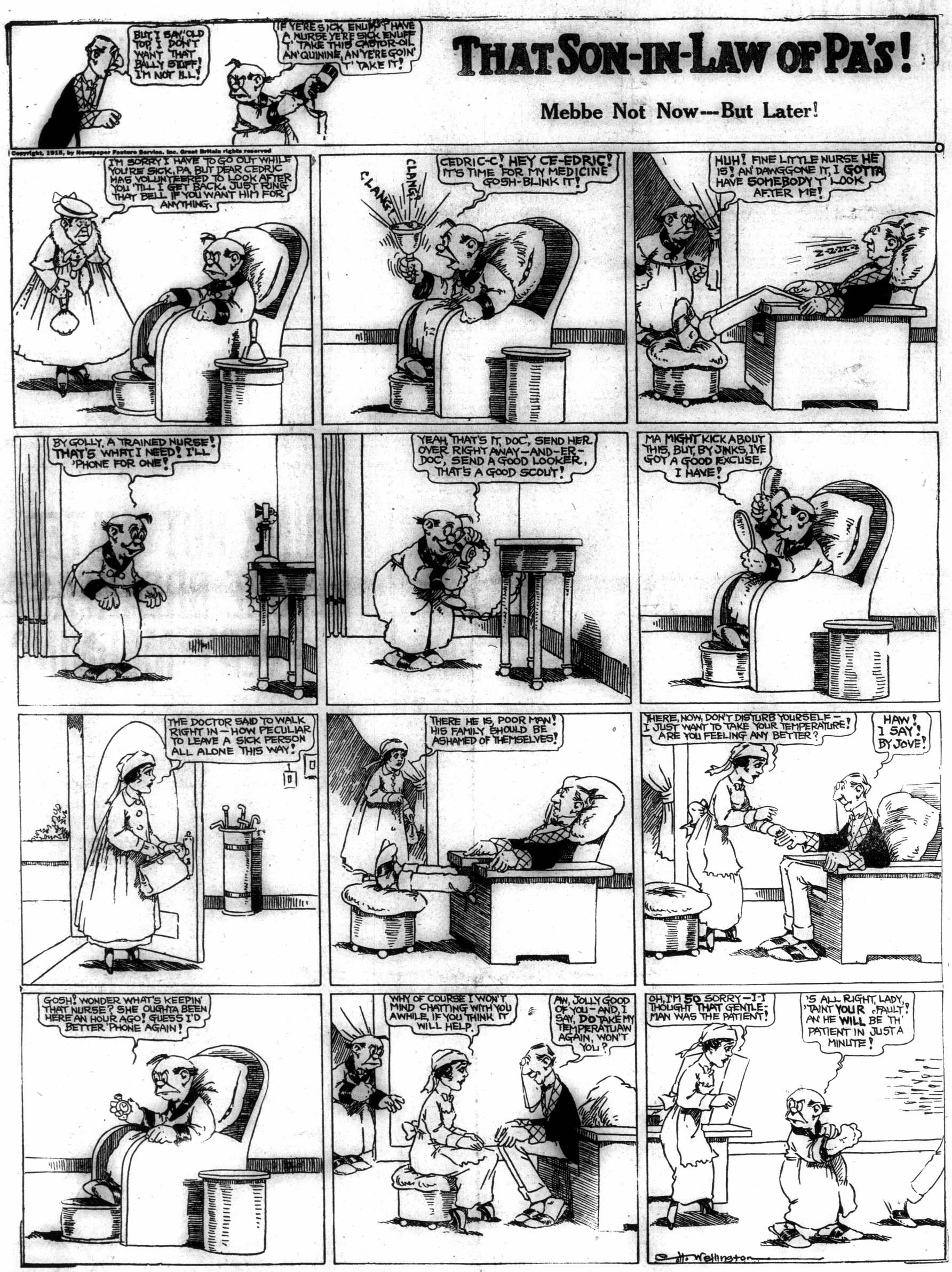
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Corner Eighth Avenue and First Street West, CALGARY, ALBERTA

THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S!

Mebbe Not Now---But Later!

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MAY 6, 1917

(POSTAGE PAID)

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO BLAME THE OTHER FELLOW FOR YOUR MISTAKES

If you don't receive your Standard promptly we want you to kick, and kick hard. Every reader in Calgary, and most of Western Canada, including Alberta and Saskatchewan, should get their Standard on Saturday in time for Sunday reading. If you don't get it, it is either the fault of the delivery boy or the mails. In either event we can not correct the complaint without learning of the non-delivery, so kick like a bay steer every time you fail to get the great Sunday Newspaper, The Calgary (Western) Standard.

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

SPECIAL NOTICE

Any reader having a copy of the issue of March 25, will confer a favor upon us by sending or delivering it to the office, incidentally we will pay 25 cents for the issue.. Manager, 109 Sixth Avenue West.

Vol. VII. No. 10 TWO SECTIONS—12 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 13, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—12 Pages Five Cents the Copy

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

TRYING TO MAKE THE CITY THE "GOAT"

Very properly the city commissioners this week refused to consider the protest of a firm who wanted damages because their basement was flooded, endeavoring to show that the responsibility rested on the city. These claims and others for alleged damages are constantly being made, and as a rule the party who thinks he has a grievance hunts up a couple of aldermen and pours his troubles into their ears and they in turn take up the matter with the commissioners. In many cases where people have bought low lying lots cheap, or riverfront lots which are subject to erosion during high water, find they are suffering, they think the people of Calgary should be assessed to help them out. It is pleasing to note that in some instances at least the commissioners are able to shut off these applicants and save the city some money.

* * * *

POLITICS BEGIN TO BRIGHTEN UP

Things in the political world are beginning to freshen up, and from the present outlook the country and Calgary will be a whirlpool of political activity before many moons roll by. Rumors upon rumors are circulated regarding the forthcoming election and many sages are making predictions that seems logical, but in politics experience has taught us that even "the best laid plans of mice and men sometimes go awry." Whether the Conservatives will win or whether the Liberals will handle the affairs of the country for the next term is a matter of conjecture hard to predict. They both have an equal chance judging from the present outlook. Unless something unforeseen occurs to change the present impression of the two factions it is almost certain to be a "neck and neck" race. The wise sages have much to say in favor of the present government while the opposition have just as many who predict that they will have a clean walk over. All this talk, however, is only preliminary to events which will later occur and which will undoubtedly have much bearing on the final outcome. The future is uncertain, but the contest for supremacy is an assured fact and the pot has already been started to boil of political activity means that something will soon be doing.

* * * *

ALL CALGARY NEGLIGENT OF DUTY

It is a sad reflection to hurl upon the good name of the Calgary people, but the fact is true neverthless that the average Calgarian, man or woman, is not making the slightest effort to win this war. The average man thinks that by making a monthly or semi-occasional contribution to a patriotic fund that he is doing his duty and a majority of the women think that when they purchase a ticket to a so-called patriotic entertainment or attend a tea which is given presumably in the interest of some patriotic purpose they are doing all that could be expected of them. It is a sad commentary on the people to find this condition of affairs exist. The fact is, however, that a majority of the people, both men and women, do nothing but get together and criticise and imagine what great things they are doing. Attending a fashionable tea in the interests of a so-called patriotic fund is not making material effort to help the cause. You attend the tea because it is the fashionable thing to do and probably during the whole time you are at the tea not one word is spoken of the intent or purpose of the entertainment. The whole time is taken up in idle gossip or criticism of your neighbor. And you men, you get together at your club meetings and under the influencing talk of some speaker you make great plans and subscribe a certain amount of money and then go away and forget its purpose in the belief that you have done your duty. And your duty consists of applauding for a few minutes and writing out a check for a small amount. This is a sample of Calgary patriotism.

* * * *

CHILD WELFARE WEEK NOT WELL PATRONIZED

The noses of the grown-ups should have been completely out of joint this past week if as great success as it deserved had attended the child welfare campaign, but it is a most regrettable fact that from whatever the cause, the proboscis of the adults did not receive even a good bump. A fine program had been prepared, a large amount of press work done, and a most enthusiastic leader engaged and yet but a very few took advantage of the meetings held in the afternoons and evenings or even of seeing the exhibits provided from various sources. "The most dangerous job in the world is that of being a baby," was apparently not realized by the vast majority of the city's mothers else they would have found time to make at least one visit to a lecture or talk on behalf of their offspring. A bargain sale at the Hudson's Bay on a Friday attracts more women at 8.30 a.m. than did any of the meetings during the campaign arranged at the hours during which the homemakers is free. But surely it is not lack of interest in the heild? It is a well known fact that the visitor in the home is usually bored to extinction even in that of a large family where it might be supposed a baby is not a novelty, with details of the youngsters doings and sayings. The whole household seems to conspire to convince the guest that their's is the most wonderful baby in the world. It appears that the meeting places selected for the campaign have been unfortunate. Had they been in such places as were most convenient for the mothers to attend a larger audience would have greeted the speakers. The Grand theater, too, as the place of the opening, is rather a foreign element for mothers with small babies, especially those whom the campaign is supposed to benefit. Let us hope that next year will see a change in the arrangements of the meeting places for the Child Welfare Week.

HYMN BEFORE ACTION

By RUDYARD KIPLING

The earth is full of anger,
The seas are dark with wrath,
The nations in their harness
Go up against our path:
Ere yet we loose the legions—
Ere yet we draw the blade,
Jehovah of the Thunders,
Lord God of Battles, aid!

High lust and froward bearing,
Proud heart, rebellious brow—
Deaf ear and soul uncaring,
We seek thy mercy now!
The sinner that forswore thee,
The fool that passed thee by,
Our times are known before thee—
Lord, grant us strength to die!

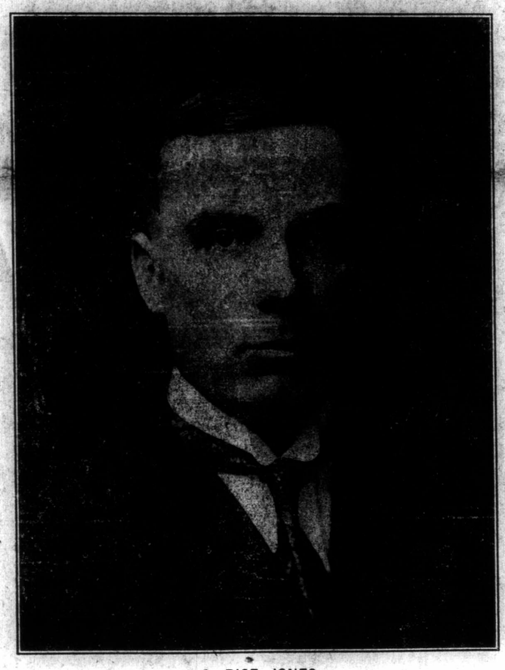
For those who kneel beside us
At altars not thine own,
Who lack the lights that guide us,
Lord, let their faith atone!
If wrong we did to call them,
By honor bound they came,
Let not Thy wrath befall them,
But deal to us the blame.

From panic, pride and terror,
Revenge that knows no rein,
Light haste and lawless error,
Protect us yet again.
Cloke thou our undeserving,
Make firm the shuddering breath.
In silence and unswerving
To haste thy lesser death!

Ah, Mary, pierced with sorrow,
Remember, reach and save
The soul that comes tomorrow
Before the God that gave!
Since each was born of woman,
For each at utter need—
True comrade and true foeman—
Madonna, intercede!

E'en now their vanguard gathers,
E'en now we face the fray—
As thou didst help our fathers,
Help thou or host today!
Fulfilled of signs and wonders,
In life, in death made clear—
Jehovah of the Thunders,
Lord God of Battles, hear!

IN THE PUBLIC EYE



C. RICE JONES

One of the most active workers for the farming interests of the West, is C. Rice Jones, Vice-President of the Alberta Farmers' Elevator Co. Mr. Jones has been one of the foremost workers for the recent farmens' merger. He is a man with a wonderful amount of executive ability combined with a personality that appeals to you. Quiet, unassuming in appearance, one would hardly imagine that he was the mouthpiece and mainstay of the farming interests of this great Western country.

REVIEW OF THE WAR

The war reports of the past week has been one series of thrills intermingling with a great many disappointments. Taking it all in all it has been a most favorable week for the allies. The fact that so many of our noble boys have suffered or given up their lives to the great cause is a matter of deep regret, but the consoling thought is the fact that real headway has been made against the Germans. The progress that has been made will be continued without doubt. The Germans realize that they have a losing fight, and this is bound to dishearten them more or less, as it is now doing.

The report that a new revolution has been started in Russia will not materially effect things. The provisional government has matters well in hand, and any move that the enemies of the republican form of government may make will doubtless be anticipated by the government and acted upon promptly. The people are undoubtedly in favor of the present form of government, and it will be a hard matter to overcome the present organization.

Reports from the front state that the fighting continues with unabated vigor on both sides, but the fact that the French and British are both making progress is encouraging. The report that over 16,000 casualties have occurred at Vimy Ridge has a dampening effect upon our enthusiasm. It has a compensation thought when we learned that the Germans have lost twice as many in the same engagements.

* * *

It is unfortunate that England is not better prepared to allay the submarine menace. This has proven a most serious matter to the people of England. The assistance that the United States will give hereafter to combat this difficulty, however, has a most reassuring effect. England knows that the United States will leave no stones unturned to help in this great fight. This has been shown most conclusively in the past few days, and the combined efforts of the two nations is bound to bring success.

HERE AND EVERYWHERE

CARRYING THE MESSAGE TO UNCLE SAM

No one thing is more typical of the unanimity of all classes in the prosecution of the war than the characters of the three envoys chosen by the allies to carry the message to Uncle Sam. Balfour, though a Scot by birth, presents to the Canadian mind an ideal representative of the British political aristocrat—one of those who look on the whole thing as a beastly bore. At the same time he is a contradiction, for while a student and a writer, still in his handling of affairs in Ireland he was a man of action—so much so that they called him Bloody Balfour, and the ensanguined epithet was not applied in a Cockney sense either. Associated with this British Conservative of the Salisbury school is Viviani, the French Socialist, who was born in Algiers. He was so radical that he would not even be bound by Socialism, but put socialistic theories into practice and earned the disapproval of those of his party who would not be satisfied with half way measures. Completing the trio is Joffre, who from the age of seventeen has been a soldier, and whose thought and training has been as widely different as that of the aristocratic British Conservative or the fiery French Socialist.

* * * *

ONE WAY TO GET CHEAPER BREAD

Commissioner Graves says that a municipal flour mill could be put in operation at a cost of only $5,000, and while its presence would no doubt be beneficial, there will have to be something a great deal more drastic undertaken to meet the intolerable position which everybody is finding themselves in regarding the price of bread. The paltry suggestion that eliminating the paper wrapper would have any really beneficial result, can be abolished without a thought. The whole trouble is that there is a wheat shortage; therefore the natural thing to do is to conserve the supply. Great Britain went about this in the right way by fixing a grade of milling which retained all the nutriment in the grain and still making the product palatable. This is what will have to be done in Canada and the United States. It is quite likely that under present conditions there is nobody making any very great profit out of selling bread at eight loaves for a dollar—but the conditions should be altered.

* * * *

HEALTH DEPARTMENT IS OF REAL SERVICE

Few of the citizens realize the great amount of work the government and municipal authorities do to relieve the people from any unnecessary evil or scourge that might beset them if it was not warded off through precautionary effort. The health department which seem small in itself is in reality one of the mainstays of the community. Without its fostering help a city would soon be overrun with a multitude of disease and epidemics that would destroy it as rapidly as a cyclone can destroy a country. In Calgary the health department is under the supervision of Dr. C. S. Mahood, a genius in his line. That he knows his work and does it is evident from the fact that Calgary has never suffered materially from any epidemics. Time and again when the city has been threatened by some microbe that might have proved most serious to the community the trouble has been averted through the precautionary methods adopted by this wise overseer of public health. Dr. Mahood is an expert in his line—and his work is deserving of due appreciation from the people of all Calgary for the good that it does.

* * * *

LIMITING THE USE OF MILK, CREAM AND SUGAR

In these days of new ideas many strange suggestions come in the newspaper mail, but here is a man who writes in apparent earnest—and like many people who do not like certain things themselves—he proposes to make their use, except under certain conditions, a crime. Of course he also brings in patriotic duty also. In his letter he says that since prohibition came in he has no further use for either milk or sugar as a flavor with his beverages. Prior to July 1916 he used to drink milk toddies in which he liked to have a couple of small spoons of sugar. Now there are no more milk toddies, and as he does not care for mlk or sugar in his tea or coffee he says they are unnecessary for other people. By diluting these stimulants with the "trimmings" he says people use more than is necessary, and in addition they lose the flavor of the tea and coffee. If this milk and cream was not used in this way it could be converted into butter and the milk used to feed calves. The heifer calves would grow to be cows and help to reduce the cost of milk as well as increasing the live stock. The steers would be raised for baby beef and so help to reduce the ever increasing price of meats. The men who are engaged in milking and delivering would be releasd for other works of greater natural importance that catering to the depraved taste of those who want cream or milk in their beverages. The correspondent who writes to the Western Standard naturally sees that there would be a lot of trouble in enforcing the law; but he suggests that anyone found habitually having the milkman call at his door be made to show cause that the dairy product is not being misused. The efforts of the provincial government could be directed to the suppression of the "evil," and if there was a fine of say $200 for the first offence for the man or woman who is found using milk, cream or sugar in their cheering cup; and for hardened offenders who persisted in this immense national waste a term of imprisonment of six months without the option of a fine, would in his opinion do a great deal of good. It may be said for the correspondent that his attitude of "intolerance" is just like that of a great many other people. They very cheerfully want other people to give up what they do not care for themselves.

Alive :: Alert Up to the Minute

NEWS AND VIEWS ON SPORTS

Local .: Provincial World in General

The Wonderful Metz Car That Startles Calgary

There are so many cars today on the market that unless a car has something decidedly striking and different from the ordinary run of selection it is a toss up.

The Metz car is the car that is different. It is the twentieth century wonder, and its natty appearance attracts attention where ever it is seen.

The Metz car with its graceful lines and over which the driver has perfect control all the time, is being commented on very favorably by many people in Calgary.

The stream-line, clean cut appearance of this wonderful little car attracts everyone. The mechanical perfection, coupled with simplicity, acts as a magnet to the people of Calgary and surrounding country.

Mr. C. M. Meyers, of 507 Grain Exchange, called on the agents of the Metz car and he was very enthusiastic over the Metz car. He said his first Metz was a 2-cylinder—a real old-timer—and that he got better than twenty thousand miles out of it. His second car was a 1914 Roadster from which he has received better than fifty thousand miles. His order is on file for another Metz. Mr. Meyers thinks the new Metz is a marvel in appearance as well as performance.

Mr. Meyers' opinion of the Metz car is voiced by thousands of drivers of Metz cars all over the country. The drivers of Metz cars everywhere with one accord extol on the merits of car —the car that is different.

BOWNESS GOLF CLUB OPENING POSTPONED

The bad weather of the past week compelled the Bowness club to postpone the opening until a later date. If the situation should improve sufficiently to justify the same the club will be formally opened in about a week or ten days.

THE MAN GOTCH IS BOOSTING

Earl Caddock, the Anita, Ia., boy, is the wrestler Frank Gotch is tutoring for the championship. Caddock won his spurs in the Omaha match with Joe Stecher. Gotch says he is a game boy and will make a great wrestler.

FOOTBALL PLAYER DANGEROUSLY ILL

Ottawa.—Lt. Jack Ryan, famous football player, and now connected with the Royal Flying corp, is dangerously ill, the result of an accident while trying out a new machine.

HORSE RACING HAS CEASED IN ENGLAND

London, May 1.—All horse racing in the United Kingdom has ceased by order of the house of parliament. Whether any special orders will be issued for special occasions is a matter of conjecture.

CALGARY LAWN TENNIS OPENED UP LAST SATURDAY

The grounds of the Calgary Lawn Tennis club were formally opened to the members last Saturday and a good attendance were in evidence. The club intends to hold a series of matches and tournaments during the summer similar to those of last year.

Now Concern Opens With Second Hand Cars

The Calgary Auto Auction Co., 101 Centre Street, has recently opened up with a proposition that will appeal to those that are intersted in purchasing an automobile or desire to sell one. This company will purchase any make of second hand cars, giving you the highest available price for your auto. This is practically a new business in Calgary, although it has met with remarkable success in other cities where the business has developed on most elaborate lines. If you want to sell a car or desire to purchase one, be sure to call on the Calgary Auto Auction Co. as their proposition is a good one.

Beware of people whose politeness is excessive.

CALGARY AUTO AUCTION COMPANY

701 CENTRE STREET, COR. SEVENTH AVE. Phone M 1715

W. McLEOD H. HAYES



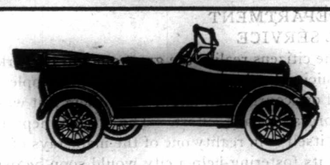
We Buy and Sell all Makes of Second Hand Cars

Why Pay Fancy Prices When You Can Get Perfect Satisfaction With One of Our Second Hand Cars?

AUCTION SALES HELD REGULARLY.

See Us Before Buying or Selling.

GRAY-DORT AUTOMOBILES



For beauty, easy riding qualities, strength and economy these cars cannot be excelled

"The Quality Goes Clear Through"

PRICE $995.00 at Calgary

SHOWROOMS: 235 8th Avenue West

Phone M5337

ALLFORD GARAGE

EVANS & LINDBERG, PROPS.

Ford Specialists

All Repair Work Guaranteed

All Makes and Grades of Second-Hand Cars for Sale

211 TENTH AVENUE WEST

Residence: Phone M4866

Garage: Phone M2548

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING

City Welding and Repair Shop (formerly Calgary Welding Co.)

143 First Ave. E., Calgary. Phone M2749

Broken articles made like new. Customers doing business with us, find that we give prompt and careful attention to all orders. We are efficient in this line, and guarantee to give satisfaction.

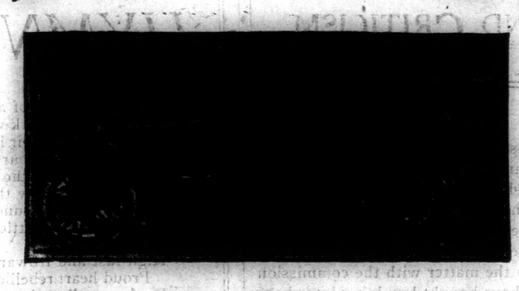
FOWLER'S CIDERS

"THEY'RE MIGHTY GOOD"

13 DIFFERENT KINDS

BUY THEM BY THE GALLON FROM YOUR DEALER

THE METZ



HERE ARE REAL FACTS:

A MARVEL OF POWER METZ FIBRE GRIP

GEARLESS TRANSMISSION THE ONLY FLEXIBLE DRIVE

NO GEARS TO STRIP NO REAR AXLE TROUBLE

SIMPLICITY

DOES THIS APPEAL TO YOU?

With the Metz car you drive and ride in comfort. Your wife, daughter or son can handle the Metz with absolute safety. No tugging at the speed lever to change speeds. Simply release the clutch with your foot, place the lever in the notch required. No crashing of gears or jerky motion as you experience with most geared cars. You glide along as smoothly and gracefully as could be desired.

Examine the cut-out of the transmission or better still, watch the transmission itself. That Special Fibre Surface possesses an affinity for the Composition disc. They cling together and cause every ounce of power in the engine to be delivered to the driving wheels.

The pull of that Fibre wheel is uncanny, which probably causes you to be skeptical, still, from a logical standpoint you will have to admit that the PRINCIPLE IS IDEAL.

Every Metz owner is a BOOSTER—you will be one yourself after a demonstration in the Metz.

With the METZ FIBRE GRIP GEARLESS TRANSMISSION you have:

1st Positive and constant power and action.

2nd Simplicity and direct drive.

3rd All engine power applied to the rear wheels as driving power.

Others have competed for the Classic Glidden Trophy, but the Metz Company still retain it.

QUALITY AUTO CARS, LTD.

Phone M1498 - - - - Centre Street and 4th Avenue



ANNOUNCEMENT

We have just secured the Agency for "Massey Bicycles," prices ranging from $42.50 to $50.00

CANADA'S TRIED AND TRUE MACHINE

We are also Agents for the "Ivanoe Bicycle," prices ranging from $42.50 to $50.00

Our Repair Department is Thoroughly Equipped for Brazing, Enameling "Baking Process," and Our Work is Always Guaranteed.

REBUILT MACHINES RANGING FROM $25.00 UP

INSTALLED

OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING FOR BRAZING, ETC.

We have the only Enameling Oven West of Winnipeg, and are thoroughly equipped for Cycle Repairs

RIDE A MASSEY

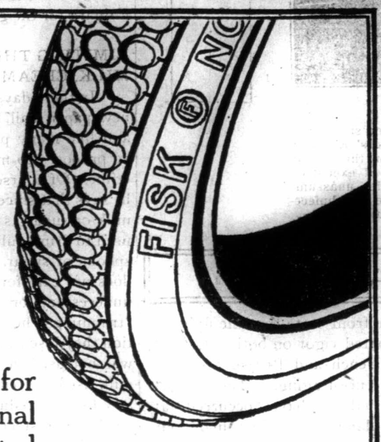
PREMIER CYCLE WORKS

102 Seventh Avenue West Phone M1755

W. B. COMPTON, Proprietor

Compare Quality—Prices

FISK NON-SKID TIRES



have a national reputation for quality. Their exceptional mileage value is supplemented by the strongest Service Organization in the industry.

Note the Prices

RETAIL PRICES, FISK TIRES, EFFECTIVE MAY 15TH, 1917

Size	Non-Skidd Casing	Grey Tubes	Size	Non-Skidd Casing	Grey Tubes
3½ x 30	$24.75	$5.00	4 x 31	$37.45	$6.75
3½ x 32	29.75	5.50	4 x 34	42.45	7.65

Why buy plain treads when you can get the safest, most satisfactory non-skid made at such prices as these?



Fisk Tires For Sale By

FISK TIRE AGENCY

CALGARY, ALBERTA

Corner Seventh Ave. and Third St. West Phone M6213

WESTERN CARRIAGE WORKS

A. H. ADAMS, Manager

Auto and Carriage Top Builders and Upholsterers, Manufacture and Repair Side Curtains, "Jiffy" Curtains patent), Seat Covers, Top Envelopes, Radiator Covers, Woodwork. Top Accessories always in stock.

"Your Satisfaction is Our Success."

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Star Cycle & Motor Co.

Sole Agents for Perfect Bicycles, Star Bicycles and Indian Motorcycles

Auto Electrical Systems a Specialty

Complete Line of Accessories Always on Hand

Expert Repairing

Our Ten Years of Practical Experience, coupled with Our Many Satisfied Customers, is sufficient guarantee of what we can do for others.

A Trial Will Convince You.

224 Seventh Ave. E. Phone M3661

DO YOU RIDE A WHEEL?

When Enamelled, "Baking Process". By the Premier Man Looks Good as New

If you are thinking of making a purchase, or if you have an OLD WHEEL YOU WISH REBUILT, it will pay you to call and see US. This is our SPECIALTY, and we stand alone in this particular line.

OUR SYSTEM IS PERFECT AND MODERN, and in rebuilding your WHEEL, it is given a thorough overhauling, and the only difference in our REBUILT MACHINES AND THE NEW ONE, "IS THE PRICE."

PREMIER CYCLE WORKS

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W. B. COMPTON, Prop.

Siegel Garage Company

SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES. STORAGE AND REPAIRS

Phone Us When in Trouble

708 1st St. E. Phone M4050

129 3rd Ave. E. Phone M4206

General Repair Works

P. C. HEAD, Prop.

230 SEVENTH AVE. EAST (Opp. Post Office), CALGARY

WE REPAIR—Guns, Sewing Machines, Gramophones, Typewriters, Cash Registers, Musical Instruments, Slot Machines, Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, Wash Machines, etc.

Guns Repaired by an Expert Gunsmith

We Do Welding, Brazing, Soldering

We Specialize on Sewing Machines

Gillespie Tire & Vulcanizing Works

Geo. J. Gillespie, Proprietor

Auto Tires and Tubes Vulcanized. We Supply Any Make of Tires.

Our Repair Work is First Class and Done in the Most Modern Way.

We solicit your patronage and ask you to give us a trial.

209 Sixth Ave. West, Calgary

GEO. EDWARDS Spring Manufacturer

All Kinds of Carriage and Wagon Springs Made to Order.

Prices Moderate

A trial is solicited.

330 Sixth Avenue East, Calgary

CALGARY WELDING SHOP

Up-to-Date Steel Cutting Appliances

Steel Tanks Made to Order

All Metals Welded—Cast Iron, Steel, Aluminum and Brass Castings of All Kinds

We Specialize in Farm Machinery Repairs—Oxy-Acetylene Process

We Solicit Your Patronage

All Work Guaranteed

306 Third Avenue East, Calgary

Phone M4322

STOR

Is Lord Geniu

About the Former the Greatest Na Want Him Rein While Others A

So much is being heard controversy raging about and there are such lively nected with his name, th most gravely wonders real facts.

In the one hand they h er first sea lord acclaimed sent genius; on the oth hear him spoken of as whose day of usefulness over. There is a section that his return to the adm peratively demanded by naval situation; there i equally insistent that his admiralty would be a terr

What is the truth abou er? Is he indispensable istration of the navy and ful prosecution of the w represented, or is he the out of date old man his cr him?

Take his age to begin w born in 1841, and is the seventy-sixth year. A say the anti-Fisherites, is for active control of the the settlement of the pr hourly arise. It is wo severely to tax a man ful years younger.

It is true that Lord answer the Fisherites, genius young at 76, with ence of naval matters t man living, and as much work as when he was c lord in 1904.

Father of the Dre

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True, reply his oppone troduce the dreadnaught ing he lost us the bene dreadnaught superiority cond naval power. Ha manding superiority, it ness of ours to seek to introducing new types, retorted that if we had n naughts first Germany done so, as the idea was

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Trophy,

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42.50 to $50.00
RUE MACHINE
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STORIES OF EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD TODAY

Is Lord Fisher a Naval Genius or a Failure?

About the Former Sea Lord There is Raging in England the Greatest Naval Controversy of the War—Some Want Him Reinstated as Head of British Admiralty While Others Are Bitterly Opposed.

So much is being heard in the great controversy raging about Lord Fisher, and there are such lively debates connected with his name, that the public most gravely wonders what are the real facts.

In the one hand they hear the former first sea lord acclaimed as a Heaven sent genius; on the other hand they hear him spoken of as an old man whose day of usefulness is practically over. There is a section which urges that his return to the admiralty is imperatively demanded by the serious naval situation; there is a section equally insistent that his return to the admiralty would be a terrible mistake.

What is the truth about Lord Fisher? Is he indispensable to the administration of the navy and the successful prosecution of the war at sea as represented, or is he the quarrelsome, out of date old man his critics describe him?

Take his age to begin with. He was born in 1841, and is therefore in his seventy-sixth year. A man past 70, say the anti-Fisherites, is much too old for active control of the admiralty and the settlement of the problems that hourly arise. It is work calculated severely to tax a man fully twenty-four years younger.

It is true that Lord Fisher is old, answer the Fisherites, but he is a genius voting at 76, with more experience of naval matters than any other man living, and as much a glutton for work as when he was called first sea lord in 1904.

Father of the Dreadnaught

To Lord Fisher is due the fact that Great Britain inaugurated the dreadnaught era and gained a commanding start over the rest of the world, urge his supporters.

True, reply his opponents, he did introduce the dreadnaughts, but in so doing he lost us the benefit of our predreadnaught superiority over the second naval power. Having this commanding superiority, it was no business of ours to seek to negative it by introducing new types. To which it is retorted that if we had not built dreadnaughts first Germany would have done so, as the idea was in the air.

In Lord Fisher we have the man who has done more to develop the mechanical side of the British navy than any of his contemporaries, runs the pro-Fisher argument. He developed the mechanical side of the British navy at the expense of the intellectual side, and for this defect we have had to pay heavily, runs the anti-Fisher argument.

His friends say that the navy never has had a man whose mind was more fertile in inventiveness, who was quicker to bend to new ideas, or who foresaw with more unerring accuracy the inevitable trend of things—as witness his concentration on oil fuel, turbine engines, 13-inch and 15-inch guns.

His critics declare that any good he did in his dealings with material he undid by ruthless scrapping, consigning to the lumber yard scores of ships whose period of service was far from being exhausted, and turning over to disuse most of the dockyards abroad.

His North Sea Concentration

Lord Fisher's strategical disposition of our naval forces was perfect, and contributed to our present success in the war with Germany; he correctly envisaged the character of the war, and prepared for it accordingly. When war broke out our forces were assembled in the North Sea, not scattered over all the oceans. So the Fisherites say.

Admittedly Lord Fisher stood for the policy of concentration in the North Sea, say the anti-Fisherites, but this step was automatically the consequence of the Anglo-French entente, which led to the naval convention whereby France agreed to do the main work of policing the Mediterranean. As for the rest, it was his disposition of our naval forces which found the ill-fated Admiral Cradock compelled to give fight at Coronel to infinitely superior forces.

When Lord Fisher was at the admiralty the U-boat menace was adequately met; when he left the defensive measures languished, and conditions of real peril were allowed to spring up. Such is the plea of his friends, countered by the contention that the U-boat menace never was adequately met, but that the public was grossly deceived into believing it had been overcome, whereas it always remained very serious; further, that, had Lord Fisher shown the proper grasp of the problem, he would long ago have commenced to arm the ships, seeing that eperience has shown that 75 per cent. of vessels that are armed escape the U-boats.

Lord Fisher ruled the admiralty with an iron hand, assert his friends, and unless there had been this iron control the admiralty would have been the seat of innumerable cliques and intriguing sections, whose activities would have told against the efficiency of the navy.

The Gallipoli Gamble

The way Lord Fisher ruled the admiralty, reply his critics, was to set his brother officers by the ears, to create endless contentions, to pursue with relentless vindictiveness those who honestly disagreed with him, and so gain his way by methods of propaganda which were not in accordance with the long established traditions of the navy. When he was at the admiralty he was feared rather than respected, and where he should have achieved his ends by inspiring esteem he achieved them by inspiring terror.

The chorus of approval with which the suggestion of Lord Fisher's return quarters, urge the Fisherites, is a sign that people well qualified to judge are on his side. The people who hail him as the right man for the job, retort the anti-Fisherites, are the people he has assiduously cultivated for years, and whom he has bound to his side by consistently kindly treatment, in sheer contradistinction to his treatment of his brother officers.

If Lord Fisher were at the admiralty we should have a greater assurance of things going right, insist his friends. To which it is replied that when Lord Fisher was at the admiralty we had the disastrous Gallipoli gamble.

What is wanted at Whitehall is a man of ripe experience, inventive genius and broad outlook, runs the pro-Fisher argument. What is wanted at Whitehall, runs the anti-Fisher argument, is a cool thinking intellect, fresh from command of the fleet, which we have in Admiral Jellicoe. He has the advantage of having been afloat in supreme command in the present war, whereas Lord Fisher has not been afloat in supreme command in the present war, whereas Lord Fisher has not been afloat for many years. Further, Admiral Jellicoe is 58, Lord Fisher is 76, and those eighteen years made all the difference.

Common and Debatable Ground

It is common ground:

That Lord Fisher is clever.

That Lord Fisher is hard working.

That Lord Fisher has done much good work in his time.

That Lord Fisher is 76.

That Lord Fisher has many admirers.

It is arguable ground:

That Lord Fisher did much that was disadvantageous for the navy.

That Lord Fisher left undone much that should have been done.

That Lord Fisher is masterful with all the intolerance of age.

That Lord Fisher wantonly scrapped eighty unarmored cruisers and built few light cruisers in their place.

That Lord Fisher's freak ships—monitors, armored motor boats, etc.—were a waste of money.

Here, stated without bias or passion one way or the other, are the main facts in the great Fisher controversy, the most piquant interlude in parliamentary politics today, and the public may be left safely to decide for themselves whether truth lies with those who claim for Lord Fisher all the virtues and few of the defects of eminent qualities, or with those who attribute to Lord Fisher all the defects and few of the virtues of powerful personality. With the former are many admirals; with the latter are Mr. Churchill and a host of newspaper friends.

Meanwhile, as Lord Fisher is the head of a department for considering inventions, the admiralty has the use of his brains, and the war goes on.

SPEED IN BRINGING UP SUPPLIES



One of the chief reasons why the British and French are able to hold the gains they make in this spring offensive, is due to the use of the light railway following closely behind the advancing troops, keeping them supplied with food and ammunition.

Novelist's Life Spent in a Siberian Prison

In a Publication Just Issued, "The House of the Dead," Fyodor Dostoevsky Gives a Graphic and Poignant of Prison Life Under the Old Regime.

I could never have imagined how terrible and agonizing it would be, never once for a single minute to be alone for the ten years of my imprisonment. At work to be always with a guard, at home with two hundred fellow prisoners; not once, not once alone!

There were here men who were murderers by mischance and men who were murderers by trade, brigands and brigand chiefs. There were simple thieves and trampe who were pickpockets or burglars.

There were people about whom it was to the admiralty is received in certain difficult to guess why they had come. Yet each had his own story, confused and oppressive as the heaviness that follows a day's drinking. As a rule it was rare for anyone to talk of his life, and curiosity was not the fashion; it was somehow not the custom and not correct. I remember how a robber began once when he was drunk (it was sometimes possible to get drunk in prison) telling how he had murdered a boy of 5, led him away to an empty shed and there had murdered him. The whole roomful of men who had till then been laughing at his jokes, cried out like one man and the brigand was forced to be silent; it was not from indignation they cried out, but simply because there is no need to talk about that, because talking about that is not the correct thing.

Almost all the convicts raved and talked in their sleep. Oaths, thieves' slang, knives, axes were what came most frequently to their tongues in their sleep. "We are a beaten lot," they used to say, "our guts have been knocked out, that's why we shout at night."

• • •

The Daghestan Tartars were three in number and they were all brothers. Two of them were middle aged men, but the third, Aley, was not more than two-and-twenty, and looked even younger. His whole soul was apparent in his handsome, one might even say beautiful, face. His smile was so confiding, so childishly trustful, his big black eyes were so soft, so caressing, that I always found a particular pleasure in looking at him, even a consolation in my misery and depression. When he was in his native place, one of his elder brothers ordered him to take his saber, to get on his horse and to go with them on some sort of expedition. The respect due an elder brother is so great among the mountaineers that the boy did not dare ask, did not even dream of asking, where they were going, and the others did not think it necessary to inform him. They were going out on a pillaging expedition to way lay and rob a rich American merchant on the road. And so indeed they did. His brothers were very fond of him, and their affection was more like a father's than a brother's. He was their comfort in exile, and sullen and gloomy as they usually were, they always smiled when they looked at him, and when they spoke to him their surly faces relaxed, and I guessed that they spoke to him of something humorous, almost childish. It was hard to imagine how this boy was able during his prison life to preserve such a gentle heart, to develop such strict honesty, such warm feelings and charming manners, and to escape growing coarse and depraved. But his was a strong and steadfast nature in spite of all its apparent softness. As time went on I got to know him very well. He was pure as a chaste girl, and any ugly, dirty, cynical unjust or violent action in the prison brought a glow of indignation into his beautiful eyes, making them still more beautiful. There are natures so innately good, so richly endowed by God that the very idea of their ever deteriorating seems impossible. One is always at ease about them. I am at ease about Aley to this day. Where is he now?

• • •

Money was of vast and overwhelming importance in prison. One may say for a positive fact that the sufferings of a convict who had money, however little, were not a tenth of what were endured by one who had none, though the latter, too, had everything provided by government, and so, as the prison authorities argue, could have no need of money. I repeat again, if the prisoners had been deprived of all possibility of having money of their own, they would either have gone out of their minds, or have died off like flies (in spite of being pro-

(Continued on page Eleven)

ALLIED COMMISSIONS TO UNITED STATES



Top row left to right: Gen. Foch, Field Marshall Joffre, victors of the battle of the Marne. Centre: A. J. Balfour, distinguished member of the Britishe cabinet. Bottom row, left to right: Octave Homberg, Premier Ribot's right-hand man, Ex-Premier Rene Viviani, who is now Vice-President.

One of the Greatest Adventurers of the Day

Col. Charles Chaille-Long Discovered the Source of the Nile River and Knew All About Four Continents—Honors Were Tardy in Coming to Him and He Died a Comparatively Poor Man.

One of the greatest travellers and adventurers of the times died the other day. He was Col. Charles Chaille-Long, and his death received the same scant notice that had been awarded so many of his achievements during his lifetime. Soldier, author, diplomatist and explorer, he lived his seventy-five years as thoroughly as any man of his time. He knew four continents and he solved a riddle that had puzzled mankind for many years—the source of the Nile river.

As a youth Chaille-Long fought with distinction in the Civil war. He entered as a private and came out a lieutenant colonel. Then he figured in a chapter of our history that is little known to the present generation—our military mission to Egypt. Khedive Ismail wanted to reorganize his army and he wanted the work done by men who would be free from the petty intrigues of the various European countries, all of which were interested in Northern Africa. The khedives obtained the co-operation of General Sherman, and in 1869 ten American officers—half of them Federals and half former Confederate commanders—were sent to Egypt. Chaille-Long was one of the party and he became the widest known for his work in Africa. Some of the others of the party were Generals Loring, Libby Libby and Stone and Majors Morgan and Kennon.

Found Lake Ibrahim

Chaille-Long came under the influence of the famous "Chinese" Gordon, then campaigning in the Sudan. He and Gordon designed the fortifications of Tel-el-Kebir, for the defence of Cairo and Gordon induced the American to explore the upper Nile. In two shallops constructed of tough bark Chaille-Long and two companions continued along the river until they found Lake Ibrahim, now known as Lake Chogs. They found the bosom of the lake radiant with the great lotus, whose leaves are strong enough to support the body of a child. The party discovered that the river issuing from the Victoria Nyanza is the Nile, thus settling a question that long had troubled geographers.

On this trip Chaille-Long and his two companions, both Egyptian officers, were attacked by a force of several hundred natives. The explorers carried sheet iron travelling cases and barricaded in these they stood off the attacking force for hours, killing more than eighty natives.

Chaille-Long led several expeditions into Africa, conquering the Niam-Niam country and adding it to Egypt, and exploring a long stretch of the east coast of Africa that hitherto had been unknown to civilization.

Called Back to Egypt

His health failing under the incessant hardships to which he had been subjected, Chaille-Long came back to this country in 1877 and studied law. He became an authority on international law, afterward teaching for a time in Paris. But at the time of the Sudanese uprising in 1881 he was besought by the American government to go back to Egypt and take charge of the consulate at Alexandria, from which all the other Americans had fled. He saved hundreds of lives during those troublous times, the consulate being made a refuge for all nationalities.

In 1887 Cleveland appointed Chaille-Long consul general and secretary of the legation in Korea. The man's restless energy again manifested itself in exploration and he made an overland trip to Seoul, discovering on the way the source of the Han river. Egypt called him again in 1890 and he spent eight years there, writing and exploring.

Recognition Came Late

The honors that had been tardy in their coming began to be showered upon him then. Great Britain finally recognized his share in the uncovering of the secrets of the Nile and gave him equal rank with Speke and Baker. The American Geographical Society gave him a gold medal and he was made secretary for the Universal Postal Congress at Washington and later secretary to the United States commission at the Paris Exposition.

Chaille-Long wrote a number of books dealing with the lands he had explored. They are standard works upon the little known regions of the world, but they brought him little revenue. Though half a dozen nations honored him with medals and titles, he died a comparatively poor man. His only reward of any consequence was the tribute paid him by "Chinese" Gordon, another of the great adventurers: "This man deserves to rank with the world's chief discoverers."

Count Beaufort a Spy and a British Hero

As a Secret Service Agent He Enter d the Secret Rooms of the German Admiralty and Obtained a Map of Heligoland—Married a Girl from the States.

A British hero, one of the boldest of international spies, is a young man whose name was once on many a lip in America, but in mention far from heroic.

He is Count Jan Mourik de Beaufort who married Irma Kilgallen, Chicago heiress, who afterwards married Joe Howard, the actor, and then killed herself.

Beaufort, who left the United States after his unfortunate marriage, became a secret agent.

Five years ago Count de Beaufort told an interviewer: "I am going to prove to the American people that a count can be a man in spite of his title."

That remark is now recalled by American correspondents in London. They think he has made good.

Talked With Von Hindenburg

One of the count's war feats was interviewing Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, in the guise of a newspaper correspondent, before making his trip along the North Sea coast and entering the secret rooms of the German admiralty.

In the admiralty, Beaufort found large scale maps of British harbors and dockyards—better maps than he had seen in England.

But his most valuable work was in connection with coast defences. His discoveries along the North Sea have proved of great value to the British admiralty.

He mapped the mouths of the Elbe and Weser, including Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven, and the twenty-seven forts and many batteries that guard this little strip of coast.

Visited Strongholds

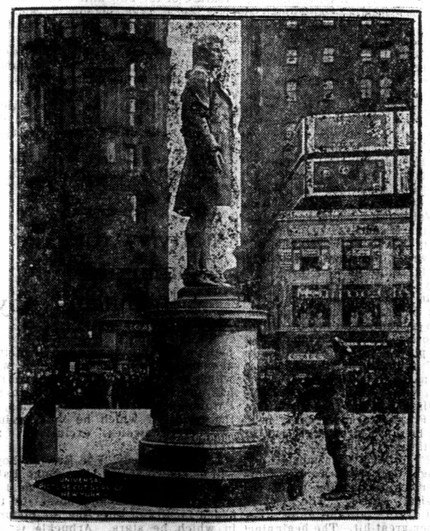
He also obtained a war map of Heligoland, the tiny islet that is Germany's North Sea Gibraltar. Now England knows the exact location of the guns and the Zeppelin sheds.

Accompanied by a German naval officer, Beaufort inspected the Kiel Canal, although he was allowed to bring nothing from the canal but the information he could store in his brain.

He also listened to a naval lecture by Admiral Von Koester of the German fleet, and returned to England through Holland.

Beaufort's title is Dutch, and he posed in Germany as a correspondent for Dutch newspapers.

HONOR TO NATHAN HALE



Boy Scouts on the occasion of their assembly in City Hall Park, New York City, do honor to Nathan Hale, patriot of the Revolution, who said before being hanged as a spy, "I regret that I have only one life to give for my country."

THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE

PANTAGES
UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

WEEK OF MAY 14

"HONEYMOON ISLE"
Girls and Comedy

Will Morrissey
Annoyed at the Piano, by Freddie Clinton

Ed. F. Reynard
"Before the Court"

Alberto
Terpsichorean Musicians

Dorothy Vaughan
Singer of Cheerful Songs

"Pearl of the Army."

MLLE. BIANCA & CO.
Artistic Terpsichorean Conceptions

George M. Cohan at the Allen Monday to Thursday

As a distributor of mirth and general good cheer, it is safe to say that George M. Cohan, who will be seen at the Allen four days next week commencing Monday, in his celebrated stage triumph "Broadway Jones," has no equal on the stage today. Quite the most dominant, popular and conspicuous figure we have had in the amusement field for a decade, Mr. Cohan, seemingly as well turns out a successful play, a fascinating song number, evolves a rapid fire farce or dramatizes a novel, always with the sure touch of the genius that marks the student who has acquired the knowledge of the stage and its technique at first hand and therefore presents his work with absolute authority. His recent affiliation with the Artcraft Pictures Corporation, marked the advent to the motion picture industry of another acquisition of great import to the future of the art.

George M. Cohan's career started at an early age when he toured the New England States with his father, mother and sister in an entertainment called "Four of a Kind," written by his father, Jere J. Cohan. Later he appeared in vaudeville, then known as "variety," followed by a season with "Peck's Bad Boy," in which he played the title role.

Mr. Cohan's first original sketch, "The Professor's Wife," was a tremendous success, followed by another hit, "Money to Burn." Then come "The Governor's Son," "Running for Office," was the next Cohan output. Later as a three-act musical comedy it met with success at the 14th Street theater.

In 1901 Mr. Cohan joined hands with Sam H. Harris, Mr. Cohan appearing for the first time as an individual star in his musical comedy hit, "Little Johnny Jones." This play ran for two solid years. "45 Minutes from Broadway," written by Mr. Cohan in 1904, was presented throughout the country and is said to have earned over a million dollars. "George Washington, Jr.," was composed, produced and acted by Mr. Cohan in 1905 and the next year he appeared with his own company at the roof garden atop the New Amsterdam theater, N.Y., in a revival of "The Governor's Son." Later famous hits written and produced by Mr. Cohan were "50 Miles from Boston," "The Talk of New York," "The Yankee Prince," in which he starred personally, "The American Idea," "The Cohan and Harris Minstrel company" and "The Man Who Owns Broadway."

In 1910 he dramatized the George Randolph Chester stories, "Get Rich Quick Wallingford," and scored the biggest author's success ever known in this country. 'The Little Millionaire," which he wrote, produced and appeared in as star followed and then came "Broadway Jones," which he has now produced in motion picture form. Hailed as the biggest hit of the season, Mr. Cohan scored great success as an actor-author-producer in connection with this play. "The Seven Keys to Baldpate," founded on the novel of the same name by Earl Derr Biggers, came next.

"The Miracle Man," based on the novel by Frank Packard, came next and had a long and prosperous run at the Astor theater, New York. "Hello, Broadway!" Cohan's first musical review brought him back to the footlights after which he offered his second musical satire, "The Cohan Review of 1916" at the Astor theater, another great hit. The beginning of 1917 found Mr. Cohan a member of the motion picture fold in the production of "Broadway Jones" as his initial starring vehicle on the screen for Artcraft Pictures.

Mr. Cohan has had one of the greatest theatrical career in the annals of the business. He is universally loved and respected by friends both in and out of the profession, a great lover of things American and the head of a happy family.

"Broadway Jones" is positively the greatest triumph of the season.

An Array of Talent and Abillity at the "Pan" This Week

A vaudeville program of extraordinary features will be presented at the Pantages theater commencing with the matinee next Monday afternoon, when a large array of variety will be offered for the first time in Calgary.

Rowland and Howard, two famous Chicago producers, are the sponsors of the headline number, which is given the title of "Honeymoon Isle," a most delightful musical comedy, featuring a large chorus of pretty misses, some amusing mirth provokers, many musical numbers of the latest vintage and some beautiful scenery, not forgetting to mention the gorgeous creations displayed by the girls.

Another big feature will be offered by Mlle Bianca, the charming danseuse, who for seven years was premiere danseuse of the Metropolitan Opera Company. She will be assisted by Mr. Korsakoff and Wilhelmina Ragnhild. The offering will consist of vaudeville's latest and most artistic terpsichorean conceptions, including "Springtime Gavotte," "Russian Kawarinsky," "Mazurka Polonaise," "Egyptian Slave Dance," "Dance Orientale." Some beautiful scenic and lighting effects give the act the proper atmosphere so necessary to spectacle of this description. Ed F. Reynard, famous ventriloquist will offer another great novelty which is called "Before the Court," which is an up-to-date dancing and subvocaling number; some great comedy situations are offered during the act as well as some nifty dancing.

Dorothy Vaughan, the cheerful singer of cheerful songs will be another feature of the new bill. Miss Vaughan is gifted of great personality and wins her way into the heart of the audience from the start.

Alberto, the terpsichorean musician, will present quite a novel number which consists of playing selections on the xylophone while dancing.

Will Morrissey, the eminent violinist, annoyed at the piano by Freddie Clinton, will offer a great musical number.

The 14th episode of "Pearl of the Army" will conclude the new program of unequalled vaudeville which is sure to meet with great success.

"Fatty" Arbuckle coming to Allen "In Butcher Boy"

"Fatty" Arbuckle, the funniest fat man on the screen, who has long since abandoned the first name Roscoe, with which he was endowed by his parents, has entered into a contract with the Paramount Pictures Corporation, by the terms of which he will produce two-reel comedies exclusively for Paramount.

His first comedy "The Butcher Boy," will be shown at the Allen soon. Fatty ranks today uniquely in the field of comic productions and possesses the added faculty of directing the pictures in which he stars. Arbuckle is the jovial fat man who is the butt of every joke—except the ones which he turns on his tormentors.

The fact that he directs him own pictures is important because he will



ROSCOE "FATTY" ARBUCKLE
in
"THE BUTCHER BOY"
PARAMOUNT-ARBUCKLE COMEDY

COMING TO THE ALLEN SOON

set tasks for himself to do what no other director would have the moral courage to ask him to perform.

Watch for the exact dates of "Fatty's" first comedy on the Paramount program. It's a scream from start to finish.

"Conquest of Canaan" A Story Features at Allen

The "Conquest of Canaan," made into screen form by George Irving for the Frohman Amusement Corporation, from Booth Tarkington's story of the same name, will be seen at the Allen next Friday and Saturday.

Edith Taliaferro, the beautiful and talented screen star co-starred with Jack Sherrill are seen in the leading roles of this extraordinary attraction.

For various rural town scenes, Mineola, Long Island was the basis. The city authorities granted the director free use of the street, civic buildings and the natives of the town entered into the spirit of the enterprise and made a Saturday half-holiday at the time. When the huge crowds are seen fronting the courthouse, witnesses of the noted Booth Tarkington story in its screen form, will see rural people—volunteers in every sense of the word, and the result of the production in itself, shows the wisdom of director Irving's actions in inviting the people to participate.

A scared, yellow dog, rescued from the wagon of the society for prevention of cruelty to animals, play the important role in this production. Jack Sherrill and director Irving were seeking a mongrel. Passing one of the society's wagons one day, they shopped among dozens of doomed dogs for the type they were looking—thus a mongrel cur, already tagged for the chloroform room was made a movie actor and given a permanent home at the Frohman studio.

"The Conquest of Canaan" is in six parts, contains over eleven hundred scenes and required twenty principals two thousand people and took ten weeks to consummate.

Others in the cast are Edith Wells, Ralph Delmore, Jack Hopkins, Gene La Motte and other prominent photoplay stars.

PRUDENCE OF THE PARSONAGE

THE FAMOUS STORY OF A HAPPY FAMILY

By Ethel Hueston

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SYNOPSIS

Mr. Starr, minister, arrives in Mount Mark to take charge of the Methodist diocese, he is a widower with five children, all girls, namely, Prudence, the eldest, who mothers the rest of the family, who include, Fary, Connie and Carol and Lark, who are twins. The girls all go to school and are particularly clever.

The twins, though very lovable and obedient children, are very mischievous, and often embarrass Prudence and Fairy.

Every one in the parish admires Prudence for her sweet and womanly disposition. Professor Rayburn, of the college, a suitor for her hand, but Prudence refuses him, considering her home and the bringing up of the family, her particular duty.

Owing to Mount Mark being a small parish and the congregation rather slack about money matters, the parsonage family have quite a hard time to make ends meet. Fairy and Prudence make over an old coat of their fathers for Connie, who always comes in for the left-overs, being the smallest, this being a particular disappointment, as she was promised a new coat. Connie calls on Mr. Harold, the president of the bank, and asks for the loan of $5.00, explaining the situation him and promising to pay it back in two years, a nickle at a time. Mr. Harold tells her he is proud to have her trade. Connie surprises the family at dinner-time by producing the $5.00.

CHAPTER XII.

Roused From Her Slumber

At twenty minutes to four, the parsonage family clustered excitedly in the sitting-room, which the sunshine flooded cheerily. They were waiting for the hero of Prudence's romance.

'Oh, Larkie, will you run up-stairs and bring my lace handkerchief? It's on our dresser, in the burnt-wood box." And after Lark had departed, she went on, "The flowers are not quite in the centre of the table, Fairy,—a little to the right.—If you would move the curtains the least little bit, those torn places would not show." Then she sighed. "How nice you all look. Oh, Connie, won't you turn the clock a little this way, so I can see it? That's better, thank you, precious. Thank you, Lark,—isn't it a pretty handkerchief? I've only carried it three times, and I have never really used it. Would you keep these pearls on, Fairy, or would you take them off?"

'I would keep them on, Prue,—tney catch the color of the gown a little, and are just beautiful. You do look so sweet, but your face is very flushed. I am afraid you are feverish. Maybe we had better not let him see Prue today, father. Perhaps he can come back tomorrow."

"Fairy!" exclaimed Prudence. "Besides, he must come in to get his coat. We can't expect him to go coatless over Sunday. Listen,—listen, girls! Look, Fairy, and see if that is he! Yes, it is, I know,—I can tell by his walk." Warm rich color dyed her face and throat, and she clasped her hands over her heart, wondering if Connie beside her could hear its tumult.

"I'll go to the door," said Father Starr, and Prudence looked at him beseechingly.

"I—I am sure he is all right, father. I—you will be nice to him, won't you?"

Without answering, Mr. Starr left the room. He could not trust his voice.

"Listen, girls, I want to hear," whispered Prudence. And she smiled as she heard her father's cordial voice.

"You are Mr. Harmer, aren't you? I am Prudence's father. Come right in. The whole family is assembled to do you honor. The girls have already made you a prince in disguise. Come back this way. Prudence is resting very nicely."

When the two men stepped into the sitting-room, Prudence, for once, quite overlooked her father. She lifted her eyes to Jerrold Harmer's face, and waited, breathless. Nor was he long in finding her among the bevy of girls. He walked at once to the bed, and took her hand.

"My little comrade of the road," he said gaily, but with tenderness, "I am afraid you are not feeling well enough for callers today."

"Oh, yes, I am," protested Prudence with strange shyness.

He turned to the other girls, and greeted them easily. He was entirely self-possessed. 'Miss Starr told me so much about you that I know you all to begin with." He smiled at Fairy as he added, "In fact, she predicted that I am to fall in love with you. And so very likely, I should,—if I hadn't met your sister first."

They all laughed at that, and then he walked back and stood by Prudence once more. "Was it a bad sprain? Does it pain you very badly. You look tired. I am afraid it was an imposition for me to come this afternoon."

"Oh, don't worry about that," put in Connie anxiously. "She wanted you to come. She's been getting us ready for you ever since the doctor left. I think it was kind of silly for me to wear my blue just for one caller."

The twins glared at her, realizing that she was discrediting the parsonage, but Jerrold Harmer laughed, and Prudence joined him.

'It is quite true," she admitted frankly. "The mule and I disgraced the parsonage this morning, and I wanted the rest of you to redeem it this afternoon." She looked at him inquiringly. "Then you had another coat?"

"No, I didn't. I saw this one in a window this morning, and couldn't resist it. Was the ride very hard on your ankle?"

Mr. Starr was puzzled. Evidently it was not lack of funds which brought this man on foot from Des Moines to Mount Mark,—half-way across the state! He did not look like a man fleeing from justice. What, then, was the explanation?

'You must have found it rather a long walk," he began tentatively, his eyes on the young man's face.

"Yes, I think my feet are a little blistered. I have walked farther than that many times, but I am out of practice now. Sometimes, however, walking is a painful necessity."

"How long did it take you coming from Des Moines to Mount Mark?" inquired Carol in a subdued and respectful voice,—and curious, withal.

"I did not come directly to Mount Mark. I stopped several places on business. I hardly know how long it would take coming straight through. It would depend on one's luck, I suppose."

Well," said Lark, "taking it a little at a time it might be done, but for myself, I should never dream of undertaking so much exercise."

"Could you walk from here to Burlington at one stretch?" asked Connie.

He looked rather surprised. "Why, perhaps I could if I was in shape, but —seven miles was all I cared about this morning."

'Well, I think it was mighty brave of you to walk that far,—I don't care why you did it," announced Connie with emphasis.

"Brave!" he repeated. "I have walked three times seven miles, often, when I was in school."

Oh, I mean the whole thing—clear from Des Moines," explained Connie.

"From Des Moines," he gasped. "Good heavens! I did not walk from Des Moines! Did you—" He turned to Prudence questioningly. "Did you think I walked clear from Des Moines?"

"Yes." And added hastily, "But I did not care if you did. It did not make any difference how you came."

For a moment he was puzzled. Then he burst out laughing. I am afraid we had too much to talk about this morning. I thought I had explained my situation, but evidently I did not. I drove from Des Moines in the car, and——"

"The automobile!" gasped Carol with a triumphant look at Lark.

(To be continued.)

PRINCESS
PHONE M1944
"Where Everybody Goes"

DON'T MISS
"THE PURPLE MASK"
Every Friday & Saturday
Miss Gert. Moody
—and—
The Princess Girls
3—Performances Daily—3

Allen Theatre
PHOTOPLAYS OF DISTINCTION

LAST TIMES TODAY — GEORGE BEBAN IN "THE BOND BETWEEN" Also WAR GRAPHIC — LAST TIMES TODAY

Four Days Commencing Monday
Broadway's Greatest Star

GEORGE M. COHAN
in his Initial Photo Play Success
"BROADWAY" JONES

A Notable Art Craft Contribution to the screen
SCREEN TIME TWO HOURS
Matinee, Children 5c. Adults 15c.
Evening, Children 10c. Adults 25c.
Reserved Section 35c.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
EDITH TALIAFERRO
JACK SHIRRELL
—IN—
"THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN"

COMING SOON
'Fatty' Arbuckle in 'The Butcher Boy'

TAKE SALTS FOR THE KIDNEYS IF YOUR BACK HURTS

We Should Drink Lots of Water and Eat Less Meat, Says Noted Authority on Kidney Disorders

Recommends a Spoonful of Jad Salts In Glass of Water Before Breakfast to Stimulate Kidneys and Eliminate the Uric Acid

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked, get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy, the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.



PERSONAL MENT

Mrs. R. A. Pike has returned visit to Minneapolis.

Miss Norma Stokes is spe week with Lady Lougheed a

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert returned from a visit to Edm

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Spurr for the east on an extended

Mrs. Elton, of Cowley, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. V nard.

Miss Seymour, of Okotok few days in the city this we her friends.

Hon. Charles Mitchell week-end visiting friends and the vicinity.

Mrs. L. A. Cavanagh ha Seattle where she will spen visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. W gone to the coast where spend three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Denn R. J. C. Stead left on Tue short visit to Chicago.

Rev. Dr. Dyde, of Edmo the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W Laren the early part of the

His Honor the Lieutenan spent Thursday in the city home from a visit to Medic

Mrs. C. W. Hewson, of N.S., is a guest at the Pal ing her brother, T. M. Twee

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. de la son, of Cochrane, spent a fe the city this week guests liser.

Mrs. Bruce Robinson an ter, Mrs. A. E. Sinclair, a shortly on an extended v east.

Rev. J. A. Spencely, of W lege, Winnipeg, paid a sho Mr. and Mrs. L. Redman, India.

The engagement is ann Harriett Irene, daughter o Mrs. Alex McCullough, the to take place the latter pa

Mrs. McKinney, of Clares the city for the W. C. T. tion and is the guest of Rev W. Shearer.

Mrs. T. B. Moffatt and Rowe left on Thursday f to attend the convention minion Presbyterian Wo sionary society.

Mrs. W. Hulbert A. Tho little son have left for To they will spend the summe and Mrs. Thompson.

Dr. J. V. Follett has ret the east. Mrs. Follett and ter are remaining for some ing in Belleville, Ont.

Mrs. Angus Sutherland, erland and Mrs. William Winnipeg, who have spent in California, are guests Mrs. A. C. Hutton, for a on route home.

Mrs. Kenny, of Toronto small son and daughter, a the Palliser, where they until Mr. and Mrs. McPar from their honeymoon, being Mrs. Kenny's broth

The Women's Press ained on Tuesday at the honor of Mrs. Harold Pea on, who, before her m year was a member of t staff of the London Daily

Mr. and Mrs. G. Bailey monton visiting their daug F. Price, who with her l little son, leave shortly fo River district to reside.

Rev. S. Middleton, of th serve who has been a gues Mrs. Sidney Houlton retur Friday. Mrs. and Miss Th cee are spending the w guests of Mrs. Houlton.

Dr. Eakins, of Port Art on Thursday to join Mrs. children who have been g home of the latter's siste Millican, next week, by Mrs. James Meek, w been a guest of her da Millican, for some time, leave for the east.

Mrs. Blackmer and he Hayden, of Worcester, have been guests for six home of the former's s Park, left on Tuesday n home in the east. Duri they were much feted Blackmer, junior, ente them, also Mrs. Patchel A. Crooks, Mrs. Carver, land and Mrs. Cherry, park.

VILLE

Theatre
DISTINCTION

BEBAN
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LAST TIMES TODAY

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Play Success
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WO HOURS
Adults 15c.
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ion 35c.

ATURDAY
AFERRO
RRELL
OF CANAAN"
OON
The Butcher Boy'

tion, but evidently I did not. I
e from Des Moines in the car,
"
The automobile!" gasped Carol.
a triumphant look at Lark.
(To be continued.)

R
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Less Meat, Says
orders
s of Water Before
Eliminate

days and your kidneys will
s famous salts is made from
and lemon juice, combined
s been used for generations
kidneys and stimulate them
also to neutralize the acids
nger is a source of irritation,
r weakness.
pensive, cannot injure, makes
cent lithia-water drink which
e now and then to keep the
active. Druggists here say
Salts to folks who believe in
trouble while it is only

Society

PERSONAL MENTION

Mrs. R. A. Pike has returned from a visit to Minneapolis.

• • •

Miss Norma Stokes is spending the week with Lady Lougheed at Banff.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Delbert McFarland returned from a visit to Edmonton.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Spurr have left for the east on an extended visit.

• • •

Mrs. Elton, of Cowley, is in the city, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bernard.

• • •

Miss Seymour, of Okotoks, spent a few days in the city this week visiting her friends.

• • •

Hon. Charles Mitchell spent the week-end visiting friends in Calgary and the vicinity.

• • •

Mrs. L. A. Cavanagh has gone to Seattle where she will spend a month visiting relatives.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Woods have gone to the coast where they will spend three weeks.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dennis and Mr. R. J. C. Stead left on Tuesday on a short visit to Chicago.

• • •

Rev. Dr. Dyde, of Edmonton, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William McLaren the early part of the week.

• • •

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, spent Thursday in the city on his way home from a visit to Medicine Hat.

• • •

Mrs. C. W. Hewson, of Amherst, N.S., is a guest at the Palliser, visiting her brother, T. M. Tweedie, M.L.A.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. de la Vergne and son, of Cochrane, spent a few days in the city this week guests at the Palliser.

• • •

Mrs. Bruce Robinson and her sister, Mrs. A. E. Sinclair, are leaving shortly on an extended visit to the east.

• • •

Rev. J. A. Spencely, of Wesley College, Winnipeg, paid a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. L. Redman, en route to India.

• • •

The engagement is announced of Harriett Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex McCullough, the marriage to take place the latter part of June.

• • •

Mrs. McKinney, of Claresholm, is in the city for the W. C. T. U. convention and is the guest of Rev. and Mrs. W. Shearer.

• • •

Mrs. T. B. Moffatt and Mrs. J. L. Rowe left on Thursday for Toronto to attend the convention of the Dominion Presbyterian Women's Missionary society.

• • •

Mrs. W. Hulbert A. Thompson and little son have left for Toronto where they will spend the summer with Col. and Mrs. Thompson.

• • •

Dr. J. V. Follett has returned from the east. Mrs. Follett and little daughter are remaining for some time visiting in Belleville, Ont.

• • •

Mrs. Angus Sutherland, Miss Sutherland and Mrs. William Boyd, of Winnipeg, who have spent the winter in California, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hutton, for a short time en route home.

• • •

Mrs. Kenny, of Toronto, with her small son and daughter, are guests at the Palliser, where they will remain until Mr. and Mrs. McParland return from their honeymoon, the former being Mrs. Kenny's brother.

• • •

The Women's Press club entertained on Tuesday at the tea hour in honor of Mrs. Harold Peat, of Edmonton, who, before her marriage last year was a member of the editorial staff of the London Daily Chronicle.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. G. Bailey are in Edmonton visiting their daughter, Mrs. J. F. Price, who with her husband and little son, leave shortly for the Peace River district to reside.

• • •

Rev. S. Middleton, of the Blood Reserve who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Houlton returned home on Friday. Mrs. and Miss Timms of Sarcee are spending the week-end as guests of Mrs. Houlton.

• • •

Dr. Eakins, of Port Arthur, arrived on Thursday to join Mrs. Eakins and children who have been guests at the home of the latter's sister, Mrs. A. E. Millican, next week, accompanied by Mrs. James Meek, who has also been a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Millican, for some time, they will all leave for the east.

• • •

Mrs. Blackmer and her neice, Miss Hayden, of Worcester, Mass., who have been guests for six weeks at the home of the former's son, in Elbow Park, left on Tuesday night for their home in the east. During their stay they were much feted guests, Mrs. Blackmer, junior, entertaining for them, also Mrs. Patchel, Mrs. George A. Crooks, Mrs. Carver, Mrs. Sutherland and Mrs. Cherry, all of Elbow park.

Mr. and Mrs. James Allan are visiting friends in Victoria and Vancouver.

• • •

Mrs. Philip Wolfe left on Wednesday on a six weeks' visit to Denver, Col.

• • •

Miss Lucie Woodford, who has been visiting in Edmonton, has returned home.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wrigley and little son, of Vancouver, are making a short visit in the city the guests of Mrs. Wrigley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Blow. Mr. Wrigley, who is somewhat "under the weather" is yet able to be around and is being greeted by his many friends.

Events Past, Present, Future

The W. A. Missionary tea at the home of the Diocesan president, Mrs. W. L. Bernard, on Thursday, was very largely attended over seventy guests being entertained. Consequently a nice sum was realized for missionary work.

Mrs. Sidney Houlton and Mrs. Stavert poured tea for the first hour and Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. J. E. McKenzie relieved them at the end of that time. The assistants were: Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Porritt, Miss Heney, Miss Groves and Miss Alice Stocken.

Among those present were: Canon and Mrs. James, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. West, Miss Peacock, Mrs. Darker, Mrs. Wilford, Mrs. W. A. Geddes; Mrs. Herbert Akitt, Mrs. Jennison, Mrs. Markley, Mrs. Savary, Mrs. E. H. Riley, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Bedingfield, Mrs. MacRae, Mrs. Dennis, Miss Seymour (Okotoks), and Mrs. Pugh.

• • •

The last dance of the season of "Our Club," at the Unity hall on Thursday night was enjoyed by nearly 50 couple of enthusiastic young people who voted it the best of the series.

Among those present were the bride, the Misses Crockett, Mrs. Munro, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. McLean, Misses Rice, Donovan, Crawford, Ranahan, Main, Le Marche, O'Brien, Irwin, Miquelon, Anderson, Harding, McCaffrey, Kelly, McClockey, McBride, Davidson, Smith, Avis, Murphy; Messrs. Dalton, Donovan, Kelly, Anderson, Costello, Wright, Aird, Scott, Smith, B. Armstrong, G. Armstrong, Boyce, Main Marr, Tempest Twilley, Avis, Eveleigh, and Ritchie.

• • •

Last Saturday afternoon saw, as usual, a very large number of afternoon tea devotees at the Palliser. Among many women of the city this is their only relaxation during the week, in which they spend many hours with their needle doing Red Cross work.

Among those present were: Mrs. Sisley, Mrs. Hulberta, Mrs. Heal, Mrs. E. M. Adams, Mrs. T. McCauley, Mrs. George A. Crooks, Mrs. Cherry, Mrs. B. S. White, Mrs. Kenny (Toronto), Mrs. John Irwin, Mrs. D. Grant Mackay, Mrs. Weisbroad, Mrs. William Harris, Miss Birdie Harris, Mrs. J. H. Woods, Mrs. Spence, Miss Lilian Patrick, Miss Mabel Hutton, Miss Connie Clark, Miss Bessie Findlay, Mrs. McKelvie, Miss Gladys McKelvie, Miss Corinne Dingman, Miss Beryl Graham, Miss Margaret Muir, Dr. Rosamond Leacock, Miss Hazel Ruttle, Miss Eileen Dennis, Mrs. Gallon, Miss Helen Thompson, Mrs. Vanderhoof, Miss Vanderhoof, Mrs. Percy Barton, Mrs. R. T. Holman, Miss S. Sereth, Mrs. George Wright, Mrs. R. T. A. Aitken, Mrs. McNab, Mrs. Hugh Reid, Miss Gladys Traunweiser, Miss Hilda Wetherall, Mrs. Leeson, Capt. and Mrs. Parry, Major Wilson, Hon. Charles Mitchell, and Mr. J. J. McHugh.

• • •

The dance on Wednesday night at the Automobile club's new home was quite as successful as on the opening night a week previous.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Cope, Dr. and Mrs. P. W. Richards, Mrs. Splane, Mrs. J. G. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Steinford, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Terwilliger, Mrs. A. J. Jones, Mrs. R. E. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hess, Mr. and Mrs. James Hill, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Goodison, Mrs. V. Meyers, of New York; Mrs. R. A. J. Little, Mrs. J. C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Reid, Miss Harris, Miss Daisy McGregor, Miss H. Beveridge, Miss K. Brown, Miss J. Cartwright, Miss Parker, Miss L., Miss Y. and Miss C. Patrick; Miss Ramage, Miss Maddock, Miss E. Smith, Miss McMillan, Miss Bell Larkin, Miss L. E. and Miss T. R. Mans, Miss E. F. Mapson, Miss Cartwright, Miss Gallon, Miss M. Kerr, Miss T. B. Tompson, Miss Gladys Traunweiser, Miss Scott, Messrs. H. D. Edwards, H. B. George, Dr. McCauley, C. H. Faten, O. C. Thompson, A. V. Smith, Major Daniels, F. Bryant, G. W. Gould, J. E. Morrow, C. H. Hunt, George Henley, H. C. Bailey, H. C. Johnston, R. A. Garneau, W. E. Dixon, Frank Freeze, M. B. Armstrong, H. F. Blow, A. L. Jackson, H. E. Feer, F. Hayden, M. McMillan, A. W. Patrick, F. W. Compton, Cy Clarke, B. S. Smith, A. McEwen, M. Bailey, F. E. Beggs, J. A. Christie, C. E. Beggs, F. M. George, W. J. Craig, Roland S. Jones, James Wright, Montreal; A. McTeir, G. Derry, H. Proctor, Roy Russell, D. Anderson, J. H. Argue, W. S. Armstrong, C. B. McAllister, Ottawa; Jos. Anderson, Vince Pugh Blainey Clarke, J. C. Mackay, G. C. Conway and others.

• • •

A number of friends of Mrs. Shimmin, who is leaving shortly for Edmonton, have been entertaining in her honor, among them Mrs. George Wright, at a luncheon, and Mrs. R. T. Aitken at a "tea."

• • •

Those who attended the luncheon of the American Women's club in the Tapestry room at the Hudson's Bay were as follows: Mrs. Dahmers, Mrs. Pascoe, Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Harold Meyer, Mrs. W. J. Duffy, Mrs. F. C. Field, Mrs. C. E. Fox, Mrs. W. N. Deming, Mrs. E. R. Birnie, Mrs. G. W. Monroe, Mrs. Milton Green, Mrs. H. Theriault, Mrs. M. G. Clever, Mrs. R. T. Brighty, Mrs. W. J. Walker, Mrs. H. Homer Gay, Mrs. B. H. Armstrong, Dr. Helen Walker, Mrs. A. Pierson, Mrs. R. N. Walker, Mrs. T. Genge, Mrs. A. J. Hilliker, Mrs. W. J. Buck, Mrs. C. F. Leif, Mrs. F. Murchison, Mrs. Roy E. Stubbs, Mrs. H. L. Fink, Mrs. C. Terwilliger, Mrs. Carl Steinford, Mrs. J. A. Gorman, Mrs. H. B. Wright, Mrs. C. D. Golpel, Mrs. H. L. Freeland, Mrs. A. H. Mellor, Mrs. J. I. Loenstein, Mrs. E. P. Newhall, Mrs. Philip Wolfe, Mrs. W. F. McNeill, Mrs. Charles E. Fenkell, Mrs. E. H. Reed, Mrs. F. G. kell, Mrs. E. H. Reed, Mrs. F. G. Carpenter, Mrs. Harold D. Clum, Mrs. Guy W. Johnson, Mrs. S. S. Savage, Mrs. J. M. Streib, Mrs. W. B. Merrick, Mrs. W. S. Jacobs, Mrs. W. M. Jamieson, Mrs. H. W. Zemans, Miss Daisy Mcgregor, Miss Gibbons and Miss Nora Bingaman.

Timely Comment on Women's Doings

(By JEAN GRANT)

WOMAN REGISTRAR OF VITAL STATISTICS

The public notice inserted in the papers during the past week by H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of the Department of Agriculture, that Mrs. Elizabeth McDougall, of 220 Sixth avenue east, had been appointed Registrar of Vital Statistics, came as a pleasant surprise to the women of the city.

Besides adding another woman to the growing list of those already in responsible public offices, it is a matter of congratulation that the partner of the late Rev. John McDougall, who shared his pioneer missionary efforts, should have been chosen by the government for this important position.

The position, when one comes to consider it, seems naturally to belong to a woman. Is not she the most important factor in birth, marriage and death? Through her directly is the tiny life introduced into this mundane sphere, with her rests the chief interest of the marriage ceremony, and it is her hand that ministers to the dying and closes the eyes when death has come.

There is no doubt that Mrs. McDougall will prove a most valuable and efficient acquisition to the provincial vital statistics branch.

Women's Letters to the Editor

"Madam, did you give the newspaper in which you say you have been reported incorrectly a chance to publish your letter or did you send it off to another paper without so much as courteously inquiring for a correction?

"Whoever was unfortunate not to get your meaning was quite as sorry as you were and had no thought of intentionally misrepresenting you. Indeed you could not name one reason for believing that and you could give many for wishing your report to be correct."

The consideration of the above by the women of our city, and the suggestion made will perhaps mend matters to a great degree. The realisation that they are doing an underhand thing has probably not come to them so marked before. Those who report the speeches and addresses at the various meetings are there for that purpose, and no other, and their object is solely to get news. Their obligation to their paper is to get "news," not color anything that has been said.

Another procedure which should not be countenanced is that of a woman asking the editor of one department to have her letter appear on another page. Her sense of honor certainly needs some training and her communication must be of a doubtful character when she has to resort to such methods.

• • •

Girls Become Motor Experts

Even to those who have been reading most industriously about the new school of Technology, the announcement that three girls had passed in motor mechanics came as a surprise. Who knew that girls were allowed to take such a course? And what girl did not immediately resolve that she would be in the next graduating class?

Then the announcement that these girls might drive ambulances for the allies overseas gave another incentive to mastering the motor. So many girls have envied the nurses for their great chance of serving in the great war that any other means of going that might present itself is very welcome.

The School of Technology will not lack women students in this course next term.

• • •

Business Girls Should Not Be Urged to Work on Land

The proposal that arrangements be made for land on which business girls may work in their spare time is a very poor one and the business girl who made the suggestion must surely have a position that girls designate as a "snap."

For the ordinary girl who spends from whatever time she rises in the morning until six in the evening in a continual rush, the idea of going forth to work again is not a very palatable one. She may force herself to do it as many of the girls are doing with Red Cross work but in time her strength gives out and she has to pay dearly for her added endeavors. Her enthusiasm to try and help might lead her to begin, but it could not last very long. An example of the good intentions of many a business girl is shown at the first meetings of a physical culture class. She intends to take the course but when she comes home after working all day, she thinks that a rest would be just as beneficial as the drill and decides to take the former.

It was for the purpose of the business girl getting a little more time for recreation and relaxation that the women of the city put their approval on the weekly half-holiday so that at least either Wednesday afternoon or Sunday might see her out in the sunshine and fresh air.

• • •

Do Women Love Bargains?

"Yes," and "No" are the answers to this question that might be given all in one breath. Ninety per cent. of our women have become so accustomed to shopping with a view to getting a bargain that there would be an "aching void" to be without the accustomed hunt. But the reason for this is that it has become a habit and the good business man knowing this so well actually preys on women because of it and spends a great deal of money in advertising, knowing that the average woman values the newspaper more for this reason than any other, and although sometimes a shipment of new goods is announced the general trend of an advertisement is a notation of bargains.

But underlying the whole there is rather a pitiful reason for all this rush and hurry to purchase garments or food at a lower than usual cost. The woman in the home is the greatest financier in the world. It is she who has to stretch the salary or wages to meet the demands of the family, and when we consider that, roughly speaking, 75 per cent. of the men of any city are wage earners, we do not wonder that it is with difficulty that both ends are made to meet.

Child after child is added to the home. But does the income increase? The father continues to spend his days working as usual, but the mother has to so arrange it that the same amount of money in the pay envelop feeds and clothes another mouth.

It is not a matter of surprise that she has to try to save even a small amount and consequently her interest centres in the store news of the paper. And it is a sorry fact that oftentimes she spends hours tramping around trying to secure some bargain, and when she returns home has probably saved only a few cents.

With the women with larger incomes, the habit has become so firmly fixed when the salary was smaller, that they still feel a glow of pride and satisfaction in being able to tell how much they have saved in buying.

So while men point with scorn at women for their bargain hunting, they should stop occasionally and consider the real reason for it. If it were possible, the man of the house should be made purchasing agent for a period of time and he would soon modify his expressions of disapproval of his wife's bargain hunting proclivities.

• • •

At the annual meeting of the American Women's club it was decided to substitute "benevolent" in place of "charity" as the name of one of their departments. The word charity carries with it a stigma which even the manner in which it is carried out, cannot overcome and the women of the club were wise in making the change to benevolent, which calls forth a sisterly or brotherly suggestion. Those who have by accident of birth or chance, been favored with a large amount of comfort should surely not forget that there are others who need help which they are able to bestow.

Anyone who studies economics knows that ere long conditions will have to change for the poor worker, but until that time arrives, the ones who have the larger share will have to help the others.

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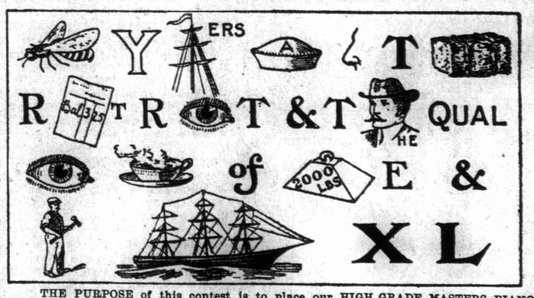
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To the first five persons who send in the correct solution of the above rebus, we will issue a credit check for $250, good to apply as a cash payment on any NEW MASTERS PIANO to be selected from our stock in Edmonton, or from our branch store, THE ALBERTA PIANO CO., 130 Eighth Avenue, West, Calgary, and at the regular marked selling price. To the next ten persons we will issue a credit check for $225. The next ten following will receive a credit check for $205, and the next person who sends in the correct solution, whose number will be twenty-six, will receive the GRAND PRIZE, A CABINET PHONOLA, VALUE $65, ABSOLUTELY FREE, and also a credit check for $200, good to apply on any new Masters Piano as specified above. Following these, every person whose reply is correct will receive a credit check for $125.

All these credit checks are good only to apply on the purchase of a new Masters or Player Piano to be selected from our stock.

A record will bekept, and all replies will be numbered in the order in whih they are received. If two or more replies are received at the same time, they will be numbered as the envelopes are opened.

Only one reply will be permitted from any one person or family. Any violation of this clause will forfeit the right to compete. Read conditions carefully, be sure your reading of the rebus is correct, write your name plainly, and enclose it in an envelope addressed to THE MASTERS PIANO CO., 10524 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta., with Department "A" written in one corner of the envelope, and mail or bring it to our store at once. REMEMBER THOSE RECEIVED FIRST WILL GET THE LARGEST CHECKS, and those received later will stand a chance to win the Phonograph. No one in any way connected with The Masters Piano Co. will be permitted to take part in the contest, and the awards as placed by the judges will be final. ALL REPLIES MUST BE MAILED NOT LATER THAN MAY 15th, 1917.



The Masters Piano is guaranteed to be one of the finest instruments manufactured today, and the Masters Piano Co. is noted for selling pianos upon the uniform one-price plan. Therefore prize winners have the assurance of a bona-fide reduction to the amount of their credit check, on any piano they may select. As to our reliability, we refer to the Edmonton branch of The Royal Bank of Canada or the Bank of Montreal. SEND IN YOUR REPLY TODAY. Write your name and adress plainly.

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New York Dress Shop

MRS. BRENNAND has just received a large shipment of Ladies' Dresses and Coats, direct from New York, in all the latest fashions.

This stock of goods was purchased at greatly reduced prices, and cannot be duplicated elsewhere at more than twice the prices asked.

The material in these fabrics is all of the best quality money can buy.

Before you purchase elsewhere, we ask you to make us a visit and see the real values we are offering the public.

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The BACKYARD GARDEN

Reduce the H.C.L. by Raising Your Own Vegetables

VERY few of us realize the possibilities of the small piece of ground represented by the backyard of the ordinary lot. Too often it is made the unsightly depository of useless trash when it could and should be made into a profitable beauty spot by the growing of vegetables and flowers. Where the space is limited, only a few should be attempted. It does not require a large area to grow lettuce and a few fine tomatoes and onions. If only two or three square rods are available it will pay to have a "gardenette." A space of ground 20 by 30 feet can be made to produce a large part of all the vegetables needed to supply the table of an average family throughout the season. More vegetables in the diet mean better health and cheaper living.

The Garden Plan

Taking into consideration the space available, a plan should be made, preferably on paper but at least in mind, of what is to be grown and where each kind of vegetable or flower is to be sown or planted. Arrange to have the taller growing vegetables at the north of the garden and the lower growing plants at the south in order to let in as much sunlight as possible.

Soil Preparation

The soil should be thoroughly prepared bewore planting. Clean out the sticks, stones and rubbish. If the soil is heavy clay it will be improved by adding a little sand and a liberal dressing of rotted manure. If the soil was ploughed last fall, so much the better, but if it has to be worked up in the spring, plough or spade it over carefully turning under all of the manure. Then put the soil into good mechanical condition by raking it over and finely pulverizing all the lumps. This will make a good seed-bed and will go a long way towards aiding germination and giving the young plants a good start.

Varieties

Greater satisfaction will be had from growing a few of the more common vegetables than from an attempt to grow everything listed in the seed catalogue. Decide what shall be grown and indicate it upon the plan. Standard sorts of proven merit of the vegetables decided upon are always to be preferred to novelties. Those mentioned in the catalogue as "too well known to need further description" will generally be more suitable for the beginner or the amateur than those with extended descriptions.

Seeds

When buying seed, get only the best. Deal with reliable firms. Consult your plan and place your order early to insure the seeds being on hand when needed.

Sowing

The seeds of hardy plants such as peas, spinach, radishes, lettuce, carrots and onions may be sown as early in the spring as the ground is in condition. The seeds of tender crops as corn, cucumbers and beans should not be planted until there is no danger from frost. The small seeds as lettuce, radishes, carrots and onions may be covered one-half inch in depth; while corn, beans, peas and cucumbers may be sown from one and one-half to two inches deep. Sow enough seed to permit of thinning the plants after they are up. It will not be advisable to purchase a seed drill unless the garden is very large. Make a mark with a sharp stick or the end of the hoe handle and sow the seed evenly from between the fingers covering it to a uniform depth with a rake or hoe. Then press the soil down firmly over the seed with a board or the flat side of the hoe. This brings the soil closely around the seed and hastens germination.

Thinning

Spinach needs no thinning. Beets may be thinned to three or four inches, and those taken out used as greens. Carrots may be thinned to two inches apart and further thinned for use as the season advances; beans to four inches and peas to one inch apart. Corn planted in hills three feet apart should be thinned to three or four good plants to a hill. Cucumbers may be planted between the corn hills if plenty of sunlight gets in, and may be thinned to three plants in each place.

The crops mentioned in these brief notes are likely to be successful with any gardener in Calgary provided they are sown in a properly prepared soil and receive sufficient attention. Keep the soil stirred and free from weeds. If the garden is watered with a hose do not keep it too wet or allow it to go too long without water.

Do not be discouraged to begin even if your back yard does not look a good gardening proposition. The writer had the experience of having to remove an immense amount of hardware, stores and rubbish from a very uninviting quantitiy of raw sand before gardening operations could be begun. Last season's crop was the third from his back yard garden and gave a splendid supply of fresh vegetables for the home table and some to spare.

Produce, produce, produce! It is a world challenge as we stand at the threshold of another springtime. Never before have farmers faced a growing season when their efforts to grow something to eat seemed so certain of reward. From reichstag, parliament and congress come warnings that another half-crop will put whole nations on starvation rations. From a world viewpoint things are bad enough as they are, but the silver lining is the 1917 harvest. The genius of those into whose hands the soil is given is put to the test. How will it be met? Is the work of the year planned for maximum production? Will the seed grow? Will it yield heavily? Is the land to be put in good tilth? enough? Is the soil fertility high? Is there power enough or equipment or can it be made so? Are the animals well enough bred to turn rough feed into maximum amount of meat, milk, wool and power? Are the wastes stopped, the inefficiencies corrected? Is every man at his proper post in the farm organization? All that is left is the weather, and many centuries of work in the open fields have taught the farmer how to substitute faith for prophecy in that regard.—Breeders' Gazette.

Farm Animals in United States

The crop reporting board of the bureau of crop estimates of the United States department of agriculture, from reports of its correspondents and agents, makes the following estimates of livestock on farms and ranges of the United States (1916 figures revised):

Jan. 1	Number	Av. Value
Horses		
1917	21,126,000	$102.94
1916	21,159,000	101.60
1915	21,195,000	103.33
1914	20,962,000	109.32
1913	20,567,000	110.77
1912	20,509,000	105.94
1911	20,277,000	111.46
1910	*19,833,000	108.03
Mules		
1917	4,639,000	118.32
1916	4,593,000	113.83
1915	4,479,000	112.36
1914	4,449,000	123.85
1913	4,386,000	124.31
1912	4,362,000	120.51
1911	4,323,000	125.92
1910	*4,210,000	120.20
Milch Cows		
1917	22,768,000	59.66
1916	22,108,000	53.92
1915	21,262,000	55.33
1914	20,737,000	53.94
1913	20,497,000	45.02
1912	20,699,000	39.39
1911	20,823,000	39.97
1910	*20,625,000	35.29
Other Cattle		
1917	40,849,000	35.88
1916	39,812,000	33.53
1915	37,067,000	33.38
1914	35,855,000	31.13
1913	36,030,000	26.36
1912	37,260,000	21.20
1911	39,679,000	20.54
1910	*41,178,000	19.07
Sheep		
1917	48,483,000	7.14
1916	48,625,000	5.17
1915	49,956,000	4.50
1914	49,719,000	4.02
1913	51,482,000	3.94
1912	52,362,000	3.46
1911	53,633,000	3.91
1910	*52,448,000	4.12
Swine		
1917	67,453,000	11.73
1916	67,766,000	8.40
1915	64,618,000	9.87
1914	58,933,000	10.40
1913	61,178,000	9.86
1912	65,410,000	8.00
1911	65,620,000	8.27
1910	*58,186,000	9.17

*Census report of numbers April 15, 1910.

N.B.—The number NOT on farms, i.e., in cities and villages, is not estimated yearly, but their number in 1910 as reported by the census was: Horses, 3,183,000; mules, 270,000; cattle, 1,879,000; sheep, 391,000; swine, 1,288,000. The census of 1910 also reported 106,000 asses and burros on farms and 17,000 not on farms; 2,915,000 goats on farms and 115,000 not on farms.

Following changes in farm animals, compared with January 1, 1916, are indicated:

In numbers, horses have decreased 33,000; mules increased, 46,000; milch cows increased, 660,000; other cattle increased, 1,037,000; sheep decreased, 142,000; swine decreased, 313,000.

In average value per head, horses increased, $1.34; mules increased, $4.49; milch cows increased, $5.74; other cattle increased, $2.35; sheep increased, $1.97; swine increased, $3.33.

In total value, horses increased, $24,843,000; mules increased, $26,030,000; milch cows increased, $166,480,000; other cattle increased, $130,858,000; sheep increased, $94,470,000, and swine increased, $221,669,000.

The total value on January 1, 1917, of all animals enumerated above was $6,685,029,000, as compared with $6,020,670,000, on January 1, 1916, an increase of $664,350,000, or 11 per cent.

Figures Show Big Increase Over all Previous Years

Auction Sale of Bulls and Other Livestock at the Spring Show Were Remarkably Good Under the Conditions.

Statistics regarding the auction sale of purebred beef bulls, held by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' association sale held by the association at Calgary:

1917—Sold 470, $136,821; average, $291.18.
1916—Sold 304, $72,845, average, $239.62.

	1916	1917
Shorthorns—	187 at $221.06	268 at $248.18
Herefords—	82 at 310.06	157 at 366.37
Angus—	34 at 176.73	38 at 303.68
Galloways—	1 at 105.00	6 at 184.16
Red Polled—		1 at 245.00

Previous average prices at Calgary sales:

1916	$239.62
1915	158.79
1914	186.65
1913	202.61
1912	113.11
1911	98.39

The association has now sold 4,244 animals for $650,698. A few of the outstanding sales were as follows:

Shorthorns — No. 258, Kinmel Prince, $1,350, sold by Geo. A. Davidson, Calgary, to Wm. Sharp, Lacombe.

No. 19, Gainford Reliance, $825, A. W. Latimer, Bowden, to J. A. Nelson, Carmangay.

No. 156, Red Villager, $805, P. A. Switzer, Lacombe, to W. J. Delmage, Trochu.

Angus—No. 209, Just Pride of Glencarnock, $610, sold by C. H. Richardson, Bowden, to Jas. Honens, Mazeppa.

Herefords—No. 407, Willow Spring Bariah, $1,500, sold by Frank Collicutt, Calgary, to W. H. McIntyre, Magrath.

No. 406, Willow Spring Basil, $900, sold by Frank Collicutt, Calgary, to W. H. McIntyre, Magrath.

No. 334, Emperor, $850, sold by S. M. Mace, Pekisko, to J. Peters, Cardston.

No. 397 Alberta, Don 3rd, $1,025, sold by O. A. Beggs, Daysland, to Paul Brodersen, Wittenburg.

Four Alberta bred Hereford yearlings, by Perfection, averaged $906.

The sale entry list included 500 bulls contributed by 149 breeders. They were shipped to the sale from 59 stations in Alberta; 470 bulls were actually shipped to the sale, and these were sold to 324 different buyers. They were distributed to 113 stations in Alberta, 10 stations in Saskatchewan, and 3 stations in B.C. The new sale ring, 50x100, accommodating 1,000 people, was provided for the sale. It was so built that it could be raised by a windlass in two minutes to make a ring suitable for the sale of horses where a larger sale ring is required. The sale pen was raised 18 inches from the ground and was surrounded by a fence of iron gates. At one side there were two openings, each five feet wide, one as an entrance and one as an exit. These were connected with passageways fenced with iron gates which led past the auctioneer's stand at the center of one side of the sale ring, without interfering with the public. Two hundred and twenty-four bulls were sold the first two days by auctioneers S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, and J. W. Durno, of Calgary.

A noticeable feature in connection with this year's sale, as compared with the association's sales of a few years ago, is that the breeders have no reason to fear putting their very best bulls in the sale, and leaving the buyers to decide the values. The considerable number of bulls which exceeded $500 is evidence of the satisfactory condition of the cattle industry, as well as the discrimination shown by the buyers. While the prices realized this year are higher than usual, in making settlement for the bulls, the buyers were outspoken in their appreciation of the sale and the fact that they were able to make their own selection from approximately 500 bulls and save themselves considerable expense if it had been necessary for them to travel to different breeders' establishments to purchase. The fact that the association loads the bulls for the buyers and pays the freight to their nearest railway station for a nominal fee, has been a most important feature in the development of these sales. The secretary of the association takes as much interest in seeing that the purchasers get a square deal as in selling the bulls, and this fact has established a confidence without which the sales could not have been built up to their present magnitude.

When Buying Liquor---

In sealed bottles in cases, you pay one-third more than in draught and the quality no better, very often the strength is much less.

Why one-third more? Because you pay for the bottle, duty and transprtation on same, labor and other expenses bottling.

We recommend our draught goods and guarantee their purity.

WE ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS

PRICES ON APPLICATION

Revelstoke Wine and Spirit Co. Ltd.

REVELSTOKE, B. C.

THE WASTE OF MILK BOTTLES

Hearken to this little plain talk on waste as applied to milk bottles:

From Edward W. Woolman, whose ancestors have sold milk in Philadelphia for more than 100 years, I learn that a milk bottle now makes only 15 trips before it is lost.

Five years ago a bottle made 30 trips. This means doubling the price you pay for the use of bottles, and why?

Because you are too careless to save the bottles. Last year Woolman's bottles cost $6,000 more than they did the year before.

Don't imagine, my friend, that you can ultimately escape the penalty for such gross neglect. You pay for the bottles as well as for the milk.

The Nat Bell Liquors Ltd.

Box 304, Saskatoon, Sask.

The Reliable Mail Order House

Mail Us Your Orders Direct

You know our Service. You know the High Standard we set for Quality.

You know our Draught Whiskies is the pure unadulterated product of the best distillers.

Why experiment with other houses.

A card will bring our price list

THE NAT BELL LIQUORS LTD.

Saskatoon, Sask.

Ales, Wines, Stouts, Spirits

—BY MAIL ORDER—

A Comparison of Our Quality and Prices Will Convince You that "IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH US."

	Bottle	Case	Gallon
BRANDIES			
Mortell or Hennessy, X	2.00	22.00	....
Martell or Hennessy, XXX	2.25	25.00	....
Ducourt, XXX	1.75	18.00	....
Ducourt, bulk	....	.....	6.75
Brandy, in wood, proof	....	.....	8.75
Brandy in wood, 15 underproof	....	.....	7.50
NORWEGIAN AND DANISH SPIRITS			
Loiten's Aquavit	1.25	13.50	....
Loiten's Arac Punsch	1.50	15.00	....
Danish Aquavit	1.15	12.50	....
Danish Arac Punsch	1.25	13.50	....
GIN			
Gold Cross Geneva Red	1.35	18.50	....
Gold Cross Geneva Green	1.10	12.00	....
De Kuyper's Geneva Red	1.65	22.50	6.25
Coates' Plymouth; Boord's Old Tom; Wolf's Schnapps; Bol's Liquer; Parrott Brand; Ross' Irish Sloe Gin	1.50	16.50	....
Booth's Old Tom	....	.....	6.75
Williamson's Old Tom	....	.....	4.25
RUM			
E. & J. Burk's Jamaica	1.40	15.00	....
Thom & Cameron's Jamaica	1.40	14.50	7.00
Thom & Cameron's Demarar	1.30	14.00	6.50
Demerara, proof strength	....	.....	7.50
Demerar, 34 overproof	....	.....	9.00
WHISKIES			
Cedar Brook, eight summers old..Bourbon	1.50	16.50	7.50
E. & J. Burke's .....XXX Irish	1.50	16.50	....
Mitchell's, Bulk ..... "	....	.....	7.50
J. Callaghan & Son's, imperial quarts. "	1.75	20.00	6.75
Gooderham & Worts' special .....Rye	1.25	13.50	5.25
Walker's Imperial; Seagram's 83; B. C. Special .....Rye	1.10	12.00	....
Golden West Imperial Quarts ..... "	1.15	12.50	....
Goderham & Worts' ..... "	....	.....	4.50
Walker's Canadian Club..... "	....	.....	6.00
Walker's Imperial ..... "	....	.....	5.00
B. C. Rye ..... "	....	.....	4.25
Mount Vernon .....American Rye	1.75	19.50	....
Old Kentucky ..... " "	1.35	15.00	....
Johnnie Walker, Black Label.....Scotch	2.00	23.00	....
Johnnie Walker, Red Label ..... "	1.85	21.00	....
Johnnie Walker, White Label ..... "	1.65	18.00	....
White & Mackay's Special ..... "	1.65	18.00	....
Dewar's Special ..... "	1.50	16.50	....
Teacher's Highland Cream ..... "	1.75	18.50	....
Buchanan's Black and White ..... "	1.75	19.50	....
Macdonald's Special Reserve, qts... "	1.25	13.50	7.50
Teacher's Highland Cream, 15 u.p... "	....	.....	8.50
Greenlees' Extra Special ..... "	....	.....	9.00
Kilmarnock, 15 u.p. ..... "	....	.....	9.00

Cost of Packing, Jars and War Tax Included

PITHER & LEISER, LIMITED

(Owned and controlled by British Capital)

LLOYDMINSTER, SASK.

VICTORIA, B. C.

you pay for the use of bottles, and why?

Because you are too careless to save the bottles. Last year Wool-man's bottles cost $6,000 more than they did the year before.

Don't imagine, my friend, that you can ultimately escape the penalty for such gross neglect. You pay for the bottles as well as for the milk.

Liquors Ltd.

skatoon, Sask.

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Orders Direct

ervice. You know

ve set for Quality.

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ted product of the

with other houses.

ng our price list

AT BELL

RS LTD.

on, Sask.

Stouts, Spirits

L ORDER—

ty and Prices Will Convince

O TRADE WITH US."

NDIES

	Bottle	Case	Gallon
	2.00	22.00	....
	2.25	25.00	....
	1.75	18.00	....
	....	....	6.75
	....	....	8.75
	....	....	7.50
D DANISH SPIRITS			
	1.25	13.50	....
	1.50	15.00	....
	1.15	12.50	....
	1.25	13.50	....
KIN			
	1.35	18.50	....
	1.10	12.00	....
	1.65	22.50	6.25
Old Tom;			
er; Parrott			
	1.50	16.50	....
	....	....	6.75
	....	....	4.25
UM			
	1.40	15.00	....
	1.40	14.50	7.00
	1.30	14.00	6.50
	....	....	7.50
	....	....	9.00
SKIES			
d..Bourbon	1.50	16.50	7.50
.XXX Irish	1.50	16.50	....
"	....	....	7.50
quarts. "	1.75	20.00	6.75
Rye	1.25	13.50	6.25
83; B. C.			
Rye	1.10	12.00	....
"	1.15	12.50	....
"	....	....	4.50
"	....	....	6.00
"	....	....	5.00
"	....	....	4.25
erican Rye	1.75	19.50	....
" "	1.35	15.00	....
Scotch	2.00	23.00	....
"	1.85	21.00	....
"	1.65	18.00	....
"	1.65	18.00	....
"	1.50	16.50	....
"	1.75	18.50	....
"	1.75	19.50	....
qts. "	1.25	13.50	7.50
u.p. "	....	....	8.50
"	....	....	9.00
"	....	....	9.00

e and War Tax Included

EISER, LIMITED

lled by British Capital)

NSTER, SASK.

RIA, B. C.

FARMING AND MARKETS

New Cattle Co. Organized to Boost Industry in West

The cattle industry is going to have a big boost if the plans of the British Cattle Supply Co., a new corporation of livestock men if the country can do so. The men mostly responsible for the organization are Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for Alberta; Hon. Peter Talbot, of Alberta; Hon. Nelson Monteith, and Mr. McIlroy, M.P.P. for Carleton.

The officers of the corporation are—President and treasurer, T. E. Good, manager and treasurer of the Union Stockyards, Toronto; general manager, Harry Talbot, vice-president and general manager of the Wm. Davies Co., and owner of the Talbot Ranch, Alberta; directors: F. H. Corlin, general manager of the Montreal Stockyards; Saul M. Boren, ex-president United States National Stock association; J. H. Fussell, vice-president of the Fussell & McReynolds Company, Toronto; L. C. Lambert, manager and treasurer of the Winnipeg Stockyards; A. C. Gordon, manager of the National Drug company; D. B. Wood, general manager of the Wood Milling company; J. C. Doane, vice-president of the Winnipeg Livestock Exchange.

The company is capitalized at $5,000,000, divided into fifty thousand $100 shares of common stock. Less than $2,000,000 of this stock is to be issued at present. A large part of this is already subscribed, so that only $1,800,000 is to be raised by public subscription at present. The three million reserve is to provide for the extension of the company's operations in the meat-packing field. At present the company will confine itself to raising cattle. A herd of ten thousand is now being assembled, and will be placed on the lands of the corporation—chiefly in Alberta.

The company already controls 492,000 acres of carefully selected range land (part by purchase and part under lease). The managers plan to have a permanent herd of 75,000 head on the ranges within four or five years.

The directors of the corporation are chiefly practical men with experience and high standing in the livestock trade. The company has already commenced operating certain of its ranches. The others will be stocked as rapidly as the herds can be assembled. It is understood that the corporation has close relations, not only with the Canadian government departments, but with the Imperial government also.

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The Alberta Farm Loan Act and What It Means

As many farmers and others are still unacquainted with the facts regarding the Alberta Farm Loan Act as passed by the last legislature the following information will not be amiss. The bill is the outcome of a careful investigation of similar systems adopted in other countries and which have proven successful.

The act is the outcome of a careful investigation of existing systems of rural credits in other countries and the study of the measure by the best brains of the provincial government in order to make it suitable to Alberta conditions.

The Act shall be administered by a board of not less than three nor more than five, to be known as the Alberta Farm Loan Board. Members are appointive.

A commissioner of farm loans shall be in direct charge of the work.

The board may loan money on first mortgages on farm lands, and all mortgages shall be for a term of 30 years, to be repaid in equal annual instalments.

All payments shall be made on Jan. 1st of each year.

The rate of interest shall be fixed from time to time, and the basis of the rates charged on loans shall be as nearly as possible not more than one per cent. per annum greater than is paid by the board for the money.

No loan shall be granted for more than 40 per cent. of the appraised value of the land.

Not more than $3,000 shall be loaned to any one person not at the time actually engaged in, or intending to be engaged in agriculture, stock-raising or dairying, and whose experience and whose ability to carry on the same, the board may have reasonable ground to question.

Loans may be made for acquiring land for agricultural purposes, purchasing live stock, machinery or equipment, erecting buildings and making improvements, discharging liabilities incurred in making improvements and the development of land used for agricultural purposes, and for any purpose which in the opinion of the board will increase the productiveness and usefulness of the land.

Arrangements have been made for the repayment of a loan before the date of expiry in case the mortagee is in a position to take up his indebtedness. At any time after the first year the mortgagee may, provided his mortgage is not in arrears, by payment of six months' interest by way of bonus, pay to the board on account of his mortgage the sum of $25 and accrued interest. This simply means that a farmer can pay his mortgage off in full or in part at any time he has the money, provided he pays a bonus of six months' interest for the privilege of doing so.

The farm loan board is required to maintain a sinking fund.

Money for loan under this act shall raised by the issuing of debentures unbe raised by the issuing of debentures under the Act. The repayment of such bonds shall bo by the Crown in right of the province of Alberta.

Money borrowed by the board under the act shall not be for a longer term than 50 years. The total amount of bonds issued shall not exceed $5,000,000. Bonds and the proceeds thereot shall be free from all forms of provincial, municipal or other kinds of taxation. These bonds shall be considered a lawful investment for provincial, mnuicipal and school district sinking funds.

VANCOUVER WILL STAGE BIG DOG SHOW

Vancouver, May 9.—The end of the month will see the biggest dog show ever held in Western Canada, held in this city. With 400 entries and over 300 dogs benched the show is expected to eclipse all former events of this character. Dogs from Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Victoria, and many other points will vie for the prizes and make sport for the canine lovers. The dates are May 24 to 26, and the event will be pulled off by the Terminal City Kennel club.

WINNIPEG LETTER

(Thompson, Son & Company)

In our Winnipeg market trading is quiet. Practically all the elevator to the agents of the Royal Wheat sold to the agents of the Royal Wheat companies wheat has to be sold agreed upon in exchange for May wheat, which leaves only the car lot shipments from farmers and country dealers consigned to commission merchants for the rest of the trade to work on. The government agents arbitrarily fix the prices they will exchange the May for cash wheat and these prices are quoted in the daily market lists, but individual buyers pay what they think fit and so today we find May wheat and cash 1 northern quoted at 290c, but sales have been made this afternoon since the U.S. government report came out as high as $3. Government prices are 1 nor. 290c, 2 nor. 287c, 3 nor. 282c, No. 4 270c, No. 5 245c, No. 6 215c, feed 141c ,May 290c, June 271c, July 266c, October 199⅛c.

Oats—The oats market has become very strong, owing to demand for the May future. A large quantity of the oats coming from the country are no grade and won't apply on contract sales, so the market has been run up by shorts trying to cover. Today's prices 2 C.W. 79c, 3 C.W. and Ex. 1 Feed 76c. No other grades quoted. May 79c, July 72c, October 59¾c.

Barley—Barley is very firm and 2c to 3c higher on the week. No. 3 129c, No. 4 124c. Rejected and Feed 102c. The May future closed 129c.

Flax—The flax market is very strong and has made advance of 18c to 23c on the week. The short crop in the United States and the Argentine having no flax to ship to the United States this year, combined with the big demand for linseed oil in the United States has forced prices up. No. 1 N.W. 323⅜c, 2 C.W. 320½c, 3 C.W. and Rejected 306⅝c. May 323⅛c, July 318¼c.

GRAIN PRICES

Spring Wheat	Wednesday	Thursday
1 Northern	286	294
2 Northern	283	291
3 Northern	278	286
No. 4	266	274
No. 5	241	249
No. 6	211	200
Feed	140	147
Oats—		
2 C. W.	78⅞	81¼
3 C. W.	78½	78¼
Extra 1 Feed	74⅛	78¼
No. 1 Feed	—	74⅛
Barley—		
3 barley	123	132
4 barley	118	127
Flax—		
1 N. W. C.	316¼	333⅛
2 N. W. C.	313	332

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—	Open	Close
October	217	217
Oats—		
May	82	81¼
July	73½	72⅞
October	60½	60⅜
Barley—		
May	—	129
Flax—		
May	334	335
July	330	328

LIVESTOCK

CALGARY PRICES FOR HOGS CONTINUE GOOD—BEEF LOW

The demand for cattle and hogs continues good and prices for hogs are up while the demand for cattle had the effect of lowering prices somewhat.

Steers—	
Extra export	$10.00 to $10.50
Fat, extra choice butcher	9.25 to 9.75
Com. to medium butcher	8.50 to 9.25
Heifers—	
Com. to choice heavy but.	8.25 to 9.00
Cows—	
Choice	7.50 to 8.00
Common	5.75 to 6.75
Canner, cows and oxen	4.25 to 4.75
Fat oxen	6.75 to 7.25
Thin and fair oxen	5.00
Veal calves—	
150-250 lbs.	8.75 to 9.25
Over 450 lbs. (good color)	8.00 to 8.75
Stocker, 2-year-olds	7.50 to 7.75
Light feeding steers	7.25 to 7.75
Stags	6.75 to 7.50
Springers, choice	96.00 to 100.00
Springers, common	55.00 to 75.00
Fat bulls	7.50 to 8.00
Sheep—	
Good wethers	10.25 to 10.75
Ewes	9.50 to 10.50
Lambs, choice fat	13.00 to 13.50
Hogs—	
Selects, weighed off cars	15.75
Hides (no dockage), lb.	.14

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKET

Montreal, May 9.—Butter was firm, with a fair demand for small lots. There has been no settled price made for cheese. Demand for eggs good and undertone to the market is strong.

Cheese—Not quoted.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 42½c; seconds, 41c to 41¼c.

Eggs—Fresh, 44c; No. 1stock, 42c.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, 55 to $56; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces $52 to $53.

CHICAGO MARKET

Chicago, May 9.—Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; strong, 10c to 15c above yesterday's average; bulk, $15.65 to $15.90; light, $14.65 to $15.85; mixed, $15.30 to $16.00; heavy, $15.30 to $16.00; rough, $15.30 to $15.50; pigs, $10.00 to $14.10.

Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; strong; native beef cattle, $9.40 to $13.70—a new high record; stockers and feeders, $7.10 to $10.30; cows and heifers, $6.65 to $11.50; calves, $9.50 to $14.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; strong; wethers, $11.50 to $14.10; ewes, $10.85 to $14.35; lambs, $14.25 to $18.35.

MONTREAL MARKET

Montreal, May 9.—At the Canadian Pacific live stock market the offerings today amounted to 300 cattle, 25 sheep and lambs, 450 hogs and 1,200 calves. The tone of the market for cattle was very firm at the late advance in prices noted, owing to the fact that the demand was more than ample to absorb the supply, and a fairly active trade was done with sales of choice steers at $12.25 to $12.75; good at $11.75 to $12.00, and the lower grades at from that down to $9.75, while butchers' cows sold at $9.00 to $11.00, and bulls at $10.00 to $11.75 per 100 pounds.

The feature of the small meat trade was the active demand for calves for shipment to outside points, and in consequence all the offers met with a ready sale at prices ranging from $8.500 to $11.00 per 100 pounds as to quality and quantity. A few spring lambs brought $8.00 to $12.00. Old sheep sold at $10.00 to $11.00 per 100 pounds. The tone of the market for hogs was firm, with a good demand from packers, and sales of selected lots were made at $17.75 to $18.00 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

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CALGARY OIL EXCHANGE

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Associated	15	..
Alberta Pet. Con.	½	1
Alberta Pacific Con.	3¼	3½
Athabasca Oil Co.	..	20
Beaver	⅛	½
British Canadian Oils	..	½
Calgary Alberta Oils	1	2
Cal. Pet. Prod.	15	18
Federal Oil & Gas	½	1
Monarch	1	..
Moose Mountain	4	..
Mount Stephen Oil & Gas	19	20
N. W. Pacific Oil Co.	2	5
Piedmont Pet. Products	..	⅛
Progress	..	¼
Record	9	15
Stokes-Stephens Oil Co.	3	5½
Southern Alberta	3.25	3.50
Segur Oils, Ltd.	..	1
Union Pacific	⅛	¼
United	..	1.25
Western Pacific	5	..
Western Petroleum	1	..

"THE COW BILL"

The Live Stock Encouragement Act, which was passed at the recent session of the Alberta Legislature, commonly known as "The Cow Bill," is now in operation, and applications are being received at the Department of Agriculture for loans under this Act. The Act provides that any five or more farmers may avail themselves of its provisions by joining together for that purpose. These men may borrow up to $500 each. The money is loaned to them for a period of five years at 6 per cent. interest. The farmer receives the full $500 and he has nothing to pay but $30 interest once a year until the end of five years. The only expense in connection with the loan is a fee of $1 for every $100 borrowed. There is no further expense in connection with chattel mortgages or the registration of the same as the Live Stock Commissioner in the Department of Agriculture holds the cattle in security for the loan by means of a government brand. A certain amount of supervision is made over the purchase of the cattle, or rather, the farmer is given whatever assistance he may require in the purchase of his cows. The money must be used exclusively in the purchase of cows or heifers, except in case a number of members of an association wish to purchase a pure-bred bull to be used by them as an association, and then 10 per cent. of their money may be used for that purpose.

The purchaser of live stock under this Act must retain the progeny of the cows or heifers so purchased until the note is paid, except that he can sell the steers when they are two years old and use the proceeds in connection with his farming business. None of the original cows or heifers, or cows or heifers bred from them, can be sold without the written consent of the Live Stock Commissioner. This consent, of course, will be given in case a farmer should require to sell any of them on account of their being non-breeders or for any other reason, replacing those sold with other cows or heifers. In this way the live stock loans will practically all be well secured after the first crop of calves has been raised, so that there will be a comparatively small amount of risk either for the oGvernment or for any individual member of an association.

In order to avail themselves of this loan, five farmers are asked to join together, signing joint and several notes for the money, so that in case of any man wilfully neglecting his stock there will be some interested person in the shape of another member of the syndicate to notify the Live Stock Commissioner, and he, under the provisions of this Act, can take charge of the stock so neglected, and see that the other members of the syndicate as well as the Government are protected against loss.

Provision is also made in the Act for the Live Stock Commissioner to proceed against the one man who so neglects his stock and compel nim to pay whatever loss there is without involving the other members of the syndicate in a law-suit, the idea being to work out, as simply as possible, a system by which men can borrow money at a low rate of interest for the purchase of live stock, and still have reasonable protection for the Treasury of the Province of Alberta, which guarantees these loans, and thus materially reduces the rate of interest.

Already a number of applications have been received from associations, and the Live Stock Commissioner is now prepared to take the matter up with any farmers who are interested in the Act. Write the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, for information, forms of application and copies of The Live Stock Encouragement Act.

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

Calgary (Western) Standard

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Published Every Saturday at
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The Standard takes no responsibility for any obligation incurred by any employee unless such obligation is ordered and accepted by the proper officer of this company.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates upon application.
All advertising copy must reach the Standard Office not later than Thursday afternoon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions.
All correspondence and editorial communications should be addressed to CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD, Calgary, Alberta.

S.P.A.League Start Playing Next Monday

Baseball fans will rejoice over the proposed game of the Hustlers and Columbus club which will start on Monday next. The schedule has been drawn up for the year, and it includes 16 games for each team, and the league will be divided into two series billed to meet for the championship in September.

As in former years all games will be played at Mewata park, commencing at 6.30 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The following is the list of games for May:

May 14—Columbus vs. Hustlers.
May 16—Cubs vs. Columbus.
May 18—Hustlers vs. Cubs.
May 21—Hustlers vs. Columbus.
May 24—Columbus vs. Cubs.
May 24—Cubs vs. Hustlers.
May 25—Columbus vs. Hustlers.
May 28—Cubs vs. Columbus.
May 30—Hustlers vs. Cubs.

NATIONAL BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	12	5	.706
New York	10	7	.588
Chicago	14	10	.583
St. Louis	11	11	.500
Cleveland	11	12	.478
Detroit	8	11	.421
Washington	7	12	.368
Philadelphia	6	11	.353

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	10	5	.667
St. Louis	12	7	.632
Chicago	15	9	.625
Philadelphia	8	8	.500
Boston	7	8	.467
Cincinnati	11	13	.458
Brooklyn	5	10	.333
Pittsburg	6	14	.300

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	11	4	.733
Baltimore	13	6	.684
Rochester	10	7	.588
Providence	9	8	.529
Toronto	9	9	.500
Richmond	7	11	.389
Montreal	7	11	.389
Buffalo	3	13	.188

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	18	5	.783
Kansas City	9	7	.563
Columbus	11	9	.550
Louisville	12	10	.545
Milwaukee	8	10	.444
St. Paul	6	11	.353
Minneapolis	5	10	.333
Toledo	6	13	.316

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Tacoma	12	3	.800
Great Falls	7	5	.583
Spokane	7	7	.500
Seattle	6	7	.462
Vancouver	7	9	.438
Butte	3	11	.214

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Salt Lake	20	12	.625
San Francisco	20	14	.588
Portland	16	16	.500
Oakland	16	17	.485
Vernon	15	20	.429
Los Angeles	13	21	.382

ENGLISH FIGHTER BESTS AMERICAN

Columbus, Ohio, May 9.—Johnny Griffith, of Akron, was bested by Ted Lewis, the English welterweight, in a 12 round bout. Lewis' weight was 141¾; Griffiths 141¼.

Cupid makes a mistake when he grafts a bud on an old shrub.

MONUMENTS
The Somerville Co.



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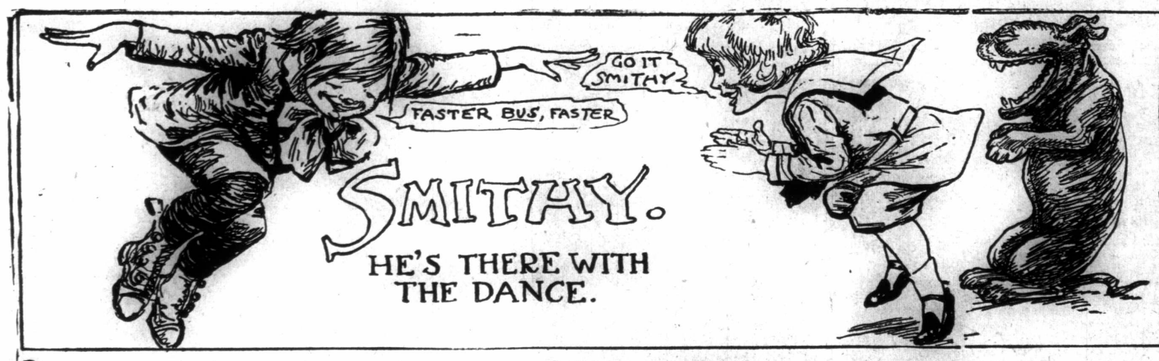
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COMIC SECTION

Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
CALGARY, ALBERTA MAY 13, 1917



MY MA SAYS SHE DONT BELIEVE IN TELLING ANYTHING NOR CONTRIBUTING ANY INFORMATION. WHATS THE USE ?. IF PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW ANYTHING SHE SAYS LET 'EM ASK PEOPLE THATS PAID TO TALK ABOUT IT. SHE SAYS SHE AINT NO MISSIONARY. WHEN YOU GET FULL OF JOY OVER SOMETHING YOU JUST FOUND OUT, KEEP IT TO YOURSELF. NOBODY WANTS TO HEAR IT. THEY'LL LOOK AT YOU LIKE A DEAD FISH AND THINK YOU ARE FULL OF PRUNES. SHE SAYS DONT LEND ANYBODY A BOOK TILL THEY COAX FOR IT NOR TELL WHAT YOU TOOK TO GET WELL. NOR SWAP SICK TALK WITH 'EM NOR TRY TO PICK OUT A WIFE FOR 'EM, OR TELL 'EM WHO YOUR DOCTOR IS, 'LESS YOU HATE 'EM

SMITHY.

---On With the Dance and Things.

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RESOLVED THAT
WE CANNOT SAY TOO MANY NICE THINGS FOR THE GENTLE ART OF DANCING - IT IS THE BEST AND HEALTHIEST EXERCISE. IT HAS MUSIC FOR ITS ACCOMPANIMENT. IT STIMULATES SOCIAL INTERCOURSE AND GIVES SOMETHING TO DO FOR THOSE WHO ARE TOO STUPID TO BE INTERESTED IN A SANE CONVERSATION. TO BE A REALLY EXPERT DANCER IT MUST BE A HABIT. TO BE AN EXPERT AT ANYTHING IT MUST BE A HABIT. IF ONE'S MIND IS CONSTANTLY UPON ONE THING HE WILL SURELY SUCCEED AT IT. LOOK OUT BOYS, AND PICK OUT SOMETHING WORTH WHILE TO GET INTO THE HABIT OF. IF YOU ARE IN THE HABIT OF KICKING, GET OUT OF IT. GET INTO THE HABIT OF SMILING AND EXCUSING THINGS. HEALTH IS LARGELY A HABIT OF THINKING. SOME ARE ALWAYS THINKING THEY ARE SICK AND KICKING IF THEY HAV'N'T GOT A PAIN. THE WORST HABIT IS KNOCKING EVERYTHING AND EVERYBODY. IF YOU DONT LIKE A THING OR PERSON FORGET IT. YOU ONLY HARM YOURSELF

R. F. Outcault
12

RURAL MAIL ORDER GUIDE

RURAL BUYERS' GUIDE

RELIABLE FIRMS—SATISFACTORY SERVICE

FARMERS' AND RANCHERS' BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HOME CLASSIFIED BUSINESS GUIDE

STANDARD BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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Thrills Indulged In By British Aviators

One British Flyer Whipped Three Germans and Was Ready For More

With the British Armies in France by mail).—One of the most thrilling of recent war adventures was that of a young naval airman who now is attached to the army service. With several other machines he was escorting some bombing planes over the German lines when, like a flock of geese, German airmen dashed at them from the clouds. For five minutes there was very hot fighting. In the general melee the naval man selected one particular opponent and, after a brilliant duel, he drove him down in flames.

During this fighting the Britisher had become entirely detached from the remainder of the formation. Seeing this, three of the hostile machines made for him. He bravely attacked and drove the German leader tumbling out of control, but the other two Germans kept up the battle. In a few minutes, however, one of these suddenly flew away, and the combat again became a duel, with the machines wing to wing. Finally the naval flier manoeuvred into a position which gave him the vital opportunity. There was another burst of fire and down crashed the last German machine.

Fought Almost to the Ground

At certain periods of the fighting the machines were less than fifty feet from the ground. The Britisher managed to struggle back to his lines. Exhausted from the fury of the fighting he let his machine fall in landing. He was unhurt, however. The wings of his plane had been peppered with bullets. The airman had not realized the fact, but during the fighting he had been fired on not alone by his aerial opponents, but by German infantry and cavalry as well.

While the fighting scouts ordinarily have the most interesting experiences to relate, the poor, old, hard working photographing machines also have their desperate moments. One of these recently was attacked by eleven hostile fighting scouts. Nearly all its controls were shot away and the observer, seriously wounded, fell half out of his machine. Although still manoeuvring his machine in an attempt to escape the direct fire of the surrounding Germans, the British pilot grasped the wounded observer to prevent him from from falling out and brought the plane safely down inside his own lines just as it burst into flames. Then, under a heavy shell fire, the pilot carried the observer to safety.

Photographers Have Narrow Escapes

Another photographer aviator brought his machine down under a heavy attack and, as usual, the German artillery began to shell it. Despite this, he managed to remove all his exposed plates and get away just before a heavy shell tore the plane to bits. The rescued plates proved most valuable.

Further details have been learned of the experience of two British airmen who were forced to bring their machine down just in front of the German lines south of Lens. In salving the guns from the wrecked planes they set up a little fortress in No Man's Land, and fought successfully for their lives. When they landed they did not know precisely what their position was, for in these days of semi-open warfare the lines are apt to change over night. They had a feeling that their surroundings were decidedly hostile and that "digging in" might prove the better part of valor.

Wrenching a light automatic gun from the machine they sought the quickest shelter nearby—a bit of sunken road. Hardly had they reached it when a patrol of eight Germans appeared. The airmen opened fire and the grey clad warriors ducked to cover. The pilot and observer remained thus intrenched until late in the afternoon with shells whistling over them from both directions. Toward darkness they sallied out and fortunately fell in the hands of a Canadian advanced patrol and were able to give valuable information regarding enemy positions.

Grand Duchy of Luxemberg Is Practially a Prison

While the Country Is Not at War It Is a German Captive—Inhabitants All Working at Good Wages but Can't Spend Their Money.

Amsterdam, Netherlands. — Little news reaches the outside world concerning the state of affairs in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the little state wedged in between Germany, France and Belgium, that was the first country to resound to the tramp of the German legions on their way to France. Luxemburg is entirely isolated by the Germans, and its inhabitants are like the Belgians, practically prisoners within their own borders, where they are sharing all the economic hardships of the central powers.

Everybody Is Working

According to information furnished to the Amsterdam Telegraaf by a Luxemburger, who has just succeeded in getting through to Holland, there is practically no unemployment in the grand duchy, where numerous iron foundries, steel manufactories and engineering works are busily engaged on German orders. But while this results in high wages and a lot of money being put into circulation, there is little to be had for money. The food position in particular is described as serious.

The government has tried to get food from Holland and Denmark, but the Germans refuse to let it pass, frankly declaring that they will not have the competition of Luxemburg buyers on the markets in those countries. The Luxemburg government bought and paid for a quarter million francs' worth of butter in Denmark, but it has not reached its destination.

Must Sell Food to Germans

The country would itself be able to meet its own prime needs were it not for the fact that it still has to regularly cede a large part of its products to Germany. As a result of the complaints of the government, however, Germany has restricted its requisitions. The duchy has to feed one German battalion, and on the other hand German soldiers are forbidden to requisition or buy eatables there. Notwithstanding the latter regulation, however, troops going to or coming from the front are well provided with paper money, and are glad, for instance, to pay as much as 15 francs for a pound of ham.

It is true the Luxemburg soldiers serving as customs officers have recently obtained the right to search German soldiers leaving the country, but this right does not extend to officers, and the latter smuggle quite as much or more than their men.

Our mistakes of yesterday are mainly responsible for our worries of today.



HEADACHES

Thousands of men and women suffer from headaches every day, other thousands have headaches every week or every month, and still others have headaches occasionally, but not at regular intervals. The best Doctor is often unable to find the cause of many of these headaches, and in most other cases, knowing the cause, he does not know what will remove it, so as to give a permanent cure. All he can do is to prescribe the usual pain relievers, which give temporary relief, but the headaches returns as usual, and treatment is again necessary. If you suffer from headaches and have been unable to remove the cause, take anti-kamnia tablets, and obtain the greatest possible relief. You can obtain them at all druggists in any quantity, 10c worth, 25c worth or more. Ask for A-K Tablets.

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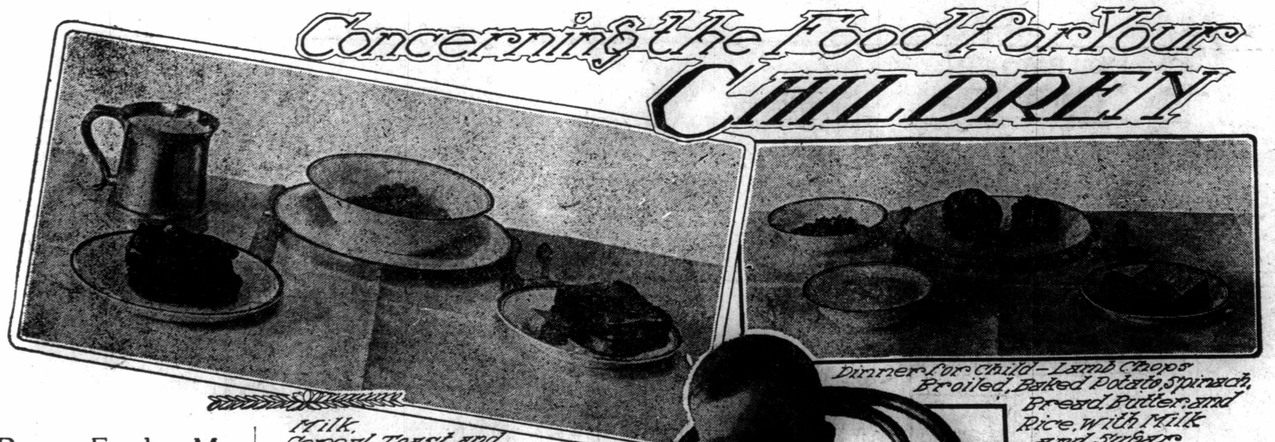
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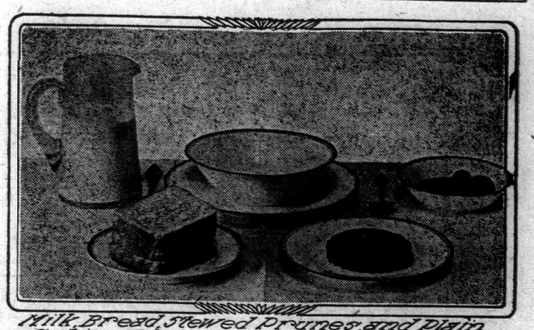
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Concerning the Food For Your CHILDREN



Dinner For Child—Lamb Chops Broiled, Baked Potato, Spinach, Bread Butter and Rice, with Milk and Sugar



Milk, Bread, Stewed Prunes, and Plain Cookies Make a Splendid Supper For a Child



Milk, Cereal, Toast and Baked Apple For Breakfast For the Youngster

In Proportion to his Weight, a Child Eats Four Times as Much as a "Grown Up"

Proper Food a Matter of Utmost Importance--- Suggestions From Uncle Sam-What to Give the Infant -- Food for the "Toddler" Lunches for the School Child.

IN all innocence, of course, the average child lives to eat. But Science steps in and says he should eat to live. And no less a personage than Uncle Sam now comes to the front with a carefully planned and tested list of foods suitable to the baby, the "toddler" and the school child. Further, he supplies recipes and menus and complete directions as to the preparation and consuming of the food.

During the first year of the baby's life he should have the food provided by Nature—there is none other equal to it. But when this is impossible, artificial foods should be most painstakingly prepared. It has been estimated that thirty out of every one hundred bottle-fed babies die in their first year; while not more than seven out of the same number of breast-fed babies fail to survive their first year of life.

Home Pasteurizing

Cows milk is best for the bottle baby, says Uncle Sam; but the milk should be beyond question. If possible, certified milk should be obtained no matter what the cost. But if this cannot be secured, the mother should at least know that it is clean, pure and from a tuberculin tested herd. Even then, though, the milk must be pasteurized before feeding—that is, it must be heated to 150 degrees Fahrenheit for a half-hour and then rapidly cooled.

Further, according to the U. S. Public Health Service, this pasteurizing should be done in the feeding bottles, they having been sterilized before by boiling for fifteen minutes. A clean cork or absorbent cotton is used as a stopper for the bottle. There are a number of pasteurizing outfits on the market; or one may be made at home, as follows:

Place the bottle, or bottles, of milk to be sterilized in a wire basket which, in turn, is placed in a receptacle filled with cold water to a point a little higher than the level of the milk. Let the water come to a boil and continue to boil for about five minutes. Then allow cold water to run into the receptacle until the milk is cooled to the temperature of the cold water. It is imperative, then, that the milk be kept cold until used; and a refrigerator clean and well stocked with ice, is advisable.

Milk For the Baby

Uncle Sam, through his Children's Bureau, Public Health Service and Department of Agriculture, has prepared many bulletins on the subject of baby welfare; they are most thorough and specific, and can be obtained by any mother who requests them.

Three ounces of milk, diluted with seven ounces of water and one tablesponful of lime water and two level teaspoonful of sugar should be given daily in seven feedings, beginning on the third day.

At one week of age, the average youngster needs five ounces of milk each day, diluted with ten ounces of water, one ounce of lime water and one and one-half level tablespoonsful of sugar, in seven feedings. From then on, about every four days, increase the quantity of milk by one-half ounce; and the quantity of water by one-half ounce every eight days.

When three months of age, the average baby should consume each day, in six feedings, sixteen ounces of milk mixed with the same quantity of water, three tablespoonsful of sugar and two ounces of lime water. From then on every six days, increase the milk by one-half ounce, and reduce the water every two weeks by one-half ounce.

At Half a Year Old

At six months, the average baby should receive daily in five feedings, twenty-four ounces of milk, twelve ounces of water, three level tablesponsful of sugar, and two ounces of lime water. Then increase the milk only if the youngster is hungry and digesting his food well.

Then, too, from about the third month on it is sometimes advisable to substitute a weak barley water for the plain water in the following proportions: One half level tablespoonful of barley flour to sixteen ounces of water, cooked for twenty minutes. At six months, one and one-half tablespoonsful of barley cooked in eight ounces of water.

In general, says the Children's Bureau, for every pound the baby weighs feed an ounce and one-half of milk in twenty-four hours, properly diluted, according to the age, with the lime water and sugar. For example, a twelve-pound youngster should consume daily eighteen ounces of milk mixed with sugar and lime water in the correct proportions.

For The Older Baby

Consider now the older baby, able to run about. A number of suggestions herewith are of real value. The child should have access to an abundance of cool, but not iced water. And each day, unless his bowels are loose, he should be given from one to three tablespoonsful of strained fruit juice.

At nine months of age, beef tea, squeezed beef juice or chicken or mutton broth once a day will prove a pleasing and safe addition to his menu; and at ten months old, he may be given a small piece of toast or a crust of bread with part of a soft-boiled egg. But he should not be given any other solid food during his first year.

When the youngster is one year of age, the following hints are worthy of consideration: He should be weaned from his bottle, being taught to drink milk out of a cup four times each day; moreover, his milk may be given undiluted. Cereals, thoroughly cooked and for the first few months also strained, may be given twice each day.

When he has passed his fifteenth month, let him have each day a teaspoonful, later a tablespoonful, of rare scraped beef, chicken or mutton. And three months later one-half of a well-cooked baked potato daily will work no injury; also, juice of fresh fruits and cooked fruits such as apple sauce or a baked apple.

Fresh green vegetables, carefully prepared and mashed, are safe when the child is two years of age; and he should be fed each day at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 6 p.m.

Balanced Rations

The Department of Agriculture offers an extensive list of instructions and suggestions as to feeding the child of from three to six years of age, of which the following extracts are well worth consideration. First of all, it is not merely a problem of selecting food that will suit his bodily requirements, but also one of pleasing his eye and taste and of offering a variety of good things to eat.

Further, he should have one food each day from each of the following groups, as arranged by the department: (a) milk and dishes prepared of meat, poultry, eggs, fish; (b) bread and cereal foods; (c) butter and wholesome fats; (d) vegetables and fruits; and (e) sweets. This, of course, as a foundation for his day's ration, a balanced one.

For example, take sample menus for a single day. For breakfast give him a baked apple, cereal mush, milk, toast and butter; for dinner, which is best in the middle of the day, a broiled lamb chop, spinach, baked potato, rice with milk and sugar and bread and butter; and for supper, stewed prunes, milk, cookies and bread and butter. At the end of the day he should have consumed a full quart of milk divided between the three meals.

Emphasis is placed upon the fact that the above menus for a day are merely samples to show the proper selection and combinations of food and it is not meant that the child should be fed these same things every day.

With that in mind, here are several sample breakfasts: (a) apple sauce, oatmeal with milk, toast and butter; (b) baked pears, milk toast, cocoa; (c) stewed prunes, cornmeal mush and milk, toast and butter; (d) grape fruit but only the juice for the very young children, grated yolk of hard boiled egg, milk toast; (e) apple, toast, hot milk.

Sample dinners: (a) meat soup, egg on toast, string beans, rice pudding; (b) roast beef, baked potato, asparagus, bread and jelly; (c) lamb stew with carrots and potatoes, twice baked bread, tapioca custard; (d) baked halibut, boiled potatoes, stewed celery, boiled rice with syrup or honey; and (c) creamed potatoes, green peas, stewed plums with a thin cereal milk pudding.

And for suppers: (a) baked potatoes, served with milk gravy or with cream and salt, cookies; (b) apple sauce, bread and milk, sponge cake; (c) potato soup, twice-baked bread, marmalade sandwiches; (d) Graham crackers and milk, baked custard; and (e) milk toast, stewed peaches, cup cake.

Lunch For School Child

Going ahead a few years, one comes to the rather perplexing problem of the proper lunch for the school child; and experts in the division of home economics, Department of Agriculture, offer a number of interesting suggestions. From them, mention may be made of nine practical school lunches all of which are properly balanced rations. They are:

(a) Sandwiches filled with sliced meat, baked apples, cookies.

(b) Slices of meat loaf, or bean loaf, bread and butter sandwiches, stewed fruit, frosted cakes.

(c) Crisp rolls, hollowed out and filled with chopped meat or fish seasoned and moistened or mixed with salad dressing, an orange, apple, mixture of sliced fruits or berries, cake.

(d) Lettuce or celery sandwiches, cup custard.

(e) Cottage cheese and chopped green pepper sandwiches, or a portion of cream cheese with bread and butter sandwiches, peanut sandwiches, fruit, cake.

(f) Hard boiled eggs, baking powder biscuits, celery or radishes, brown sugar or maple sugar sandwiches.

(g) Bottle of milk, corn bread and butter, dates, apple.

(h) Raisin or nut bread with butter, cheese, orange, maple sugar.

(i) Baked beans and lettuce sandwiches, apple sauce, sweet chocolate.

In many schools nowadays, the hot lunch is a feature; or the child has sufficient time during recess to return home for lunch. In either case the Department of Agriculture offers a number of suggestions. Cocoa and soups of all kinds, but with the preference for milk and cream soups, should play an important part in such luncheon. Here are sample ones:

(a) Vegetable milk soup, crackers, rolles, fruit and plain cake.

(b) Meat and vegetable stew, bread and butter, sweet chocolate.

(c) Boiled custard, lettuce sandwiches, fruit and cookies.

(d) Dried cod fish chowder, crackers, fruit and maple sugar sandwiches.

(e) Bean soup, crackers, baked apple and sponge cake.

Authorities agree that food for children is a matter which demands the utmost care; and that the future powers of digestion of the child depend in a large measure upon the the start. A digestion ruined or impaired by improper feeding at a tender age is apt to be an ailing one all through life.

Is Lord Fisher a Naval Genius or a Failure?

(Continued from page three.)

vided with everything), or would have resorted to incredible violence—some from misery, others in order to be put to death and end it all as soon as possible. The convict is morbidly insanely greedy of money, and if he throws it away like so much rubbish, he throws it away on what he considers of even more value. What is more precious than money for the convict? Freedom or some sort of dream of freedom. The prisoner is a great dreamer. The word convict means nothing else but a man with no will of his own, and in spending money he is showing a will of his own. In spite of bonds, fetters and the hateful prison fence which shuts him off from God's world and cages him in like a wild beast, he is able to obtain vodka, an article prohibited under terrible penalties, to get at women, even sometimes to bribe the veterans and even the sergeants, who will wink at his breaches of law and discipline. He can play the swaggering bully over them into the bargain, and the convict is awfully fond of bullying; that is pretending to his companions and even persuading himself, if only for a time, that he has infinitely more power and freedom than is supposed. He can, in fact, carouse and make an uproar, crush and insult others and prove to them that he can do all this, that it is all in his own hands; that is, he can persuade himself of what is utterly out of the question for the poor fellow. That, by the way, is perhaps why one detects in all convicts, even when sober, a propensity to swagger, to boastfulness, to a comic and very naive though fantastic glorification of their disorderliness has its special risk, so it all has a semblance of life, and at least a far off semblance of freedom. And what will one not give for freedom?

OSTEOPATHY

Why I Believe in Osteopathy

(Howard Crawford, Boston, Mass.)

First and primarily, because it cures disease. Not every disease to be sure, but a great majority of them.

Secondly, I believe in osteopathy because of its reasonableness. One does not have to believe something that the intellect balks at; but a rational and consistent theory of the causation of disease, such as is the basis of osteopathic procedures, meets the approval of thinking people. Everyone knows that the body is a machine, and that machinery is subject to wear and strain, and, therefore, in need of occasional adjustment.

Thirdly, I believe in osteopathy because of the ease with which the remedy for a grain of trouble can be chosen. If a misplaced cervical vertebrae or a sub-dislocated innominate bone be the diagnosis, the treatment is obviously to replace the misplaced parts. There can be no confusion of the multiplicity of remedies as in other schools of practice.

Fourthly, I believe in osteopathy because of its use I have seen in invalids, supposedly hopeless or suffering from incurable diseases, restored to life at the least partial usefulness. Sucess under such circumstances is good ground for belief in the efficacy of osteopathy.

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We invite those who have not dealt here, to visit us, and give us an opportunity to show you what we do for our customers.
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Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets
Use Two EZY-WAY GLYCERINE WASHING TABLETS
to your usual bath water. It will soften the water, cleanse the pores, and make the skin soft, white and smooth. Why pay high prices for Turkish baths when you can get the same results at home with the Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets? The secret of good health is poral elimination. Don't take our word for it; just give it a trial and be your own judge. It will surprise and delight you.
Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without bluing. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax, lye, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a-hold of a live wire.
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PURE MILK
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PUBLIC NOTICE

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VITAL STATISTICS BRANCH

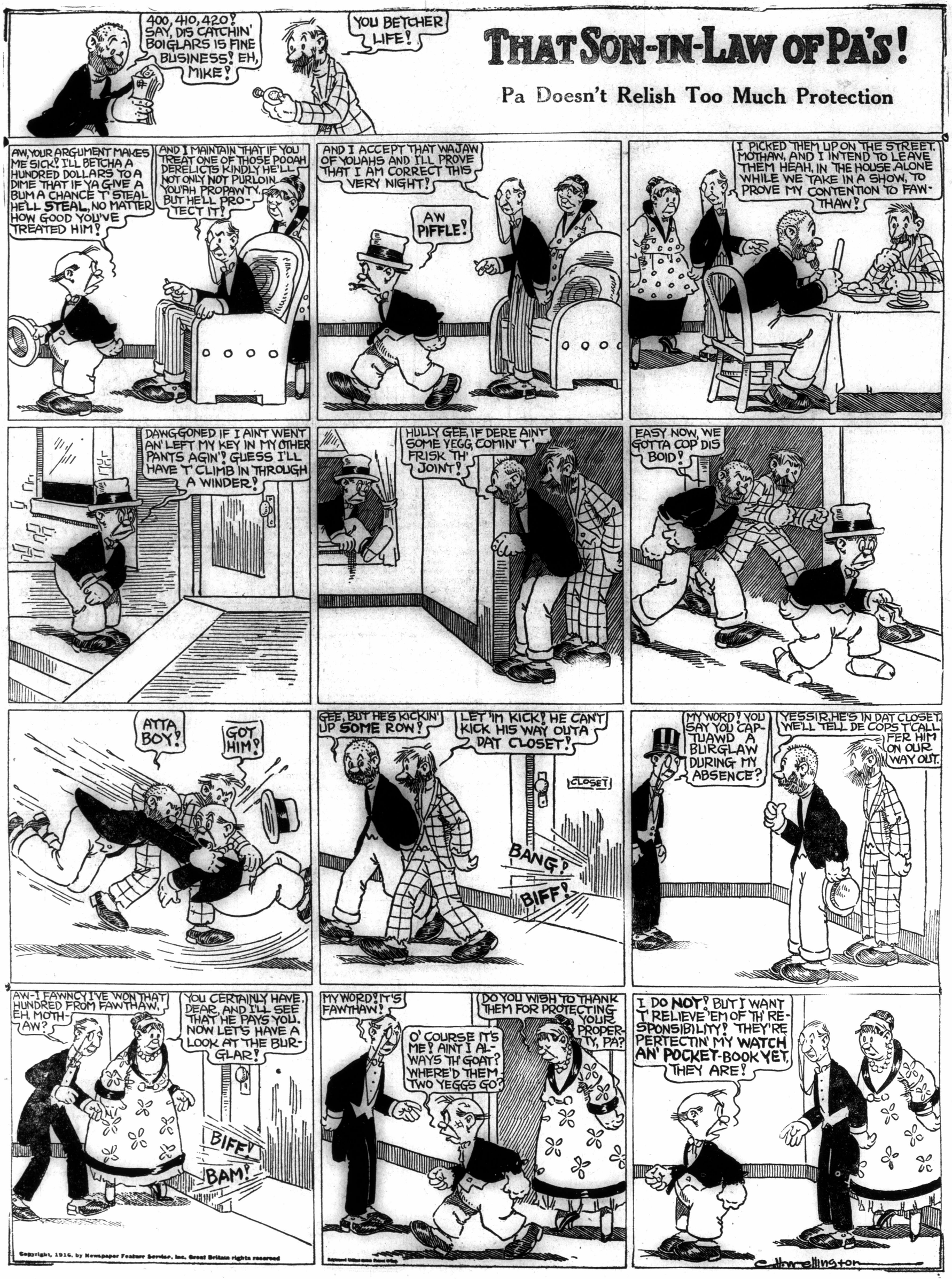
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. Elizabeth McDougall has been appointed Registrar of Vital Statistics for the City of Calgary, from this First Day of May, 1917, and that all registrations of births, marriages and deaths shall be made at her office, at 230 Sixth Avenue East. Office hours, 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

H. A. CRAIG,
Deputy Minister.

GUARANTEED DENTISTRY
During the 16 years I have been practicing dentistry in Calgary I have treated hundreds of patients. I have had the satisfaction of building up a large practice through the personal recommendation of my clients. My motto is the same today as it has been in the past, to give guaranteed dentistry at prices within the reach of all.
I specialize in all the up-to-date painless methods known to the best dental practitioners and am an expert in fitting plates and bridgework.
I buy for cash, and having no rent to pay, give my patients the benefit of my services at prices that cannot be dupicated elsewhere.
Remember, we stand behind the guarantee of efficient service.
OPEN EVENINGS.
DR. FRANKLIN EDMONDS
TWELFTH AVENUE AND FIRST STREET WEST
PHONE M3686. Opposite Pryce-Jones' Store.

THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S!

Pa Doesn't Relish Too Much Protection



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Vol. VII. No. 1

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If you don't receive your Standard promptly we want you to kick, and kick hard. Every reader in Calgary, and most of Western Canada, including Alberta and Saskatchewan, should get their Standard on Saturday in time for Sunday reading. If you don't get it, it is either the fault of the delivery boy or the mails. In either event we can not correct the complaint without learning of the non-delivery, so kick like a bay steer every time you fail to get the great Sunday Newspaper, The Calgary (Western) Standard.

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.



Vol. VII. No. 12 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 27, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages Five Cents the Copy

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

Political Situation from Conservative View

NOT since Alberta was erected into a province has been witnessed a hotter election fray than is now being waged. The Conservatives are making relentless war on "Siftonism," and they are meeting with a response that is most encouraging, since it indicates that there is a very general and pronounced feeling that the present premier of the province has subordinated the public weal to his own purposes. Underneath all meetings at which men and women gather to discuss the political affairs of the hour a quiet undercurrent develops against the government. The latter has for years made the play that it was 'for the farmers" first, last and all the time even if the cities had to be crucified. This plank in their platform has been thrown into the river by the agriculturists who have shown their resentment of "Siftonism" by establishing the Non-Partisan league. This organization, while not out and out Conservative, is more Conservative than Liberal, since it embodies a protest against the methods that have been used by the premier, and his coterie of friends, including the one and only J. D. McArthur, who get can get more from the Sifton government than any other man in the world.

The Labor Opposition

Then the Labor element, to which Sifton has pretended that he has catered, is entering the lists against him and his candidates in center and south Calgary, while Joseph Knight, who is about as much Labor as Socialist, is imitating Sifton and Cross' usual practice and is running in two constituencies. East Edmonton and Stettler. All these new parties and policies aligned against the government hearten the Opposition as they indicate that what it has urged for years is exactly true, namely, that the Liberal administration has wasted the provinces resources, has destroyed its credit and has slipped millions of dollars into the pockets of avaricious and unscrupulous railway and other promoters. The Conservatives, in short, regard the new opposition as strengthening their cause, for it bespeaks a critical and suspicious attitude towards the government on the part of Liberals as well as others. The Conservatives ask that the Sifton government be judged strictly on its record of profligate spending. They ask that the electors advertise their demand for a sweeping investigation into Siftonism by turning down the Sifton nominees on June 7.

No Probe For Sifton

They point to the refusal of Sifton and his supporters to permit in the probing of the odoriferous railway scandals, of the liquor charges by Dr. Stanley, and of the telephone charges. Also to the rake-off of hundreds of thousands of dollars on bond deals, the names of the "go-betweens" who officiated being carefully hidden by the government. It is also a notorious fact that the farm legislation introduced by Sifton had all been prepared years ago not only by the Conservatives but also by the United Farmers of Alberta, and that the bulk of it has been introduced solely as "election pap" intended to make the farmer think for the election period at last that Siftonism includs him in its scope. As a matter of cold, indisputable fact Siftonism has only one use for the farmers and their wives, namely, the extraction of their votes once every five years. In th interim they can go drown themselves or be sold up by the bailiff and Siftonism will not be even interested. As for crucifying the population centers Siftonism makes this its chief hobby. If there is any one scheme of bleeding the town and cities that has been omitted by Siftonism, it has not come to general attention. And the curse of all this bleeding is that it is not done for any benefit of the urban or even of other sections of the province. It is done for the one purpose of bolstering up Siftonism in its thousand and one evil ramifications.

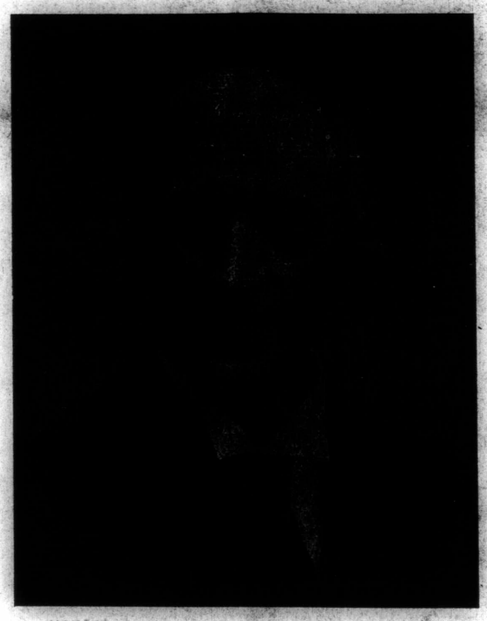
McArthur and His Pull

For instance, if McArthur has a deal to put over then the people have to put up hundreds of thousands of dollars, even millions. Naturally there are rakeoffs galore when this money is changing hands and naturally later the piper has to be paid. Who foots the bills? The public. And the worst feature of the whole matter is that Sifton steadily refuses to let McArthur be drawn into an inquiry that will reveal the identities of his associates. It has been said that Clifford Sifton, the premier's brother is one of the associates, but this charge is denied by Siftonism's apologists, who are unable however to explain McArthur's strength with the premier. McArthur can buy ties for his own road at 17 cents and charge these to the people at 35 cents, of even 40 cents, and get by with it, and there are 3,000 ties to a miles. Or he can get a guarantee of $10,000 to $15,000 a mile more than a road is estimated by competent engineers to cost. Who gets this extra money? The whole government service is permeated with Siftonism. Siftonism sends out its myrmidons through the country electioneering, and the public pays the bills. Sifton junkets to London every so often and Duncan Marshall makes mysterious trips hither and yonder every so often, and again the public pays. It is all clear profit for Duncan, is this travelling, for he is the orginal tightwad.

About the Soldiers' Vote

Then there is the matter of the soldiers' vote. Siftonism takes the votes away from 35,000 Alberta soldiers and gives the vote to 31,000 alien enemy born. Siftonism refuses to let a returned veteran, Sergt.-Major Guilfoyle, speak at High River, and causes him to be suppressed by Schoeppe, a name that was never coined in a British possession. Siftonism is afraid of the soldiers' vote, and it was only Siftonism's desire to combat that vote that caused it to grant long-clamored-for reform of votes for women. But the soldiers' relatives will perhaps offset the aliens this time and later when their menfolk are back from the trenches, Siftonism will reap the reward of its despicable chicanery.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE



HON. ARTHUR L. SIFTON, PREMIER OF ALBERTA.

When the announcement was made that Alberta was to have an election it was a general surprise. Rumor upon rumor had been circulated from time to time that an election was to be held, but no one gave the rumor much credulence, until the official announcement was made. Then the Conservatives realized that the Liberals had sprung one on them. The two factions are now at it tooth and nail and the result will be awaited with abated breath by the people from al sides. In the meantime the man of the hour is Hon. A. L. Sifton, the present Premier and candidate to succeed himself. Aside from party feelings Hon. Sifton has made a very satisfactory Premier and the fact that the province has grown was expanded in progress and prosperity is sufficient evidence of the Premier's ability as an Empire builder.

Review of The News of the Day

Although the fighting at the front continues with unabated vim the reports for the past few days have been somewhat meagre. That something important is doing across the water there is little doubt, and when the dispatches come, as they are bound to within a few days, there will undoubtedly be a world of news of real happenings at the seat of the war.

* * *

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour having completed his work at Washington to the complete satisfaction of himself and his country is now touring the eastern part of Canada where he is being royally entertained by the different municipalities. Thousands upon thousands of citizens have welcomed the royal visitor at the different stops he has made and the crowds have been overwhelmingly enthusiastic greeting him with signal applause.

* * *

According to reports from Ottawa the International Mine Workers will not get any assistance from the parent body in case District No. 18 goes on strike. The Hon. T. W. Crothers has taken a decided stand in the matter and threatened government control in case the strike was called. This stand has had a decided effect, and the officials have refused to support the local district, in their request. Up to date nearly a half-million tons of coal have been lost through the failure of the miners to go to work.

* * *

Great plans are being made all over Canada for the celebration of the confederation of the Dominion, which will occur on July first. Ottawa will have a public demonstration, likewise reports from Montreal, Toronto, and other cities indicate that the occasion will be fiittingly celebrated in a manner that leaves no cause for doubt as to the feeling of the people.

* * *

It is said that R. B. Bennett's stand on the disfranchisement of the aliens is not the utterances of the government. Mr. Bennett feels that this country should remain a white man's country as he forcefully expresses it. The local leader of the Conservatives, Edward Michener, is quite silent regarding the disfranchisement vote. He has made no statement although many requests have been sent him for his position in the matter.

* * *

The long dispute over the parliament building construction between the Manitoba province and the government has practically been settled and Thomas Kelly & Sons are to pay back a million and a quarter dollars. This decision was arrived at at a meeting of the appraisal board, which has been in session in Winnipeg for some time. Although suit has been threatened the case never came to trial, and this division practically settles the matter.

* * *

Many public demonstrations are being held in Montreal and other points in Quebec against the government's decision for conscription. It is gratifying to note, however, that most of these demonstrations are composed of the foreign element, and no true Canadian has taken such decided stand against the voice of the country. At some of the meetings that have been held seditious language has been used to such an extent that it is a wonder that the government has not taken a hand in the proceedings. This will probably come later, however.

* * *

In Gleichen a warm contest is being conducted by J. P. McArthur, the city member. He has opposed to him Mr. Davis, on the Conservative ticket, and Ex-Governor Leedy, who is representing the Non-Partisan league. All the candidates have had a number of meetings, and the constituency has been thoroughly canvassed, so that giving us fine weather an exceptional vote will be polled.

The Honorable Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, is again a candidate in his riding at Olds, and is again opposed by Mr. Geo. Cloakey. The minister has his wonderful record as administrator to support him, and Mr. Cloakey his promises. The issue between the two men is quite clear, and the contest will be among the most interesting in the south country.

* * *

In the city of Calgary the Liberals have Mr. W. M. Davidson, of the Morning Albertan, as candidate in north Calgary, and running against him is Mr. S. B. Hillocks. Mr. Davidson's popularity and prominence as editor of the leading Liberal newspaper in the south country, his record on the public school board, of which he has been a member for the past two years, make him an outstanding candidate. It is almost a surety that in this instance Calgary will in the next house be represented by at least one Liberal member.

HERE AND EVERYWHERE

Political Situation from Liberal View

THE leader of the Opposition in his manifesto declares that if elected to power he will immediately establish five commissions to look after public affairs. He would have the Telephone Commission, the Road Commission, a commission to handle the prohibition law, a Civil Service Commission, and a Provincial Hospital Board. In that particular he would be following the example of the leaders of his party at Ottawa during the last year. The Borden government has appointed some 91 commissions, of which about one-half dozen have so far reported, but of which number the majority are still drawing salaries. As an instance, over two years ago a commission was appointed to investigate the high cost of living, but up to the present time nothing has been achieved. What this country requires is not Government by Commission but responsible government where the ministers of the crown elected by the people can be held responsible for the administration of their department, where the ministers are responsible for any legislation that is passed. And what this country does not want is a government that does try to shirk its responsibility by appointing its partisan friends on commissions and then endeavoring to disclaim responsibility for the actions of those commissions.

Agricultural Schools

That the agricultural school in Alberta has achieved everything that their friends could wish is supported by the statement of the late Dr. C. C. James, who was regarded as the greatest authority on agricultural education in the Dominion, and who was appointed Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture by the Honorable Martin Burrell, a member of the Borden cabinet. In speaking of agricultural education in the Christmas number of the Farmers' Advocate in December, 1915, Dr. James states: "In agricultural schools Alberta is the pioneer, and the great success achieved from their work will no doubt stimulate other provinces. New Brunswick has followed her example, and now has two fine buildings where short courses already have been held. These, it is hoped will soon be providing for more extended courses. The question at once arises: Why have other provinces not established agricultural schools similar to those of Alberta? This applies particularly to Ontario where the agricultural college is being taxed to the limit. If the people of Ontario were aware of the great benefits resulting from such schools as those of Alberta, there would be a public demand that would soon result in the establishing of two at least—one in eastern Antario and one in western Ontario. If the importance of such training were fully appreciated we would see in the next ten years an agricultural school in every county in Ontario."

Opposition Charges

In regard to the charges made by Dr. Stanley, the member for High River, in connection with the English bond issue, the statement was made by the Opposition that there were no personal charges against the attorney-general. Premier Sifton demanded particulars, but particulars were refused by the Opposition. The premier then said if any member would prefer a charge against any government official, that such official would immediately be put on trial. The premier would have allowed the courts to decide, and if anyone were convicted punishment would naturally ensue. Quite a different proceeding from that followed by the Davidson commission appointed by the Dominion government to probe scandals and irregularities were found by the Davidson commission, the kind of graft and corruption in war purchases were discovered—but no prosecutions have been instituted by the Borden government. The Commission has run up a large bill of costs, has uncovered many wrong doings, but none of the guilty men have been placed on trial.

As has been the policy of Premier Sifton the only way to be absolutely honest in the conduct of public matters is to deal with them as private transactions are dealt with, and when an official—be he high or low—is found to have been false to his trust, he should be placed under arrest and tried by the duly constituted courts of the county. In the charges by Dr. Stanley claims as to the possession of evidence were made, but no evidence was forthcoming. If an opposition really possessed evidence, it was the duty of the Opposition to produce such evidence. The fact that it did not produce such is sufficient proof that the evidence was lacking.

Returned Soldiers

The Alberta government in the first instance established a training school in Calgary to fit returned men to better earn a livelihood, and since the begnning of the war this province has trained more discharged soldiers than the province of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island combined. The province also recognizes the fact that the civil service should be open to a very large extent to returned soldiers, and not only have quite a few appointments been made in the departmnt, but the province has trained more discharged soldiers to pass the civil examination than all the other provinces combined. It has been suggested that many of the returned soldiers might go on the land, and the province of Alberta is the only province that has trained any discharged soldiers in the pursuits of agriculture, and that was because it was the only province in Canada that had institutions exactly fitted for this work. The agricultural schools of this province are especially designed for the training of men and boys in practical farm life and farm operation. In regard to the Patriotic fund, the contributions made by the members of the Patriotic commission and the Civil Service in the province of Alberta amount to $100,000.00 a year, and has been among the most constant and regular supports that the Patriotic fund has received anywhere. There has been assistance to returned soldiers that this government did not give, and no proposals with respect to the Patriotic fund were made by the Opposition.

THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE

PANTAGES
UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

WEEK OF MAY 28

OH! PLEASE, MR. DETECTIVE
with Bobby Woolsley and Girls

Green, McHenry & Deane
"From Farm to Cabaret"

Stuart
The Male Patti

Will Morris
The Rag Entertainer

Current Events

WOMAN PROPOSES
Satirical Playlet



AT THE ALLEN ONE DAY ONLY—MONDAY

Douglas Fairbanks Great Pictures at Allen Soon

Douglas Fairbanks, the popular screen star appearing in "In Again—Out Again," his first artcraft picture which will be seen at the Allen soon, was recently asked what the screen's greatest appeal to him was.

"Best of all in motion picture work," replied "Doug," "is the consciousness of having the power to give a consistent quality of entertainment to millions of people. What I mean to say is, that the same amount of pleasure can be derived from "In Again—Out Again," for instance, in this city as in Bingville. The tired business man goes to the film theater to laugh. He not only receives his laugh, but he exercises the emotional side of himself. Irons out his emotion, so to speak. He is then better prepared to meet life's battles. A man realizes when he laughs, and relaxation means emotional strength. It isn't the laughter that gives us strength, but rather the exercise of the emotions. This is clearly proven by the fact that we feel just as much refreshed after a good cry as we do after a good laugh."

In the scenes of the photoplay of "In Again—Out Again" are located in and about New Jersey and present a story dealing with the romantic and spectacular career of a young blood who goes through many trials and tribulations to win the girl of his choice. Portrayed in the typical Fairbanks style. Strange to say this young man finds it more difficult to keep in jail than out of it, and many surprises are evolved during the course of the story.

Grand *The Theatre Beautiful*

ALL NEXT WEEK—TWICE DAILY
Afternoon at 2.30—Evenings at 8.30

Lois Weber & Phillips Smalley present

The marvellous Play with all Humanity in the Cast

"Idle Wives"

From the Novel by James Oppenheim

The play that astonished New York. The play that shows the lives of both rich and poor, and the evils they have in common.

Every Mother, Daughter, Sister should see it

It will Grip You—Hold You Spellbound
Augmented Orchestra with Special Musical Settings

Prices—Matinees: All Seats, 25c.; Evenings: 25c and 50c

All Seats Reserved for Evening Performances



Scenes from "Idle Wives" to be seen at the Grand all next week.

'The Running Fight' with Voilet Heming at Allen Monday

The opening attraction for next week at the Allen which will be seen Monday, one day only, with Violet Heming in the stellar role of "The Running Fight," a Paramount production, is one of the most unusual photodramatic successes ever screened and offered to the public.

Miss Violet Heming is one of the most talented and clever actresses in filmdom today, having appeared in many screen plays of great prominence, and now is being starred by the Paramount Corporation in her first attraction of that company's name.

The story is powerful and many tense situations are seen throughout this unusual society drama, from the book by M. Hamilton Osborne and dramatized by Louis Albion and David Perkins especially for Miss Heming for the screen.

From the first flash on the screen "The Running Fight" will hold the audience spellbound with the action that takes place as the story is told on the screen, and must be seen to be appreciated.

The cast supporting Miss Heming were especially chosen by this popular photoplay star for this production, and some of the scenes are lavish beyond expectations.

"The Running Fight" plays for one day only, and should not be missed.

A new comedy will also be shown with the above attraction and special music by the Allen Paramount concert orchestra.

"Idle Wives" Great Photoplay at The Grand

"Idle Wives," the Universal play within a photoplay which comes to the Grand theater on Monday for one week, is replete with many intensely appealing situations, but one stands out as a masterpiece of dramatic action. This scene shows the downfall of Molly Shane, a role played by Mary McLaren, the Universal recent "find."

Molly Shane makes the disheartening discovery that she is about to become a mother. In her despair she appeals to the man she has run away from home with to make their union a legal one. She pleads with him to remember the teachings of the church of which both are members, but the ne'er-do-well throws her to the floor of their living room and kicks viciously the pitiful little box which contains the baby clothes upon which she is working.

Then follows the girl's desperate pleading which is so pitiful that it is a hard heart indeed which can withstand its poignant human appeal. In this scene Mary MacLaren shows that she is a natural actress.

With all the lure of her sex she first exercises her physical appeal upon the man she loves while at the same time she attempts to break down his determination to leave her. Failing in this she clings passionately to him with the tears welling from her eyes. Fiercely, he tries to rid himself of her, to disengage her arms from his neck. One can almost hear the convulsive sobs of the girl as with reddened eyes she fights piteously to retain the last vestages of the affection of the street rat who has encompassed her ruin.

The latter struggles desperately to free himself from the incubus, as he feils his sweetheart to be, and then makes the plausible disclosure that he has no money. By working upon the poor girl's sympathies he diverts her thoughts from her own sorrows and pleads with her to something to help him.

"What can I do?", Molly asks, anxious to help the man she loves despite the barb in her own breast.

Then by specious arguments and the administration of drugs the souteneur imposes his will upon the helpless girl.



Edna Goodrich, New Mutual Star.

He leads her to the street and attempts to debase her still further.

With her sorrow corroding her very brain fibres, Molly makes a pitiable attempt to comply with his demands, and then comes the revulsion.

Her love turns to hate. The vials of her pent-up grief are opened and she flees from the man who seeks to degrade her further. For days she wanders, subsisting precariously and sleeping on doorsteps. Finally, a sympathetic friend directs her to a house of refuge, where she throws herself upon the mercy of a woman of wealth (Lois Weber), who has given herself up to the care of just forlorn wrecks of womanhood as Molly Shane.

The picture is a powerful sermon to headstrong girls who are dissatisfied with their lives at home, and a warning to young men whose methods of living are a menace to society.

Better expect a prima donna to pass through the shank of a phonograph needle than that a rounded purse shall live in peace with a full garbage pail.

STANDARD ADS PAY

PRINCESS
PHONE M1944
"Where Everybody Goes"

DON'T MISS
"THE PURPLE MASK"
Every Friday & Saturday
Miss Gert. Moody
—and—
The Princess Girls
3—Performances Daily—3

"The Law of Compensation" at the Allen

Norma Talmage's second Selznick-Pictures offering, "The Law of Compensation," will be the attraction at the Allen next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

In this photodrama Miss Talmage returns to America from her tragic journey through Russia, England and France in her recent success, "Panthea," and is the central figure in a gripping drama of modern social conditions in this country. The story is by Wilson Mizner, whose ability as an author was proved in his collaborations with Paul Armstrong, "Alies Jimmy Valentine," and "The Deep Purple."

"The Law of Compensation" is divided into three intensely interesting phases of the life of an American woman. In the first Miss Talmadge is seen as a happy young girl, first in a boarding school and then as the only child of a wealthy and devoted father. Her mother she cannot remember. The next phase is the young married woman, in which Miss Talmadge portrays a distinct development of character as a young wife and mother, to whom comes the frequently encountered spirit of restlessness which often brings domestic tragedies to women who feel their outlook upon life is too cramped.

Then comes the third and most powerful episode. This is introduced in the form of a story told to the young woman by her father, who fears she is about to take a foolish step. He tells her the story of her mother, and in this Miss Talmadge plays the part of the mature woman, whose unhappy history she was in grave danger of repeating in her own life. Thus the popular young star is given the opportunity of depicting carefree youth, the romance of young womanhood, and the tragedy of an unfortunate, older woman.

This given the photodrama a great variety of incident and scene, such as has seldom been presented in a single feature. Joseph M. Chenck has provided a remarkably sumptuous setting for the story, and the supporting cast includes some of the best known stars in motion pictures.

In "Panthea" Miss Talmadge proved her right to recognition as a star of the first magnitude in the screen firmament, and in "The Law of Compensation" it is expected that still more laurels will be added to her Selznick-Pictures collection.

Chester Barnett, one of the most popular juvenile men on the stage and screen, will be seen in the leading support of Miss Talmadge. Mr. Barnett had important roles in various Clara Kimball Young features, he is a unique type among juveniles, combining the romantic element of youth with vigor that is not usually expected of, or found in the juvenile actor. In "The Law of Compensation" he plays the part of a young inventor, who is too deeply engrossed in his work to notice the restlessness of his young wife and her desire for diversion.



PAULINE FREDERICK
WHO HAS DESERTED THE STAGE FOR THE SCREEN

Another prominent in her support is John Charles, an important member of the Selznick forces. Mr. Charles has had a varied career before the public. His experience ranges all the way from black art to shadow drama. He began diverting the public when fourteen years old, as helper to a magician. Feeling the call of dramatic art he played in stock for eight years. In his stage career he appeared with such stars as Louis Mann, Helen Ware, Tyrone Power and Otis Harland. With the rise of moving pictures he embarked in this new branch of the art, and has been seen in such important photoplays as "The Ogony of Fear," "The Black Sheep," and other big productions.

A new Christie comedy will also be shown with the above attraction, which rounds out one of the biggest programs ever seen in Calgary.

ALLEN
Last Times Today

PHOTOPLAYS

HOUSE PETERS and LOUISE HUFF
in "The Lonesome Chap."
ALSO NEW WAR GRAPHIC

MONDAY---One Day Only
VIOLET HEMING
The Popular Paramount Sar in
"The Running Fight"
A Startling Society Photodrama Dramatized by Louis Albion and David Perkins, from the book by Wm. Hamilton Osborne

Also Other Attractions

TUESDAY—WEDNESDAY—THURSDAY
Selznick-Pictures
PRESENT
Norma Talmadge
In a Gripping Drama of Modern American Life
By Wilson Mizner
"The Law of Compensation"
How a Woman Was Saved as She Stood on the Brink of an Abyss
Special Musical Settings and New Christie Comedy

COMING SOON
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In
"In Again---Out Again"

"The Wax Model" with Vivian Martin at the Allen

Vivian Martin, the dainty little actress, who made such a pronounced success in "The Wax Model," "The Right Direction" and "The Spirit of Romance," will be seen at the Allen next Friday and Saturday, supported by Jack Pickford, in the Lasky-Paramount production of "The Girl at Home," written by George Middleton and prepared for the screen by Beulah Marie Dix.

Vivian Martin, by her wonderful dramatic ability, has established herself as one of the most popular photodramatic stars. Jack Pickford, brother to the wonderful Mary, is also a star and scored a great hit in "The Dumnt." In their present production they are both given an opportunity to show their splendid dramatic training.

"The Girl at Home" is a typical boy and girl story. It reminds the older persons in the audience of experiences in their own youthful career and it brings surprising revelations to many of the younger generation. No two stars in the country are better equipped to appear in photodramas of this nature than the young couple whose names are seen at the head of the program. The story of "The Girl at Home" has to do with Jean Hilton, the wealthy ward of Squire Padgate who lives with the mother of Jimmie Dexter. The boy and girl are in love and Jimmie is preparing for college when his mother learns that her small income is wiped out. Jean is permitted to defray Jimmie's expenses without his knowledge.

Jimmie falls in with a fast set of older boys and becomes infatuated with Diana Parish, a cabaret singer. Diana, thinking he is wealthy, pays considerable attention to him. Back home, Jimmie's mother and Jean are depriving themselves of all luxuries that Jimmie may finish college. Squire Padgate sees Jimmie and gives him a severe scolding. Jimmie promises to do better, and next morning banks his cheque for $200.00 which his mother has sent him as his monthly allowance. Diana thinks it is his weekly allowance. She sees a set of furs and decides to purchase them getting the money from her boy friends. Jimmie gives her a check for $35.00 which she raises to $350.00. When the check is returned marked "No funds" a detective is sent to investigate. Diana rushes in, throws her arms around Jimmie's neck just as his mother, Squire Padgate and Jean walk into the room. How affairs are finally straightened out makes a most interesting story.

Variety Galore at Pantages

A bill of vaudeville with variety galore will be the offering of the Pantages theater next week, for the entertainment of the amusement seeker.

Oh, Please, Mr. Detective, a musical comedy playlet featuring Bobby Woolsey, and many pretty girls is the headline attraction of the new bill. It is replete with bright sayings, tuneful musical numbers, pretty girls wearing gorgeous wardrobes, special scenery that gives the scene the necessary atmosphere, in fact it is a number under the direction of George Choos, which is in itself a very strong recommendation in its favor.

'Woman Proposes," a satirical one-act comedy by the famous author Paul Armstrong, will be another strong attraction; it deals with the theme that it is the woman who proposes instead of the man as is generally accepted. There is some very bright repartee and witty sayings during the action of this playlet, which is very well acted by eight very capable players.

Green, McHenry and Deane, will offer a comedy number entitled "From the Farm to the Cabaret."

Stuart, the male Patti, will entertain with his repertoire of songs and a display of gowns.

Will Morris, the rag entertainer, in tattered talent, will amuse with his funny antics.

Current Events and a comedy film will be the picture portion of the new program.



SOCIAL

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His Excellency the Duk shire, accompanied by Cavendish, and Captains Johnson and Ridley, left la Hamilton, Niagara and To the last moment Her Exce it impossible to go.

The young ladies who the motor truck for the So forts Committee of the men's Canadian Club are Brophy, the Misses R. C mings. Miss Edith McLa Miss Winnifred Porter. now equipped for doing

Lady Mary Hamilton, the Duke of Abercorn, ar tawa last Saturday on the carried Premier Borden an is the guest of Their Exce Duke and Duchess of De Government House. La marriage to Captain Ke aide-de-camp to the Gove will shortly take place i tawa.

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Among the guests were lay, Mrs. Naismyth, Mrs. tello, Mrs. L. S. Mackid Cape, Mrs. A. Allan, Mr Mrs. T. J. Anderson, Mrs. Miss Fraser, and Miss M

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Last Times Today

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Gladys Peters is in Ottawa the guest of Miss Winnifred Bate.

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Mrs. W. D. Spence has left for Victoria to attend the annual meeting of the I. O. D. E.

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Mrs. Harold Peat left for Edmonton on Tuesday morning after a visit in Medicine Hat and this city.

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Mrs. Adam Shortt, of Ottawa, will attend the annual general meeting of the National Council of Women.

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Mrs. W. E. Underwood has returned from New York and other eastern cities where she has been visiting.

• • •

Captain and Mrs. Hawkshaw returned Friday night from Edmonton where they visited for a couple of weeks.

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Mrs. C. B. Waagen has returned from Montreal where she was a delegate to the Canadian War Contingent Association.

• • •

Mr. Graham Morgan and Mr. J. E. Williams, of Vancouver, attended the Alberta Musical Festival in Edmonton this past week.

• • •

T. M. Tweedie, M.L.A., and his sister, Mrs. Howson, of Nova Scotia, have taken Mrs. Richard's house for the next few months.

• • •

Mrs. McDougall's son, Corporal D. L. McDougall, arrived home yesterday from overseas and is being greeted by a host of friends.

• • •

Mrs. Sidney Begg entertained at the tea hour on Tuesday, the guests including Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Cherry and Mrs. Craig.

• • •

Mrs. Stanley Jones and Miss Minnit Reilly returned to the city Monday from overseas, Mrs. Jones will be a guest at Braeman Lodge during her stay in Calgary.

• • •

Mr. E. E. Vincent, of Vancouver, spent a few days in the city the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Croaks, Elbow Park, en route from Montreal where he has been on a business trip.

• • •

Major and Mrs. Crichley of Cochrane, spent a few days with friends in the city before going on to their ranch. They have returned from overseas on a three months' leave of absence.

• • •

Lord Hartingdon, eldest son and heir of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, is to enter the House of Commons as member for North East Derbyshire at the next general election. The Duke of Devonshire sat for East Derbyshire for 17 years.

• • •

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, accompanied by Lady Maud Cavendish, and Captains Mackintosh, Johnson and Ridley, left last week for Hamilton, Niagara and Toronto. At the last moment Her Excellency found it impossible to go.

• • •

The young ladies who are driving the motor truck for the Soldiers' Comforts Committee of the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club are Miss May Brophy, the Misses R. Clarke Cummings, Miss Edith McLachlin and Miss Winnifred Porter. The truck is now equipped for doing good work.

• • •

Lady Mary Hamilton, daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, arrived in Ottawa last Saturday on the liner which carried Premier Borden and party, and is the guest of Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Government House. Lady Mary's marriage to Captain Kenyon-Slaney, aide-de-camp to the Governor-general, will shortly take place quietly in Ottawa.

• • •

The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair will arrive in Winnipeg on Tuesday the 31st, to attend the opening session of the National Council of Women, which will be held jointly on that evening with the Dominion Civic Improvement Commission. Mrs. W. E. Sanford, of "Wesanford," Hamilton, has been nominated by the London local council for the post of president of the National Council of Women.

• • •

Mrs. J. M. Cameron was the hostess at the tea hour on Friday afternoon, entertaining informally for Mrs. Murray Cameron.

Among the guests were: Mrs. Findlay, Mrs. Naismyth, Mrs. M. C. Costello, Mrs. L. S. Mackid, Mrs. D. V. Cape, Mrs. A. Allan, Mrs. Halstead, Mrs. T. J. Anderson, Mrs. J. T. Burns, Miss Fraser, and Miss Markle.

Lady Lougheed is spending some time at her cottage at Banff, where she has been entertaining a few close friends off and on each week.

• • •

A tea social and dance will be held by the Women's Patriotic Society in the Hickman Hall on Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 5.30. Proceeds for the Victrola for the veterans' discharge depot. Returned soldiers cordially welcome.

• • •

Mrs. Clive Betts was the hostess at the Palliser on Tuesday afternoon at a "good-by" tea for Miss Helen Muckleston, who has left for the east to reside. Those present were Mrs. W. H. Barker, Mrs. Kenny, Mrs. Fred Lowes, Mrs. West Jones, Mrs. Black (Winnipeg), Miss Eileen Dennis and Miss Marion Cardell.

• • •

A number of Miss Mary Glassford's friends were invited to the home of Mrs. Leo Miller, Harvard Apartments, where the popular bride-to-be was "showered" with linen.

Among those present were: the Misses Glassford, the Misses Robertson, the Misses Mooney, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. A. MacGuire, Mrs. Manning, Miss MacRae, Miss A. Miller, Miss Roble, Miss E. Whitlock, Miss Freda Sweet, Miss B. Watchorn, Miss L. MacQueen and Mrs. A. MacQuire.

Mrs. H. H. Reed was the hostess on Wednesday afternoon at a "bridge" of five tables. The prize winners were Mrs. W. F. MacNeill and Mrs. Carpenter. A feature of the afternoon was the raffling off of a lovely crochet yoke, the proceeds going to the Red Cross work. Among those present were: Mrs. Kolb, Mrs. McCaw, Mrs. W. M. Jamieson, Mrs. Gordon Savage, Mrs. S. Savage, Mrs. Fenkell, Mrs. J. A. Gorman, Mrs. R. Wright, Mrs. McNeill, Mrs. Harold Clum, Mrs. Stokes, Mrs. Lowenstein, Mrs. Mellor, Mrs. Kickley, Mrs. Streib and Mrs. Ritson-Bennett.

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Among those present at the Press Club tea on Monday afternoon in the Hudson's Bay Tapestry Room were: Mrs. Kerby, Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, Mrs. P. J. Nolan, Mrs. Grogan, Mrs. Harold Clum, Mrs. T. Underwood, Mrs. West Jones, Mrs. E. Taylor, Mrs. A. C. Hutton, Mrs. D. E. Black, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Martin Clever, Mrs. Langford, Mrs. H. H. Reed, Mrs. Charles Thompson, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Akitt, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Spence, Mrs. Earl Curry Mrs. Robie, Mrs. John Irwin, Mrs. MacWilliams, Mrs. Beal, Mrs. Ross Wallace, Mrs. H. H. Sharples, Mrs. Critchley (Cochrane), Mrs. Nease, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. McCallum, Mrs. Gillan, Mrs. Aird, Mrs. A. A. Moore, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. George Macdonald, Mrs. A. M. Scott, Miss Edith Lilly, Miss Bessie Findlay, Miss Corinne Dingman, Miss Eleanor MacLennan, Miss Mabel Hutton, Miss Daisy MacGregon, Miss Reta Wetmore, Miss Mae Garnett and Miss Agnes Watters.

Timely Comment on Women's Doings

(By JEAN GRANT)

GOOD HORSE SENSE

"I wish women would say 'Thank you!' said a man to me the other day, referring to holding the door open for women passing into a department store. "I stood while six women passed into the store and not one offered to hold the door or say one word," said he. "They all swept by like queens and I the poor slave. Of course I could have let the door bang in their faces, and it would have served them right, but my early training stood me in good stead and I stayed at my post meekly until there was a lull."

Since this complaint has come to me I have been more thoughtful as well as more watchful. Why a busy man, who has but one hour at noon should be expected to hold a door for a woman on a shopping tour is beyond me. A mother with a baby carriage, or small children by the hand, needs assistance, and the majority of men and women have the common decency to see that their entrance to a store is not obstructed, but there is no excuse for an able bodied woman who has her arms free to slide past a man without making some attempt to do her share in making her entrance or exit.

Women of the helpless clinging-vine type, have very little place in today's busy world and they are only destroying the newly awakened admiration that men have for the good, hard horse sense that women have been displaying and which is the best thing with which nature can endow any woman.

* * *

"GETTING THE DICKENS."

I have heard of people getting the Dickens and never realized exactly what it meant until last week when Frank Speaight was at the Grand theater. The week previous I had been talking to a young Scotchman about the coming entertainment and had waxed enthusiastic over the thought of a real Dickens man coming to the city. My friend was pleased also but was somewhat surprised to find a mere Canadian delighted at the prospect.

He said he had been out to dinner at a home recently and had quoted something from Shakespeare and had laughingly said the name after it, not thinking but that the host knew all about the great dramatist. On the contrary, he looked bewildered and said, "What!" and the repeat did not seem to enlighten him.

From this the young Scotchman concluded that there would be but a small audience to hear the Dickens recitals. From my observation of the way in which Oliver Twist had been received at the Allen theater, I had decided that there would be capacity houses. Each day that house had been crowded and not one home where I had visited for a week afterwards where there were children but someone had spoken of the pictures.

Also, I had promised a little friend to get the book of Oliver Twist at the library and when I tried to secure one, I found that out of six, there was not one available.

But my friend was right. Small audiences greeted the distinguished English character actor on the two occasions and when I met "Scotty" I ———.

• • •

THE JOY OF LIVING

An aimless existence is no longer the cry of anyone today in England, and Francis Clements, son and heir of the late Earl of Leitrim, who has recently been officially declared dead by the probate court, would not be able to say to a fellow stoker on his way from Liverpool to this country: "I decided that if I stuck to London drawing rooms, my life would ferment into mere froth."

This man disappeared ten years ago and a search by detectives on two continents has failed to reveal trace of him.

If reports be true, few men in the Old Country, are wasting their time over the tea cups in London society. Women, too, have abandoned this favorite pastime, though no doubt, the cheering cup is squeezed in some time during the afternoon. But the "killing of time" has become a thing of the past and the complaint is rather on the other side—that wealthy women are making somewhat of a nuisance of themselves wanting to do things which are impossible without special training.

The question as to what women are going to do after the war is over, is a large one. There will be the joy and satisfaction of accomplishment and of work well done, that cannot be replaced by anthing superficial such as a round of receptions and bridges. Red Cross work with its insistance of perfection of detail has emphasized the necessity of doing things well and carefully. Knitting has developed the quality of patience in its finest shades of meaning, and the carrying out of tag days, concerts and other entertainments has shown their executive ability. Then in the field entirely outside the home girls have entered the munition factories and within a very short time have become as expert as men who have worked for long periods.

All this work will be swept away at the close of the war and there must be some substitute. What is it going to be?

• • •

ONLY ONE QUALIFICATION FOR WOMEN VOTERS

The New York Sun of last week tells of Dr. Abraham Jacobi, specialist in children's diseases, who is 89 years old, yet working, as he has for the last 64 years of practice and medical teaching, in New York.

One marvels at such a record of work—what an amount must have been accomplished in such a lifetime of usefulness! Today he is just as happy and enthusiastic as ever, but his great sorrow is the terrible war that is raging in Europe. He knows that the children of the future must pay the price—that this age of killing the youngest and strongest means that the physique of the children of those that remain behind will not be that of the others.

Another result of the war will be that women will gain a prominence that they never could have otherwise. Already the franchise has come to them in many places and there is no doubt but in conservative England women will soon become enfranchised. There has always been the excuse that women should not have votes because they could not fight, but if their "serving" in this war is not an evidence that they cannot play their part, nothing will convince men that they can. In Servia and Russia women have served in the army and many women would readily go to the front as soldiers if they were but allowed. This excuse, then, about serving in war, is on a par with an excuse women might give for not enfranchising men—that they cannot give birth to children, future voters, and therefore, should not have votes.

There seems to be quite a good deal of discussion as to whom among women should possess this privilege of voting. If an alien enemy in time of war, she would have to uncitizenize herself, according to some. If unable to come up to a certain age standard in England, she is debarred. A certain educational standard is demanded by others. These restrictions as well as many others have been voiced, but if they were all thrown overboard and but one substituted—that a woman voter could show definitely that she was earning her own living in no matter what respectable way—the matter would be simplified.

This would lead up to the establishment of vocational schools, where every girl, rich or poor, would be trained in some definite work so that when she left she held a certificate in some branch in which she was efficient. No doubt the vast majority would choose household science, and it would be wise, but no matter what vocation it was, the girl would have to graduate, because she would know that unless she could be useful in the world, she would not be accorded the privilege of citizenship.

• • •

SOME GROUNDLESS OBJECTIONS

In some communities there is much misinformation extant concerning osteopathy. This is circulated by interested parties, or is repeated by those who are misinformed.

Some people have the idea that the treatment is so expensive as to make it prohibitive to those of moderate means. Others seem to believe it is so severe that invalids cannot "stand the treatment." There are still others who have the idea that all patients are treated nude.

These erroneous notions have prevented many who need the treatment, and who would be benefited by it from having it. On all these matters the best way is to get information at first hand, from reputable physicians of the system. If this is done, it will be found that, all things considered, osteopathy is the most economical treatment known; that it is adapted to the condition of the patient; is as applicable to babes and the weakest invalids as to the more robust; and that there is nothing about it to which the most refined and sensitive could offer the slightest objection.

Great Purpese Behind "Joan the Woman"

Of all the motion pictures ever made none has had a finer purpose than "Joan the Woman," in which Geraldine Farrar, the famous opera star, appears at the Grand theater shortly.

It is not merely awe-inspiring as a spectacle and thrilling in its heroic moments, but there is something bigger and more ennobling back of it than stage craft.

It shows to what heights a woman can rise when it comes to a moment of sacrifice. No one can hold back the lumps that come to the throat when they see this wonderful peasant girl of France with one of England's greatest invading knights at her feet in the humble supplication of genuine love, hold back her humane emotions because her country needs her. And in the continuance of this throbbing love story every soul must be stirred to see the girl. Joan, hard as adamant on the battlefield, twice saved the life of her suitor only to find in the end that he is the one selected to trap her fo rthe king of England. Historical and wonderful in pageantry it is, but the thing that will make it take rank with the greatest motion pictures of our time is the way Joan's great love story is woven through it all.

Cecil B. DeMille, the producer of the picture, has created an epoch in photodramatic history with this thrilling and artistic achievement.

Czarina Led Unhappy Life

Russia Has Never Felt Kindly Towards Its German Empress

The most unhappy of women, the Czarina Alexandra, has lost her throne. Perhaps she is not sorry. Since her marriage to the deposed Nicholas II. when 22 years old, the misery of her life has been such to call forth the sympathy of the world. She is 45 years old now. She has tried to be a good queen, but it seems she has failed. For the fall of Nicholas II. is in part ascribed to her influence.

Czarina Alexandra is of German and English blood. She was born at Darmstadt in Germany, and christened Princes Alix-Victoria-Hellene-Louise-Beatrix. She was the youngest daughter of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse and the Rhine. Her mother was Princess Alice of England, favorite daughter of Queen Victoria and sister of Edward VII. The kaiser is her cousin.

Her family was poor. There are many girls in America today who have never felt the press of poverty as did Princess Alix in the early years of her life. The little princess was taught to sew and to assist in home duties, because of necessity. She was reared in a home corresponding to that of Americans of the middle class. Her allowance of pocket money was twenty-five cents a week.

Yet those were the happiest days in the life of the unfortunate queen. So light-hearted and gay was the Princess Alix that she was known as "Sunny." Then Nicholas, at that time only heir to the throne, came into her life, and with him came sadness.

Her "Romance" Began Early

Nicholas was of a royal party which once visited Darmstadt. The princess was 12 then and Nicholas 16. It is said that Nicholas lost his heart to her, but that the princess saw little in the delicate and somewhat dull czarovitch.

When Nicholas had sown his wild oats and was ready to marry, his mind went back to the Princes Alix. In the intervening years the two had kept up a desultory correspondence. Then the princess visited St. Petersburg with her father, and Nicholas again lost his heart. He asked his father's consent to his marriage with her, but Alexander III. wanted a Montenegrin princess for a daughter-in-law.

Nicholas appealed to other crowned heads of Europe, especially the kaiser, to help him. The kaiser was quite desirous that the Russian throne should be occupied by a German woman. Queen Victoria did not oppose the match. And so, as happens when politics shapes the course of love, Nicholas and Princess Alix were married.

From the day she entered the royal palace happiness vanished from the life of the girl, who from circumstances little better than those of a peasant stepped upon a throne. She had been a Protestant, but was forced to be baptized into the Greek church. The Russian people resented the German and English blood in her veins. They accused her of not being at heart of the same religion with them, and it is true that the princess had reserved the right to worship in private according to the Lutheran faith.

Alexander III. on his deathbed had sanctioned the match, but Nicholas's mother would not. For years the czarina and her mother-in-law avoided each other. Nicholas, while undoubtedly caring much for his wife, was too weak-willed to oppose his mother. It was a tacit understanding between the two women that they should never appear at the same social event. For purposes of policy they exchanged smiles when they met in public, but that was all.

The Most Beautiful Princess

The czarina, as a bride, was hailed as the most beautiful queen in Europe. The pink and white complexion of a face whose features were nearly perfect enough to have been sculptured came from the outdoor life she had led at Darmstadt. She was tall and stately and her head was crowned with a mass of wavy dark brown hair.

But soon into her large, dark blue eyes, which had come to the czar full of laughter, crept a melancholy look. She lived in constant dread of being killed. For Russia has been a place of unrest.

Soon babies came to require her attention. The first was a girl. The czar was disappointed. The second, the third and the fourth were girls. Then the church powers began to urge the czar to divorce his wife. Russian law requires a man on the throne. The czar seemed on the point of giving in to the request of his advisers when a fifth child was born—and died within a few hours. The people hissed the queen and her princesses when they appeared on the streets, despite the guards.

Then it was that there came into her life a man whose influence changed her from a simple, motherly woman, interested in her own household, to a scheming queen. This man was Rasputin, the half-razed monk, who recently was murdered and thrown into a river by Russian noblemen.

The monk taught spiritualism. How he gained entrance to the czar and czarina's presence is not known to the world, but in one of his seances with the czar and his wife, Rasputin promised that the queen should give the czar an heir. A short time later a boy baby was born. He was the crown prince, Alexis Nicholaievitch, the 13-year-old prince who has been put on the throne by the revolutionists, with the Grand Duke Nicholas as regent.

Rasputin Was Pro-German

So grateful was the queen to the monk that it is said she was completely in his power. Rasputin was against the liberal movement which has been seething in Russia. Rasputin was leagued with those leaders who wished to put the yoke more tightly around the necks of the people. The czar, too, listened to the combined voices of the monk and his wife. The revolutionists say the Russian offensive against the Germans had not been pushed vigorously. Rasputin was pro-German and the queen was born in Germany.

The poor princess who became an empress today has lost much of her beauty. Years of sadness and sickness have left their mark. She is said to suffer from inherited consumption. Her life at court has been bitter. The courtiers did not like her, and the people held her ancestry against her. When the czar was considering divorcing her she suffered a nervous breakdown. Once during that period she was rescued from the ledge of a window several stories high. The change after all, may please her.

WRITER CALLS WOMEN GROWN-UP CHILDREN

A very clever article in April Physical Culture, in which the writer denounces the birth control campaign which is being carried on to a certain extent in the United States, and whose echo is reaching Canada, is somewhat spoiled for women readers by the judgment pronounced that "Women are but grown-up children" and really do not know what is best for them.

The article is the strongest which has been written against the campaign and the reasons advanced are most sensible, or at least more sensible than one ordinarily hears where the subject is discussed, but a large part of the value is lost for women readers when she is so unmercifully attacked.

No doubt women have not attained a great deal of brain development, but they were made to match the men in that respect. When one considers that women have only entered the professional and business world to any extent with the last two decades, it cannot be wondered at that their knowledge in these lines is not as great as men's, but on the other hand, compare man's knowledge with their's on managing a home and taking care of children and I think it will not compare very favorably either.

The writer states emphatically that women do not want children, but that when they arrive, that they are immensely appreciated; that a woman would not sell her baby for a million dollars but that she would not give two cents for another.

This statement is far from correct. The average girl looks forward to marriage and consequent motherhood with great delight and very many times, and within the past week, have I heard girls express themselves very strongly on that point—that life contains nothing more happy for them that the thought of little children.

No doubt if a man had to go down to the "valley of the shadow" as a woman has at the birth of a child, there would be fewer men who would advocate the baker's dozen family or even two, and yet how often a delicate woman expresses herself as wanting another child, particularly one of the opposite sex to that which she has.

Another thing that the writer disregards is the fact that the young man of today is quite as anxious to limit his family as his wife. He knows and seems to realize much better than his father and grandfather, who merely followed his instincts regardless that life today is a complicated matter and the ones who succeed are those who are given a good start in the matter of education and environment.

Milk Dumplings

Work four ounces of butter, very slightly warmed; three eggs and eight ounces of fine bread crumbs; add a teasponful of salt and a pinch of pepper; mold in small balls and boil in two quarts for 15 minutes. When ready lift with skimmer and add yolks of two eggs to milk; pour over all dumplings and serve.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
VITAL STATISTICS BRANCH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. Elizabeth McDougall has been appointed Registrar of Vital Statistics for the City of Calgary, from this First Day of May, 1917, and that all registrations of births, marriages and deaths shall be made at her office, at 230 Sixth Avenue East. Office hours, 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

H. A. CRAIG,
Deputy Minister.

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Great Snap in one slightly used Willis Auto Player Piano, 88 note, mahogany finish, $550.00, formerly sold at $950.00. Terms if desired. Also bargains in some slightly used Organs.
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AT

LACOMBE, ALBERTA

EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Wednesday, MAY 30

Lacombe--The Prize Beef Centre of The West

The Financial and Commercial Firms of the District Have Entered on a Period of Pushful Progressiveness. Tillers of the Soil and Feeders of Steers in Lacombe District are sure of a Rich Harvest

IN no part of Alberta can one look so straight into the eyes of prosperity as in that Mid-Provincial town of Lacombe, where one meets only farmers who cater to the needs of the Empire and business men who cater to the needs of the farmer, and when one sees the multiplicity of figures which go to show the shipments of steers and hogs and horses from Lacombe, one does not wonder at those modern business blocks and splendid banks and hotels which seem to say to the visitor all that needs to be said about progressive prosperity and though the lands around Lacombe are owned by farmers who have proved the worth of only tilling the amount of land, they "till well," and only handling those breeds of cattle which are worth keeping on their lands, and when one realizes that the highest priced animal ever shipped into our west country was purchased only a few weeks ago by Mr. Wm Sharpe at the price of $13,500, so, following in the wake of the purchase of such a splendid animal, one can see men from all Canada and the states coming towards Lacombe to purchase their prize breeders in the years to come, and when those new visitors follow in those prize bulls and heifers, they will assist materially in the upbuilding of that central Albertan town of

Lacombe

with its fifteen hundred population and its situation at the junction of the Calgary-Edmonton-Lacombe-Moose Jaw branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and its surrounding dips of fertile valleys. Lacombe has never yet struck one of those boom-growths periods, her citizens have been content to all their place to grow up with that great farming community which has settled around it, and when a town is allowed its natural growth in that manner it means a truly substantial city when the seal time of prosperity comes to it. The town's wide streets and cement sidewalks are evidence of that substantial basis on which the municipal council mean to build the town on a reputation fo r the future years. The stores of Lacombe do more trade than any other town of twice its size in Alberta, and when one sees the department stores already established at Lacombe one is convinced of the prosperity of the area surrounding the town. And those branches of our national banks at Lacombe are concrete evidence that business is brisk at that central Alberta town. One of the most beautiful blocks in town has been erected only recently by the Merchants Bank of Canada, and the faith of that bank's directorate in Lacombe's future is evidenced by the beauty of their buildings' architecture, and the Royal Bank of Canada has also one of the best corner blocks in town. The Union Bank also has expressed its confidence in the future years of the Lacombe district and as a districts's prosperity is always measured "critically" by our banking houses before launching out to establish large branches at any centre, one can "critically measure" Lacombe as one of the coming large business centres of Alberta. Then in the matter of hotels, Lacombe is in the forefront of any of the towns between the capital and Calgary, or Winnipeg. The beautiful Adelphi Hotel would do credit to any city both in external appearance and internal beauty and comfort, which has gained for it the reputation of being one of the best hotels in the province. Lacombe boasts three hotels which says much for the trade of the district.

Lacombe has also a large sanitarium, which is situated in a commanding position, overlooking the beautiful Lacombe Valley. The institution is based on the lines of that famous Battle Creek Sanitarium.

The Dominion Experimental Farm at Lacombe has done wonders in the last few years under Superintendent G. H. Hutton, B.S.A., in the experiments carried out in horticulture, animal culture, field husbandry and poultry raising.

"The best in the West" is Lacombe's slogan, and that is also the slogan of every farmer and stockman in Lacombe's area.

Lacombe has one of the prettiest summer resorts in Alberta, Gull Lake, with its wide, sandy beach and its beauiful surroundings is destined to be yet Central Alberta's summer resort, and with the cheap power supplied by the Blindman River Electric Power Company, operating an extensive hydro-electric plant close to the town on the Blindman River, the future may see Lacombe building a short electric line out to Gull Lake for the benefit not only of the town of Lacombe, but for the profitable pleasure of those who would crowd in from

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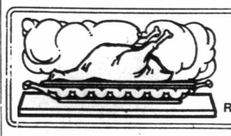
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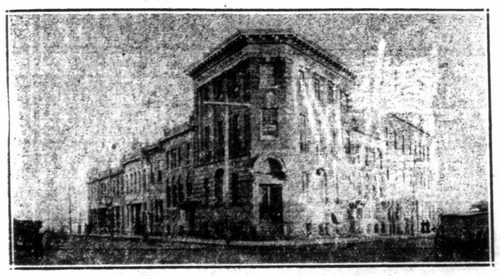
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Lacombe, Alberta---The Great Farming Centre---
History of the Town Told by Picture and by Story



THE MERCHANTS BANK BLOCK, LACOMBE, ALTA.

the larger cities to spend some summer days at Gull Lake.

The educational facilities of Lacombe are far in excess of any town of the same size in our central west, and her churches are a credit to those who have taken a part in their upbuilding

Hospitality is the keynote of Lacombe's population, and patriotism and loyalty is evident everywhere, and Mayor Morrison and Town Treasurer N. E. Crothers are ever on the watch to show to the visitor loyal hospitality.

Mr. F. E. McLeod is the energetic vice-president of the Lacombe branch of the Alberta Patriotic Fund, and W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., as organizer, is constantly in the service of the fund which is providing for the dependents of our soldiers who have gone out from our province to fight the cause of Empire. Senator Talbot has done yeoman service as president of the Lacombe Patriotic Branch and Treasurer Nickerson is ever to the fore when funds are needed to fill those coffers which have a habit of developing a serious gap in the bottom end just at the time when they should be full to the brim—when the central patriotic sends out a call for "more money," but Mr. Nickerson "just smiles" start out to load up the credit side of the Patriotic Fund's bank account. Mr. A. M. Macdonald is the worthy secretary of the Patriotic Fund, and has done special service in the cause since its inception at Lacombe.

The Red Cross branch at Lacombe is aggressive in its effort to help in the cause of our heroic wounded on the other side, and the Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance contributions to the Alberta Red Cross society have been sent out in a steady flow since the beginning of the war in 1914.

Mrs. Misener is the energetic president of the Red Cross, and Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. Campbell are joint secretaries. To these valiant women are due much of that successful cooperation which has been the keynote of Lacombe's Red Cross work in the war. Convener, Mrs. David Calder, and Secretary, Mrs. Simpson, are at the head of that energetic band of workers which make the Lacombe branch of the St. John's Ambulance.

The Lacombe Board of Trade are contemplating reorganization on a broader basis just now to take care of Lacombe's interests in the "after the war" matters in which Lacombe will be vitally interested. Secretary John McKenty, of the Board of Trade, is one of those men of Lacombe whose aim is for the "natural" development of the district, which means the "substantial" development of the town of Lacombe.

President Wm. Sharpe, of the Alberta Cattlebreeders' Association, — the optimistic Albertan who had the courage to put the price of a dozen automobiles into the purchase of a bull which cost $13,500, and who is not only looking to the material benefit to himself, but to that wider benefit he will do his district by the importing of such an animal. Here's wishing President Sharpe that measure of success in his endeavor on behalf of stockbreeding in Alberta which is the due of one with such an optimistic outlook.

Duncan Anderson, the Federal Government Cattle Expert, says Lacombe is the best beef center in the Dominion, and he will have cause to say more praise-giving things if those "William Sharpes" of Lacombe keep at it.

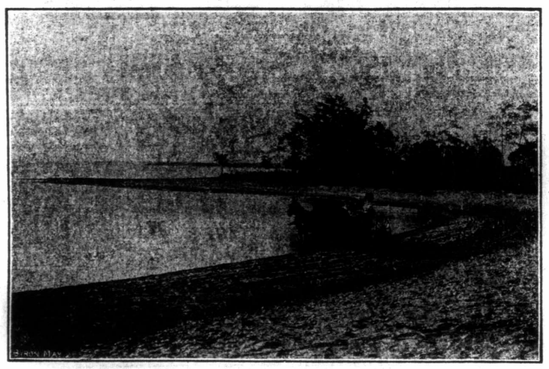
Last year the shipments from the Lacombe area in cattle and hogs approximated $80,000, and with these figures, and the district in the hands of the sane type of business men whom one meets at Lacombe, one can know that they will not try to overreach the districts' progressive possibilities So with a royal bow to Lacombe's future prospects we will leave her now with her progressive problems of hogs and steers; grains and grasses; seedbeds and sunshine; clover blossoms and apples, and wish to her that prosperity which will be the mainstay of our Canadian national prosperity.

JAS. PETTIGREW.

Miss Marie Peary, daughter of the discoverer of the North Pole, is now taking up aviation.



SOME OF THE NEW RESIDENCES, LACOMBE, ALTA.



THE WINDING BEACH, GULL LAKE, LACOMBE, ALTA.

U. S. CROP REPORT

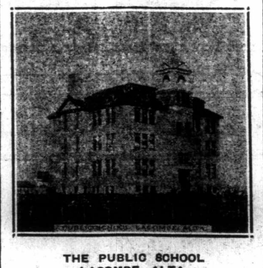
The crop reporting board of the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture, makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

On May 1 the area of winter wheat to be harvested was about 27,653,000 acres, or 12,437,000 acres (31.0 per cent.) less than the acreage planted last autumn and 7,176,000 acres (20.6 per cent.) less than the acreage harvested last year, viz., 34,829,000 acres.

The average condition of winter wheat on May 1 was 73.2, compared with 63.4 on April 1, 82.4 on May 1, 1916, and 86.6, the average for the past 10 years, on May 1.

A condition of 73.2 per cent. on May 1 is indicative of a yield per acre of approximately 13.2 bushels, assuming average variations to prevail thereafter. On the estimated area to be harvested, 13.2 bushels per acre would produce 366,116,000 bushels, or 24.0 per cent. less than in 1916, 45.7 per cent. less than in 1915, and 46.6 per cent. less than in 1914. The outturn of the crop will probably be above or below the figures given above according as the change in conditions from May 1 to harvest is above or below the average change.

The average condition of rye on May 1 was 88.8 compared with 86.0 on April 1, 88.7 on May 1, 1916, and 90.2, the average for the past ten years on May 1. The condition May 1 forecast a production of about 60,735,000 bushels, compared with 47,383,000, last year's final estimate, and 54,050,000, the 1915 final estimate.



THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LACOMBE, ALTA.

The average condition of meadow (hay) lands on May 1 was 88.7, compared with 88.4 on May 1, 1916, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 87.9.

Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimated as 12,488,000 tons (11.4 per cent. of crop), against 14,452,000 tons (13.5 per cent.) on May 1, 1916, and 10,827,000 tons (12.5 per cent.), the five year average on May 1.

The average condition of pastures on May 1 was 81.9, compared with 85.2 on May 1, 1916, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 85.2.

Of spring plowing 72.4 per cent. was completed up to May 1, compared with 70.4 per cent. on May 1, 1916, and a ten-year average on May 1 of 69.3.

"THE COW BILL"

The Live Stock Encouragement Act, which was passed at the recent session of the Alberta Legislature, commonly known as "The Cow Bill," is now in operation, and applications are being received at the Department of Agriculture for loans under this Act. The Act provides that any five or more farmers may avail themselves of its provisions by joining together for that purpose. These men may borrow up to $500 each. The money is loaned to them for a period of five years at 6 per cent. interest. The farmer receives the full $500 and he has nothing to pay but the $30 interest once a year until the end of five years. The only expense in connection with the loan is a fee of $1 for every $100 borrowed. There is no further expense in connection with chattel mortgages or the registration of the same, as the Live Stock Commissioner in the Department of Agriculture holds the cattle in security for the loan by means of a government brand. A certain amount of supervision is made over the purchase of the cattle, or rather, the farmer is given whatever assistance he may require in the purchase of his cows. The money must be used exclusively in the purchase of cows or heifers, except in case a number of members of an association wish to purchase a pure-bred bull to be used by them as an association, and then 10 per cent. of their money may be used for that purpose.

The purchase of live stock under this Act must retain the progeny of the cows or heifers so purchased until the note is paid, except that he can sell the steers when they are two years old and use the proceeds in connection with his farming business. None of the original cows or heifers, or cows or heifers bred from them, can be sold without the written consent of the Live Stock Commissioner. This consent, of course, will be given in case a farmer should require to sell any of them on account of their being non-breeders or for any other reason, replacing those sold with other cows or heifers. In this way the live stock loans will practicaly all be well secured after the first crop of calves has been raised, so that there will be a comparatively small amount of risk either for the Government or for any individual member of an association.

In order to avail themselves of this loan, five farmers are asked to join together, signing joint and several notes for the money, so that in case of any man wilfully neglecting his stock there will be some interested person in the shape of another member of the syndicate to notify the Live Stock Commissioner, and he, under the provisions of this Act, can take charge of the stock so negelected, and see that the other members of the syndicate as well as the Government are protected against loss.

Provision is also made in the Act for the Live Stock Commissioner to proceed against the one man who so neglects his stck and compel him to pay whatever loss there is without involving the other members of the syndicate in a law-suit, the idea being to work out, as simply as possible, a system by which men can borrow money at a low rate of interest for the purchase of live stock, and still have reasonable protection for the Treasury of the Province of Alberta, which guarantee these loans, and thus materially reduces the rate of interest

Already a number of applications have been received from associations and the Live Stock Commissioner is now prepared to take the matter up with any farmers who are interested in the Act. Write the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton for information, forms of application and copies of The Live Stock Encouragement Act.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE OUTPUT DURING 1911-1916

Figures have been compiled showing the total output of the butter and cheese industry for the years ending 1911 to 1916, for the two provinces of Alberta and Manitoba, which were as follows:

Alberta

Year	Butter Pounds	Cheese Pounds
1911	2,540,000	100,000
1912	3,050,000	40,000
1913	4,115,000	70,716
1914	5,444,806	70,581
1915	7,376,871	372,693
1916	8,400,000	680,000

Manitoba

Year	Butter Pounds	Cheese Pounds
1911	7,638,416	560,725
1912	7,285,042	536,618
1913	8,217,898	400,496
1914	8,650,355	471,355
1915	9,990,111	726,725
1916	10,997,799	880,728

The increase in value has, of course, been much greater than is shown by these figures. The value of the butter and cheese produced in Manitoba during the four years 1910-13, averaged $1,800,000 yearly, while in 1916 it had risen to $3,312,655.

The drain upon the stock of cattle in Canada, due to the recent large exports, necessary as they no doubt were, accentuates the importance of conserving all animals that may be utilized for increasing our herds, and it is a national duty to facilitate efforts to this end.

Some years before the war, employment was abundant at high wages, but urban development, the growth of railways and the construction of public works, while they led to an increase in demand were not accompanied by a corresponding increase in the production of food and other farm products. Prices are likely to remain high for some years, or until the chief belligerent countries are able to reorganize their means of productions as well as their systems of transportation. Meanwhile, Canada suffers, relatively speaking, less than other belligerent nations from transportation difficulties, and has great facilities for raising all kinds of livestock. The value of these was officially estimated at $239,000,000 in June, 1914, at $376,000,000 in June, 1915, and is about $450,000,000 at the present time.

While there are no signs as yet of any decline in the value of the animal produce exported, there is an evident falling off in the number of livestock in the Dominion. In the year 1913 the estimated number of cattle other than milch cows was 3,915,687, and in 1916 only 3,313,519, a decline of 15.4 per cent. Milch cows declined in numbers during the same period from 2,740,434 to 2,603,345, or by about 5 per cent. Swine and sheep also decreased in number. In eastern Canada the raising of sheep has suffered from lack of co-operation among the breeders, but they are now working together with a view to removing the obstacles to the success of the industry. Except in the case of swine, there has been no decrease in the livestock in the western provinces, where, despite shipments fully up to the average, the number of livestock on the farms continues to show a fair increase The movement mentioned in a previous letter, to retain young stock for breeding purposes is receiving decided encouragement from the provincial governments as well as from the bankers.

The general outlook for the cattle industry would appear to be favorable. Even a country of such great agricultural resources as the United States found it necessary, during the past 12 months, to import approximately $12,000,000 worth of dairy produce, going to Switzerland and Australia for condensed milk, to Japan for cream, to Switzerland and Italy for cheese, and to Denmark and New Zealand for butter. A year or two ago, western Canada purchased large quantities of dairy produce in the United States and in eastern Canada, but the department of agriculture recently announced that 81 carloads, or about 2,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at $729,000, had been exported from Manitoba, a province which, in 1912, had imported 50 carloads.



PART OF THE BUSINESS SECTION, LACOMBE, ALTA.



BURNETT AVENUE CORNER, LACOMBE, ALTA.

HOW TO PRODUCE GOOD MILK

Cows must be healthy and kept clean.

The barn should be kept clean, well lighted and ventilated. The barnyard should be kept clean and properly drained. Utensils should be thoroughly washed and scalded or steamed and kept in a clean room.

Cows should be fed good wholesome food and pure water.

Milkers and attendants who come in contact with the milk should be healthy and clean.

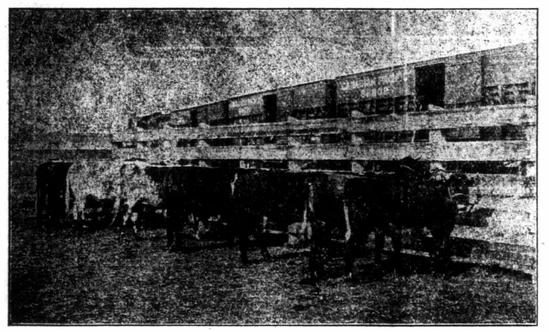
Cows should not be fed at milking time or immediately before. Dust from feed falls into the milk and contaminates it with germs.

Wipe the udder and sides of cow with a damp cloth and milk with clean, dry hands. Use small top milking pail. This helps to keep foreign matter from the milk.

Immediately after milking remove the milk to a separate room from the barn, to be strained and cooled. Cool the milk to as low a temperature as possible without freezing. Forty or 50 degrees F. retards growth of most germs, and particularly those that cause milk to sour quickly.

In summer keep flies out of the barn and milk room. One fly may carry as many as 150,000 germs to the milk. These may be disease germs. Manure should not be allowed to accumulate around the barn—it is a breeding place for flies.

The number of bacteria in milk depends largely upon cleanliness of milking and handling, temperature at which milk is kept and age of milk. Therefore, clean milk, quick cooling and prompt delivery are very important factors in producing pure dairy products.



SHIPPING THE STEERS AT LACOMBE, ALTA.

Royal Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Travellers' Checks issued, available in all parts of the world.

Savings Department at all Branches

Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received

Capital authorized	$25,000,000
Capital Paid up	12,000,000
Reserve Fund	12,560,000
Undivided Profits	852,346
Total Deposits	200,227,595
Total Assets	253,261,427

J. G. NICKERSON, Manager.

The Merchants' Bank
OF CANADA

LACOMBE - - - - - - ALBERTA

Conserve the Livestock of Your District.
Finish the Feeders in Lacombe.
Keep the Heifers at Home.

-$- Total Assets: One Hundred Millions -$-

H. G. MORRISON, Manager

MOTORS AND MOTORING

The Motor Adds Zest to Pleasure and Makes Life Worth Living

Health Hints For Tires

Tire trouble in winter is as aggravating as leaky shoes on a slushy day. Improperly stored tires—if you are one of the few who do not drive in the winter—are about as fit for spring service as a pair of summer oxfords relegated to a dusty basement.

Some persons will ear rubbers or oil their shoes in winter to keep their feet dry and save the shoe leather. Some will put their summer oxfords on shoe-trees and store them away in a clean place. Yet these same persons will start the winter season with tires on their car in poor condition or store them away either with the weight of the car on them or thrown in a heap in some warm, damp room. Tires cost most then.

Experiences of Tire Service Men

The managers of the several service departments of tire companies wrote letters to Motor Age, extracts of which follow:

"The proper care of tires at the different seasons of the year will greatly reduce the number of tire changes on the road. Of all seasons, no doubt, winter is the worst, and productive of the most discomforting and ruffled feelings.

"The bugbear of winter driving is water working its way through neglected cuts in the thread, where it rots the fabric and in time causes a blowout. A careful examination of your tires, filling the small thread cuts with rubber gum made for the purpose and in taking care of the larger ones by vulcanizing, will greatly lengthen the life of the casing.

Effect of the Water on Tires

"Punctures through the thread and fabric of the casing should receive prompt attention at all times of the year, and more particularly in winter because of the deteriorating effect of water in rotting and causing irregular breaks in the fabric, eventually causing a blowout.

"Overloading is another cause for winter tire changes by the roadside. Many know that continuous overloading greatly weakens the tire. However, the first overload produces the strain, which has weakened the tire for all time.

"Another cause for the short life of a casing is from improper care of the rim. It is surprising the deteriorating effect a rusty rim will have on the fabric of the tire above the bead.

Assemble Tires with Care

"At this point the tube should come in for its share of the inspection and care. The valve nut should be tightened and all trace of sand or lumpy soapstone and all other foreign substances removed from the casing. Care should be taken that the flaps are properly placed, in order that there may be no danger of pinching particularly on spare tires when mounted on a rim, as the pinch would not be noticed until the weight of the car was placed on the tire.

"Quite often the pavement along the inside edges of the track is rough and may result in cuts to the rubber and bruises to the fabric. Driving over street car track switches at the pointed frogs may cut the tire seriously.

"Rails on hills are to be avoided as much as possible as they usually have sharp, thin splinters on the edges, which are liable to cut or puncture the tires.

Driving on Wet Rails

"Be careful when driving on wet rails; quick twisting of the front wheels may result in accident from the rear of the car skidding sideways when leaving the rails.

"The edges of the rails wear away the tread rubber and cause a sharp bending action of the fabric, which will usually develop breaks inside. It is just a matter of time until the rubber cover loosens underneath and the fabric weakens from moisture and decay."

Anti-skid devices are advisable and often imperative for winter driving. However, regardless of their construction, their continued use is bound to wear the tires. They should only be put on when actually needed. Some devices are noisy and there is a temptation to fasten these tightly to the tires to eliminate the rattle and hum they create. When this is done, the extra pressure and flattening out of the tires at the point in contact with the ground, will cause the cross chains to cut and gouge into the rubber tread and fabric underneath. When cross chains become worn and rough they should be replaced immediately, otherwise cutting of the casing cannot be avoided.

Another great temptation in winter driving is to neglect to watch the inflation pressure of the tires. The tires should be kept at the proper pressure in winter just as much as in summer. With an under-inflated tire, the rough ruts and ice of winter streets will soon pound holes through the casing where they come in contact with the rims.

Store Tires with Care

"We have learned from experience that the most satisfactory means for preserving tires during the winter months may be obtained by removing the tires from the car and wrapping them in heavy paper or burlap. They should be stored in a place where the temperature does not exceed 65 degrees. Before the tires are stored away they should be carefully inspected and all small cuts in the tread and side walls repaired.

THREE OF A KIND, AND ALL WORKERS



W. McKINNON, Calgary Agent — JAMES U. BUDD, Fisk Rubber Co. — D. C. ALEXANDER, Calgary Agent

The above are the portraits of three representatives of the Fisk Ruber Co. The centre portrait is that of Mr. James G. Budd, the personal representative of the company, who came to Calgary a few days ago and was loud in his praise of the city. Incidentally, he divulged the plans the company has for exploiting the business of the Fisk Rubber Co. upon a larger and more extensive order in Calgary. The other two are Mr. W. McKinnon and Mr. D. C. Alexander, the two progressive agents of the company, who will have charge of pushing the local business of the well-known corporation. The two later named gentlemen are making a name for themselves by their aggressive attitude and energetic handling of the Fisk Rubber Co.'s business in Southern Alberta. Those who are familiar with the situation predict a big future for this company in their territory under the able management of the later named gentlemen.

Fisk Rubber Company Have Faith in the Future of Calgary

AMONG the visitors who recently visited Calgary from the United States was Mr. Jas. G. Budd, export manager of the Fisk Rubber Co., of New York, a concern that needs no introducing to the motor world. The Fisk Rubber Tire Co. has a world-wide reputation, for the quality and superiority of the tires they manufacture. No concern in the motor tire business has grown any faster or accomplished more than the Fisk Tire Co. The whole foundation of this firm's success has been due to the fact that they believe in producing a superior article irrespective of the cost. They adhered to this principle at the beginning of their business and it has been one of the precepts responsible for their remarkable growth and progress.

While the Fisk Rubber Co. is not by any means the largest makers of rubber tires in the United States their business sizes up well among the leaders in the business. Their works in Chicoopee Falls, Mass., covers a total of 29 acres. They employ upwards of 6,000 people and the daily output is about 9,000 tires daily.

The Fisk Rubber Co. have 153 agencies in all the principal cities in the United States and Canada including branches at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Calgary, the latter office being connected with the well known firm of McKinnon and Alexander, who were formerly connected with fuel and forest products under the firm name of Jack Pine Fuel Co., where they developed a large and lucrative business in the wholesale line.

Mr. Budd's visit to Calgary is due to the fact that the firm have had their eyes on this growing community for a long time and the growth of the country for the past few years has so impressed the officers of the Fisk Rubber Co. that they decided to push the business in this part of the country with the idea of further development as the business demands increased.

Speaking of Calgary and the Canadian west generally, Mr. Budd stated that he was most favorably impressed with the appearance and evident progressiveness of Calgarians. The town, he said, had all the earmarks of a metropolitan city and one that would undoubtedly compare favorably with the larger cities of the States in a few years.

Speaking of the Fisk tire, Mr. Budd said that the great success of the Fisk tire was due in a great measure to quality of the product coupled with the fact that their guarantee established a confidence which the people appreciated although seldom called upon to carry out.

The Fisk rubber tire is made in all sizes and many irregular sizes. Messrs. McKinnon and Alexander, who are the local agents, have under their control the whole of Alberta.

The fact that McKinnon and Alexander are back of the guarantee of the Fisk Rubber Tire Co. with their personal bond is sufficient evidence that they are convinced of the superior quality of the products.

While the above concern is practically in its infancy in the tire business of the city the fact of their success of the past is evident that they will push the Fisk rubber tire to a successful termination.

Motorists and others interested in tires should call upon McKinnon and Alexander and interview Mr. Alexander at Seventh avenue and Third street east and inspect the Fisk rubber tire before making selection.

One important factor in connection with the Fisk Rubber Co. is the fact that there is no charge whatever at any branch in the States or agency in Canada for dismounting, reassembling, testing or inflating tires, irrespective of what make of tires you use.

FISK TIRES

Price subject to change without notice.
Fisk Free Service.

There is no charge at any Fisk branch for dismounting, re-assembling, testing or inflating, it is free to all and given promptly and courteously, no matter what tires you use.

Free Air and Water Service.

Service Station and Show Room

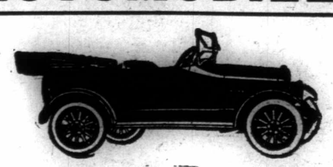
Retail Prices, Fisk Tires, Effective May 15th, 1917

NEW PRICE LIST

Size	Non-Skidd Casing	Grey Tubes
3½ x 30	$24.75	$5.00
3½ x 32	29.75	5.50
4 x 31	37.45	6.75
4 x 32	40.75	7.15
4 x 33	41.80	7.35
4 x 34	42.46	7.65
4 x 36	45.35	8.35
4½ x 33	53.35	8.90
4½ x 34	56.70	9.35
4½ x 35	59.20	9.50
4½ x 36	62.60	9.80
4½ x 37	65.95	10.15
5 x 35	74.70	11.25
5 x 37	80.10	12.00

Fisk Tire Agency
Corner Seventh Avenue and Third Street West
Phone M6213

GRAY-DORT AUTOMOBILES



For beauty, easy riding qualities, strength and economy these cars cannot be excelled

"The Quality Goes Clear Through"

PRICE $995.00 at Calgary

SHOWROOMS: 235 8th Avenue West

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CALGARY AUTO AUCTION COMPANY

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W. McLEOD H. HAYES



We Buy and Sell all Makes of Second Hand Cars
Why Pay Fancy Prices When You Can Get Perfect Satisfaction With One of Our Second Hand Cars?

Cars to be auctioned must be entered two hours previous to sale for inspection.

Sales held at 3 p.m. sharp every Saturday

See Us Before Buying or Selling.

"However, if the owner expects to use the car somewhat during the winter months, he can obtain very satisfactory results by jacking up all four wheels from the floor and deflating the tires until only enough air remains to keep them rounded out.

"Before taking the car out in the spring it is advisable to inspect the rims of the wheels carefully and remove all rust and uneven places. The rims should be painted with graphite before the car is laid up for storage."

Spare Tire Is Often Neglected

The spare tire is a sadly neglected accessory. I once knew of a car owner who bought a new car with four very good tires and a spare. He fastened the spare on the rear tire support, without covering, and drove 13,000 miles before he had a puncture. This is an unusual record, but this mileage is accurate. When the time came for him to change one of the tires, he put on the spare, drove five miles and had a blowout. The spare had become cracked and fairly rotted due to the exposure to light and heat and was practically useless before it had been driven a mile.

By all means provide your spare tire with a cover. If you remove a tire in your garage and it has been standing on an oil soaked floor, wash off all the oil before putting it on the tire carrier or storing it away. Oil will soon ruin rubber. Use soap and water to remove the oil.

Many owners will equip a spare rim hastily with tube and casing, blow it up and lock it onto the tire carrier. Later, when they have occasion to use the spare, it will perform well for a block or two and explode, due to a tube which was pinched in careless assembly.

CHICAGO AUTO DERBY JUNE 16

Total Prize Money for 250-mile Race Is $21,000

Another change has been made in the plans of the Speedway Park Association of Chicago in regard to its third annual Automobile Derby The date for the race, originally set for June 9, has been changed to June 16. The prize money is $21,000 for the first ten places.

The postponement was caused by the desire of President David F. Reid to afford drivers more time after the Cincinnati Memorial day race to repair any cars which might be damaged in that event.

The race will be 250 miles in length. of the $21,000, the first ten drivers to finish divide $20,000, and $500 goes to the leader at the completion of 100 and 200 miles.

THE BOGEY OF SEASONS

This year has been a great step forward in the evolution of the automobile—the liberation of the motor car from the bogey of seasons and its proper recognition by the people as a vehicle for service all the year round.

A number of years ago motor cars reached a mechanical efficiency which merited their use the year round, but such an idea as that of using motor transportation winter as well as summer was too new in the minds of the people.

The idea has been gradually gaining its proper support, however, and during the winter just past everyone agrees that more motor cars were kept in service throughout than ever before.

As is often the case, necessity was the greatest factor in bringing the new idea to its own with the people. The commercial users of the cars were the first to realize the importance, and the money-saving qualities of the motor car were too great to be sacrificed under the stress of the weather. So each winter for the past few years the experiment of operating the year round was tried on a larger scale. And with the exception of that territory where weather conditions are most severe, business concerns are using their motor equipment the year round for both city and country travel.

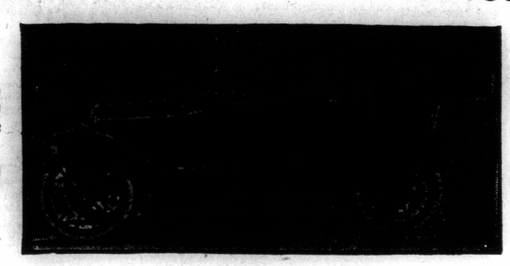
Other classes of motorists have gradually come to the same ideas on this, and the unusual demand for cars which has continued during the past year has seen no interruption during the winter months, and those prospective buyers who have not placed their orders early are likely to be caught in the rush of demand and resulting scarcity of cars which inevitably marks the spring season.

Siegel Garage Company

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The Metz $945.00 CALGARY



The Metz $945.00 CALGARY

For beauty of line, attractiveness of finish, completeness of equipment and 365-day in the year practicably, the METZ outranks by several hundred dollars any other car in its own price list.

GEARLESS TRANSMISSION
METZ FIBRE GRIP
NO GEAR TO STRIP
THE ONLY FLEXIBLE DRIVE
SEVEN SPEEDS AHEAD—ONE REVERSE
FULLY MODERN EQUIPPED
NO GUESSING WITH THE METZ

SIMPLICITY

No tugging a the speed levers to change speeds.

Glides away easily and comfortable.

No jerky motion when handling the Metz

For comfort, ease of handling, the Metz is absolutely in a class by itself.

The full elliptic springs are a guarantee of comfort, no matter how rough the roads.

With The Metz Fibre Grip Gearless Transmission You Have :

1st—Positive and constant power and action.

2nd—Simplicity and direct drive.

3rd—All engine power applied to the rear wheels as driving power.

Others have competed for the Classic Glidden Trophy but the Metz Car still retains it.

A DEMONSTRATION IN THE METZ WILL PROVE ITS SUPERIORITY

Quality Auto Cars, Limited

Phone M1498 **Centre Street and Fourth Avenue**

CALGARY AUTO CLUB

...e of the past is evident that they ...l push the Fisk rubber tire to a ...cessful termination.
...Motorists and others interested in ...es should call upon McKinnon and ...xander and interview Mr. Alexan... ...r at Seventh avenue and Third ...eet east and inspect the Fisk rub... ...tire before making selection.
...One important factor in connection ...h the Fisk Rubber Co. is the fact ...t there is no charge whatever at ...y branch in the States or agency in ...nada for dismounting, reassembling, ...ting or inflating tires, irrespective ...what make of tires you use.

...IRES
...out notice.
...isk branch for dismounting, ...g, it is free to all and given ...atter what tires you use.
...d Show Room
...ffective May 15th, 1917
NEW PRICE LIST

Size	Non-Skid Casing	Grey Tubes
...½ x 30	$24.75	$5.00
...½ x 32	29.75	5.50
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... x 32	40.75	7.15
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... x 34	42.46	7.65
... x 36	45.35	8.35
...½ x 33	53.35	8.90
...½ x 34	56.70	9.35
...½ x 35	59.20	9.50
...½ x 36	62.60	9.80
...½ x 37	65.95	10.15
... x 35	74.70	11.25
... x 37	80.10	12.00

Agency
...nd Third Street West
...16213

The Metz
$945.00
CALGARY
...sh, completeness ... practicably, the ...dollars any other
TO STRIP
...E REVERSE
THE METZ
... ease of handling, the Metz ... a class by itself.
...ptic springs ...re a guarantee ...matter how rough the roads.
... Transmission
...s driving power.
...the Metz Car still retains it.
...TS SUPERIORITY
... Limited
...d Fourth Avenue

FARMING AND MARKETS

Fifth Month Alberta Trap-Nest Egg-Laying Competition

Third egg-laying contest held under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture at the Provincial Poultry Plant, University Grounds, Edmonton, Alta., from Nov. 15, 1916, to Oct. 14, 1917.

Total Eggs Laid from Nov. 15th to Apr. 14th

Pen	Owner	Breed	Eggs in Month	Total Eggs
13	C. C. Ewing, Lacombe, Alta.	White 'Dottes	142	336
19	L. F. Solly, Westholme, B.C.	White 'Dottes	123	314
18	A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta.	White 'Dottes	107	300
21	J. E. Swanson, West Edmonton	White 'Dottes	115	276
11	C. C. Ewing, Lacombe, Alta.	B. Orpingtons	125	276
12	D. Gibbard, Mission City, B.C.	B. Rocks	165	268
6	Regan Bros., 78th Ave., S. Edmonton	B. Orpingtons	111	255
15	H. A. Clute, 63rd Ave., S. Edmonton	White 'Dottes	109	195
22	A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta.	B. Rocks	79	192
3	Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Brown Leghorn	109	189
5	John Tough, Dewberry, Alta.	White Leghorn	107	188
4	G. C. Rogerson, 1042 8th St. E., Calgary	S.C.R.I. Reds	119	188
16	Reid & Greenwood, Box 928, Victoria, B.C.	S. C. Reds	115	186
17	R. Henderson, 1649 2nd Ave. S.W., C'gary	White 'Dottes	88	175
20	J. C. Longmore, 85th St., Edmonton	White 'Dottes	87	154
14	C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B.C.	Buff Orpingtons	106	145
9	J. J. Skalitzky, Viking, Alta.	B. Rocks	83	122
7	E. S. Farren, 528 7th Ave. E., Calgary	White 'Dottes	54	91
10	C. J. Wyatt, Diamond City, Alta.	White 'Dottes	64	91
1	Finn & Storrar, 2216 26A St. S.W., C'gary	W. Leghorns	70	83
5	E. F. Twitchell, 125th St., Edmonton	White Rocks	45	45
8	D. P. Woodruff, Magrath, Alta.	White Cornish	26	38

Six birds to a pen except No. 20, which has five, and No. 7, which has four birds.

Summary—Total number of eggs laid in month, 2149. Total to date, 4149. Average per hen for month, 16.03. Total average to rate, 31.47. Pen No. 13 with a total of 336 still leads. The pen record for the month is held by Pen No. 12 with 165 eggs, an average of 27.5 eggs per hen. The individual records in this pen were 29, 30, 22, 27, 28, 29.

Broody hens—One each in Pens 8, 17, 18, 20, 21. Two in Pen 11. Four in Pen 6.

Highest individual record for month—No. 68, in Pen 12, 30 eggs; No. 65, in Pen 11, 67 and 72, in Pen 12, 29 eggs each.

Highest Individual records to date—Hen 121, in Pen 22, 79 eggs; Hen 76, in Pen 13, 69 eggs; Hen 105, in Pen 19, 67 eggs; Hen 41, in Pen 11, 67 eggs; Hen 119, in Pen 21, 66 eggs; Hen 34, in Pen 18, 65 eggs; Hen 106, in Pen 19, 65 eggs; Hen 65, in Pen 11, 63 eggs; Hen 33, in Pen 6, 63 eggs; Hen 73, in Pen 13, 63 eggs.

Seven hens have not yet commenced laying, four of which are in Pen 8, two in Pen 9, and one in Pen 10.

J. SHACKLETON,
Manager of Poultry Plant.

A. W. FOLEY,
Poultry Superintendent

WINNIPEG LETTER

(Thompson, Son & Company)

In our Winnipeg market there has been a good demand for practically all grades of cash wheat, the government buyers, millers and exporters all being in the market. Movement from the country is on a liberal scale, averaging over one thousand cars per day, including all grains, three-quarters of the receipts being wheat. Our western wheat crop is now all seeded, and all but the latest sown fields are above ground showing fresh and green. The cool time, owing to the cool and backward weather in April has been a late one, but there has been practically no rain except in one or two limited districts, and after seeding work was fairly started there has been no delay and between the 10th and 17th inst. there come a spell of warm weather 85 to 95 degrees in the shade in the day time, which coming over all the country made vegetation fairly jump, and has made up some of the delay. The last few days have been bright, cool and dry, so that farm work with the seeding of oats, barley, etc., will be making good headway. There is no increase in the acreage under wheat. We estimate it at about the same as last year. Today's cash prices are 1 Nor. 275c, 2 Nor. 272c, 3 Nor. 267c, No. 4 255c, No. 5 230c, No. 6 180c, Feed 125c. Futures closed May 275c, June 269c, July 263c, October 210½c.

Oats—There has been a good demand for oats, but it is less keen than a week ago, although prices are ⅝c to 1½c higher. Today's prices are 2 C.W., 78¼c, 3 C.W. 75¼c, Extra 1 Feed 75¼c, 1 Feed 71¼c, 2 Feed 69¼c. May 78¼c, July 73¼c, October 60½c.

Barley—The barley market is quiet and prices are down 2c to 6c on the week. No. 3 126c, No. 4 120c. Rejected and Feed 105c. The May future closed 126c.

Flax—The flax market has been somewhat irregular, and it is easy under the influence of liberal receipts and the prospect that the duty going into the United States will be advanced. The demand is fair. Today's prices are 1 N.W. 308c, 2 C.W. 304c, 3 C.W. and Rejected 286¼c. May 307c. July 306¼c.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

GRAIN PRICES

SPRING WHEAT HAS BIG DROP IN TWO DAYS

Spring wheat dropped from $2.63 to $2.46 Friday. October options also dropped from $2.04 to $1.97. Indications point to the fact that there is a material drop throughout the country.

Spring wheat—	Calgary Fri.	Year ago
No. 1 northern	246	263
No. 2 northern	243	260
No. 3 northern	238	255
No. 4	226	243
No. 5	201	218
No. 6	161	176
Feed	...	121
Oats—		
2 Canada west	68¾	72
3 Canada west	65¾	69
Ex. 1 feed	65¾	68½
No. 1 feed	60¾	64½
No. 2 feed	58¾	62½

MINNEAPOLIS PRICES

Minneapolis, May 25.—Close cash wheat: No. 1 hard 288 to 293; No. 1 northern 278 to 283; 2 northern 268 to 275; No. 3 253 to 258.

Oats: No. 3 white 62¼ to 63¼c.

Flax, 332 to 338.

LIVESTOCK

Prices Were Little Off From Last Week

FoFllowing are the prices for Livestock at the Calgary stocqyards the end of the week.

Steers—	
Choice export, 1100 up	9.50@10.00
Common butcher, 1100 up	9.00@ 9.50
Killers	7.50@ 8.00
Heifers—	
Choice heavy	8.50@ 9.00
Common	7.75@ 8.25
Cows—	
Choice heavy	7.75@ 8.25
Comomn butcher	6.50@ 7.00
Thin canners	2.00@ 3.50
Bulls—	
Choice butcher	7.50@ 8.00
Common	5.75@ 6.25
Oxen—	
Choice	8.50@ 9.00
Common	5.50@ 6.00
Calves—Light	10.00@ 1.00
Sheep—	
Wethers	11.25@12.00
Ewes	11.25@11.75
Lambs	12.60
Hogs—	
Select off cars	15.90
Fed and watered	15.65

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, May 25.—Hogs, receipts 29,000; weak 20 cents under yesterdays average; bulk 15.65 to 16.15, light 14.80 to 16.05; mixed 15.50 to 16.20; heavy 15.45 to 16.20; rough 15.45 to 15.60; pigs 10.50 to 14.50.

Cattle receipts 6,000; weak. Native beef cattle 9.40 to 13.60; stockers and feeders 7.90 to 10.00; cows and heifers 10.00 to 11.40.

Sheep, receipts 7,000; unsettled. Wethers 12.25 to 14.75; ewes 11.50 to 14.15; lambs 13.00 to 17.00; springs 15.00 to 21.00.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg, May 25.—Union stockyards' receipts, today, 700 cattle and 1,492 hogs. Cattle trading steady on all grades of butcher steers. Cows and heifers, stockers and feeders are selling at firm prices, while bulls, oxen and common rough cattle are in good demand at strong prices. Veal calves steady. Milch cows and close up springers steady to strong. Hog prices steady at 15.85 per hundred. Market has a weak undertone.

Butcher steers—Choice to prime 10.50 to 11.75; medium to good 9.25 to 10.00; common 6.50 to 7.25.

Butcher heifers—Choice to good 10.00 to 10.50; common to medium 7.25 to 9.50.

Bulls—Good to common 4.50 to 8.00; oxen, good to common, 3.75 to 7.50.

Feeders—Steers, choice to good 7.50 to 8.00.

Stockers, steers and heifers—Choice to good 7.25 to 8.60; common to medium 6.75 to 7.25; choice to good heifers 8.25 to 8.75; common to medium 6.50 to 7.00.

Sheep and lambs—Choice yearling lambs 10.50 to 11.50; common to medium 7.50 to 9.25; heavy sheep 8.25 to 8.75; light sheep 6.50 to 7.00.

Hogs—Selects 15.75 to 15.85; heavies 10.00 to 11.00; sows 8.00; light hogs 12.00 to 13.00.

FINANCE

BANK CLEARINGS SHOW INCREASE TWO MILLION

Following are the prices for livestock at the Calgary stockyards the corresponding week of 1916:

	1917	1916
Montreal	$73,770,097	$63,689,115
Toronto	54,903,325	46,715,898
Winnipeg	51,775,218	35,808,067
Vancouver	6,444,400	5,116,452
Calgary	5,828,292	3,938,706
Ottawa	4,528,034	3,941,367
Hamilton	4,638,093	3,045,982
Quebec	4,114,705	2,877,976
Edmonton	2,112,753	1,861,483
Halifax	3,464,845	1,846,987
Regina	2,576,147	1,630,360
St. John	1,692,540	1,636,733
Victoria	1,083,591	1,181,100
Saskatoon	1,324,102	939,157
Moose Jaw	...	678,147
Brandon	427,277	414,091
Fort William	...	427,996
Lethbridge	...	394,766
Medicine Hat	508,565	352,196
New West'ster	288,005	213,730

CALGARY OIL EXCHANGE

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Associated	30	..
Alberta Pet. Con.	⅝	1
Alberta Pacific Con.	2¾	3¼
Athabasca Oil Co.	..	20
Beaver	¼	½
British Canadian Oils	..	½
Calgary Alberta Oils	1	2
Cal. Pet. Prod.	15	18
Federal Oil & Gas	½	2
Monarch	1	..
Moose Mountain	4	..
Mount Stephen Oil &Gas	19	20
N. W. Pacific Oil Co.	2	5
Piedmont Pet. Products	..	¾
Progress	..	¼
Record	9	15
Stokes-Stephens Oil Co.	3	5½
Southern Alberta	3.25	3.50
Segur Oils, Ltd.	..	1
Union Pacific	⅛	¼
United	..	1.25
Western Pacific	5	..
Western Petroleum	1	..

Coming Fair Meetings

COMING FAIR MEETINGS

The following is a list of the exhibitions to be held this year in Western Canada under the auspices of the Western Canada Fair Association:

Calgary Industrial Exhibition—June 28 to July. 5. E. L. Richardson, manager.

Red Deer Agricultural Society—July 5-7. G. H. Lindsay, secretary.

Edmonton Exhibition—July 9-14. W. J. Stark, manager.

Provincial Fair of Manitoba—July 16-20. W. I. Smale, manager.

Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition—July 23-28. D. T. Elderkin, manager.

Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition—July 30 to August 4. D. C. Fisher, manager.

North Battleford Agricultural Society—August 6-7. F. Wright, secretary.

Yorkton Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition—August 6-7. J. A. Duncan, manager.

Prince Alberta Agricultural Society—August 9-11. W. O. McDougall, manager.

Weyburn Agricultural Society—August 8-10. Frank Heard, Sec.-Treas. and Manager.

New Westminster Exhibition—September 25-29. D. E. McKenzie, Manager.

Alberta Fair Dates for 1917

Crossfield	June 20-21
Calgary	June 28-July 5
Red Deer	July 5-7
Edmonton	July 9-13
Lacombe	July 17-18
High River	July 19-20
Okotoks	July 24-25
Nanton	July 26-27
Stavely	July 31
Claresholm	August 1-2
Vulcan	August 2-3
Granum	August 7-8
Macleod	August 9-10
Carmangay	August 14-15
Langdon	August 16
Gleichen	August 17
Medicine Hat	July 10-13
Irvine	August 7
Winnifred	August 8
Warner	August 9-10
Magrath	August 10-11
Raymond	August 13-15
Cardston	August 17-18
Grassy Lake	August 21-22
Taber	August 23-24
Youngstown	August 6-7
Chinook	August 8
Hanna	August 9
Delia	August 10
Oyen	August 13-14
Munson	August 15
Swalwell	July 26-27
Empress	July 31
Suffield	August 1-2
Retlaw	August 3-4
Peace River Crossing	August 8-10
Vegreville	August 14-15
Stony Plain	August 15-16
Edgerton	August 17
Irma	July 31
Chauvin	August 1
Wainwright	August 2-3
Sedgewick	August 7
Hardisty	August 8
Provost	August 9
Strome-Killam	August 10
Daysland	August 14-15
Camrose	August 16-18
Wetaskiwin	August 21-22
Coronation	August 7-8
Stettler	August 10-11
Consort	August 14-15
Castor	August 16-17
Bidegord	August 21
Cochrane	September 4-5
Didsbury	September 5-6
Olds	September 7-8
Three Hills	September 11-12
Lousana	September 13-14
Leduc	September 17-18
Innisfail	September 19-20
Alix	September 21
Gadsby	September 22

(Continued on Page Eight)

Farm Loans
(ALBERTA FARM LOANS ACT)

Loans to Farmers, Ranchers and Dairymen may be obtained for a period of **30 years** on first Mortgage Security.

Interest Rates at Actual Cost.

Repayment may be made by equal annual installments of Principal and Interest.

Full payment accepted at end of 5th year or at any time thereafter without notice or bonus.

Application forms will be forwarded on request

For further information address:

W. V. NEWSON,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Edmonton, Alberta.

FARMS

Farm Lands For Sale

2,000 ACRES, four miles from good town; 1,600 acres under cultivation; 850 acres in crop, 600 being in to wheat, balance to oats. Soil rich black loan. Adapted to both winter and spring wheat. All well fenced and watered. Adjoins river with spring at buildings. Good house, fair barns, sheds and granaries. Price, including crop, $35 per acre. Terms $8,000 to $10,000 cash, balance on terms at 6 per cent. interest.

960 ACRES, six miles from good town in Southern Alberta, C. P. R. line; 318 acres in crop, 218 in crop to wheat on summer fallowed land; 35 acres to oats. 65 acres to Flax. Soil good chocolate loan. Small house, barn and granaries. Steam plow proposition. Price $27.00 per acre, including crop. $6,000 cash, balance half crop payments at 6 per cent. interest.

J. W. ROUTLEDGE
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806A Second St. E., Calgary, Alta.
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Residence Phone, M5271

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We have first-class Farm Lands for sale in all parts of Southern Alberta, both raw and improved, at right prices, also a large list of fully modern houses for sale, in all parts of the city. Money to loan.

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

Infants' Official Guardian

The Province of Alberta now has an Official Guardian. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council has appointed Arthur G. Browning, K.C., Deputy Attorney General, of Edmonton, to be Official Guardian under the Act, with the powers and duties therein specified. The Government deemed legislation advisable to protect the property of infants as well as, and in addition to, the protection afforded to their persons under the Children's Protection Act. The Official Guardian Act, 1917 (c. 19) enables this to be done, Section 4 provides as follows:

The Official Guardian may

(a) Act as guardian ad litem of infants

(b) Act in the administration of estates upon order of the Court;

(c) Act as custodian of property of missing persons, convicts or deceased persons;

(d) Act as judicial trustee of the estate of any deceased person upon the order of the Court;

(e) Act as guardian of any infant made ward of the Court under the Children's Protection Act, being Chapter 12 of the Statutes of 1909;

(f) Act in such other capacity and do such other acts, matters, and things, as an official guardian is authorized or required to do by the Rules of the Court or by order of a Judge or by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or under the Act.

These powers are very wide in their Application and in order that every assistance possible be given to the Official Guardian to carry them out, the Act provides he shall be served with Notice of every Application to any Court in any manner affecting the infant or his estate. Full particulars must be given showing the object of the Application and the effect it will have on the estate of the infant. Executors and administrators can be compelled to pass their accounts as required by law. Trust estates can be audited and dealings therewith investigated. Actions and proceedings where the infant is a party can be conducted by the Official Guardian on behalf of the infant and generally he is authorized to take all such proceedings as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the estate of the infant. The Act does not in any way interfere with the rights of any parties at present or in the future, who are acting legally as guardian of any infant, but in cases where the infant's property seems likely to be endangered, the Official Guardian will be able to entervene. Orders under the Act can be enforced by attachment. He will at all times be available for consultations and advice where the estate of any infant is affected.

All correspondence should be addressed to

The Official Guardian,
c.o. Attorney General's Dept.,
Government Buildnigs,
Edmonton, Alta.

Calgary Furniture Hospital

We have a very complete line of Secondhand Furniture. All classes and descriptions. Several good sets for sale and at reasonable prices.

Our Stock of Stoves and Ranges are the best to be found in the City. We invite you to see our Stock before buying elsewhere.

THE C.P.R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from $11 to $60 for farm lands with ample rainfall — unlimited lands up to $50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to $2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 925 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

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South of C.N.R. Subway, Near Union Cemetery Gate

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Calgary (Western) Standard

Independent Weekly Newspaper Illustrating Current Events and Devoted to the Advancement of Western Canada
Published Every Saturday at
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E. H. MACARTHUR . . . . Publisher
B. S. WHITE . . . Editor and Manager
Telephone for Editorial and Circulation Departments M4210.

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Two dollars per year throughout Canada. Fifty Cents Extra by mail or carrier in the City of Calgary, or to Foreign Points.
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The date on your wrapper indicates when your subscription will terminate. Your paper will stop unless you renew promptly. It is always best to renew at least two weeks before expiration to insure uninterrupted service.
Subscribers failing to receive copies regularly will confer a favor by notifying the Circulation Department by post or phone.
No agent or newsboy is authorized to sell CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD on Sunday. Any person doing so is acting without permission or authority of this company.
The Standard takes no responsibility for any obligation incurred by any employee unless such obligation is ordered and accepted by the proper officer of this company.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates upon application.
All advertising copy must reach the Standard Office not later than Thursday afternoon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions.
All correspondence and editorial communications should be addressed to CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD, Calgary, Alberta.

AN APPRECIATION

Headquarters, Canadians,
Bramshott, Hants.,
April 16, 1917.

To the Editor of The Standard—

Just a few lines to congratulate you on the excellent "Good-Cheer" number just to hand. The nice sentiments towards the "boys," expressed therein by so many prominent Calgarians, makes very pleasant reading and their wishes for a speedy and victorious termination of the war and our early return to Calgary is heartily echoed by everyone.

The special number of the "Standard" is the best of its kind I have yet seen and is a particularly praiseworthy effort in view of the strenuous and uncertain times through which we are now passing.

The paper has been read by Mrs. Clayton and myself and I am now passing it on to a Canadian convalescent camp, where I know it will be much appreciated.

Kind regards to you and best wishes for the continued success of the "Standard."

Yours very truly,
SIDNEY J. CLAYTON, Capt.

SAFETY FIRST IN THE GARAGE

Absolutely prevent smoking in the garage by anybody—yourself, your friends, your employees, your customers.

Keep the garage immaculately clean Have a self-losing can in which to throw oily waste and other refuse.

Keep the car, and particularly the drip-pan, clean and free from oil.

Install in the garage an efficient drainage system, which will keep the floor free from pools of gasoline and oil drippings.

Never allow an unguarded flame of any kind to be brought into the garage.

Use no lighting system but electricity and protect the bulbs with wire guards.

If any lights but electricity are used on the car, see that they are put out before the vehicle enter the garage.

Be certain that the heating system that you install is absolutely safe.

Be sure that the gasoline and oil storage outfit that you are using is approved by the fire underwriters.

In handling gasoline, always treat it with the respect due a potential explosive.

Have an adequate number of fire extinguishers and buckets of sand at startegic positions in the garage.

If the car actually takes fire in the garage, push it out into the open, if possible.

Remember that in regard to garage fires, an ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure. Obviate carelessness in your garage and you have reduced by ninety per cent the chances of fire.

FAIRS TO BE HELD

Continued from Page Seven)

Rocky Mountain House	Sept. 24-25
Ponoka	September 26-27
Milnerton	September 28
Trochu	October 2-3
St. Albert	October 4-5
Bowden	October 5
Priddis-Millarville	October 6
Fort Saskatchewan	September 4-5
Innisfree	September 6-7
Manville	September 11
Vermilion	September 12-13
Kitscoty	September 14-15
Lloydminster	September 18-19
Viking	September 20
Holden	September 21
Boshaw	September 25-26
St. Paul	September 5
Elk Point	September 7
Berry Creek	September 7
Colinton	August 28
Athabasca	August 30-31
Mid-Pembina	September 4
Paddle River	September 6
Westlock	September 8
Nakamum	September 11
Onoway	September 12
Entwistle	September 13
Edson	September 14

In reference to the northern fairs below it is recommended that the dates be fixed by the superintendent of fairs and institutes, after consultation with those conversant with conditions in the respective districts:

Griffin Creek.
Lesser Slave Lake (High Prairie).
Grande Prairie.
Water Hole.
Spirit River.
Lake Saskatoon and Beaver Lodge.

Continuing All Day Monday---This Great Occasion

FOR MONDAY'S SELLING ONLY

"The 3 in 1 Sale for Men"



OWING to the immense demand for the merchandise incorporated in the great Three-in-One Sale for men at the store today and yielding to the appeals of those who could not get to the store on Saturday—We are continuing this event on Monday.

You men who read this tonight will wonder why in the face of rising wholesale cost in almost every commodity we insist in stripping prices to core in a sale of this character. During the past season, and for goodly portion of the present one, the business in our Three Men's Shops has increased wonderfully. This is due to several things—chiefly to a broad-minded merchandise policy and an accurate and intimate knowledge of the markets to which we look for our merchandise. This heavy spurt in business necessarily leaves odd sizes and one of a kind oddments in every line and the contents of this sale is made up of this character of stock to a large extent. But, to make such a selling a success we have been forced to include plenty of leaders from regular stock. Several window displays tonight tell a most wonderful story.



SHIRTS 95c

Just about 250, soft and starched cuff; stripe effect in good color combinations; made by famous makers. Values up to $1.50 each, for **95c**

Spring Weight Top Coats FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN

"Slip Ons" Similar to Those Advertised in the "Post" Sell for

Smart loose-fitting backs, in jaunty looking mixed fabrics. Tailored for exclusive men's shops in the United States and Canada by the sponsors for "Campus Togs." Set in shoulder models in greys and mixed dead grass green fabrics. Raglan shoulder style with "punch" sticking out all over them. Sizes 36 to 40, and each at this phenomenal price of..... **$8.95**



Neckwear

Soft, silky fabrics that tie up into smart bows and four-in-hands. An immense shade range. Patterns to please the most fastidious.

50c and more

Men's Trousers $1.59

Good quality Pants, five pockets; heavily stitched and of durable dark fabric; 100 pairs, sizes 32 to 46. Each pair..... **$1.59**

Walking "Slickers" $4.95

The old reliable Waterproof Slicker; yoke lined and with steel fasteners and throat strap. Sell elsewhere at $5.50. Here Monday at **$4.95**

Riding "Slickers" $5.50

For use on horseback principally; sizes 36 to 46, otherwise same quality as the walking slicker offered at the left. Monday **$5.50**

Wear Porus Knit

Union Suits of this skin breathing fabric; white yarns that wash and wear well; worth easily $1.00 per suit; all sizes.
Per suit **69c**

Taking 50 Suits Right Out of Regular "Up to $18 Stock"

Suits for Conservative Dressing, Large Men, for Young and Old Men

Odd sizes and lines for the most part but for that matter, all the more exclusive. A collection of suits for the extra size man, the small size man as well. Conservative patterns and those one might term Ultra Fashionable. Sizes 35 to 46 and about every color and pattern mortal man could wish for. Fifty suits will be sold to 50 men before sun has climbed very far Monday morning. Values to $18.00, and any suit **$8.95**



Oxfords $3.95

Men's Oxfords for street or golf wear, tan calf. Made on full or narrow toe last, in a medium dark shade of leather, in blucher pattern, welted sole, some English "K" lasts are included; regular to $6.00, for ... **$3.95**

$15 is the Price Attached to Suits for Men

Garments that sold for $30 recently. 250 Suits in all!

A great outgoing of our "Type Suits" for men. Those suits made by master tailors to fit men who usually say that clothing for them must be made to measure. Styles for the tall, stout, short or normal figure. About 250 garments in the lot. Just one suit to a customer. Regular pricing rises as high as $30.00. Sizes 34 to 48.
In the "3 in 1 Sale" Monday, at **$15.00**

Raincoats 20 Only $8.97

Our special number coat, guaranteed waterproof. This is practically a new stock, each, at **$8.97**

Final Farewells to All Evening Clothes Monday

Evening clothes are more or less of a "staple line" with Men's Apparel stores. Cut prices are seldom attached to them. It is therefore with some surprise to many that we announce this sterling event.

10 Dress Suits

Handsomely lined and finished. The three-piece suits, coat, vest, trousers; regular to $50.00 for **$24.95**

3 Frock Coats

One is size 35, another 37 and the last 39. $22.50 coats, examples of fine tailoring at **$15.00**

3 Tuxedo Coats

Together with the vests; sizes 35 and vests; sizes 35 to 38. Dinner coats we should call them Regular $22.50, for **$15.00**

Flannel Outing Suits $9.95

best white English flannel, with pin stripes; patch pockets, bone buttons. One suit to a customer. Regular $15.00 for **$9.95**



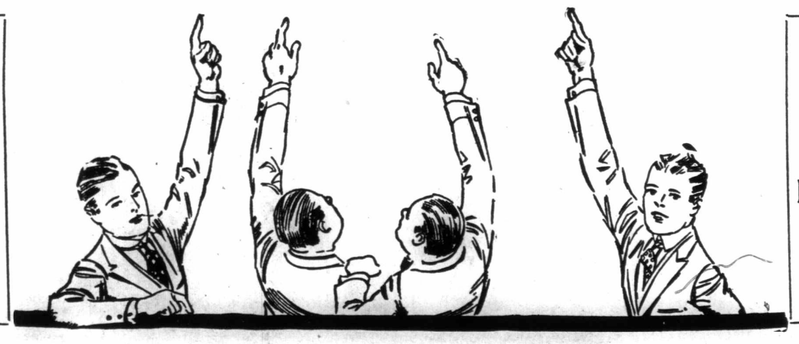
Men's Hose

Holeproof and other standard weaves of Men's Fine Hose. You'll find your size, color and design in this shop for men.

Sample Felt Hats For Men $1.95

Blue, brown, grey and black, some green; sizes 6⅞, 7, 7⅛; all perfect quality. Values run to $4.00 each. for, each **$1.95**

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Tennis Balls Racquets Tapes and Nets Reasonably Priced Floor Three

Raincoats 10 Only $7.50

Good tan waterproofs. The kind most men like to wear; thoroughly rainproof and priced regularly at a much higher figure; sizes 36 to 48. Each **$7.50**

Men's New Overalls 79c

From 8.30 to 9.30 only Monday, we will dispose of 25 pairs of Men's Overalls, sizes 40 to 46, at the rate of **79c**

Good Watch Repairing Main—Centre

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED MDC — HERBERT L. BURBIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

Free Eye Examination on the Rendezvous

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20 Only
$8.97

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$9.95

best white English flannel, with pin stripes; patch pockets, bone buttons. One suit to a customer. Regular $15.00 for $9.95

Raincoats
10 Only
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Good tan waterproofs. The kind most men like to wear; thoroughly rainproof and priced regularly at a much higher figure; sizes 36 to 48. Each $7.50

Men's New Overalls
79c

From 8.30 to 9.30 only Monday, we will dispose of 25 pairs of Men's Overalls, sizes 40 to 46, at the rate of 79c

Free Eye Examination on the Rendezvous

Some Men Like to Talk of Their Business Successes and the Others Would if They Had Any

TO brag a little, to show well, to crow gently if in luck; to pay up, to own up, and to shut up if beaten—these are the virtues of a real sportsman.

—Personality

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

THE GREATEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

I have seen many clever men, very clever men, who had not shoes to their feet. I never act with them. Their advice sounds very well, but they cannot go on themselves; and if they cannot do good to themselves how can they do good to me?—Rothschild.

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two | CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 27, 1917 | SECOND SECTION—Pages 9 to 16

STORIES OF EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD TODAY

Ferdinand of Bulgaria Is a Chocolate Soldier

The Soldier King Has Become a Most Mysterious Being—Disappears for Nine Months Out of the Year—Some Say Woman in the Case.

STOCKHOLM (by mail). — Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria has disappeared from his subjects' eyes, and his subjects when they pause from fighting Serbs, Montenegrins, Russians, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Italians and Rumanians, are wondering what has become of him.

He has become "Ferdinand Tainstveni"—which means mysterious Ferdinand. For nine months of the year no man knows where he is. Sometimes for a few days he stays with the army—well at the rear; sometimes he drives headlong down Sofia's boulevard of the Czar Liberator, and Sofiotes discover that he is at his palace; and sometimes newspapers record that he has sent congratulatory telegrams to Vienna or Berlin. Once of late he has seen Kaiser Wilhelm and once Kaiser Karl. But most of the time Ferdinand so keeps out of sight that legends spread about his death, and Sofia swears that a dummy dressed up as Ferdinand is doing Ferdinand's work.

Ferdinand lately visited the Dobrudja, and through a quarrel with his own general, Kutintcheff, revealed why he keeps in the background. Ferdinand is a man of peace and diplomacy; he has a particular distaste for blood and ugly sights and an overpowering passion for making war clean, pleasant and nerve-restful as war could conceivably be. So, before he visits an army that has been fighting or a battlefield that has seen slaughter, he insists that all signs of human passion, cruelty and disorder should be decently swept away. And Ferdinand went to Dobritch.

When Ferdinand reached Schumla fortress, thirty miles off, his military secretary telegraphed to General Kutintcheff saying that he would come along when the mess had been cleared up—when the dead were buried, when the wounded if not sent to the rear had been dressed and washed. Ferdinand was anxious to see the Russian trenches. The reply from the front said that things would be in order by the morning. When Ferdinand arrived in the morning things seemed to be in order; all the wounded had been put out of sight and all the dead slept under neat white crosses. But when Ferdinand descended into the first Russian dugout a disgraceful sight struck him. It was an unburied corpse.

Disgusted Ferdinand rushed up, entered his motor car and left Dobritch for the rear.

A Double Traitor

Slanderers affirm that Ferdinand avoids battle fields because he fears for his own safety. Ferdinand's friends say that his real motive is delicacy and dread of the ugly and unaesthetic. Friends and enemies agree that he is a diplomat first and a man of war last. For nearly a year he has been trying secret diplomacy with the aim of making a comfortable separate peace, and getting the Allies to recognize enough of his conquest of Macedonia to satisfy his by no means moderate subjects.

Ferdinand knows that he holds high trumps. If he makes peace and betrays his German, Austrian and Turkish allies, Turkey will cease to have direct communication with Europe; the supply of German shells and German shells and German officers will cease and Turkey will incontinently collapse. Ferdinands' intrigues with this aim are just now being exposed by his revolutionary foes in Jamboli. Jamboli is a cotton spinning town in Eastern Bulgaria, full of Socialists, and before the war it was very much tied up with England; it has steadily twenty years ago, opposed the anti-Russian policy of Ferdinand's premier, Stambuloff.

Jamboli was so much against Stambuloff that it supplied some of the men who murdered him in a Sofia street. Jamboli has a young anti-Ferdinand revolutionary named Yuzhoff, who clamors for peace and for a reconciliation with the Allies. Last June Yuzhoff, with the war cry, "Down with Ferdinand!" took to the little Balkan hills and tried a revolt, but hunger forced him to give way. He returned to Jamboli. Ferdinand, who always prefers sweet reason to violence, thought it wise to leave him alone. Yuzhoff started a peace campaign, the chief feature of which is revelations to prove that Ferdinand himself, unknown to his subjects and to his prime minister, Radoslavoff, has been trying his hand at peace himself.

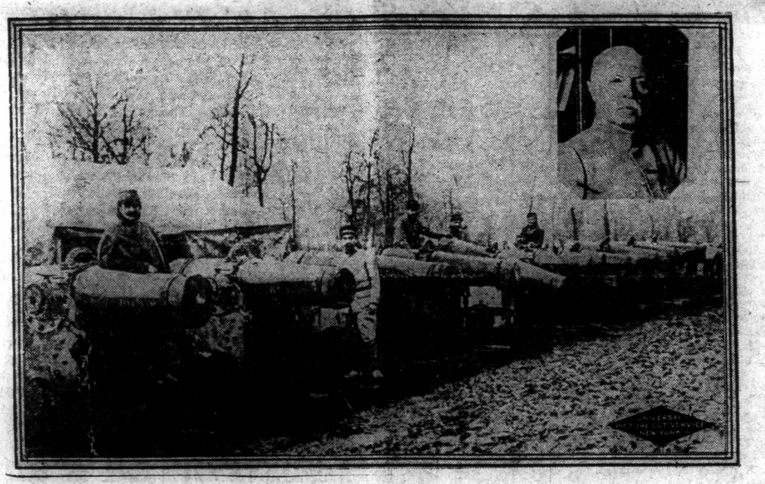
Barometer of War

"Czar Ferdinand," says Yuzhoff, "is an accurate barometer of the war. His policy towards the different alternatives of peace, war or compromise oscillates without ceasing. When the smallest advantage is gained by his army or by the Germans, Austrians or Turks, he immediately sends up his terms, and he lets his envoy, Grekoff, know them by cable. If the Bulgarians take ten prisoners Ferdinand, within ten minutes, demands ten square miles extra of Serbian land; if Bulgaria loses a trench his terms next day fall a little; if England breaks through a wire entanglement on the Somme he grows sweetly reasonable; if Italy loses a transport ship in the Mediterranean he demands an extra town or a new mountain pass. Anyone who follows closely Ferdinand's negotiations could, without any further knowledge, write a history of the ups and downs of the war."

Ferdinand's intrigues for peace and treason are a prime cause of his mysterious disappearances. The wonderful tale circulates in Sofia that he disappeared last August on a visit to Czar Nicholas II in Kieff. When Ferdinand is away his womenfolk run the country's civil affairs.

Eudoxia is the cleverest member of Ferdinand's family. She manages the Sofia palace, receives ministers and envoys and apologizes to them for Ferdinand's mysterious absences; runs Ferdinand's farm at Vitosch when Ferdinand is not hiding there; directs his business speculations and his enormous private wealth, and in particular runs his big land development scheme round Chaskovo, near the Turkish frontier. Eudoxia is black-eyed lively and pretty, with an ambition, Sofia declares, to be married quickly, and cynics add that Ferdinand chose the German side instead of the Allies' because Germany has vast supplies of bridegrooms of royal, princely and ducal blood. In Sofia Eudoxia is known as "Balkanska Dieva"—the Maid of the Balkans.

BIG GUN RESERVES



A French official photograph showing reserve of guns marshalled ready. Now being brought up to attack the Hindenburg line.

When Broadway Clocks Were Three Hours Ahead

The Cabaret Life and Midnight Seances Have Practically Ended—Restaurants Lose Much Business but Prefer the New Order of Things.

IN Europe they set the clocks ahead an hour in the summer time and save thereby an hour of daylight each day. In New York City they're now setting the clocks in Broadway ahead three hours every night and saving thereby three hours' worth of electric light bills and a headache on Sunday morning. Europe has saved its daylight and New York City has lost its night life.

The great white way after 1 o'clock in the morning has become nothing more nor less than a paved street until the rumble of early dairy wagons, around 4 o'clock, makes it the great milky way. For several long, long nights Mayor Mitchel's edict that there shall be no alcoholic beverages sold anywhere in the city after 1 o'clock has been observed and the end of the first week of aridity demands that an accounting be held and a balance struck.

Consider the Morning After

On the profit side of the ledger might be written the fact that tongues are no longer the size of telephone books in the morning and calls for "brain dusters" have decreased perceptibly.

On the other side of the sheet may be written in red ink the authoritative fact that hundreds of persons have found themselves without work; restaurateurs have noticed with dismay the shrinkage of receipts in the cashiers' offices every night and hotel keepers have found themselves for the first time this season with vacant rooms.

These entries, however, are based upon mercenary considerations solely. Over against them, upon the profit side, must be placed the moral value of a community united in observance of a patriotic edict. An investigation during the week found not one restaurateur, cab driver, waiter, bartender or any other person of the thousnads affected directly by the closing order who, upon the score of money losses, desired a change back to all licenses.

"No matter what the effect on my business, if the law is good, I'm for it and will observe it faithfully," was the usual answer to inquiries regarding conditions.

Psychology of Night Life

As one experienced restaurateur phrased it, most persons only sit up late because they're afraid something will happen after they've gone and they won't be there to see it. They're perfectly willing to go home at 1 o'clock or 10 o'clock or any other hour, just so long as everybody else must go home too.

In almost all restaurants, cabarets and other amusement places up and down Broadway the clock has simply been advanced. Performances which began at 1 o'clock have been set forward to 10 o'clock. Midnight suppers may be eaten at half past 10 o'clock. Service to theater parties has been speeded up so that when 1 o'clock strikes the guests have just finished the demitasses. Chorus girls who have been accustomed to entertaining themselves after entertaining audiences have learned anew to take home edibles for the little gas range in the kitchenette.

In passing it must be noted that furniture dealers have reported increased sales. Buffets, wine chests and miniature lockers have happened in even the best of families. It was a

(Continued on Page Ten)

Marshall Joffre Is the Greatest French Genius

A Strategist of Remarkable Ability He Has Won His Fight Through Sheer Force of Character—His Endurance One of His Strong Features—A Man of Men.

NO imaginable event in the long months of conflict still to come can rob the victor of the Marne of his pre-eminence. He is the one grandoise figure of the war. No imaginable event can rival the Battle of the Marne in its significance for the history of the world and civilization. It the genius of Joffre spent itself on the Marne, it was in the performance of a supreme mission carried out amidst all the circumstances of a great drama—a mighty issue decided after agonizing suspense amidst the hush of a watching world.

After two and a half years of crashing conflicts and untold heroisms, of sweeping victories and great retreats, of a war map unrolling itself over three continents, it is still impossible to go back to the now old story of the Marne without that catch of the breath, without the sacred awe, aroused by the presence of powers and issues almost more than human. The drama of the great war has worked itself out contrary to all the rules of dramatic construction. There were no long acts of preparation and development. Hardly had the play begun when the climax was upon us. Forty-one days from the rise of the curtain to the pitch of the action, and thirty-two months of slow descent towards a final curtain not yet in sight. It is any wonder the events and the man of those first forty-one days still maintain an unapproachable fascination?

If the Marne was a victory won for civilization by France, it was also won in accordance with the genius of France. It is impossible to read again the story of the first five weeks of the war without recognizing that at bottom there is truth in the oft exaggerated generalizations about the peculiarities of national genius. Perhaps we are today, after two and a half years of war, inclined to stress too much the new discoveries of the French temperament. It has become a commonplace to say that, instead of a frivolous people, the French are really the most practical of nations; instead of a nation of talkers, they are really a nation of doers. * * * But what adds glory and poetry to the Battle of the Marne is that it was fought and largely won in the spirit of the older, historic French virtues and traits. It was won by the old French heroism, and more than that, by the old French imagination founded upon innate reason. Brilliant, but unsafe, used to be the commonplace generalization of the French national temperament. Brilliant and daring was the strategy of the Battle of the Marne. It was a victory of the French mind over the German mind.

The difference between German strategy and French strategy in the campaign that ended with the Marne was the difference between mechanical precision and imagination. The German plan was to set into motion two enormous pincers, one swinging in from Belgium, one from the western front between Nancy and Belfort, and to crush the French armies somewhere in the calley of the Seine. The French plan did not call for the exertion of all the power of the nation's armies to re-

(Continued on Page Ten)

England Must Find New Resting Place for Heroes

Historic Westminster Abbey is Now So Crowded that New Chapel Must be Erected to Accommodate Those Who Have Won Renown in the Great War.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, the resting place of England's renowned, is now crowded with heroes, rulers, poets, statesmen and others upon whom fame has rested during their lifetime. It is so filled with memorials, in fact, that an addition has become positively necessary, and the London newspapers are devoting considerable space to suggestions for new chapels.

It is felt that the great war will produce a number of personages deserving of the lasting glory of a place in Westminster Abbey. But few of these can be so accommodated unless the historic abbey is enlarged. Nearly a score of years ago the great abbey began to show signs of congestion. The disposal of John Ruskin's body brought up the issue. Manifestly he should be buried in the abbey, but there was no room in the poet's corner, which was deemed the most fitting spot for his monument. Ruskin, in the end, was buried where he died, near to his beloved Lake Coniston.

Since that time more than a dozen great Englishmen have found their last earthly home in the abbey. There have been others, not so fortunate, who have died in war. These new buildings would adjoin the main section of the abbey and would be connected with it by a vestibule. The suggestion receiving the most favor is to erect buildings, architecturally in keeping with the rest of the abbey, that would be ample for the purpose for the next several hundred years.

As a beginning it is proposed to place in the Valhalla memorials to Lord Kitchener, Nurse Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt.

Must Keep Out Nonentities

Most of the prominent Englishmen offering suggestions for the enlargement of the abbey assert there must be more strictures placed upon conferring of the honor of such memorials. There are many nonentities resting in the chapels of the old abbey. The Westmoreland family, for instance, seems to have enjoyed a sort of inherited burial privilege there, despite the deeds of the respective members of the family. And others in the past managed through their ancient aristocracy or through privilege in finding a place among the immortals of the kingdom. Which recalls Washington Irving's comment upon the abbey:

"What, thought I, is this vast assemblage of sepulchres but a treasury of humiliation, a huge pile of reiterated homilies on the emptiness of renown and the certainty of oblivion! It is indeed the empire of death—his great, shadowy palace, where he sits in state, mocking at the relics of human glory and spreading dust and forgetfulness on the monuments of princes. How idle a boast, after all, is the immortality of a name!"

GUARDING GREAT U. S. RADIO STATION



Sceen showing barbed wire fence charged with 30,000 volts guarded by sentry. United States greatest radio station at Challas Heights, California.

THE FRENCH IN MACEDONIA



Photo shows section of trench in Macedonia, being inspected by French officer. This line of works is strongly fortified, as it separates the Bulgarian and Teutonic Allies from Greece.

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Use Electricity to Increase Production

Fields Are Wired in England and Ionized Air is Being Experimented With

Experiments on a large scale with the use of electricity to stimulate the growing of crops are among the British government's latest efforts to increase the country's food production.

The Department of Agriculture has taken over a large area near Hereford, where installations already have been set up for the use of ionized air produced by an electric discharge from a system of thin wire. A staff of agricultural experts under Prof. W. H. Blackman, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology will supervise the experiments.

How Crops Will Be Treated

Proposals for the use of ionized air in agriculture have aroused interest in England for the last fifteen years, and some experiments have been conducted on a small scale, but with inconclusive results. In the Hereford experiment, high tension alternating current is to be used. Spring wheat, barley, oats and clover will be dealt with, and fertilizers of various types also will be used.

The method adopted is to stretch over the field to be treated a number of thin wires or poles, something like low telegraph wires, but high enough for loaded wagons to pass underneath. The wires are supported by high tension insulators on posts in long parallel spans 30 feet apart.

Gives Details of the Plan

"The charge fizzes off from the wires," says one account, "with a sound which is sometimes audible, and with a glow which is visible in the dark. Any one walking about below the wires sometimes can feel the effect on the hair of the head, as of a cobweb on the face.

"The electricity does not act as a fertilizer, but as a substitute for sunlight. The current is only used in the early morning and in cloudy weather."

The initial cost of the apparatus for twenty-four acres is about $1,500 and the annual cost, including depreciation and labor, is about $300.

The electrification of crops is said to have been first suggested by a Swedish professor named Lemstron. While conducting experiments in his greenhouse with the object of producing an electric discharge similar to the Aurora Borealis, he noticed that the plants around seemed to thrive as a result of the electrification of the air.

FACTS AND FIGURES REGARDING CANADIAN PROGRESS

Here are some striking facts about Canada. The following figures should make every Canadian from coast to coast feel a thrill of pride, as well as a sense of the true proportions and prosperity which the country has attained:

Canada has the largest and richest nickel mines in the world.

Canada's grain crop yield, 1916, 808,054,000 bushels.

Canada's dairy production last year, $29,673,977, chiefly cheese. Increase of $6,721,417 in a year.

Canada's exports to Great Britain nearly trebled in first two years of the war.

Canada's enlistments up to November, 1916, 371,595.

Canada has now 13,348 postoffices.

Canada's estimated water power, contiguous to population centers, 17,750,000 horse power. Only 1,715,000 h.p. developed.

Canada has 3,059 grain elevators, 1,334 stations and 19 warehouses. Capacity, 180,988,000 bushels.

Canada's net registered vessel tonnage, 27,972,660. Ranks tenth among maritime nations.

Area sown to field crops, 1916, 24,510,070 acres.

Canada has 2,990,635 horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

Canada is as large as 30 United Kingdoms and 18 Germanys; twice the size of British India; almost as large as Europe.

Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 111,992 square miles (Canada, 3,729,665; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673).

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Population, rural, 3,925,502; urban, 3,281,141. Three-fourths of Canada's population is British born. Canada's 10-year population increase, 34 per cent.; United States' 24 per cent.

When Broadway Clocks Were Three Hours Ahead

(Continued from Page Nine)

highly disillusioned wife who became curious last week about her husband's sudden taste for Shakespeare and opened "Henry VIII" to find within the hollow covers a fine brand of rye.

In order to give the public the inside facts leading up to this great destruction of materials for Billy Sunday's sermon upon the sins of the great city the following interviews were obtained:

"Jack" Dunston, proprietor of Jack's—We have met a loss of $400 a day since the mayor's order. People are going to bed earlier. I don't mind, however, for I'm glad to get a rest.

Julius Keller, proprietor of Maxim's—We lost about $1,400 the first week. People do not have time to eat and drink after shows any longer. I estimate that one thousand waiters have been laid off in this city, with a proportionate number of night hack drivers and other night workers.

J. S. Lovenstein, manager of Montmartre—We have no kick to register. We have a table d'hote dinner for which people are coming earlier.

Silver Lining at Rector's

George Rector, proprietor of Rector's—We find that the loss of patronage at our late dinner is offset considerably by the increase of those who come for our 7 o'clock dinner. I believe we're all better off.

James Churchill, proprietor of Churchill's—We have an increase in our business of $300 a day since the closing order went into effect. We are now getting back to the real restaurant business and away from the theatrical.

Thomas Healy, proprietor of Healy's—I'm for the law. There is no restaurant man in New York City who will not forget his own material interests and be a thorough American. Concerning the main question—the effect on the morals and social welfare of the people—I fear the order will open up new channels for dissipation in other directions than when things were open and above board. The home life of this city may suffer.

G. Schult, manager of Reisenweber's—We are losing from $1,500 to $2,000 a night. Still, we feel that conditions warranter the mayor's action, and, while I believe that conditions will never be as good as they were, people are beginning to come in at 10 o'clock instead of 12, as formerly.

Marshal Joffre Is the Greatest French Genius

(Continued from Page Nine)

sist this strangling maneuver. Joffre took the chance of holding back the iron pressure with part of his forces while watching for the opportunity to throw the remainder in a hammer blow against the enemy claw from without.

The German armies were all in place when the hostilities began; the machine was complete in every part, and once set into motion, had only to be kept going. The French armies were not at all in being. Joffre preferred to wait and see. Against the German machine he had what is called in chess a combination; that is to say, against caution and method he opposed mind. He created one new army while in the full course of retreat and brought another army from his extreme right wing to play a decisive role in the center of his line. Nothing in the history of the war can rival for combined foresight and daring the gathering of the army of Bretons and Normans, the Sixth army, which Joffre first attempted to throw against the northern claw of the German pincers from Amiens. The attempt failed. But the army that was driven back around Amiens appeared within a few days around Paris. Thence it was thrown against Von Kluck's right wing on the Ourcq, and the Battle of the Marne was won.

The German plan of victory counted upon existing armies arriving at a certain place at a certain time. Joffre's plan depended upon the creation of a new army and its arrival where and when it was wanted. It is this evocation of an army from the void which gives the dramatic, the characteristically French touch, to the great event.

The conception of the battle had French imagination and dash; its execution revealed those marvelous powers of resiliency and endurance which have stirred the imagination of the world. The victory which saved the cause of international faith and democracy was won by men who rallied to the attack after five weeks of disaster and retreat. The men who were hurled back with bloody loss at Saarbruck stood like an iron wall against the kaiser's furious attacks before Nancy. The men who were beaten in Alsace came under Foch to shatter the Prussian Guard at La Fere Champenoise. The Breton and Norman territorials who gave way before Von Kluck around Amiens were the men who on the Ourcq carried out Joffre's injunctions to die in their tracks if they must, but not to give way. In the decisive moment French imagination was justified by French devotion.

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The Adventurous Career of Constance Dunlap

THE GAMBLERS

By ARTHUR B. REEVE.

(Concluded from last week).

Over and over he turned the answer he had intended to make. He caught her eye again and knew that it was of no use.

"Yes," he muttered, as a cloud spread over his face at not being able, as usual, to let the gay life put the truth out of his mind. "Yes, I have been using—their funds."

As if a switch had been turned, the light broke on Constance. She saw herself face to face with one of the dark shadows in the great city of high lights.

"How?" she asked simply, leaning forward over the table.

There was no resisting her. Quickly he told her all.

"At first with what little money of my own I had I played. Then I began to sign I O U's and notes. Now I have been taking blank stock certificates, some of those held as treasury stock in the company's safe. They have never been issued, so that by writing in the signatures of myself and the other officers necessary, I have been able to use it to pay off my losses in gambling."

As he unfolded to her the plan which he had adopted, Constance listened in amazement.

"And you know that you are watched," she repeated, changing the subject, and sensing rather than seeing that Drummond was watching them.

"Yes," he continued freely. "The International Surety, in which I'm bonded, has a sort of secret service of its own, I understand. It is the eye that is never closed, but is screened from the man under bond. When you go into the Broadway night life too often, for instance," he pursued, waving his hand about at the gay tables, "run around in fast motors with faster company—well, they know it. Who is watching, I do not know. But with me it will be as it has been when others came to the end. Some day they will come to me, and they are going to say, 'We don't like your conduct. Where do you get this money?' They will know, then, too. But before that times comes I want to win, to be in a position to tell them to go——"

Halsey clenched his fist. It was evident he did not intend to quit, no matter what the odds were against him.

Constance thought of the silent figure of Drummond at the other table—watching, watching. She felt sure that it was to him that the Surety Company had turned over the work of shadowing Halsey. Day after day, probably, the unobtrusive detective had been trailing Halsey from the moment he left his apartment until the time when he returned, if he did return. There was nothing of his goings and comings that was not already an open book to them. Of what use was it, then, for Halsey to fight?

It was a situation such as she delighted in. She had made up her mind. She would help Haddon Halsey to beat the law.

Already it seemed as if he knew that their positions had been reversed. He had started in to warn her; she now was saving him.

Yet even then he showed the better side of his nature.

"There is some one else, Mrs. Dunlap," he remarked earnestly, 'who needs your help even more than I do."

It had cost him something to say that. He had not been able to accept her help, even under false pretences. Eagerly he watched to see whether jealousy of the other woman played any part with her.

"I understand," she said with a hasty glance at her watch and a covert look at Drummond. "Let us go. If we are to win we must keep our heads clear. I shall see you tomorrow.

For hours during the rest of the night Constance tossed fitfully in half sleep, thinking over the problem she had assumed.

How was she to get at the inside truth of what was going on across the hall? That was the first question.

In her perplexity, she rose and looked out of the window at the now lightening gray of the courtyard. There dangled the LeMar telephone wire, only a few feet from her own window.

Suddenly an idea flashed over her. In her leisure she had read much and thought more. She recalled having heard of a machine that just fitted her needs.

As soon as she was likely to find places of business open Constance started out on her search. It was early in the forenoon before she returned, successful. The machine which she had had in mind proved to be an oak box, perhaps eighteen inches long, by half the width, and a foot deep. On its face it bore a little dial. Inside there appeared a fine wire on a spool, which unwound gradually by clockwork, and, after passng through a peculiar small arrangement, was wound up on another spool. Flexible silk-covered copper wires led from the box.

Carefully Constance reached across the dizzy intervening space, and drew in the slack LeMar telephone wires. With every care she cut into them as if she were making an extension, and attached the wires from the box.

Perhaps half an hour later the door buzzer sounded. Constance could scarcely restrain her surprise as Mrs. Lansing Noble stepped in quickly and shut the door herself.

"I don't want her to know I'm here," she whispered, nodding across the hall.

"Won't you take off your things?" asked Constance cordially.

"No, I can't stay," returned the visitor nervously, pausing.

Constance wondered why she had come. Was she, too, trying to warn a newcomer against the place?

She said nothing, but now that the effort had been made and the little woman had gone actually so far, she felt the reaction. She sank down into an easy chair and rested her pretty head on her delicately gloved hand.

"Oh, Mrs. Dunlap," she began convulsively, "I hope you will pardon an entire stranger for breaking in on you so informally—but—but I can't—I can't help it. I must tell some one."

Accustomed as she was now to strange confidences. Constance bent over and patted the little hand of Mrs. Noble comfortingly.

"You seemed to take it so coolly," went on the other woman. "For me the glamor ,the excitement are worse than champagne. But you could stop, even when you were winning. Oh, my God! What am I to do? What will happen when my husband finds out what I have done?"

Tearfully, the little woman poured out the sordid story of her fascination for the game, of her losses, of the pawning of her jewels to pay her losses and keep them secret, if only for a few days, until that mythical time when luck would change.

"When I started," she blurted out with a bitter little laugh. "I thought I'd make a little pin money. That's how I began—with that and the excitement. And now this is the end."

She had risen and was pacing the floor wildly.

"Mrs. Dunlap," she cried, pausing before Constance, "today I am nothing more nor less than a 'capper,' as they call it, for a gambling resort."

She was almost hysterical. The contrast with the gay, respectable, prosperous-looking woman at Bella's was appaling. Constance realized to the full what were the tragedies that were enacted elsewhere.

As she looked at the despairing woman, she could reconstruct the terrible situation. Cultivated, well-bred, fashionably gowned, a woman like Mrs. Noble served admirably the purpose of luring men on. If there had been only women or only men involved, it perhaps would not have been so bad. But there were both. Constance saw that men were wanted, men who could afford to lose not hundreds, but thousands, men who are always the heaviest players. And so Mrs. Noble and other unfortunate women no doubt were sent out on Broadway to the cafes and restaurants, sent out even among those of their own social circle always to lure men on, to involve themselves more and more in the web into which they had flown. Bella had hoped even to use Constance!

Mrs. Noble had paused again. There was evident sincerity in her as she looked deeply into the eyes of Constance.

Nothing but desperation could have wrung her inmost secrets from her to another woman.

"I saw them trying to throw you together with Haddon Halsey," she said, almost tragically. "It was I who introduced Haddon to them. I was to get a percentage of his losses to pay off my own—but—"—her feelings seemed to overcome her and wildly, desperately, she added—"but I can't—I can't. I—I must rescue him—I must."

It was a strange situation. Constance reasoned it out quickly. What a wreck of life these two were making! Not only they were involved, but others who as yet knew nothing, Mrs. Noble's husband, the family of Halsey. She must help.

"Mrs. Noble," said Constance calmly, 'can you trust me?"

She shot a quick glance at Constance. "Yes," she murmured.

"Then tonight visit Mrs. Le Mar as though nothing had happened. Meanwhile I will have thought out a plan."

It was late in the afternoon when Constance saw Halsey again, this time in his office, where he had been waiting impatiently for some word from her. The relief at seeing her only too plainly on his face.

"This inaction is killing me," he remarked huskily. "Has anything happened today?"

She said nothing about the visit of Mrs. Noble. Perhaps it was better that each should not know yet that the other was worried.

'Yes," she replied, "much has happened. I cannot tell you now. But tonight let us all go again as though nothing had occurred."

"They have twenty-five thousand dollars in stock certificates already which I have given them," he remarked anxiously.

Some way—any way, you must get them back for a time. Let me see some of the blanks."

Halsey shut the door. From a secret drawer of his desk he drew a package of beautifully engraved paper.

Constance looked at it a moment. Then with a fountain pen, across the front of each, she made a few marks Halsey looked on eagerly. As she handed them back to him not a sign showed on any part of them.

"You must tell them that there is something wrong with the others, that you will give them other certificates of your own about which there is no question. Tell them anything to get them back. Here take this other fountain pen, sign the new certificates with that, in their presence so that they will suspect nothing. Tonight I shall expect you to play up to the lim it, to play Mrs. Noble's hand and assume her losses, too. I shall meet you there at nine."

Constance had laid her plans quickly. That night she waited in her own apartment until she heard Halsey enter across the hall. She had determined to give him plenty of time to obtain the old forged certificates and substitute for them the new forgeries.

Perhaps half an hour later she heard Mrs. Noble enter. As Constance followed her in, the effusive greeting of Bella LeMar showed that as yet she suspected nothing. A quick glance at Halsey brought an answering nod and an unconscious motion toward his pocket where he had stuffed the old certificates carelessly.

A moment later they had plunged into the game. The play that night was spirited. Soon the limit was the roof.

From the start things seemed to run against Halsey and Mrs. Noble even worse than before. At the same time fortune seemed to favor Constance. Again and again she won, until even Watson seemed to think there was something uncanny about it.

"Beginner's luck," remarked Bella with a forced laugh.

Still Constance won, not much, but steadily, though not enough to offset the larger winnings of Watson.

Fast and furious became the play and as steadily did it go against Halsey. Mrs. Noble retired, scarcely repressing the tears. Constance dropped out. Only Halsey and Watson remained, fighting as if it were a duel to the death.

"Please stop, Halsey," pleaded Mrs. Noble. "What is the use of tempting fortune?"

An insane half light seemed to gow in his eyes as, with a quick glance at Constance and a covert nod of approval from her, he forced a smile and playfully laid his finger on Mrs. Noble's lips.

'Double or quits, Watson," he cried "Return the new certificates or take others for twice the amount. Are you game?"

"I'm on," agreed Watson coolly.

Halsey laid down his hand in triumph. There were four kings.

"I win," ground out Watson viciously, as he tossed down four aces.

Constance was on her feet in a moment.

"You are a lot of cheats and swindlers," she cried, seizing the cards before any one could interfere.

Deftly she laid out the four aces beside the four deuces, the four kings beside the four queens. It was done so quickly that even Halsey, in his amazement, could find nothing to say. As for Bella and Watson, nothing could have aroused them more than the open charge that they were using false devices.

Yet never for a moment did Watson lose his iron cynicism.

"Prove it," he demanded. "As for Mr. Halsey, he may pay or I'll show the stock I already hold to the proper people."

Constance was facing Watson, as calm as he.

"Show it," she said quietly.

There was a knock at the door.

"Don't let any one in," ordered Bella of the maid, who had already opened the door.

A man's foot had been inserted into the opening. "What's the matter, Chloe?"

"Good Lawd. Mis' Bella—we done been raided!" burst out the maid as the door flew wholly open.

Halsey staggered back. "A detective!" he exclaimed.

"Oh, what shall I do?" wailed Mrs. Noble. "My husband will never forgive me if this becomes known."

Bella was as calm as a good player with a royal straight flush.

"I've caught you at last," fairly hissed Drummond. "And you, too, Mrs. Dunlap. Watson, I overheard something about some stock. Let me see it. I think it will interest International Surety as well as Exporters and Manufacturers."

Through the still open door Constance had darted across the hall to her apartment.

"Not so fast," cried Drummond. "You can't escape. The front door is guarded. You can't get out."

She was gone, but a moment later emerged from the darknuess of her rooms, carrying the oak box.

As she set it down on the card table, no one said a word. Deliberately she opened the box, disclosing two spools of wire inside. To the machine she attached several head pieces such as a telephone operator wears. She turned a switch and the wire began to unroll from one spool and wind up on the other again.

A voice, or rather voices, seemed to come from the box itself. It was uncanny.

"Hello, is this Mrs. LeMar?" came from it.

"What is it?" whispered Halsey, as if fearful of being overheard.

"A telegraphone," replied Constance, shutting it off for a moment.

"A machine for registering tele- " machine for registering telephone conversations, dictation, anything of the sort you wish. It was invented by Valdemar Poulsen, the Danish Edison. This is one of his new wire machines. The record is made by a new process, localized charges of magnetism on this wire. It is as permanent as the wire itself. There is only one thing that can destroy them—rubbing over the wire with this magnet. Listen."

She had started the machine again. Whose voice was it calling Bella? Constance was looking fixedly at Drummond. He shifted uneasily.

"How much is he in for now?" pursued the voice.

Halsey gasped. It was Drummond's own voice.

"Two hundred and fifty shares," replied Bella's voice.

"Good. Keep at him. Don't lose him. Tonight I'll drop in."

"And your client will make good," she asked anxiously.

"Absolutely. We will pay five thousand dollars for the evidence that will convict him."

Constance's little audience was stunned. But she did not let the telegraphone pause. Skipping some unimportant calls, she began again.

This was a call from Bella to Watson.

'Ross, that fellow Drummond called up today."

"Yes?"

"He is going to pull it off tonight. His client will make good—five thousand if they catch Halsey with the goods. How about it?"

"Pretty soft—eh, Bella." came back from Watson.

"My God! it's a plant!" exclaimed Halsey, staggering and dropping heavily into a chair. "I'm ruined. There is no way out!"

"Wait," interrupted Constance. "Here's another call. It may serve to explain why luck was with me tonight. I came prepared."

"Yes, Mrs. LeMar," came another call. It may serve to explain why luck was with me tonight. I came prepared."

"eYs, Mrs. LeMar," came another strange voice from the machine. "We'd do anything for Mr. Watson. What is it—a pack of strippers?"

"Yes. The aces stripped from the ends, the kings from the sides."

The group looked eagerly at Constance.

"From the maker of fake gambling apparatus, I find," she explained, shutting off the machine. "They were ordering from him cards cut or trimmed so that certain ones could be readily drawn from the deck, or 'stripped.' Small wedge-shaped strips are trimmed off the edges of all the other cards, leaving the aces, say, projecting just the most minute fraction of an inch beyond the others. Everything is done carefully. The rounded edges at the corners are recut to look right. When the cards are shuffled the aces protrude a trifle over the edges of the other cards. It is a simple matter for the dealer to draw or strip out as many aces as he wants stack them on the bottom of the pack as he shuffles the cards, and draw them from the bottom whenever he wants them. Strippers are one of the newest things in swindling. Marked cards are out of date. But some decks have the aces stripped from the ends, the kings from the sides. With this pack, as you can see, a sucker can be dealt out the kings, while the house player gets the aces."

Drummond brazened it out. With a muttered oath he turned to Watson again. 'What rot is this. The stock, Watson," he repeated. "Where is that stock I heard them talking about?"

Mrs. Noble, forgetting all now but Halsey, paled. Bella LeMar was fumbling at her gold mesh bag. She gave a sudden, suppressed little scream.

"Look!" she cried. "They are blank—those stock certificates he gave me."

Drummond seized them roughly from her hands.

Where the signatures should have been there was nothing at all!

Across the face of the stock were the words in deep black, "SAMPLE CERTIFICATE," written in angular, feminine hand.

What did it mean ? Halsey was as amazed as any of them. Mechanically he turned to Constance.

"I didn't say anything last night," she remarked incisively. "But I had my suspicions from the first. I always look out for the purry kind of 'my dear' woman. They have claws. Last night I watched. Today I learned—learned that you, Mr. Drummond, were nothing but a blackmailer, using these gamblers to do your dirty work. Haddon, they would have thrown you out like a squeezed lemon as soon as the money you had was gone. They would have taken the bribe that Drummond offered for the stock—and they would have left you nothing but jail. I learned all that over the telegraphone. I learned their methods and knowing them, even I could not be prevented from winning tonight.

Halsey moved as if to speak. "But," he asked eagerly, "the stock certificates—what of them?"

"The stock!" she answered with deliberation. "Did you ever hear that writing in quinoline will appear blue, but will soon fade away, while other writing in silver nitrate and ammonia, invisible at first, after a few hours appears black? You wrote on those certificates in sympathetic ink that fades. I in ink that comes up soon."

Mrs. Noble was crying softly to herself. They still had her notes for thousands.

Halsey saw her. Instantly he forgot his own case. What was to be done about her? He telegraphed a mute appeal to Constance, forgetful of himself now. Constance was fingering the switch of the telegraphone.

"Drummond," remarked Constance significantly, as though other secrets might still be contained in the marvelous little mechanical detective. "Drummond, don't you think, for the sake of your own reputation as a detective, it might be as well to keep this thing quiet?"

For a moment the detective gripped his wrath and seemed to consider the damaging record of his conversation with Bella LeMar.

"Perhaps," he agreed sullenly.

Constance reached into her chatelaine. From it she drew an ordinary magnet, and slowly pulled off the armature.

"If I run this over the wires," she hinted, holding it near the spools, "the record will be wiped out." She paused impressively. "Let me have those I O U's of Mrs. Noble's. By the way, you might as well give me that blank stock, too. There is no use in that, now."

As she laid the papers in a pile on the table before her she added the old forged certificates from Halsey's pocket. There it lay, the incriminating, ruining evidence.

Deliberately she passed the magnet over the thin steel wire, wiping out what it had recorded, as if the recording angel were blotting out from the book of life.

"Try it, Drummond," she cried, dropping on her knees before the open fireplace. "You will find the wire a blank."

There was a hot, sudden blaze as the pile of papers from the table flared up.

"There," she exclaimed. "These gambling debts were not even debts of honor. If you will call a cab, Haddon, I have reserved a table at Jack's for you and Mrs. Noble. It is a farewell. Drummond will not occupy his place in the corner tonight. But—after it—you are to forget—both of you—forever. You understand?"

[THE END]

MONUMENT TO BUFFALO BILL



The National Monument to Col. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) on Lookout Mountain, Denver, where he will be buried, the spectator can see parts of four States: Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas, where his famous exploits as Scout and Hunter were performed.

PROVERBS ADAPTED FOR WAR TIME

Waste not, want not!
Cherish thy parings.
H. C. of L. is the whine of life.
A word to the wives is: "Emcient."
If the shoe fits, keep on wearing it.
Better no garbage can than a full one.
A fool and his garden are soon parted.
It's a wise father that owns his own crop.
Beauty is less than skin deep—in a potato.
A full dinner pail, but leave room for the cover.
"He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack hand."
Bread, scattered from the door, is the chaff of life.
Bread cast upon the oven will return as cottage pudding.
What comes up must stay up—if it's fenced from the chicks.
Eat to live; the grocer needs an eight hour day for a change.
Weigh the groceries coming in and they'll find the way harder out.
When prosperity flies in at the window, garbage slips out at the door.
If he giveth an inch, take an ell—and plant the last row to radishes.
A tempest in a teapot costs even less, but it doesn't go as far as a stew in a kettle.
Do your bit by letting the garbage man get the kink out of his back.
This season there is little use for either the weevil or the deep blue pea.
Cherish thy father and thy mother; likewise thy knife—and use it prudently.
What matters though the luscious tomato be neither fish nor flesh nor fowl.
"He also that is slothful in his work is brother to him that is a great waster."
"Much food is in the tillage of the poor; but there is that which is destroyed for want of judgment."

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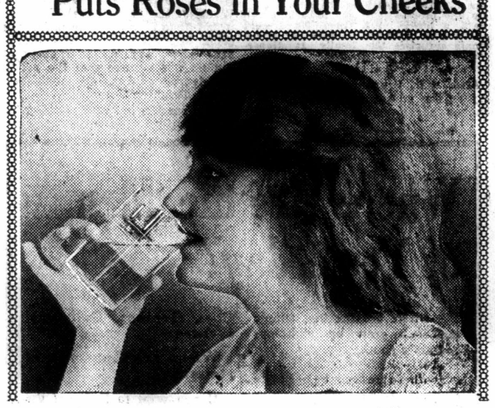
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Hot Water Each Morning Puts Roses in Your Cheeks



To look one's best and feel one's best is to enjoy an inside bath each morning to flush from the system the previous day's waste, sour fermentations and poisonous toxins before it is absorbed into the blood. Just as coal, when it burns, leaves behind a certain amount of incombustible material in the form of ashes, so the food and drink taken each day leave in the alimentary organs a certain amount of indigestible material, which if not eliminated, form toxins and poisons which are then sucked into the blood through the very ducts which are intended to suck in only nourishment to sustain the body.

If you want to see the glow of healthy bloom in your cheeks, to see your skin get clearer and clearer, you are told to drink every morning upon arising, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless means of washing the waste material and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Girls and women with sallow skins, liver spots pimples or pallid complexion, also those who wake up with a coated tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, others who are bothered with headaches, bilious spells, acid stomach or constipation should begin this phosphated hot water drinking and are assured of very pronounced results in one or two weeks.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs very little at the drug store but it is sufficient to demonstrate that just as soap and hot water cleanses, purifies and freshens the skin on the outside, so hot water and limestone phosphate act on the inside organs We must always consider that internal sanitation is vastly more important than outside cleanliness, because the skin pores do no absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do.

Women who desire to enhance the beauty of their complexion should just try this for a week and notice results.



A FROCK O' STEELY HUE.

Mat brass bands, but bands of steel gray taffeta herald her approach when she walks abroad in her newest afternoon frock. No less than five such bands enhance the charm of the skirt, while two narrower bands lend grace to the simple little bodice. A deep cuff of gray taffeta finished with a dare ruffle of crepe Georgette, completes the sleeve. The frock by the way is of crepe Georgette wherever it is not of taffeta. Cut steel buttons bedeck the front of the blouse and a narrow throw sash boasts two shimmery tassels of cut steel.

Furnishing the Nursery

A CHARMING nursery is so easy to achieve at moderate cost that the young mother should not be discouraged because of the luxuriously furnished apartments for infants, on which she feasts her longing eyes in magazine pictures and in model rooms arranged in the big shops. Of course, one may spend a thousand dollars fitting up an appropriate room for the little stranger who is coming—if one has the thousand dollars and such a room seems becoming to the rank and station of its future small occupant. Every baby is priceless to its fond parents, but very few babies would be fittingly housed in thousand-dollar nurseries—at least the said fond parents would feel a bit out of place, visiting their offspring in such sumptuous surroundings.

Charm in the nursery is not so much a question of money as of taste, and a very pretty room may be devised with the expenditure of only a few dollars. First, and most important, is the matter of sunshine. To the baby must be given the sunniest room in the house, even if it is the chamber that has heretofore been set apart as a guest room. The more windows the better, and an ideal arrangement is a long, low seat running under the sills. Warmth is another important consideration. An even, equable heat must be maintained all day long in the nursery. Spasmodic heating from an open fire, oil stove or gas burner will not do; though an open fire will be a delightful addition to the nursery if it can be managed and an oil or gas heater may be called into use at bath hour on specially cold mornings. But furnace heat of some sort there should be, all winter long.

Floor draughts must be avoided. Weather strips should be put in all the windows and also along the bottom of doors opening into the hall or other rooms. Sometimes in old or poorly built houses a draught makes its way between floor and baseboard and any crevice of this sort should be attended to. One large, soft rug is better than several small ones, and the rug should be heavy enough to keep its place on the floor and not rumple up under active little feet or drag about when toys or chairs are moved.



Posing as a Fashionable "Day-Bed" Nis This Luxuriously Draped Crib With Adjustable Side.

Everything should be planned for fresh, sweet cleanliness. And the nursery should be given a thorough cleaning oftener than any other room in the house. A big rug, for this reason, is much better than a nailed down carpet; and woodwork should be white or very light in color so that a weekly washing will be necessary for the sake of looks at least. Marks of little fingers and boots will not show on dark woodwork and a careless maid will be tempted to forego the weekly wiping down of the walls, sills and door frames. Only such curtains and hangings as can be readily taken down and laundered should adorn the nursery windows, and it will be best to have two sets of shades; white or pale tan shades for use during the day, and dark green shades for night use and for afternoon nap hour. Children will sleep later in the morning in a well darkened room; like the birds they are awake and a-twitter with the first peep o' light—a habit most distressing to worn out parents who yearn for another forty winks in the early morning.

Yellow, the sun color, is the ideal tint for a nursery. Pale yellow, orange, a touch of blue, and white in woodwork, make a delightful color scheme. Pink, should be avoided in the nursery, and lavender is a color that does not appeal either. An enchanting nursery that the Scribe knows of has white woodwork and walls tinted light yellow from picture moulding to within four feet of the baseboard, and deep yellow below. Between the two yellows runs a two-inch strip of gray and just above the strip all around the room are pasted pictures of animals, birds and children; some in motion, some at rest. The pictures have been clipped from picture books, magazine advertisements and the like; some are in color, some in printed black and white, and some in silhouette effect—all black. Now and then a new treasure is added above the "picture rail" and the little folks never tire of their fascinating gallery. This pale yellow and white room has a rug in yellow, brown and blue tones, blue and white cretonnes in the windows and chair and window seat cushions in plain yellow. There is a fireplace with black andirons and a cozy fireside chair with broad arms for the snuggling-up story-telling hour at dusk.

Yellow is a rather strident hue for the wee baby whose divine right seems to be pink or blue; but the very little baby seldom has a special nursery all to itself. By the time it comes to crib and nursery age, pink and blue have become a bit passe. Part of a very luxurious nursery, however, is the baby's bed pictured—part of such a nursery as every little mother dreams of for the incalculable treasure that is hers. The dainty crib, made of enameled wicker and with adjustable sides that may be let down when convenient, stands in a room whose be perhaps. The only things I would walls are hung with palest blue satin dn which are festoons of pink roses. The woodwork is cream enamel and all the furniture is cream enamel wicker, the pretty crib, the fire screen with panels of pale blue silk, the low chairs cushioned also in pale blue, and all the small belongings for baby's comfort. There is even a diminutive cheval mirror framed in cream enamel and if the occupant of the room is a girl baby one is sure her first uncertain steps will be taken in the direction of that fascinating mirror! There is also a little padded chair—the tiny wicker chair in which every baby from time immemorial has learned to sit up. Seat, back and arms of this chair are padded with pale blue silk and the tray is of cream enameled wood.

The crib has been turned into a day-bed—for every baby, if she is fashionable, must have her luxurious day-bed just now. The drapery is of rose-flowered white chiffon over pale blue soiree silk, with an edge-trimming of net frilling. The down quilt is covered with pale blue soiree silk embroidered delicately in white and pink, and the small pillows have embroidered mull slips over blue silk.

Small belongings for the baby are in keeping with the crib and mirror. There are ribbon trimmed hangers for tiny coats, a white enameled "tree" for baby's night clothes when not in use, and wicker wardrobes and little frocks and petticoats; all the chiffoniers for the safe keeping of little frocks and petticoats; all the receptacles lined with padded and perfumed silk. A little washstand of enameled wood is supplied with a Kate Greenaway set of china and even the toilet appurtenances—the brush, comb and powder jars, are in cream, pink and pale blue.

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PRUDENCE OF THE PARSONAGE

THE FAMOUS STORY OF A HAPPY FAMILY

By Ethel Hueston

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SYNOPSIS

Mr. Starr, minister, arrives in Mount Mark to take charge of the Methodist diocese, he is a widower with five children, all girls, namely, Prudence, the eldest, who mothers the rest of the family, who include, Fary, Connie and Carol and Lark, who are twins. The girls all go to school and are particularly clever.

The twins, though very lovable and obedient children, are very mischievous, and often embarrass Prudence and Fairy.

Every one in the parish admires Prudence for her sweet and womanly disposition. Professor Rayburn, of the college, a suitor for her hand, but Prudence refuses him, considering her home and the bringing up of the family, her particular duty.

Owing to Mount Mark being a small parish and the congregation rather slack about money matters, the parsonage family have quite a hard time to make ends meet. Fairy and Prudence make over an old coat of their fathers for Connie, who always comes in for the left-overs, being the smallest, this being a particular disappointment, as she was promised a new coat. Connie calls on Mr. Harold, the president of the bank, and asks for a loan of $5.00, explaining the situation to him and promising to pay it back in two years, a nickle at a time. Mr. Hasold tells her he is proud to have her trade. Connie surprises the family at dinner-time by producing the $5.00.

After that, Prudence lay back happily on the pillows and smoothed the lace on her mother's silk dressing gown.

"Talk to me," she said, "tell me about where you live, and what you do,—your work, you know, and how you amuse yourself. I want you to amuse me now, Mr. Harmer."

"You called me Jerry this morning."

"Yes, I know. Do you want me to call you Jerry still?"

"Yes, Prudence, I do. Do you mind if I move my chair a little closer?"

"No, put it right here. Now, I am ready."

"But there's nothing interesting about me. Let's talk of——"

"It's interesting to me. Tell me about your business."

"You don't care anything about business, I am sure."

"I care about your business."

"Do you, Prudence?—You look so sweet this afternoon, I nearly blurted it out before the whole family. Wouldn't the twins have laughed? It would have disgraced the parsonage. I think Mr. Starr is awfully lucky to have girls, and all of them pretty. But isn't it strange that the prettiest and dearest of them all should be the oldest daughter?"

"Oh, but I'm not really—" Prudence began earnestly. Then she stopped, and added honestly, "But I am glad you think so."

No, they did not quote poetry, they did not discuss the psychological intricacies of spontaneous attraction, they did not say anything deep, or wise, or learned. But they smiled at each other, with pleased investigating eyes. He put his hand on the coverlet, just near enough to touch the lace on the sleeve of her silk dressing gown. And together they found Paradise in the shabby sitting-room of the old Methodist parsonage that afternoon.

"Must you prepare meat for breading half an hour before cooking, or when?" demanded Fairy, from the dining-room door.

"What?—Oh!—Fifteen minutes before. Don't forget to salt and pepper the crumbs, Fairy."

'Perhaps some time your father will let you and a couple of the others come to Des Moines with me in the car. You would enjoy a few days there, I know. I live with my aunt, a dear, motherly little old soul. She will adore you, Prudence, and you will like her, too. Would your father let you spend a week? We can easily drive back and forth in the car."

"Maybe he will,—but who will keep the parsonage while I am away?"

"Fairy, to be sure. She must be a good fairy once in a while. We can take the twins with us, Connie, too, if you like, and then Fairy will only have to mother your father. Do you like riding in a car?"

'Oh, I love it. But I have not ridden very much. Willard Morley took me quite often when he was here, but he is in Chicago now."

"When's he coming back?" suspiciously.

"Prudence, shall we have tea or coffee?" This was Lark from the doorway. 'Fairy wants to know."

"What?—Oh!—Which do you want, Jerry?"

"Which does your father prefer?"

"He doesn't drink either except for breakfast."

"I generally drink coffee, but I do not care much for it, so do not bother——"

"Coffee, Lark."

"When's that Morley chap coming back?"

"I do not know." And then, "He is never coming back as far as I am concerned."

Jerrold relented promptly. "You are why he went away, I suppose."

"At any rate, he is gone."

"Did you ever have a lover, Prudence? A real lover, I mean."

"No, I never did."

"I'm awfully glad of that. I'll——"

"Prudence, do you use half milk and half water for creamed tomato soup, or all milk?"

"What?—Oh!—All milk, Connie, and tell Fairy not to salt it until it is entirely done, or it may curdle."

"What in the world would they ever do without you, Prudence? You are the soul of the parsonage, aren't you?"

"No, I am just the cook and the chambermaid," she answered, laughing. 'But don't you see how hard it will be for me to go away?"

"But it isn't fair! Vacation is coming now, and Fairy ought to take a turn. What will they do when you get married?"

"I have always said I would not get married."

'But don't you want to get married,—some time?"

"Oh, that isn't it. I just can't because I must take care of the parsonage, and raise the girls. I can't."

"But you will," he whispered, and his hand touched hers for just a second. Prudence did not answer. She lifted her eyes to his face, and caught in her breath once more.

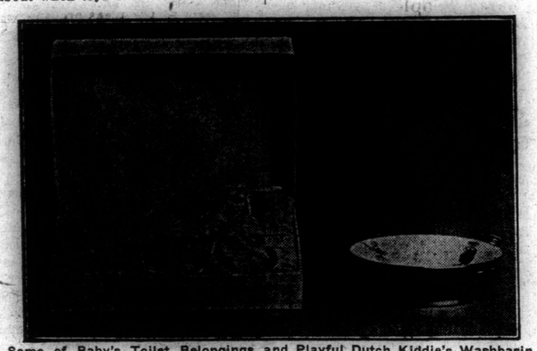
A little later he said, "Do you mind if I go upstairs and talk to your father a few minutes? Maybe I'd better."

"But do not stay very long," she urged, and she wondered why the brightness and sunshine vanished from the room when he went out. "First door to the right," she called after him.

Mr. Starr arose to greet him, and welcomed him to his combination study and bedroom with great friendliness. But Jerrold went straight to the point.

"Mr. Starr, it's very kind of you to receive a perfect stranger as you have me. But I understand that with a girl like Prudence, you will want to be careful. I can give you the names of several prominent men in Des Moines, Christians, who know me well, and can tell you all about me."

(To be continued.)



Some of Baby's Toilet Belongings and Playful Dutch Kiddie's Washbasin.

Where Are the Men of Yesterday?

—where are the big, simple men that grew up with our country's youth,

—where are the men of simple faith and simple lives,

—strong, rugged, direct-speaking men,

—rough hewn, perhaps, but builders—the builders who laid the foundation of this Republic?

Where are the Wrights, the Clays, Bentons, Calhouns, Websters?

Where are these men of yesterday?

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You will be fascinated and thrilled by the bigness of his story.

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Will YOU Give 3-½ Cents a Day to Keep

A Child From Starving?

If you will, read this appeal carefully then decide what share you will take in helping avert the greatest tragedy of all time.

1,250,000 CHILDREN ARE FACING SLOW STARVATION IN BELGIUM TODAY.

The Belgian Relief Commission has not the means to supply these growing children with the food that is necessary. THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS. This great relief fund has largely been administered through Americans; the break between the States and Germany has brought about a crisis; there is more need of funds now than at any previous time.

THE GREAT RELIEF WORK MUST AND WILL GO ON. WE MUST DO OUR SHARE.

At the present time the growing child in Belgium receives only a "hunk of bread and a bowl of soup" each day. It is not enough; they must have more—or starve.

For 3 1-3 cents a day the Relief Commission can supply one child with an extra "meal" of a biscuit made with fat or lard and a cup of cocoa, not much, but it is the difference between life and death, between health and disease, for the children of heroic Belgium.

ALBERTA HAS BEEN BLESSED WITH TWO RECORD-BREAKING CROPS.

We are prosperous—the future looks bright—we are in a position to help. How many starving children can you look after? How many will we look after?

HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

$12.00 a year, the price the Alberta farmer received for eight bushels of his wheat, will give this extra "meal" to one child for a whole year. 10c a day or $36.00 a year will keep three children from starvation. $60.00 a year will feed five; $120.00 a year will feed 10.

WERE YOU EVER HUNGRY?

Can you picture starvation, the pinched faces, the piteous cries?

IF THE CHILDREN WERE STARVING IN ALBERTA you would help—

YOU WILL HELP IN THIS CASE

You can't pass by the children's cry for food from starving Belgium!

AND YOU MUST ACT NOW

The thought that you are feeding some of these unfortunates each day will bring you happiness. Think of the eager little hands reaching for the meal you supply.

Your own meals will taste sweeter when you do your share. The paper in which you are reading this is doing its share by publishing this appeal without charge—WHAT WILL YOU DO?

You may send contributions by the week, month, or in one lump sum. You are ASSURED that your money is used for the purpose it is sent.

THERE ARE HUNGRY CHILDREN AWAITING YOUR DECISION. HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

Send cheques payable to—

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FOR SOUTHERN ALBERTA,

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-Treasurer, Southern Calgary.

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THE HOME GARDEN

Yes, in the poor man's garden grow
Far more than herbs or flowers,
Kind thoughts, contentment, peace of mind,
And joy for weary hours.
—The Poor Man's Garden.

From the cares of business and the nervous strain of the office, the backyard garden offers a relief which is not sufficiently enjoyed. Open air exercise is essential to good health. To what better end could this effort be devoted than the cultivation of the backyard garden.

It requires but a small area of land to supply a table with green vegetables. These may be had crisp and fresh and, on this account, much more of such food will be used, to the great advantage of health.

The product of the home garden relieves to that extent the demand upon the general supply. "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." Do not abuse that law by expecting others to provide your food supply when you are capable and have the facilities for growing at least part of your needs.

* * *

The Garden on the Farm or Home

Very few people, whether living in the country, or in towns, or in cities, fully realize the possibilities of the small piece of ground represented by the back-yard of the ordinary city lot or the garden plot on the farm. The farm garden does not receive the attention of the farmer himself to a sufficient extent, and is often left entirely to the care of the farm women. More vegetables in the diet mean better health and cheaper living. This applies to the farmer as well as to the other members of the family.

Planting.—If the farm garden is properly arranged, it can be worked with a horse and horse-cultivator, thus eliminating much of the drudgery. A plan should be made of the garden, preferably on paper, but at least in mind. This plan will be very useful when purchasing, planting and recording the dates of planting.

Soil Preparation.—The soil should be thoroughly prepared. All rubbish and clods should be thoroughly cleaned out, and the coarser lumps of soil finely pulverized. If there is any doubt as to whether the soil is sufficiently prepared, give the garden the benefit of the doubt, and put a little more work on it. Well prepared soil means a proper seed-bed and better germination of the seed when it is planted.

Varieties.—It is better to grow a few of the standard varieties of the more common vegetables than to attempt too many novelties.

Seeds.—When buying seed, it is well to remember that the best are the cheapest. Deal with reliable seed firms and place orders for the seeds early.

Sowing.—The seeds of such hardy plants as peas, spinach, radishes, lettuce, carrots and onions may be sown as soon as the ground is in proper condition. The seeds of tender crops, such as cucumbers, corn and beans should not be planted until danger from frost is past.

There is no reason why there should not be a good and productive garden on every farm. It is a profitable undertaking and will give good returns. The time will be well spent and much may be accomplished in the time that the busiest farmer and his family can easily find if they have an appreciation of the importance of the garden and a disposition to undertake the work.

* * *

Applying Farm-Yard Manure

The rate of applying farm-yard manure to give the best results gives rise to difference of opinion wherever the question is discussed. The rates will naturally depend upon a variety of circumstances, such as the nature of the soil and the crop to be grown. There is little doubt that, on the majority of Canadaian farms, the rate at which manure has been and is being applied is excessive. Opinion is gaining ground among a number of practical farmers, that lighter and more frequent dressings would give better results than the heavy applicants given at longer intervals. Science supports this view. Manures and fertilizers are subject to various risks in the soil and the importance of minimizing these risks should not be overlooked. Regardless of how manure is applied, a part of it is lost by leaching. The sooner the fertilizing elements of manure applied to land can be recovered and the greater the number of plants working for this purpose per ton of manure applied, the less will be the waste. In other words, there will be less loss from twenty tons of manure, if applied at ten tons per acre on two acres, than if the whole twenty tons were applied on one acre, because there will be the plants on two acres rather than on one acre working to recover the plant food from the manure. A short rotation with plenty of hoe crop and the manure well cared for and applied frequently as a light dressing, mean better crops and greater farm profits.

Summary of the Legislative Work At the Last Session

A Great Deal of Work Was Done and Many Bills Passed of Vital Interest to the People.

The Alberta legislature at its last session passed over 50 bills and amendments that will be of material interest to the people. A list as recently announced were as follows:

1. An act o incorporate the Alberta Guarantee and Fdelity company.
2. An act to amend the act incorporating the Brule Lake Railway company, as amended by chapter 35 of the statutes of Alberta, 1915.
3. An act to incorporate the Merchants and Traders Assurance company.
4. An act respecting the Central Canada Railway company.
5. An act to amend chapter 31 of the statutes of 1911-12, being an act to incorporate the Athabasca Valley Railway company.
6. An act to amend the Edmonton charter and to validate and confirm certain bylaws of the city of Edmonton.
7. An act to amend the acts and ordinances constituting the charter of the city of Calgary, and to validate certain bylaws of the said city.
8. An act to amend the Lethbridge city charter.
9. An act to incorporate the Crow's Nest and Tent Mountain Railway company.
10. An act to foster and encourage agricultural development by means of standard forms of investment upon farm mortgages and the equalization of rates and interest.
11. An act to amend the statute law.
12. An act to amend the drainage act.
13. An act respecting the police force of the province of Alberta.
14. An act to incorporate the Farmers' Fire and Hail Insurance company.
15. An act to amend the succession duties act.
16. An act to amend an act to provide for the taxation of theatergoes.
17. An act to amend the life insurance and beneficiaries act.
18. An act respecting co-operative credit.
19. An act to amend the provincial loans act.
20. The municipal hospitals act.
21. An act to amend the town act.
22. An act to amend the village act.
23. An act to amend an act respecting rural municipalities.
24. An act to amend an act respecting local improvements.
25. An act to encourage the increased raising of stock in the province of Alberta.
26. An act respecting advances for the purchase of seed grain and the securities for the repayment thereof.
27. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company.
28. An act to amend the public works act.
29. An act to amend the private ditches act.
30. An act to amend the liquor act.
31. An act to provide for the borrowing of certain moneys by means of savings certificates or other securities.
32. An act for the protection of persons employed in factories, shops and office buildings.
33. The dower act.
34. An act to provide for representation in the legislative assembly of Alberta's soldiers and nurses in the present war.
35. An act to provide for protection of electrical workers.
36. An act to amend the act respecting seed grain, fodder and other relief.
37. An act to amend the game act, being chapter 14 of the statutes of Alberta, 1907, as amended.
38. An act respecting all houses of public accommodation.
39. An act to authorize the guarantee of certain securities of Lacombe and Blindman Valley Electric Railway company.
40. An act respecting the reclamation of lands.
41. An act to amend chapter 51 of the statutes of 1910 (second session), being an act to incorporate High River and Hudson Bay Railway company.
42. An act to amend the school ordinance, and the school assessment ordinance.
43. An act to amend the municipal co-operative hail insurance act.
44. An act to incorporate the Red Deer Valley Railway company.
45. An act for raising money on the credit of the general revenue of Alberta.
46. An act to amend the wolf bounty act.
47. An act to amend the agricultural societies ordinance.
48. An act for the enrolment of stallions.
49. The patriotic tax act.
50. An act to provide for the guarantee of certain borrowings of the hail insurance board of Alberta.
51. An act to incorporate War Veterans' associations.
52. An act amending the election act respecting members of the legislative assembly on active service.
53. An act to amend the trustee odinance.
54. An act to amend an act respecting the legislative assembly of Alberta.
55. An act to provide for an administrator of the estates of infants, and an official guardian of said estates.

The Municipal Hospitals Act

How to Incorporate a Hospital District and Provide for Operations of a Hospital.

Under the Municipal Hospitals Act passed at the recent Session of the Legislature, the Minister of Municipal Affairs is authorized to divide the Province into Hospital Districts. He is also charged with the responsibility of supplying plans, specifications, estimates, advice on sites and management and such other assistance as he may be able to give. The bringing into existence of a hospital depends upon the initiative of the people. When only one municipality is concerned all that is necessary to initiate action is a petition signed by twenty-five electors and agreed to by the municipal council. When more than one council is concerned, the consent of the other council or councils is necessary, as well as the petition from the electors within the municipality. The preliminary work being done, the council shall appoint a hospital board. In the case of one municipality undertaking the work, the board shall consist of three members of the council and three electors outside the council. When there are two municipalities in the proposed district each council shall appoint three representatives, one being a member of the council, and two electors not councillors. When the appointments are made the names are sent to the Minister who names a convenor and the place and date of meeting for organization. The board has power—

To appoint such officials as may be necessary and to fix the amount of remuneration;

To determine the site and arrange for purchase of same;

To arrange for the acquiring or erection of a suitable building;

To make arrangements with any existing hospital if preferred, to undertake the establishment and maintenance of a separate institution;

To engage medical practitioners and nurses;

To arrange for financing the hospital, the preparation of estimates, etc., the municipality providing the money as for other municipal enterprises.

The levy for capital expenditure shall not be higher than two mills on the dollar.

As soon as the plans are approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs, the council shall prepare a by-law for submission to the electors, which must be voted on within three months.

For full information as to how to arrange for and conduct a Municipal Hospital under this Act, apply to

JOHN PERRIE,
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs,
Edmonton.

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FAMOUS ENGLISH RACES STOPPED UNTIL WAR IS OVER

The stewards of the oJckey Club in London, England, at the instance of the government have cancelled all the 1917 racing fixtures, which were to have been run after the first spring meeting

The steps was taken to save foodstuffs which now are diverted to the racing stables.

The cancellation of the summer racing dates will prevent the running of such classic events as the Derby, the Oaks the Ascot Derby, the Eclipse, the oJckey Club and the St Ledger stakes.

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BRANDIES			
Martell or Hennessy, X	2.00	22.00	....
Martell or Hennessy, XXX	2.25	25.00	....
Ducourt, XXX	1.75	18.00	....
Ducourt, bulk	....	.....	6.75
Brandy, in wood, proof	....	.....	8.75
Brandy in wood, 15 underproof	....	.....	7.50
NORWEGIAN AND DANISH SPIRITS			
Loiten's Aquavit	1.25	13.50	....
Loiten's Arae Punsch	1.50	15.00	....
Danish Aqnavit	1.15	12.50	....
Danish Arae Punsch	1.25	13.50	....
GIN			
Gold Cross Geneva Red	1.35	15.50	....
Gold Cross Geneva Green	1.10	12.00	....
De Kuyper's Geneva Red	1.95	22.50	6.25
Coates' Plymouth; Boord's Old Tom; Wolf's Schnapps; Bol's Liquer; Parrott Brand; Ross' Irish Sloe Gin	1.50	16.50	....
Booth's Old Tom	....	.....	6.75
Williamson's Old Tom	....	.....	4.25
RUM			
E. & J. Burk's Jamaica	1.40	15.00	....
Thom & Cameron's Jamaica	1.40	14.50	7.00
Thom & Cameron's Demarar	1.30	14.00	6.50
Demerara, proof strength	....	.....	7.50
Demerar, 34 overproof	....	.....	9.00
WHISKIES			
Cedar Brook, eight summers old..Bourbon	1.50	16.50	7.50
E. & J. Burke's .....XXX Irish	1.50	16.50	....
Mitchell's, Bulk ..... "	....	.....	7.50
J. Callaghan & Son's, imperial quarts. "	1.75	20.00	6.75
Gooderham & Worts' special .....Rye	1.25	13.50	5.25
Walker's Imperial; Seagram's 83; B. C. Special .....Rye	1.10	12.00	....
Golden West Imperial Quarts ..... "	1.15	13.50	....
Goderham & Worts' ..... "	....	.....	4.50
Walker's Canadian Club..... "	....	.....	6.00
Walker's Imperial ..... "	....	.....	5.00
B. C. Rye ..... "	....	.....	4.25
Mount Vernon .....American Rye	1.75	19.50	....
Old Kentucky ..... " "	1.35	15.00	....
Johnnie Walker, Black Label.....Scotch	2.00	23.00	....
Johnnie Walker, Red Label ..... "	1.85	21.00	....
Johnnie Walker, White Label ..... "	1.65	18.00	....
White & Mackay's Special ..... "	1.65	18.00	....
Dewar's Special ..... "	1.50	16.50	....
Teacher's Highland Cream ..... "	1.75	19.50	....
Buchanan's Black and White ..... "	1.75	19.50	....
Macdonald's Special Reserve, qts... "	1.25	13.50	7.50
Teacher's Highland Cream, 15 u.p... "	....	.....	8.50
Greenlees' Extra Special ..... "	....	.....	9.00
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NEWS AND VIEWS ON SPORTS

Local .: Provincial World in General

Wasting Space on a Pair of Pugilists

Newspapers recently have wasted a great deal of space on Freddie Welsh and Les Darcy, a couple of pugilists, who, while they may be clever in the ring, look as though they would be eminently qualified for the appellation of "canaries" which our phrasemaking cousins from across the line have dubbed the "slackers." Darcy, who said that he ran away so that he might live to fight another day, will likely be forced to get into a uniform; and Welsh, whose disgraceful exhibition while in Calgary and other western cities disgusted the ring followers, has been fourflushing around New York talking about raising a regiment of "sportsmen," and now it is announced that he is to join on as captain of something. If there was a regiment of "sports" such as Welsh, they would be very easy picking for the Fritzies. The splendid war record that the pugilists of the allies have made in the present war makes the attitude of this renegade Australian and the vegetarian Englishman show up all the worse.

GIRL PITCHES WITH EITHER ARM

Utah has produced a unique figure in baseball, a girl who can pitch with either arm and hold her own against the best boy teams of the State.

Miss Adah Clays is her name.

There have been mighty few players in baseball who could throw equally well with either hand, but this little Utah girl, who plays sand lot baseball all season, can cut the corners, and usually knows what a batter cannot hit after she has pitched to him a couple of times. She is also a good batter, and bats from either side of the plate.

The team of girls on which Miss Clays plays claims the girls' championship of the world. They have never been beaten.

Two other girls on the team, Miss Adderley and Miss Dixon, can pitch or play the infield, and Miss Dixon leads the team in batting.

All three girls have been offered positions with travelling women's teams, but have refused.

FERDIE SCHUPP A WONDERFUL BALL PLAYER

Ferdinand Schupp seems to have resumed where he left off last season. The phenomenal young southpaw of the Giants who won fame as the hero of the New York Nationals' famous winning streak of 26 straight last year, has begun again as an invincible hurler.

If you remember correctly, young Ferdie Schupp—the same Schupp, by the way, who finished absolutely last in the pitchers' percentages in 1915—is also the same Schupp who won six of the record run of 2 games. Five of these six games resulted in shutouts. Schupp allowed 20 hits and 5 runs in 63 innings—a marvelous performance.

Schupp finished the 1916 season as the leading pitcher in baseball. He pitched nine winning games and lost but three. He broke the world's record by allowing only .90 earned runs to a game. He outranked Alexander and Johnson.

Schupp came to the Giants in 1913 from the Decatur team of the Three-I-league. He is just 25 years old. In 1912 he won 22 games and lost 20 with Decatur. All the wise ones predicted a hurried trip back to the bushes for the youthful lefthander. He sat on the bench three years. The success of the Louisville Kid—as he is called—is just another testimonial to the wisdom and patience of McGraw.

The youngster promises to develop into the greatest lefthander the game has known. There is no doubt that he is the best of his southpaw kind in the National league. He uses a puzzling fast ball that zipps over the corner of the plate with deadly aim. This—combined with a beautifully controlled wide-sweeping curve—makes the most efficient batters break their backs. His control is the secret of his success.

Watch him this year.

GEORGE BURNS IS A BREAKER OF RECORDS

George Burns, Giant left-fielder, has set a new record for ball players to shoot at.

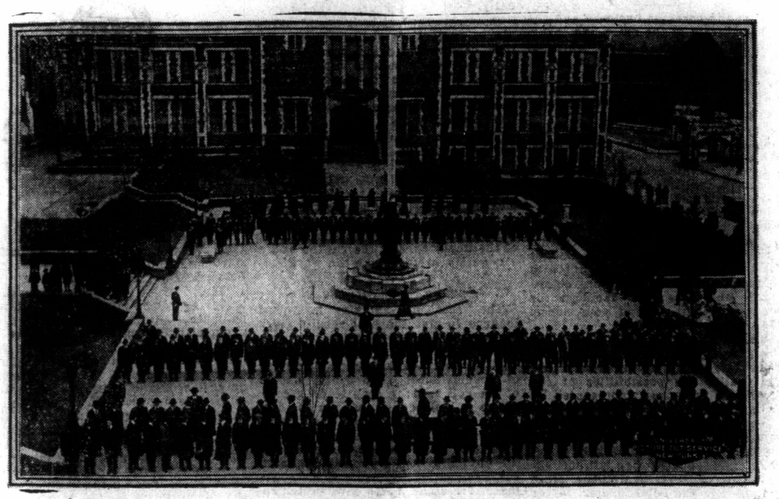
Burns has played in 322 games without a day off, a record for continuous performance which no other major league player has equalled.

Burns is one of the most valuable men in the National league. Last year he led the league in scoring, which is more remarkable when it is considered that Burns was a lead-off man for the Giants.

In seven games this season he scored nine runs, and with the exception of one game hit safely in the first ten games this season.

To celebrate his 320th game Burns made a double, a single and a triple off Alexander and a double off Mayer, who relieved the Nebraskan.

CITY COLLEGE BOYS TRAINING ON CAMPUS



A scene at the College of the city of New York, showing the students on their picturesque campus in first routine drills. The college students represent practically every one of the warring nations, and it has often been termed a "students melting pot."

Home Runs and Swipes Out of The Ordinary

Freak and wonderful homers were under discussion recently, and the consensus of opinion was that George Cutshaw's swat last summer perhaps earned the title of "flukiest of them all."

The Dodgers' second sacker caught a twister on the end of a bat in a game in Brooklyn and sent the ball to the right field wall. The ball landed at the bottom of the fence on a little concrete incline. And then, to the amazement of the populace, it started slowly to climb up that fence. Tantalizingly but surely it moved right up that wall as though it had legs. The fence is about twenty-five feet high. When the ball had climbed to the very top it hesitated for a fraction of a second, and then rolled outside the park while Cutshaw hurried home.

And then there's that funny four-bagger that Milton Stock made while a member of the Giants. He cracked one that hit the third bag and then bounced into one of the boxes. The enemy third-baser retrieved the ball before Stock had rounded second, but the umpires ruled that Milton was entitled to a round trip journey because the ball, after landing fair, had gone out of the field of play.

Joe Jackson's Long Hit

Josephus Jackson rammed out a hit while in Gotham on a visit a few years ago that will go down in history as one of the longest—if not the longest—ever made. Joe grabbed one of those waist high ones on the end of his buldgeon and immediately propelled it over the extreme end of the double-decked grandstand on the Polo grounds. The ball cleared the stand with about forty feet to spare and was still arching when it moved out of sight in the general direction of downtown New York.

Just how far that drive went before it finally reached terra firma probably never will be known. But it looked like a 750-foot drive at the very least. It's close to 400 feet from home plate to the extreme end of the grandstand, and the ball, mind you, was then close to 100 feet in the air and still moving upward.

Johnson Knocked Cover Off

"Big Bill" Lange, while a member of the old Chicago team, rapped a homer over the fence in his old home town that travelled about 500 feet, crashed through a saloon window and into a pinochle party.

One of those most psychological circuit drives was that which Larry Doyle delivered in 1914. The Giants and Pirates had battled for twenty-one innings when Doyle came along and ended the longest game in major league history by hammering the pellet out of the lot.

A few years ago Walter Johnson, the pitching person, walloped an offering and knocked off the cover. The lid of the ball landed back of second base. The rest of the ball cleared the fence. Oddly enough, Johnson, kidded by a sport writer just before he went to bat because of his poor hitting, had made a bet of $10 that he'd get a hit in that trial with the club.

Sun Aided Huggins

Miller Huggins once sent a Texas leaguer at an opposition center fielder. The sun got in his eyes and he lost the ball. Before he could get away from the glare and find the ball, which was almost at his feet, Huggins scooted around the sacks for a home run. Cy Seymour, while with the Giants, is said to have driven a ball over the Boston fence that landed in an open freight car and was "fielded" by a brakeman when the train arrived in New York.

Buck Freeman picked out one of Chief Bender's offerings in Philadelpia one afternoon and drove it through an open window in the second story of a house a block away from the park.

MACDONALD FOUND GUILTY

Vancouver.—Justice Gregory has brought in his verdict finding Attorney General Macdonald guilty of accepting a campaign donation of $15,000, these payments having been made by Dr. Robert Mackenzie. Macdonald has resigned from the position as Attorney-General.

JESS WILLARD IS FAR FROM BEING OVERWEIGHT

Conflicting Reports Are Set at Rest by New York Expert Who Denies Rumor.

New York.—So many conflicting repors have appeared as to the physical condition of Jess Willard that I decided to inspect him at close range, says a New York expert, and succeeded in having a few verbal rounds with the champion at Washington Park previous to his celebrated impersonation of a cowboy.

Willard was dressed in a tight-fitting suit of blue, and the first glance at him showed that he possessed what corset makers call a "straight front." The paunch that has been so fully described was conspicuous by its absence.

Then I looked at his great shoulders and back, where, according to some reports, great rolls of fat had gathered. Again I failed to see any evidence of surplus flesh, and after a walk around the behemoth, viewing him from all angles, I feel compelled to testify that he is in good condition and could be ready for a bout in three weeks.

After boxing with his sparring partner Willard puffed considerably, but a bit of road work would put the big chap's "bellows" in good order.

In fact Willard does not appear to have any of the physical defects with which he has been charged, and the only trouble which the Brobdingnagian pugilist appears to be that there is no one to fight him.

He expressed regret over the dent that had been put in Fulton's record, and declared that Morris seemed to be determined to win without reference to the rules.

Willard said he was ready to fight for his title or his country and would go to the front when he was called.

The champion expressed the opinion that the boxing game would be in much better favor with the public if the promoters who have invested money in the sport saw the necessity for organization along the lines of the baseball associations.

Baseball May be Stopped Next Year

Experts Think that the Year 1918 Will be Blank One—Players in Big Leagues will be Called to Colors.

There may be no major league baseball next year.

Ban Johnson, president of the American League, flatly stated his belief that unless peace comes by December and halts conscription, it will be necessary for the two big leagues to call off their 1918 schedules.

John K. Tener, president of the National League, foreseeing the conscription of hundreds of young ball players said he did not believe baseball could continue under such conditions.

Many May Go

"Our business is just like any other business, said Tener, "except for the fact that our employes collectively are of military age, for the most part. Our business would therefore be affected more than any other.

"Baseball will have its share the same as other walks of life. When the call comes there will be no hesitating. Our men will respond and will be found to be just as patriotic and just as ready to fight as any others."

Johnson does not expect any favors to be granted ball players when the draft comes nor does he want them. There are now 214 men in the two big leagues subject to draft.

Will Not Quibble

"Our men are going to war," said Johnson, "and when the call comes we will go at once. There will be no quibbling.

"Then, if we haven't the players, we naturally won't have baseball."

Johnson left the other day for Washington. His trip was only part of his regular eastern swing and had no connection with probable service for the ball players.

PREMIER OF CANADA RETURNS

Ottawa.—After a most successful trip the Premier of Canada, Sir Robert Borden has returned from England where he went some weeks ago at the urgent request of the King to a conference of the premiers and governors of the provinces.

Former Pirate Manager Scores Pink Tea Tactics

Fred Clarke, winner of four pennants and one world's championship with the Pittsburgh club of the National league, in an interview at Louisville, Ky., the other day deplored the "pink tea" tactics that have found their way into baseball. Clarke, who has retired from the game, feels he is qualified to point out weak spots in the national pastime.

The game, he says, lacks aggressiveness; there is too much brotherly love and fraternizing among the players. Players on opposing teams should be friends, he maintains, but not in the ball park.

"The fight between Ty Cobb and Herzog in Dallas, Texas, will do more to draw crowds than anything that could have happened," Clarke said. "Of course, I do not approve of fist fighting on the field, as was staged at Dallas, but I would like to see more aggressiveness and less of this brotherly love stuff."

Clarke believes that golf is vastly overrated as a means for improving the hitting of a ball player.

"The golf itself does not hurt a man's batting, and may improve it," he said, "but I think that a player has all he can do to play baseball for six months without looking for more work. That extra exertion spent in trudging around a golf course is too much if you are playing ball. If a man should play golf all morning he would sap up energy that should be expended at the ball park in the afternoon.

"That is why I never played golf as long as I was in baseball. Since I retired in 1915, however, I have taken up the game and play a great deal."

Concerning the retirement of Hans Wagner, the veteran shortstop of the Pittsburgh club, Clarke said that Wagner could go back 90 per cent and still be above the average player.

Clarke has announced that he is ready and willing to lead or join a rough rider regiment. Clarke who is wealthy, will help equip, as well as recruit the regiment.

THRIFT IN FOREST FIRES; SPORTSMEN CAN HELP

There are estimated to be 10,000 forest fires in Canada every year of all sizes and descriptions. Nine-tenths are set by human hands, and the damage runs from four to ten millions of dollars, not counting damage to soil, to the value of watershed areas and many other factors.

"Thrift in forest fires" is a new movement which the Canadian Forestry association has started amongst the guides and campers and sportsmen of Canada with a view to cutting down the country's timber losses in 1917. As is well known, the present-day causes of forest fires are not the railways as much as the settlers, campers, hunters and fishermen. Thoughtlessness in respect to camp fires, the throwing away of lighted tobacco, matches, etc., has caused some of the worst conflagrations in history. During the months of May and June, before the fire season is well under way this year, thousands of outdoors men are being asked by the co-operation of the newspaper publishers of Canada to make 1917 a year of thrift in the forest. Not only is Canada's inexhaustible supply of timber seriously reduced in a time when it should be protected and improved by every possible means, but hundreds of miles of once excellent fishing and hunting and camping grounds are turned into blackened ruin.

No camp fire should be left this year until it is "dead out." A few extra pails of water or spades of sand will make this point certain. No fire should be set except among rocks or gravel, never in a bog or in leaves or needles. Throwing lighted tobacco or matches into the forest is conduct that is chargeable only to the amateur.

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER RESIGNS

Petrograd.—Gen. Guchkoff, minister of war, has resigned. He recently made a sensational speech in which he stated that military power in Russia was fast crumbling away. He issues a solemn warning to the government to beware of impending trouble.

Kilbane Has Fought Self Out of The Ring

Johnny Kilbane has fought himself out of the fight game. There's nothing left for him unless he goes into the welterweight class.

There isn't a featherweight or a lightweight that has a chance with him.

Kilbane outpointed Freddy Welsh, lightweight champion, in every round of their fight in New York. The fact that the fight was a no-decision affair and only went ten rounds prevents Kilbane from claiming the title. A champ must be knocked out to lose his crown in a short bout.

Welsh weighed 139 pounds and Kilbane 130 when they entered the ring. Welsh had made 135 pounds at 3 p.m. and then hastily added the four pounds.

This incident showed two things:

First, Welsh feared Kilbane.

Second, Welsh realizes he can't be at his best at the lightweight limit he himself set, 135 pounds.

Welsh, noted for his covering up tactics, called on them most of the time, Kilbane doing practically all the leading. Welsh left the ring with a damaged eye and lip. Kilbane didn't receive a scratch.

Promoters are already talking of a twenty-round bout between the two. It would be a good thing financially for the promoters, probably, but there doesn't seem to be any need for it to decide who is the better man.

ART FLETCHER— THE GREAT UNKNOWN

They talk about everybody but ol' Art Fletcher. We are always listening to ravings about the marvelous Maranville, the scintillations of Scott, and the various and wondrous performances of Bancroft, Bush, Chapman, Peckinpaugh, Wortman, Lavan and the rest—but hardly a murmur about Fletcher. The quiet, unassuming Giant goes about his work and says nothing.

The fans do not appreciate Fletcher at his real worth. He is one of the most underrated and unhonored players in the game. Most fans have forgotten—or never knew—that Fletcher is the best hitting shortstop in the game today, and in fielding he ranks with the leaders. During the last six years that he has played with the Giants only the great Hans Wagner has eclipsed him with the stick. The lowest mark the long-shinned Giant ever touched was .254 in 1915. In 1911 Fletcher hit .319, and usually averages around .290. Last year, for instance, Fletcher hit .286.

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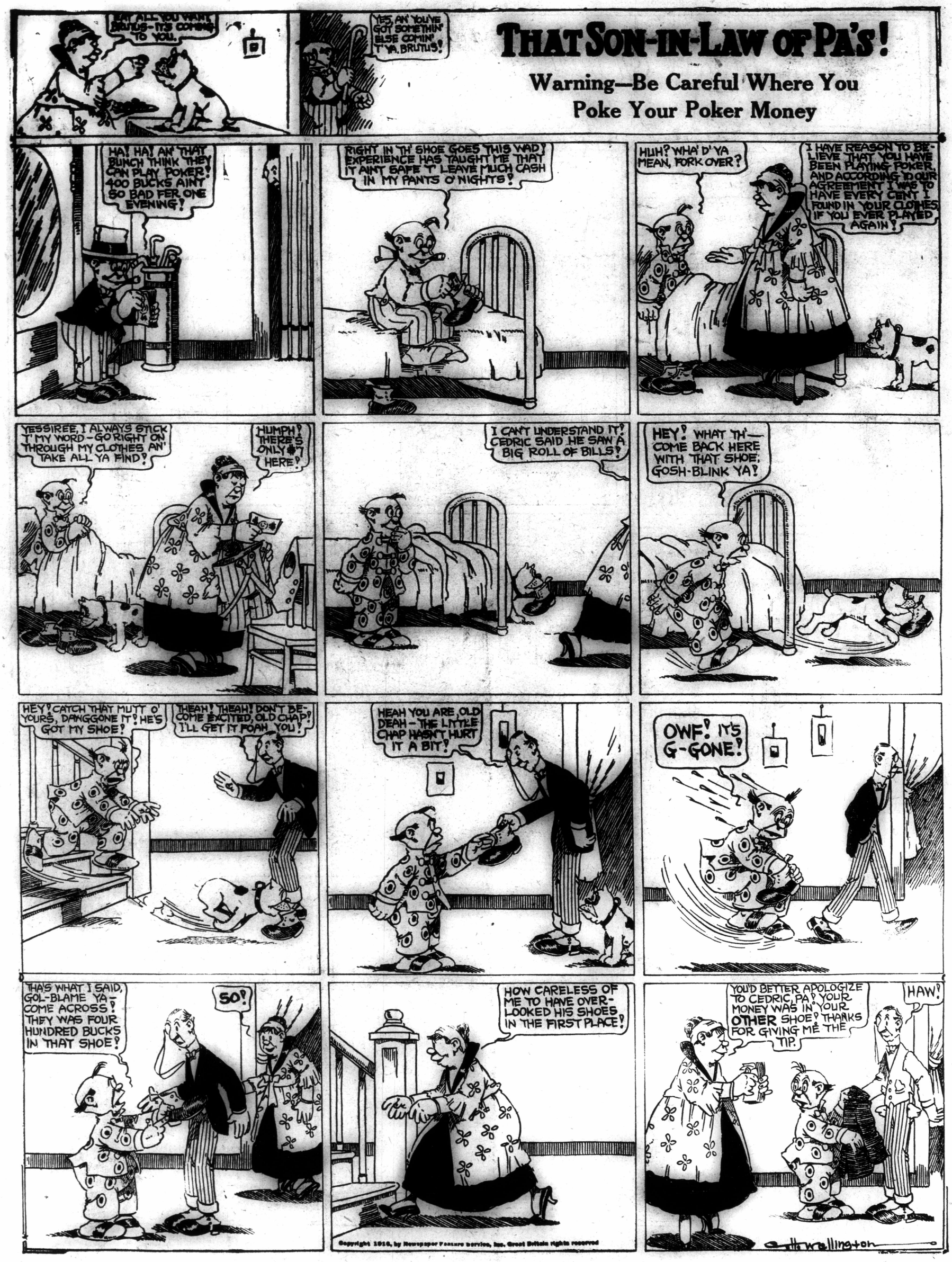
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THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S!

Warning—Be Careful Where You Poke Your Poker Money



JUNE



THE BIRTH OF SAMSON

There was a certain man of Zorah, of the family of Danites, whose name was Manoah; and his wife. And the angel of the Lord appeared unto the woman, and said unto her, Behold thou shalt bear a son; and no razor shall come on his head: for the child shall be a Nazarite unto God, and he shall begin to deliver Israel out of the hand of the Philistines. And the woman bare a son, and called his name Samson.—Judges xiii, 2 to 24.

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.



Vol. VII. No. 14 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 10, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages Five Cents the Copy

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

Now Turkey says she wants no territorial annexation, she simply wants peace. She isn't the only nation that will be hollering the same way before long.

* * * *

BLACKFOOT LAND SALE GRATIFYING

The results of the Blackfoot land sale were most gratifying, as it shows that not even the present war conditions can retard the progress of this country. People are going to take advantage of the great opportunities this country holds forth and are going to locate here—war or no war. The fact that in most cases they were practical farmers who made the purchases is doubly gratifying, as it means greater production of products and consequent increase in the revenue of the province. The total increase in the cost of the land also portends well for the province, for it means that the land values of this country are on the increase. Greater sales of land will mean greater production and greater production means more wealth for the province and for the people.

* * * *

AVOID THE WASTE AND HELP THE COUNTRY

A single slice of bread seems a most unimportant thing. In most households one or more slices of bread are thrown away daily and not used for food. Sometimes stale quarter or half loaves are thrown away. Yet one good sized slice of bread—such as a child likes to cut—weighs an ounce. It contains almost three-quarters of an ounce of flour. If every one of the country's twenty-five million homes in Canada and the United States wastes on an average only one slice of bread a day it means the throwing away daily of fifteen million ounces of flour—about a million pounds, or enough flour for over a million one-pound loaves of bread a day. For a full year at this rate there would be wasted over three hundred million pounds of flour—nearly two million barrels—enough to make upwards of four hundred million loaves of bread. To produce this waste alone calls for an army of farmers, railway men, flour workers and many others in various lines of pursuit. Some say that there is not a daily waste. We will grant that they may be right and still when one figures on the enormous waste and the great necessity for economy under the circumstances it is little wonder that the United States and Canadian authorities are impressing the people upon the necessity for strict attention to avoid the waste.

* * * *

THE SPRINGTIME OF OUR YOUTH

While to some people the rejuvenation which is usually associated with spring is announced by remonstrating twinges from joints which object to the spring moisture, still it is pleasing to recall that to some everyday life is for a number of years at least continually unfolding a new outlook. For instance those who attended the soiree which was given in the Grand last week end saw the kiddies tripping through graceful dances and pleasing figures, with the youthful abandon and charm which is always theirs and which makes childhood days perpetual sunshine. When Calgary gets its long-talked-about auditorium, or convention hall, or whatever it will be called, there will be a splendid opportunity afforded the promoters of similar performances to the recent entertainment to put on others. At present the Grand is the only place where such performances can be given satisfactorily, and the inevitable expense which is attached to the use of a large theatre is a serious handicap. Children take to the art of acting so readily—in fact at their age everything they do is "learning a part"—that if given the opportunity there should be many performances similar to those given by the high school pupils in Paget Hall a few weeks ago and last week's entertainment in the Grand.

* * * *

CAN A LEOPARD CHANGE HIS SPOTS

"Once a crook always a crook," is an old saying, but nevertheless true. No matter how he may try a leopard can not change its spots and neither can a crook get away from the desire to be a theif. He may be straight for years, but sooner or later the old desire will reappear and he will succumb to the inevitable. While this is not a positive rule and statistics show that there are many wrongdoers who have fallen once who are never guilty again, but if he is a crook—a real full fledged crook—one that has that insane desire to do the other fellow he will never be anything else but a thief. This thought is father to one we have on certain promoters who have fostered schemes in Calgary in years gone by of a nature that were nothing short of crooked. These promoters in some cases have successfully avoided the entanglements of the law through various and dire means known only to themselves. After many ups and downs we see these same men beginning to gain a foothold in the community. The schemes they have look feasible and their talk is so logical that th public forget their past deeds and give credulence to their proposition. Prosperity begins to shine for them and they slowly but surely take on the appearance of good business men. Their past is forgotten and forgiven until the old desires reappears in them and they again overstep the bounds and the seemingly good business projects goes up in smoke. The character of the men are wrong—their projects are built on sand, and no matter to what height they may rise the fall is inevitable. The question is—is it best to let a thousand people be fleeced rather than to acquaint the public of the past deeds of all these promoters even if it does stop in the making one honest man who might have made only one mstake and who would be honest if given another chance?

REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The return to power of Premier A. W. Sifton was not unexpected, even by the Conservatives. The leader of the Liberals, while not successful in the centers of population, had built up a strong following in the country mainly through his legislation respecting agricultural matters and this body of adherents was faithful to him in time of storm. The Sifton administration has consulted the farmers' interests and in fact its platform is founded, to no small extent, on reforms that have been promulgated by the United Farmers of Alberta. It has therefore been difficult for the opposition candidates to gain much ground in the rural ridings for naturally the agriculturists know what the Liberal government has done and in the light of that knowledge, they are not inclined to change their allegiance. Their steadfast support has given Premier Sifton another five years of power and unless the Non-Partisan league grows to great proportions in the meantime or unless the Conservative party adopts an aggressive and progressive policy that will promise the farmers the reforms they need and demand, the Liberals will doubtless win another five years' sway after the present term elapses.

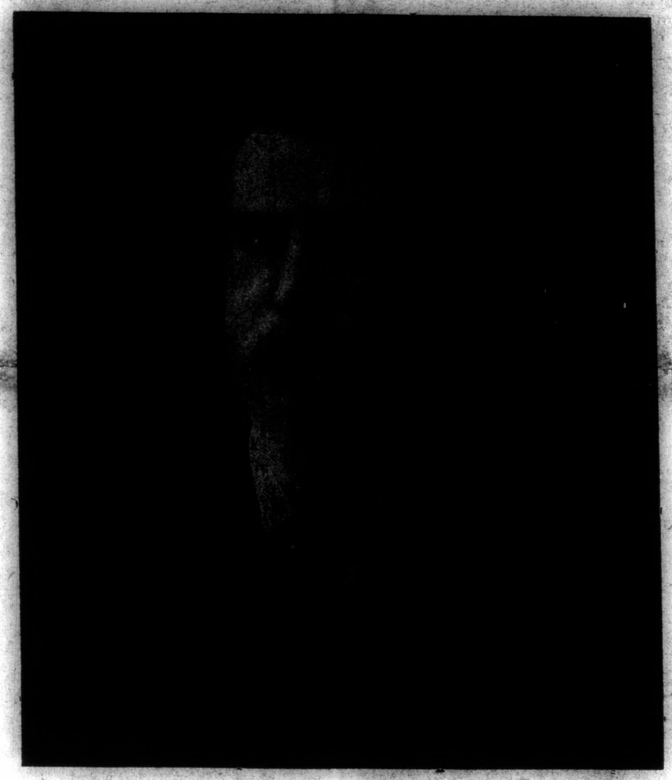
THE SOLDIERS' VOTE

The only flaw in this forecast is the fact that it does not include the influence of the soldiers' vote. The soldiers who return from service abroad may not like the premier's action in depriving them of the ballot and they may have sufficient influence to swing the province. There is no guarantee of this for the soldiers may feel as the premier does and may be satisfied with the two seats at large and with the military seats that have been filled by acclamation.

THE CALGARY SURPRISES

Thursday's result in Calgary was the greatest surprise of the election. It was generally believed that T. M. Tweedie could not be beaten in Center Calgary and yet Alex Ross, the Labor candidate, administered a crushing defeat to the well known lawyer. The Conservatives' alibi is that there was not enough work done in the constituency and that there was too much cocksureness.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE



S. J. CLARKE

Aside from Lieut.-Governor Brett no man in Alberta is better known than Simon J. Clarke, Superintendent of the National park, Banff. He has been closely associated with the life and progress of the province for the past decade or two. An "old-timer" so to speak who has always had the interest of the province at heart and who has been identified with every progressive movement of any note. At present he rules at Banff where his word is law and where he is as popular as his predecessor.

The Standard Congratulates the People of Alberta and the Members of the Sifton Administration

The Standard is jubilant over the result of the election. Three times in the history of the present management has an election been held in Calgary and THREE TIMES HAS THE STANDARD WON.

The Standard does not claim that all of its readers have taken its advice and voted as we suggested, but it is evident from the result of the contest many did.

Some would say we were a good guesser. We say that we are a good analyzer of conditions. We have studied the situation and better still we know our people.

We know the readers likes and dislikes.

We know what they want and what they don't want.

We know that a majority of the people feel that the Liberal government has given the people of Alberta a fair administration. And we feel that they were justly entitled to a second term for the efforts they have made in the people's behalf.

It was for this reason we—an independent newspaper, with no party affiliations, advocated that the Liberals should be returned to power in the province of Alberta.

And we are glad—doubly glad—that our readers have concurred in our suggestions and voted as they did.

We know that the men elected will do their best to serve the interest of the people of this thriving province.

We feel that with this reward of merit which you have bestowed upon them by electing them to a second term will bear good fruit.

That they will make even a greater effort to serve the people, if this be possible, than they have in the past.

This substantial renewal of confidence can have but a good effect.

And so we congratulate the people of Alberta upon the wise choice they have made, and we congratulate the members of the Sifton administration, one and all, upon their good fortune. And our earnest prayer is that they may so conduct the affairs of the province in future that on their retirement we may be as profuse in heaping laurels upon their heads as we are now doing over their re-election.

HERE AND EVERYWHERE

Reviewing the political situation we have but one regret—Tom Tweedie's defeat. Oh! Why wasn't he a Liberal.

* * * *

Marconi, the inventor of the wireless, has at last come into his own. And only a few years ago the whole of the United States rang with the rumors of the wireless being a fake.

* * * *

AN ORIGINAL IDEA THAT DESERVES A TRIAL

Some time ago one of the leading magazines of the United States published a story showing the reasons why public libraries should advertise. His strong point was that the average young man or woman was not cognizant of the fact that on the shelves of the public library were many books that would answer the very questions which were bothering them daily—the problems of life that they had to solve. The writer certainly has suggested an original idea and one that would bear a thorough trial. How many boys and girls there are that are trying their best to solve the main question of life. If they only knew that the libraries held just the books that would assist them in these problems there would be such a rush that the business of the libraries would be doubled and trebled several times over.

* * * *

TRACTOR IS THE WORLD'S GREATEST FRIEND

The tractor, now known as the farmer's horse of the twentieth century, is already becoming a very important factor in the development of the farming industry. Marked progress has been made in the past year, and it seems certain that the redemption of the "man with the hoe" will come through the gasoline motor. The farm tractor will plow spring and fall and cultivate all summer, chop wood in the winter and not "eat its head off." The ambition of Henry Ford is a gasoline tractor within reach of the farmer. His success will mean more for the world than all gasoline motor development to date. The farm tractor will solve the labor problem on the farm, enable the individual farmer to till a greater acreage, quickly cultivate the same and rapidly store the crops. The result will be greater prosperity for the farmer and the much needed additional stores of food supplies.

* * * *

MR. COMMON PEOPLE WILL EVENTUALLY PAY

Not for many years has the situation in the coal mining industry looked as grave as it does right now. The owners have sent word to Ottawa to Hon. Mr. Crothers that they have negotiated with the mine officials and after having reached an agreement the men refused to ratify it. The intimate that the government must either now make the men carry out the agreement or else take over the mines and run them until after the war is over. On the face of the contention the operators are right to a certain extent, but there are many who think that the union officials got all they could from the operators, and that the latter looked with a certain amount of favor on government control of the mines. Whatever the result will be there is one thing certain—Mr. Common People will have to pay in the end. Of course there is always the possibility that the government will be able to reach an agreement with the union men whereby they will continue to work the mines at a reasonable increase to meet these extraordinary conditions, which will make the advance in the price of coal not too serious. And if this is accomplished why give the control of the mines back to the operators at all?

* * * *

THE PRICE THAT RUSSIA MUST PAY

No country is more interested in a peace that shall be a guaranty of the safety of democracy in the world than is Russia. But the soldiers and workmen, who are agitating for a peace conference, should reflect that no peace that would leave the fundamental issue of the war unsettled would afford such a guaranty to any democracy, least of all to Russia. They may feel very sure, too, that if their peace overtures find any favor in Germany it is not because of any sympathy of the German government with their aims. German militarism has its own aims, and even though those aims may contemplate peace at this moment, the motive behind that program is not one that promises any security to a peace that would meet the aspirations of the Russian people for the free development of their institutions. Russia's democracy was war born and it must be war nurtured until it finds stability, not in a separate peace that leaves autocracy undisturbed as its next neighbor, but is a world peace that leaves that autocracy broken and forever incapable of again plunging the world into the horrors it is now passing through. Democracy is not a boon to be won cheaply. It is not to be purchased and made secure by a peace of expediency or a peace of unrighteousness. When Russian democracy overthrew its own autocracy it had only made a start toward the goal it must attain if it is to deliver the Russian people from their enemies. Another autocracy, more powerful than that of the Romanoffs, must be overthrown before the Russian people are free and that autocracy still confronts them unbroken. The Russian soldiers and workmen, who have everything to gain by a peace that the democracies of America, England and France are striving to bring to them, and which will be one in which all democracies of America, England and France are striving to bring to them, and which will be one in which all democracies can find safety, should not make that task harder by trying to buy freedom at a bargain. Nothing but payment of the full price—which is continued war until German military autocracy is crushed—can bring it to them with a guarantee that it is safe for the future.

Alive :: Alert Up to the Minute

NEWS AND VIEWS ON SPORTS

Local .: Provincial World in General

HINTS ON PLAYING GOLF

The Secret of "Putting" Is to Hold the Body In an Easy Attitude and Without Moving.

If the average golfer could only strike adroitly upon the science or art of good putting he would soon be seven or eight strokes better off to the round.

But putting, to the average golfer, in fact to most golfers, even above the average, is one of the game's leading mysteries. Yet there is at least one essential to good putting, which, if followed, will give the golfer a long start in the proper direction.

Here is a case in hand. James S. Worthington, now visiting this country, is one of England's leading golfers, only a shade, in fact, below Harold Hilton and John Ball. Worthington is a fine, straight player from the tee to the green. And once on the green he is one of the finest putters that ever laid a 40-footer dead or holed consistently from six to eight feet away.

A few days ago Worthington was playing in a four-ball match that included a well known Scotch professional. The Englishman, putting wonderfully well, soon attractel the attention of one of the contenders.

An Unimportant Part

The man referred to noted at once that the English player, while putting, held the forefinger of his right hand down the shaft of the club. He called attention to the fact at once, as he tried the system out.

"That's the trouble with so many of you golfers," remarked the professional. "You see this man is a fine putter and your attention is drawn at once to the unimportant part of his play. The way he holds his forefinger or his thumb has nothing at all to do with the case. If you want to find out why he is a fine putter watch his body as he putts. Watch it and you will find that it doesn't move the fraction of an inch. You will find on the short putts he uses only his wrists and forearms, and that his body is as immovable as a rock. Which is one of the main reasons that he can putt."

From that point on we watched Worthington continue to sink his putts and at the same time continue to hold his body in an easy attitude, unrestrained, but at the same time immovable.

There was at no time any effort or attempt to hunch his shoulder or his right hip into the stroke, as so many golfers do.

And then we recalled the putting manners and methods of Travers, Travis and Ouimet, three of the finest putters golf has ever known.

But All Keep Their Eyes on the Ball

Their stances, their grips, their attitudes, are not nearly alike. Travis stands with his feet well separated, bending over the ball much more than Travers does, who stands with his heels only a few inches apart. Ouimet has both elbows extended, differing from both. But there is this one point in common—they not only keep body still is to first keep the head still. The head directs the body. If the head moves, the body is sure to move with it.

It has been proved that a man can look at the hole, not the ball, and still putt very well—provided that in looking at the hole he keeps his head fixed in one place, and, therefore, keeps his body from swaying out of their eyes on the ball, but their bodies never quiver with the stroke—the wrists, the forearms and the club do the workk.

The easiest aid in keeping the line.

A moving head or a moving body, in putting, not only takes the club away from the proper line, but it brings in an immediate tendency to jab or push the putter.

Let the Wrists and the Club Work

You may notice on certain days, when feeling sluggish, that you putt very well. The answer is that, not being keyed up, you are willing to let the wrists and club do the work. Over-eagerness and over-anxiety is almost sure to cause a shift of the head and body before the putter's blade strikes the ball.

Jerry Travers calls this process of keeping the head and the body still "concentration."

Others have called it "mental and muscular control."

You can call it anything you care to, but the fact remains that it is the foundation of steady, successful putting. The golfer who takes an easy, comfortable stance over the ball, gets the line, and then keeps his head still and his body out of the stroke, is almost sure to be a first class putter. And if he makes a habit of this he is just as sure to be a good putter in a hard, close match as at any other time.

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Youth Should Train to Build Up Bodies

"If the youth of America are to build up their bodies and their minds to be ready for war or for universal military training, there is no branch of athletics that will be more worth while than boxing."

This is the advice of Jess Willard, heavyweight champion of the world. This advice is for young Americans who may be called out in defence of their country.

Willard is 27 years old, and is a picture of physical perfection.

Here are Willard's rules for conditioning. What they did to make Jess strong and healthy, they will do for any boy:

"Avoid dissipation. Do not form bad habits. Smoking hurts the wind and drinking tears down the body tissues faster than they can be built up.

"Get to bed early. Get a regular amount of sleep. Eat regularly.

"Exercise every day, practice deep breathing, take long walks or runs.

"Learn boxing, under an instructor, if possible.

"When Uncle Sam wants men, he does not want weaklings," said Willard. "The reason so many men cannot pass physical examinations to get into the army is because these men did not take care of themselves when they were young.

"There is nothing in the world that will develop a boy as learning to box, and in order to know how to box, he must take other exercises which will give him wind and endurance and will build up his body.

"Boxing has another advantage. It builds the mind. It causes a person to think quickly and accurately. It makes it possible for him to meet difficult situations and know what to do without hesitation.

"The boxer who will conscientiously try to improve his mind will do so more quickly than the man who has never learned the fundamentals of boxing. He will grasp that which he is striving for much easier and will be able to put it to better use."

Venezuela Sports Benefitted by War

With discouraging comment on all sides as to the effect that war by this country will have on American sports, there, at least, is one country where the war would seem to have benefited sports in no little degree.

The news comes from Venezuela, South America, and it is to the effect that the magnitude of the sugar industry in the continent south of us, resulting from the demand growing out of the war, has attracted many Cuban baseball players to the continent, and these men have organized baseball teams and started to play the American game.

Many Are Players

All the South American countries whose soil is adapted to the cultivation of sugar are sending to Cuba for expert workmen, and many of course who are responding have been diamond stars in the Pearl of the Antilles. As a result, baseball promises to become at least as well known, if not as popular, in Latin-America as it is in the West Indies. The South Americans are a sport-loving people, and once the fascination of the old cry, "Play ball!" fastens itself on them, there should be a wave of enthusiastic response throughout the continent. The turnstiles at bull fights may suffer, but this, in the minds of many, would be a consummation devoutly to be desired.

To Help Baseball

Thus the war, which unquestionably has done much to stifle sport abroad, may be of lasting benefit to at least one continent, and indirectly may be the cause of a renewed interest in baseball in this country. It is not beyond the range of possibilities that the world's series will hereafter be a truly international affair, and that the real championship of the diamond may not be settled until the northern and southern hemispheres of America have battled for the title.

FOOLS

Fool!
Fool with the bauble and fool with the bells!
There's a generous laugh if your story excels.
There's a sneer if your quip fails to waken a smile,
And your only reward is to loiter awhile
In the sunshine with idlers like truants from school,
To live and be swiftly forgotten, oh, Fool!

Fool!
Fool with the scepter and fool with the crown.
Striving in hate to make nations bow down,
Plunging the world into darkness and fear,
Your memory will live in a curse and a tear
As men reckon the toll of your mischievous rule—
Far better the bells and the bauble, oh, Fool!

HATED RIVALS AT ONE TIME



Photo shows Bob Fitzsimmons and James J. Jeffries, former heavyweight champions, meeting as friends on Jeffries' ranch in California.

NATIONAL BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	29	13	.696
Chicago	30	15	.667
New York	22	19	.548
Cleveland	25	23	.521
Detroit	18	24	.429
St. Louis	17	26	.396
Washington	17	27	.386
Philadelphia	14	26	.350

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	24	14	.632
New York	24	14	.632
Chicago	28	18	.609
St. Louis	23	20	.535
Brooklyn	15	20	.429
Cincinnati	20	27	.426
Boston	14	21	.400
Pittsburg	14	28	.333

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	32	16	.667
St. Paul	24	20	.545
Columbus	25	21	.543
Louisville	25	24	.510
Minneapolis	21	22	.488
Kansas City	18	24	.429
Milwaukee	18	26	.409
Toledo	17	27	.386

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	23	13	.639
Providence	24	15	.615
Baltimore	25	16	.610
Toronto	22	18	.550
Rochester	20	17	.541
Buffalo	15	23	.395
Montreal	14	23	.378
Richmond	12	30	.286

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Great Falls	24	14	.632
Tacoma	25	15	.625
Seattle	23	21	.523
Vancouver	20	23	.465
Spokane	17	26	.395
Butte	15	25	.375

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
San Francisco	38	26	.594
Salt Lake	32	27	.542
Oakland	32	30	.516
Los Angeles	30	31	.492
Vernon	27	36	.429
Portland	25	34	.424

THINGS A GOLFER SHOULD KNOW

Golf has many missionaries among the heathen who know it not, and some very strong and convincing arguments may be derived by these propagandists from a little card circulated by the Beverly, Mass., Evening Times. Here's what the Scotch game will do for you, according to the Times:

"It is a science—the study of a lifetime, in which you may exhaust yourself but never your subject.

"It is a contest, a duel or a melee, calling for courage, skill, strategy and self-control.

"It is a test of temper, a trial of honor, a revealer of character.

"It affords a chance to play the man, and act the gentleman.

"It means going into God's out-of-doors, getting close to Nature, fresh air, exercise, a sweeping away of mental cobwebs, genuine recreation of the tired tissues.

"It is a cure for care—an antidote to worry.

"It includes companionship with friends, social intercourse, opportunity for courtesy, kindliness and generosity to an opponent.

"It promotes not only physical health, but moral force."

And—although the card doesn't mention it—golf adds a lot of new words to the vocabulary.

ATHLETICS NECESSARY

Why stop athletics of any kind?

Sport is beneficial physically and mentally, to the participant and productive of good soldiers, as well as diverting to the spectator. And that is what we will need in this war—physical and mental benefit—yes, and some diversion.

England in the first rush toward efficiency at the outbreak of the war placed a ban on all forms of athletics. She soon realized her mistake and now the ban has been lifted on all branches of sport and encouraged. We should profit by her lesson.

NEW YORK ASSEMBLY REPEALS BOXING LAW

In the closing hours of the session the New York legislature bowed to the will of Governor Whitman and passed the Slater bill repealing the Frawley law, under which boxing is conducted in New York state. Twenty senators and 42 assemblymen voted "no."

The governor has declared ever since charges were brought against Frederick A. Wenck, former head of the boxing commission, that the Frawley law should be repealed.

The bill was passed in the senate and transmitted to the house. Immediately afterward Speaker Sweet called the Republican assemblymen into a caucus. When they came out it had been decided to pass the bill as a party measure and the victory of the governor was assured.

THE NEW STYLE PATRIOT

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of a patriot's work in this present year.
He didn't ride through the roads at night
To rouse the neighbors to arm and fight,
But he went to work with a spade and hoe
And he made ten bushels of 'taters grow.

He mopped the sweat from his beady brow
As he trudged behind his hand-power plow;
His hands grew tough and his feet got sore
As he turned the stubborn furrows o'er,
And his neighbors laughed as they called him slow,
But he made ten bushels of 'taters grow.

Oh, cheer the boy with the sword and gun
Who has fought and bled, when the war is done,
And cheer the generals and majors too,
And the sailors bold on the ocean blue;
But cheer this man and his spade and hoe,
For he made ten bushels of 'taters grow.

—EDGAR A. GUEST.

Count it disloyalty to oppose any farm movement that is going to increase farmers' powers.

SLEEP IS HEALTH

Sleep is to a large extent a matter of habit. It is one that should be taught the growing child.

Too often young children are allowed to enjoy the same privileges of the evening as their parents. This is a mistaken notion of kindness. A child that is allowed to sit up until 10 o'clock too frequently grows up into a youth given to late hours and becomes a nervous wreck who cannot sleep at all. Digestion affects sleep. The child with poor digestion sleeps poorly and often needs more sleeping hours than the healthy child.

The growing child needs sleep and should be put to bed early and kept there even if the parents have to forego a few social pleasures.

Indoor life, stimulating drinks and excitement are the enemies of sleep. Outdoor physical exercise, especially in the evening before retiring, followed by a warm bath, will often cure or relieve temporary conditions of insomnia. Such simple remedies are not likely to benefit the chronic sufferer.

It is impossible to prescribe any fixed dose of sleep. Most people need at least eight hours. A few can get along with less; others require much more. Because Napoleon is said to have required only four to six hours of sleep is no argument that we all sleep too much.

History tells us that Napoleon when not in action slept like all the rest of us, going to bed at 10 or 11 and rising at 7. But during periods of great exertion he was obliged to lessen his hours of sleep. Even then he found six hours in the 24 absolutely indispensible. He would sleep these six hours most faithfully, either at intervals or on a stretch. Napoleon was remarkable not so much for keeping awake as for his ability to fall asleep whenever he wanted to sleep. It was his ability to sleep, even during a battle, which kept him going.

It is the same in everyday life. It is the habit of sleep which in many a person spells success. Parents who neglect to teach their children to sleep may lay the foundation for that nervous suffering and failure in achievement which insomnia often causes in adult years.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

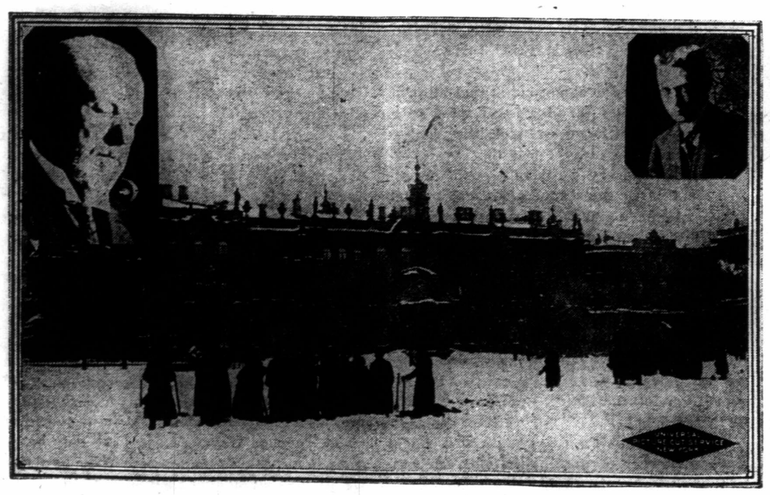


Photo shows soldiers digging graves for those killed in the revolution. In the background is the Winter Palace. In the 1905 revolution many people were killed on this spot. Insets, left: M. Rodzianko, the president of the duma; right: A. F. Kerenski, minister of justice in the cabinet.

Local .: Provincial World in General

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MOTORS AND MOTORING

The Motor Adds Zest to Pleasure and Makes Life Worth Living

Will the Future Car be a Steamer?

During the early part of the last decade the steam automobile was developed to a point where it became a thing fearfully and wonderfully made, practical perhaps, but deucedly inconvenient. And just at this point it was abandoned by its sponsors, not because it had inherently uncorrectable faults, but because in the eyes of eager designers and manufacturers, the larger field, the bigger chance, the surer profits lay with the more popular gas car.

Now, after nearly ten years, the pendulum is beginning to swing back. The gas car is now suffering from a surfeit of development. In a long arc it has swung from one cylinder to four and then six and eight and twelve and is now on its way back, on the other side of the circle, to four—with sixteen valves. Throughout its long sweep it has nowhere reached a state of what can rightly be called ultimate development; the problem of adopting the constant speed gas motor to the varying load of a road vehicle has not been satisfactorily solved. We still have gears to shift and are in doubt about the ideal number of cylinders. In this state of things the steamer has been re-discovered.

It has been given a substantial, if delayed, dose of gas car brains and it has responded amazingly. From its quiescent state of fearful and wonderful complication it has taken up an orderly evolution and is becoming quite simple. It now starts from the seat much as a gas car does; it has electric lights and good lines; its insatiable appetite for water has been curbed; its bewildering glasses and gauges and cocks and hand pumps have nearly all been removed; its water level and fire are quite automatic; it has no hot cushions and plume of hot steam and finally, wonder of wonders, it successfully burns kerosene. This is its crowning glory: the stimulus of its re-discovery.

There is no use to argue about the price of gas: it is high and it is going to be higher. In many cases it is poor and it is going to be poorer. Gas cars are going to cost more and more to operate and under unfavorable conditions—as cold weather and poor gas—they are going to give more and more trouble.

Always possessed of certain inherent advantages of flexibility, power, torque and simplicity of operation, the steam car, stripped of its inconveniences, is in the future going to appeal not only to the few who intuitively love steamers—as some people love dogs—but to the great majority of motorists who want simplicity and ease of operation coupled with performance—plus.

But the steamer of the future is going to make its greatest hit on the score of economy. In the truck field especially, it is going to be fitted to burn most any old fuel; coal dust for one thing. And when it does that it will become an almost undreamed of factor in land transportation.

UNITED STATES ALIVE WITH MOTOR CARS

There were 3,550,000 motor cars registered in the United States on January 1, 1917, and in all probability there will be 5,000,000 motor vehicles in operation by the end of the year. New York state leads all its sister commonwealths with 280,000 motor vehicles and Pennsylvania registered the greatest gain in cars, having 80,000 more automobiles at the end of 1916 than it had in 1915. Nevada brings up the rear of the procession with 4,609 motor cars, but the mountain state gained 2,400 cars in 1916, which amounts to a 111 per cent. increase over its 1915 showing.

United States automobile exports during 1916 reached the astonishing total of $138,289,514, as against $125,306,568 for 1915. In the calendar year in question we sent to foreign countries 80,850 complete motor vehicles, having a total value of $96,595,861, an increase of 16,892 vehicles over the 1915 record and a gain in total value of $1,711,468. There was a decrease in the number and value of motor trucks exported, the 1916 record being 18,903 commercial vehicles, valued at $52,870,774, as against 22,094 trucks valued at $59,839,303 in 1915. On the other hand, passenger car shipments increased from 41,864 valued at $35,045,090 in 1915 to 61,947 cars worth $43,725,087 in 1916.

BERKELEY GIVES POLICEMEN EACH A MOTOR CAR

The city of Berkeley, Cal., is providing every man on its police force with a motor car and allowing him $25 per month for the purchase of gasoline, oil and other necessities. The cars are fitted up with a fire extinguisher, first aid kit and emergency ladder. It has been found that under this system the patrolmen can cover much greater territory, more efficiently than under the old method of walking the beat. When it is necessary to bring a prisoner to the station, the patrolman loads him into the car and whisks him in before he has time to think about protesting.

RECONSTRUCTION COST WILL BE GREAT

The foreign trade council estimates that $6,000,000,000 will be required in reconstruction work in Europe after the war ends, including buildings, factory equipment, public improvements, etc., and that much of this money must be found by America.

What to do in an Emergency.

Q. I have a 1911 (——) car, and have a storage battery for the lights, but no generator and must take the battery to have it charged outside. This is not very satisfactory, because I never know when it is going to run out, and it must be charged very often of late. I have seen chauffeurs in our garage put some liquid acid I guess, in their batteries. Will putting an acid in the battery help, and what kind? Any information will oblige.

A. Once a week you should pour into your battery some distilled (not filtered) water until the plates are just covered. Never put acid in a storage battery. Let the battery man do this. I would suggest that you get about a dozen dry cells and connect these in multiple series, and then with a two-way switch couple them up to the lights, so that when your battery runs out you can switch to them.

Q. I just bought a second-hand car, and am learning to drive it. Please give me any hints you can so that I will become a good driver.

A. Learn to make the car travel slowly; to shift from high to second or low when going up or down hill or on the level; to start the car on a hill; to turn corners slowly. Fill the battery with distilled water about once a week. Get an instruction book from the manufacturer and study it carefully. Be careful of your lubrication. Use your horn freely, especially when going around hidden turns in the country. Watch for people coming from behind trolley cars. Watch children. Do not get mad at the other fellow. That which made him stop suddenly may now be in front of you. Remember that, when you have driven about 3,000 miles, you are a dangerous man. Before that you will be careful; at 3,000 miles you will be over-confident; after that you will have had experience. When in doubt be on the safe side.

Q. The lights on my car do not always burn, they go out, get low, and then get bright again. I have gone over my wiring and the connections are all tight. Please suggest what might be the cause of this.

A. Clean all the metal—especially the spring holding the glass in place—in the left head light, from rust, as it may be that the current is not getting to the ground. The lighting wire is grounded in this light. Your wires may be oil soaked or worn and so cause a short circuit.

Q. What is the best way to tell when the storage battery is properly charged?

A. Buy a hydrometer and syringe. When you want to test your battery, with a syringe draw some of the solution out of the battery and put the hydrometer in the solution so that it floats. When the top of the solution is at the 1,200 mark or lower (number) mark, the battery should be recharged. At 1,250 the battery is fully charged.

Q. Will you please tell me how to take the side play out of my front wheels? I have a 1913 (——) car. Some time ago I saw this instruction given, but forgot how to do it.

A. Jack up the wheels. Put a wedge of wood between the portion of the steering knuckle through which the "king bolt" passes, and the fork in the axle, so as to take out the play here. Now take hold of the wheel on top and bottom and see if the play is in the bearings. If it is, gradually tighten the bearing nut until this play disappears. If the play is not in the bearings, then it will be in the steering mechanism parts, and the remedy is to replace the clevis pins and bushings.

Q. I am going to reline my clutch. Would it be advisable to use raybestos instead of the leather?

A. I would use the same kind of material as the manufacturer of your car originally put into it.

Q. Is there any law against the use of headlights?

A. A number of states have made laws against the use of glaring lights, as have many of the larger cities.

REGARDING THE CLUTCH

The clutches of modern cars are generally so well designed and constructed that their careless use can do very little damage to a car. Indeed, many of them can be let in abruptly without taking hold in such a way as to produce a detrimental or even disagreeable shock to the car or its passengers. Still there are some that require gentle and gradual release of the pedal to effect a properly easy engagement. Many of them will withstand almost unlimited slipping without serious injury. With the introduction of engines possessing very wide ranges of speed and large margins of reserve power, the required use of the clutch has become very slight in fact almost restricted to starting the car from a state of rest. There are, however, certain general rules as to the operation of the clutch that still apply in a general way. Too many operators use it too freely as a means of car speed control, throwing it out and in, slipping it inordinately and allowing the motor to race excessively. The throttle is the proper speed control device and almost any modern car can be controlled to any reasonable speed by its use alone. It should be remembered that clutch-slipping, even if the clutch can withstand it successfully is a practice very wasteful of fuel, all the energy developed by the engine and not transmitted to the wheels being wasted as heat in the clutch. The best operators seldom release their clutches except upon stopping their cars or changing gears—the flexibility of modern motors not requiring it. Here are a few general rules for clutch operation. Change gears freely rather than slipping the clutch excessively. Don't try to start a car on high gear, no matter if the agent shows you that this can be done. Don't hold the clutch out when coasting hills or rounding corners, but let the engine regulate the speed. On general principles always let the clutch in gently, even though it can be let in abruptly without violent "grabbing." Remember that the clutch is not a speed-regulating device.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN SHOULD HAVE AN AUTO

"Because it multiplies the minutes that may be devoted to the office or store, an automobile owned by an alert and active man pays for itself quickly," says a prominent distributor.

"Estimated conservatively, a half hour each day is probably the average saving of time the typical business man of America enjoys through the use of his car. In the course of a business year of 312 days this means 156 hours, or about three weeks of his working time. It is not necessary to remind 'Mr. Busy Person' that much can be accomplished in three weeks.

"Figure out what your own time is worth by the hour and you realize the personal importance of the saving, but go a little further, consider it from the standpoint of public welfare. With 3,000,000 automobile running in America, an aggregated 1,500,000 hours' time are thus saved each day. This is nearly 530 years when you figure it out.

"And the more you figure the more fascinating the problem grows. Still, based upon the six days' work of nine hours per day, what does it amount to when you reduce this saving of time to actual money value. If the ownership of these 3,000,000 automobiles represented only an average income of $4 per day, six days a week, it amounts in currency to about $220,000.

"Suppose the average man saves only twenty-two cents worth of time each day through the use of his car. The amount would buy nearly 275 gallons of gasoline at twenty-five cents, or enough to run his car more than 5,000 miles."

GEARLESS CARS IN GREAT DEMAND

There may be automobile enthusiasts who enjoy the active operations of driving the usual high powered car, just as many horseback riders prefer a horse they have to "ride." But the majority of owners are looking for a simplified car, just as most equestrians prefer a gentle horse, which leaves them free to enjoy outdoors and general surroundings, and this class are becoming interested in the new Woods dual power.

The car is without gears, driven by the operation of one foot pedal. The usual gear shifts, or the hand operated emergency brake, is lacking. Two foot pedals are all that are disclosed of the mechanical construction of the dual-power.

To start the car the driver sets the electric control lever. Pressure on the foot pedal brings the car to a gradual stop. When the pedal is released the car will pick up to its original speed. That a car of this type appeals especially to business men who don't want to put too much effort into their driving is proved by the standing and position of those who come to look at the daul-power. It is an ideal car for women who do not want to be dependent on a chauffeur.

It takes a good politician to drive a pig through a gate, and maintain oneself a master of the situation.

NEW UNITED STATES ARMY BALLOON

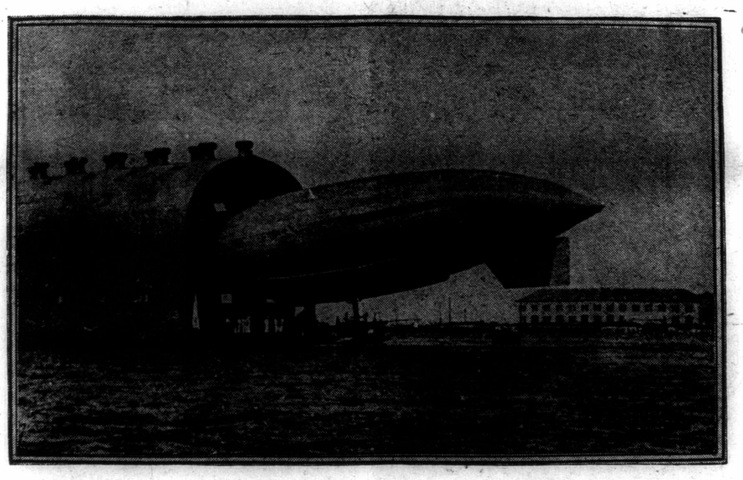


Photo shows the new U. S. army dirigible, the D-N-I, leaving its hanger for a trial flight at the aviation station at Pensacola, Florida.

A Desirable and Necessary Improvement

Temperature regulation produces an operating condition similar to that of an engine carrying a constant load. It is obvious that constant load would be an ideal duty for any motor, but obviously it is rarely approached in actual operation. The nearest approach to constant load is accomplished when a motor is operated at constant speed. This condition can be nearly obtained by means of the magnetic transmission, or entirely obtained by the gas electric car.

Temperature regulation is obtained in two ways, either by regulating the flow of air through the radiator, or by regulating the flow of water through the water jackets of the engine. Thermostats are usually used to regulate the flow of water by short circuiting some of the water, so that the full quantity does not flow through the water jackets. There has been some complaint this last winter that this system caused the radiator to freeze up in extreme cold weather such as we have had.

By the other method the flow of air through the radiator is more or less restricted so that not only the water in the jackets, but the water in the radiator warms up. Personally, I prefer this system over the other. It is the simplest system and helps to maintain all of the equipment under the hood warm in cold weather. This same idea is carried out easily for air cooled cars and secures good results.

Temperature regulation assists in using low grade fuel in cold weather. It also betters the operation of the carbureter during cool nights when first starting up. A great deal has been accomplished in using low grade fuel by including the intake manifold in the cylinder castings, and by connecting the carburetor direct to the cylinder block. In this way the intake manifold is entirely water-jacketed and by means of the schemes of temperature regulation the cooling water is heated up rapidly when starting up and maintained at a high temperature when running, regardless of the weather.

There are just two things that it is desirable to accomplish, first, to secure engines with equipment having ability to use low grade fuels, and second to use any fuel efficiently. Most any engine will run well on any fuel, including kerosene, in very hot weather, but there is a vast difference in the performance of different designs in cold weather. Some are hard to start and some give very poor efficiency after they are started.

I believe temperature regulation is desirable and will be included in some form in the majority of designs from this time on. Fuel economy is becoming more and more an important question, also the day may not be far off when we will need all the assistance we can get to use low grade fuels.

MOTOR TRUCK DEALERS TO BE LIMITED

Motor truck dealers and users in California are very much worried over a proposed law that is pending in the legislature, which would limit the capacity of motor vehicles operating on the state roads, to five tons. In addition a heavy increase in fees and taxes for motor trucks would compel all classes of commercial motor vehicles to pay burdensome imposts to the state, in the case of the five-ton trucks $650 to $700 being the amount of the revised taxes. Motor buses, the humble jitney among them, are listed for taxation at the rate of $25 per seat of their carrying capacity, plus four and a half per cent. of their gross earnings to the state railway commission, bringing the ordinary bill for this class of vehicle up to about $600.

WHY THE PRESSURE OILING SYSTEM?

Many of the recent changes in motor car engine design and construction are the results of a single cause, namely, the effort to secure a greater output from a given piston displacement, in other words of the development of the high-speed motor, which implies a degree of intensity in all the actions of the mechanism that was undreamed of until recently. In the low-speed motor, because of its relatively small valves and ports and other causes, the effective gas pressure upon each square inch of its pistons was much lower than that employed in modern motors, and the cylinders were generally cast in pairs and sometimes even cast separately, thus giving room for numerous crankshaft bearings of large area. Moreover, their rotative speeds were low and the bearing pressures, due to the changes of direction of movement in the moving parts were moderate. With the development of the movement toward weight reduction and toward compactness in proportion to output, and with the adoption of block-cast cylinders, the number of bearings and their area were decreased and the difficulties of the lubrication problem became serious, especially in view of the fact that the reduction of frictional losses was a necessity in order to secure the high fuel efficiency and long life desired. Oil, fed to the crank-shaft bearings by splash and by gravity distribution through oil-ways, had generally proved sufficient for low-speed engine lubrication, but it was soon found that a reliable oil film could not be infallibly maintained, under the greatly increased bearing pressures found in high speed engines, except by the feeding of oil under very considerable pressure and in quantities sufficient to distribute the heat of friction, directly to the bearing surfaces. Unless under pump pressure the desired "floating" of the crank shaft on an oil film cannot be insured under the intensive operative conditions prevailing in modern motors. These considerations have led to the introduction of the pressure-feed system of lubrication in which the pressure is created by an engine driven pump and is increased with engine speed, somewhat in proportion to the increase in bearing pressure.

MOTOR EQUIPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY

The motor transport equipment of the United States army now consists of 10 truck companies of 27 vehicles of one and a half ton capacity, six companies of 28 trucks of three-ton capacity and two companies of 33 trucks of three-ton capacity. About $2,175,5000 has been spent on this equipment and the cost of operation of the trucks per ton mile, including all incidentals of every kind, is estimated at 70 cents.

U. S. ROAD WORK RUNS INTO BIG FIGURES

More than $300,000,000 was spent on highway construction and maintenance in the United States in 1916. Of this amount 16 southern states spent approximately $52,000,000. The state of California has voted $15,000,000 to be spent in perfecting the state highway system and not a single county failed to give the empowering measure a majority. Ohio is talking of a $50,000,000 highway bond issue and the state of Illinois will put to its voters at the next election, the question of issuing $60,000,000 in highway bonds, the interest and retiring fund for which is to be provided for by an increase of about 100 per cent. in the motor vehicle registration fees.

Study the government advertisements carefully and co-operate when possible.

FISK TIRES

Price subject to change without notice.
Fisk Free Service.

There is no charge at any Fisk branch for dismounting, re-assembling, testing or inflating, it is free to all and given promptly and courteously, no matter what tires you use.

Free Air and Water Service.

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Retail Prices, Fisk Tires, Effective May 15th, 1917
NEW PRICE LIST

Size	Non-Skidd Casing	Grey Tubes
3½ x 30	$24.75	$5.00
3½ x 32	29.75	5.50
4 x 31	37.45	6.75
4 x 32	40.75	7.15
4 x 33	41.80	7.35
4 x 34	42.45	7.65
4 x 36	45.35	8.35
4½ x 33	53.35	9.90
4½ x 34	56.70	9.85
4½ x 35	59.20	9.80
4½ x 36	62.60	9.80
4½ x 37	65.95	10.15
5 x 35	74.70	11.35
5 x 37	80.10	12.00

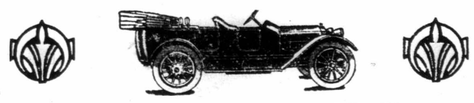
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Phone M6213

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For beauty, easy riding qualities, strength and economy these cars cannot be excelled
"The Quality Goes Clear Through"
PRICE $995.00 at Calgary
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See Us Before Buying or Selling.



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City Welding and Repair Shop
All kinds of Metal Welded Strong as New
142 1st Av. E. (by the river)
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Sole Agents for Perfect Bicycles, Star Bicycles and Indian Motorcycles
Auto Electrical Systems a Specialty
Complete Line of Accessories Always on Hand
Expert Repairing
Our Ten Years of Practical Experience, coupled with Our Many Satisfied Customers, is sufficient guarantee of what we can do for others.
A Trial Will Convince You.
224 Seventh Ave. E. Phone M3661

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THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE

Grand

ALL NEXT WEEK

2.30 TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY 8.30

WILLIAMSON BROS.

PRESENTS

A Gripping Tale of Super-Dramatic Climaxes

THE SUBMARINE EYE

Introducing the Most Remarkable Invention in the Record of Science, **The Inverted Periscope**

POPULAR PRICES

EVENINGS: Orchestra 50c; Balcony 25c
MATINEES: All Seats 25c
Reserved Seats for Evening Performances

Fairies, Knights and Elves at the Allen Fri.-Sat.

A whimsical story dealing with fairies, knights and elves will be shown at the Allen next Friday and Saturday, when Mae Murray, the charming Lasky-Paramount star, appears in "The Primrose Ring." This screen adaptaton was made by Martan Fairfax from Ruth Sawyer's clever story.

Since her debut on the screen in "To Have and to Hold," the popularity of the winsome Mae Murray has gone up in leaps and bounds. In "The Dream Girl" Miss Murray scored a pronounced success, to be followed by further triumphs in "The Plow Girl" and "On Record".

In "The Primrose Ring" this captivating young star is seen as a nurse in a children's hospital, and as she herself was once a crippled child, she takes an unusual interest in them and, in spite of the disapproval of the head nurse and trustees, amuses the children with thrilling fairy stories of goblins, elves, plumed knights and fairy steeds.

The little nurse has fallen deeply in love with the handsome young head doctor of the hospital and when he forces her to stop amusing the children with her wonderful fairy tales she promptly resigns.

How matters are finally straightened out and how the primrose ring is woven about the little nurse and the young doctor, and the fairies go mad with joy, is presented in a most novel, charming and wonderful fashion.

In the cast supporting Miss Murray are Tom Moore, little Billy Jacobs, Winter Hall and Mayme Kelso.

The production was made for the Lasky Paramount company by Robert Leonard.

"The Crisis" comes to the Grand Soon

Marshall Neilan, who plays Clarence Colfax, the young southern lover of Virginia Carvel in "The Crisis," which comes to the Grand for one week, starting Monday, June 18, is one of the most versatile young men in the Los Angeles studio world. He is equally well known as an actor, a director and a scenario writer. His most distinguished achievement as a director was the production for the Selig Polyscope company of "Chronicles of Bloom Center." As a scenario writer, he has nearly a hundred scripts to his credit, many of them staged in the Selig studios. His impersonation of Clarence Colfax in "The Crisis" is his most notable piece of work as an actor. Heretofore he has been cast in light comedy roles.

Margaret Illington in Thrilling Drama at the Allen

Margaret Illington, the distinguished star of the speaking stage, makes her debut on the photodramatic screen in the gripping and vivid drama, "Sacrifice," written especially for her by Charles Kenyon and prepared for the screen by Beatrice C. De Mille and Leighton Osmun, which will be the attraction at the Allen next Thursday, one day only.

An unusual incident is in the fact that Miss Illington will make her screen debut in a story by the same author in whose play, "Kinderly", she scored her greatest dramatic triumph. As soon as the story "Sacrifice" appeared on the screen, Mr. Kenyon made a version of it for the speaking stage.

Ever since her first appearance before the footlights, Miss Illington has been one of the most distinguished and popular stars on the American stage. Her wonderful performance in "The Thief," which ran for over a year in New York city, established Miss Illington as one of the country's most successful emotional actresses. Later she repeated her success in "Kindling", which was hailed by all as one of the most unusual and appealing plays of the decade.

Still later, Miss Illington won fresh laurels in "Within the Law". In "Sacrifice" Miss Illington plays a dual role—that of the daughter of a high government official and as a notorious dancer in a small principality of Europe. To play a double role requires a great deal of knowledge of dramatic technique and experience before the camera, but so adaptable was Miss Illington the silent art that she was given this unusual task at the outset.

The Lasky company has surrounded Miss Illington with a cast of unusual excellence, including Jack Holt, Winter Hall and Nash Beery.

The scenes, laid as they are amid the principalities of Europe, are unusual in their beauty and the production is made in the thorough Lasky manner under the direction of Frank Reicher.

A new comedy rounds out an exceptionally fine program.

PANTAGES

UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

WEEK OF JUNE 11

Wanted, A Wife

Musical Comedietta, with Frank Harrington, assisted by Charlotte Taylor and Many Pretty Girls

WOMEN

A Novel Comedy Incident

Lucy Lucier Trio

Harmonious Funsters

JULIAN HALL, The Versatile Boy

JUGGLING CASCOIGNES

The Universal Current Events No. 3



A SENSATIONAL THRILL STAGED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA REVEALED BY "THE SUBMARINE EYE"

AT THE GRAND ALL NEXT WEEK

The greatest "girl act" in vaudeville will be at the Pantages theater, week of June 25, when the Mimic World Co. will appear for a weeks' engagement. It is a very versatile aggregation of feminine beauty and funny comedians.

Great Novelty Features at Pan. Coming week

A very entertaining program of vaudeville will be offered at the Pantages theater for the coming week, it is composed of novel entertaining features of the light comedy kind.

George Choos is responsible for the headline attraction. The many acts presented by Mr. Choos have proved very attractive and worthy of headline honors; this new number is called "Wanted, a Wife," a musical comedy featuring Frank Harrington, assisted by Charlotte Taylor and many pretty girls. The comedy is of a new brand, while the singing and dancing are above the ordinary. The girls are very easy to look at, as it is said; they also display a great wealth of costumes, and in some cases lack of them. Special scenery further enhance the beauty of the offering.

Women, is the title of a delightful and intensely amusing little sketch, which has created a veritable furore of favorable comments whenever it has appeared. It is a novel comedy incident which is very well cast, and the comedy situations are numerous, to the delight of the audience.

Lucy Lucier Trio, billed as Harmonious Funsters, will offer a very entertaining singing and comedy number of the bright kind, which is sure to appeal to every theatergoer.

Julian Hall, the versatile entertainer, will offer instrumental, singing and dancing of the latest style.

The Royal Juggling Gascoignes will present an up-to-date juggling novelty which is replete with unusual tricks.

The Universal Current Events, No. 3, will show the latest and most timely happenings of the world, and a comedy motion picture will complete a very promising bill of vaudeville.

Douglas Fairbanks in "In Again Out Again" at Allen

Douglas Fairbanks, the most popular male screen star, will be seen in his initial Artcraft picture, "In Again—Out Again," three days commencing Monday, at the Allen.

"In Again—Out Again" was produced by his own company, and is a typical Fairbanks picture, which presents the smiling "Doug" at his best in a subject of rapid-fire theme and hundreds of hearty laughs. Never before has the athletic one had a better opportunity to give his thousands of admirers so much of his inimitable self and various surprises are for those who witness this Fairbanks attraction.

John Emerson, the director of various Fairbanks hits, has turned out one of the triumphs of his career in this latest subject by Anita Loos and reports indicate that "In Again—Out Again" will add many new admirers to "Doug's" long list of friends, not only because of its typical Fairbanks theme, but for the reason that its appeal is probably of wider scope than anything in which he has as yet appeared.

As the story goes: Behind the majestic Hudson, in peaceful and nonmilitant New Jersey, lives Teddy Rutherford, a red-blooded youth of metropolitan ideas and a vigorous exponent of preparedness. Before the natives realize it, the community becomes the very hive of munition manufacturers and behind many rural walls immense quantities of powder are being prepared for the nation's defence.

In due time Teddy falls in love with Pacifice Ford, who happens to be the daughter of an extreme pacifist; the vigorous youth vows that he is through with the fair sex for all time and imbibes freely in spirits nectarial. On awakening the next morning he finds himself in jail with a pretty girl nursing a discolored optic, the cause for which he does not seem to be able to remember.

After becoming acquainted with his fair nurse, Teddy decides that the world is not so bad after all and when he learns that she is Janie Smith, the deputy sheriff's daughter, who is never allowed to venture outside the prison grounds by her watchful parent, he welcomes with joy the informaton that he is sentenced for 30 days in jail.

The supporting cast is Arline Pretty, Walter Walker, Arnold Lucy, Helen Greene, Homer Hunt, Albert Parker, Bull Montana, Ada Gilman, Frank Lalor, Betty Tyrel, Spike Robinson, and others.

Special music by the Allen Paramount concert orchestra, under the direction of H. G. Copley.

'The Submarine Eye' comming to the Grand next week

The other week there was exhibited privately in New York city a marvelous motion picture, very different from any film ever before produced. It is of sufficient length for an evening's entertainment, and bears the timely title of "The Submarine Eye". It portrays vividly and realistically a story of romantic love, of castaways, of sunken treasure and man-eating sharks, and introduces an amazing invention—the submerged periscope, one of the developments of the great world war.

There are none of your ordinary movie thrills in it; no, indeed! Scorning all the tricks of the scenario writers for puling an audience out of its seats, the producers of "The Submarine Eye" have taken a new tack, one that leads them right down to Davy Jones' locker at the bottom of the sea, in the shark infested waters of the West Indies. Their labors have resulted in a production so thrilling that the theatrical men who were present at the private showing actually applauded for five minutes without a pause. And they were the biggest men in their field, too, showmen who are not at all interested in ordinary motion picture productions.

"The Submarine Eye" is the third of a seres of motion pictures secured beneath the water by the Williamson brothers.

Four years ago they gave to the world its first glimpse of the beauties of Nature, so long concealed from the eyes of mankind, at the bottom of the sea. They were able to do so by descending through the Williamson tube, a collapsible metallic affair, which acts very much like an accordion or bellows, and readily withstands the pressure of the water. The diameter is sufficiently large to allow the camera man to descend to the very floor of the ocean. Under normal atmospheric pressure he sits in a large circular chamber of steel before a large funnel shaped window, fitted with a specially ground glass 5½ feet in diameter and two inches in thickness.

Very recently the world was startled by a picturization of Jules Verne's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." The submarine portions of this masterpiece of literature were made with the Williamson devices for under-sea photography, which are protected by patents in every country the world over.

"The Submarine Eye" will be shown at the Grand all next week. Two performances will be given every day, the afternoon show starting at 2:30, and the evening performance at 8:30.

PRINCESS

PHONE M1944

"Where Everybody Goes"

DON'T MISS

"THE PURPLE MASK"

Every Friday & Saturday

Miss Gert. Moody

—and—

The Princess Girls

3—Performances Daily—3

"The Whip" with Hair Raising scenes at the Grand

"The Whip," heralded as the biggest of all motion picture plays, will be seen at the Grand soon. This wonderful picture with its hair-raising scenes is undisputed as the most remarkable photoplay ever presented before the public. In one of the many thrilling scenes two fast express trains are shown going at a tremendous speed; the rear car is detached from the first train directly in the path of a following express. The latter crashes into the car and is shattered into a mighty wreck, lit up by lurid flames and shrouded in a pall of steam from the bursted boiler of the overturned locomotive.

The purpose of the wrecker—to work injury to the crack racehorse, "The Whip," and to prevent her from entering the Saratoga handicap—is defeated through the appearance of a rescue party who remove "The Whip" from the stalled car just before the crash. This stirring incident is merely one of the many that make "The Whip" stand out and eclipse all its predecessors.

OUT OF THE MOUTH OF BABES

Little Eleanor had been to church for the first time and on her return home her grandmother asked her how she liked it. "Oh, I liked it all right," she replied, "but the men didn't act a bit fair." "What did they do?" "Why, one man did all the hard work and another man came around and got all the money."

Paramount Pictures **ALLEN THEATRE** Paramount Music

LAST DAY

MARIE DORO --IN-- **HEART'S DESIRE**

ALSO NEW WAR GRAPHIC

THREE DAYS COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 11

Douglas Fairbanks

In His Initial Artcraft Picture

"IN AGAIN — OUT AGAIN"

Presenting various new departures in the way of humorous incidents, with a rapid-fire theme that will keep you on edge from start to finish

MATINEE:
Children 5c
Adults 15c

ALL THE NEW FAIRBANKS PICTURES ARE SHOWN EXCLUSIVELY AT THE ALLEN

EVENING:
Children 10c
Adults 15c
Reserved Section 25c

The Music, always a feature at the Allen, will be in keeping with the picture, arranged by Director Copley.

THURSDAY
Margaret Illington
-IN-
"Sacrifice"
ONE DAY ONLY

ALLEN

FRI. SAT.
Mae Murray
-IN-
"The Primrose Ring"
LASKY-PARAMOUNT

WHAT THE THEATERS IN NEW YORK ARE DOING

New York, by mail.—"An Evening with J. M. Barrie" at the Empire theater is about as pleasant an evening as one would hope to spend theatrically. An additional pleasure, if any should be needed, is the fact that the profits are to be turned over by the Charles Frohman management to the Stage Women's War Relief fund.

Appropriately enough, two of the plays are about the war. As might be expected of Barrie, he treats the subject with that touch of whimsy for which he is noted, yet with a human touch to it all that leaves few of his hearers with dry eyes.

"The Old Lady Shows Her Medals" is the quaint title of the play that proves the favorite of the bill. It has for its central figure an old Scotch charwoman, who, because she is the only one in the block with no dear one in the war, "adopts" a soldier of the Black Watch, whom she has seen mentioned in orders, sends him little gifts under the name of a great lady and pretends to receive letters from him. It turns out that the strapping young Scotchman comes to London, learns the truth about the old woman who claims him as her son and comes to expose this fictitious mother. At first he is very angry, but in the moving scene that follows Barrie shows him giving way little by little before the old woman's sincerity. At last he is won over completely and before he goes away again to the front he asks her formally to be a mother to him.

When the curtains rises again it is to show her several months later after the word comes that he has been killed, tenderly putting away the uniform and service medals of the son she has found and lost.

Miss Beryl Mercer as the charwoman is superb and John M. McFarlane as the soldier gives her able assistance.

"The New Word" is a picture of a young lieutenant appearing before his family for the first time in his uniform. In a scene between father and son Barrie is at his best in showing the deep love of the two hidden under the gruff conventionalities of every day life. Norman Trevor is excellent as the father.

Not so successful is "Old Friends," not at all like Barrie, but a somber portrayal of a father who sees his appetitie for liquor, which he believed was a thing of the past, break out anew to curse his young daughter. Miss Eileen Huban, whose delightful acting in "Grasshopper" was the outstanding feature of that production, demonstrates again her undoubted ability.



MARGARET ILLINGTON IN "SACRIFICE" LASKY-PARAMOUNT

AT THE ALLEN THURSDAY

VILLE

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Paramount Music

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Reserved Section 25c

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FRI. SAT.
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-IN-
"The Primrose Ring"
LASKY-PARAMOUNT

scene that follows Barrie shows him giving way little by little before the old woman's sincerity. At last he is won over completely and before he goes away again to the front he asks her formally to be a mother to him.

When the curtains rises again it is to show her several months later after the word comes that he has been killed, tenderly putting away the uniform and service medals of the son she has found and lost.

Miss Beryl Mercer as the charwoman is superb and John M. McFarlane as the soldier gives her able assistance.

"The New Word" is a picture of a young lieutenant appearing before his family for the first time in his uniform. In a scene between father and son Barrie is at his best in showing the deep love of the two hidden under the gruff conventionalities of every day life. Norman Trevor is excellent as the father.

Not so successful is "Old Friends," not at all like Barrie, but a somber portrayal of a father who sees his appetite for liquor, which he believed was a thing of the past, break out anew to curse his young daughter. Miss Eileen Huban, whose delightful acting in "Grasshopper" was the outstanding feature of that production, demonstrates again her undoubted ability



LLEN THURSDAY

Society

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Philip Wolfe has returned from a visit to Denver, Col.

* * *

W. A. Cross, of Winnipeg, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. N. J. Sills.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Kerr spent a few days in Banff this week.

* * *

Mr. Tom Campbell returned early in the week from a trip to Edmonton.

* * *

Mrs. A. Harron, of Lethbridge, is spending a couple of weeks in the city.

* * *

L. V. Kelly returned to Vancouver on Thursday night after a three weeks' stay.

* * *

Miss Jean Jephson left on Wednesday for a trip through Columbia Valley.

* * *

Mrs. J. H. Woods returned home from an extended trip to the coast on Wednesday.

* * *

Mrs. (Canon) McMillan and daughter Hilda, of Lethbridge, who attended the W.A. convention, returned home on Friday morning.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McParland, of Kingston, have arrived in the city to spend a month as guests at the home of their son, Mr. Arthur McParland.

* * *

Lieut. "Pat" Allen returned to Calgary a few days ago, and is about town renewing old acquaintances. Lieut. Allen is on three months' leave recuperating from wounds received at the front.

* * *

Mrs. Fred Downer, of Lethbridge, who has been the guest for a week of Mrs. Stavert, returned home yesterday. She was accompanied by her son, Fred, who has received his discharge from the Ogden Convalescent home.

* * *

Mr. E. D. Marshall, who recently retired from the staff of the Herald after many years' service, to embark in the publishing business in connection with Miss Jean Grant, was honored with a token of appreciation by the employes of the Herald. Mr. J. H. Woods made the presentation address.

* * *

Calgary boys are receiving all kind of honors at the front these days. The latest news and most pleasing received for some time were the press dispatches stating that Capt. T. B. T. Hewitt, Capt. Vivian Graham and Capt. Stirrett were among the list that has just been notified of special honors for distinguished services rendered to the country.

* * *

Mr. P. J. Parker, manager Hudson's Bay store, was the recipient of a welcome feast which was given to him a few nights ago by the employees of the establishment in honor of his return to Calgary. Mr. Parker has been away for the past two months on an important tour, incidentally gathering up many new ideas which the Big Store will show the benefit of as the season progresses.

* * *

Seated at the table of honor at the luncheon last Saturday in honor of the New Zealand party at the Palliser were: Premier Massey and Miss Massey, Sir Joseph Ward and Lady Ward, F. D. Thompson, H. O. Brown, J. Grier, Hon. Justice Walsh, Hon. Justice Stuart, Hon. Justice Ives, Mayor Costello, Mrs. MacWilliams, Alderman Ruttle, J. A. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Major Fitz-Horrigan and Mrs. MacFarlane.

* * *

A very pleasant time was spent at St. Hilda's college on Tuesday night when the delegates attending the W.A. convention were entertained by the Calgary branches. Many of the Anglican clergy and their wives were present and a delightful social time was spent. A program of musical selections was rendered and for a variation there was a question bureau. Dainty refreshments were served before the gathering broke up with the singing of "God Save the King."

* * *

Mrs. Mellor's unit of the Daughters of the Allies entertained in Unity hall at a card party on Tuesday night in aid of their Red Cross fund.

Mrs. F. G. Carpenter, assisted by Mrs. Mellor, received the guests. Bridge and five hundred were played at 20 tables, the prizes for the former being won by Mrs. Lucy and Mrs. Beveridge and for the latter by Mrs. Fenkell and Mrs. W. F. MacNeill.

Among those present were: Mrs. Philip Wolfe, Mrs. Murchison, Mrs. Fink, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Stanley Jones, Mrs. Clum, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Urquhart, Mrs. E. H. Reid, Mrs. Guy Johnson, Mrs. H. B. Wright, Mrs. Beavers, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. H. B. Moore, Mrs. Goldman (Chicago), Mrs. Lowenstein, Mrs. Schultz, Mrs. Hartonft, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Birney, Mrs. Corey, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Mercer, Mrs. Tempest, Mrs. Kemmis, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. F. Horn, Mrs. Leif, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Patrick, Mrs. King, Mrs. Brighty, Mrs. Ritson-Bennett, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Dippie, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. F. A. Schultz, Mrs. Dahners, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Martin Clever, Mrs. W. G. MacKay, Mrs. Churchill, Mrs. Corey and Mrs. Yates.

the national I. O. D. E. annual meeting.

* * *

Mr. R. J. Lydiatt and W. H. Thompson, president and secretary of the Rotary club, will leave today for Atlanta, Georgia, where the annual meeting of the Rotarians will be held.

* * *

Mrs. George Cook, of Lethbridge, who was in the city as a delegate for St. Cyprian's W. A., has returned home.

* * *

Mrs. T. W. Quayle, of Edmonton, is the guest of Mrs. A. A. Moore for a few days, a delegate at the W.M.S. convention.

* * *

Colonel and Mrs. Porter, of Winnipeg, are guests at the Palliser, the latter having joined the colonel a week ago.

* * *

The dance given at the Bowness Golf club house on Monday night was a decided success and the decorations made the house very attractive. The music was particularly good and those who attended enjoyed themselves very well. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Earle Currey, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. High, Mrs. Grogan, Mr. and Mrs. Constable, the Misses Bloomfield, Miss Harriet Redman, Miss Wilson, Miss Beryl Graham, Miss J. de Capalino, Miss Thompson, Miss Robertson, Miss Hogg, Miss Barber, Miss McEachren, Miss Broomfield, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hill, Mr. MacWilliams, Mr. Stevens, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Wright, Mr. Cy Clark and others.

Timely Comment on Women's Doings

(By JEAN GRANT)

A NEW CLUB BORN EVERY WEEK

The concern which some are expressing as to the multiplicity of clubs and associations being formed among women is easily understood when one thinks of how short a time it is since there were any gatherings outside the church for women, the only legitimate clubs yet, according to some.

Clubs, however, are but the echo of a tremendous movement and their greatest benefit is that of developing individuality. Women meet together and in the exchange of ideas each gains a knowledge of value in forwarding her own individual work. By these unions a strength is gained whereby efforts for improvement of social conditions become more effectual.

Among the difficulties which women encounter is the making the club life agreeable to husbands. No matter how many nights they may spend at their clubs, if they find that once a week their wives are not at home at dinner or supper time, the cry is raised that "Home is woman's sphere." Naturally the great difficulty is to get a happy medium. Some women are so absorbed in their families that they cannot give a thought to anything which takes them outside the home, even though they might benefit the home by so doing. There are other women who live their lives for the club and naturally they match the men who spend all their time outside business at these "outside homes."

Most women now have adjusted things that they have affiliated themselves with the organizations through which they gain most that applies to their work.

It was formerly a difficult matter to get women sufficiently self-confident to stand up and express opinions. Today the majority of club women have so gained in power of expression that they have no difficulty in saying exactly what they mean and thus the value of the meeting has increased immeasurably.

Religious prejudices are being broken down by means of clubs. The barriers that have been built up by our churches have been overthrown effectively.

The club has become a common meeting ground, and social distinctions are to a great measure obliterated. Intolerance, which is the bone of most people's existence should receive its death blow through clubs. How flat the world would be without variety of opinions and yet one gets angry at another because she cannot get the other to swallow her viewpoint.

With the introduction of Mothers' clubs, it seems as if there is nothing left, yet each week some group felt to be unrepresented gathers together and organizes. May the good work go on!

* * *

WHY NOT WOMEN, TOO!

The usual birthday honors were handed out last Monday but not one single woman got the present of a title. Notwithstanding all the good work that women have done this past two years, no one has been considered worthy of a handle to her name for having done her duty well.

There is no real regret to be felt in regard to the ttiles, but otherwise, for in this country people are supposed to be above such petty ambitions and "Jack is as good as his master," but if such things are being passed around, women should surely have the chance of making a refusal.

Men have ever eulogized mothers, and especially those who have brought up large families with credit. This is their ideal of women, but whoever heard of a mother ever receiving any special reward for the performance of her duties. The greatest compensation has always been supposed to be the devotion of her family, but be they sons or daughters, they all leave for nests of their own and their mates and offspring soon demand their attention.

Should duty be rewarded, "duty" including doing the best with brain or brawn that one is capable of? It is a large question and one that would probably involve a religious controversy—such as reward in heaven for deeds done on earth.

Nothing brings more satisfaction to anyone than merely "doing one's best" at anything in which one is engaged. The effort may not be crowned with success and there may be someone to pick flaws in it, but the consciousness of doing what was possible places one on a plane where criticism may be "taken dispassionately."

Let us hope that our women will never look for rewards for "acting well their part."

* * *

NELLIE McCLUNG AGAIN

And now I can write in a different strain about Nellie McClung. Her first appearance in Calgary for the political campaign was not a success. I had written of her speech at 2:30 a.m. after her meeting in the Grand theater and the next day my attention was called to what had been written about her speech in Edmonton, and it was so much like my own criticism that I felt sure someone would think I had seen it before writing. It confirmed my opinion however, and I felt rather relieved that I was not alone in my severity. Not having been swayed by any party affiliations whatever, what I had said was from an independent woman's standpoint.

The real Mrs. McClung of fearless opinions was most evident in her speeches of Saturday and Sunday. Not that I am doubting her sincerity at the first of the campaign but her talk was foreign to us, who have heard her and read her books.

She said she had changed her opinion somewhat since the beginning of the political season and interjected her remark by saying that no one "had a better right to change her opinions than herself." Her experiences in Manitoba during the siege there had been strenuous but no bitterness such as there has been in the present election, had been evinced. She had always had great regard for the majority of politicians but why they should have to resort to bringing up things entirely out of the line of any issue there might be, she could not understand. She thought that it was not necessary to juggle figures in such a way as to absolutely cloud the facts.

All through her address there was a realization that she was speaking from the depths of her heart and she carried her audiences with her, even those who had come to criticize.

McClungigrams

In slippery times the best brains are liable to skid round the corner.

There are plenty of votes to go round.

Fight things out on issues.

* * *

NEW ZEALAND'S DEMOCRACY

The pride in which Sir Joseph Ward, minister of finance of the New Zealand coalition government, spoke last Saturday of the true democracy of that country, made some of the Canadians envy him, especially when he told of the provision made for widows with small children.

Mothers' pensions seem to be of the greatest necessity and although there has been an agitation off and on for a number of years in this province, it has not been sufficiently strong to bring any results.

To those whose work brings them in touch with women left alone to bring up small children, who have to go out to seek their daily bread, the need for government measures is most apparent.

There are dozens of women in this city who are striving to keep their homes in order, send their children to school properly fed and clothed and yet have to go out several days a week to work in other homes, often where there is not a child at all. Nobody thinks for a moment that it is just, but because things have gone on for years, is no reason why it should endure.

One point, that must have amazed some of the women present, who are anxious to put restrictions on proposed help to families, was that all widows were entitled to the grants for their children. There is no distinction made for rich or poor.

At the time the Infants' Gift act was brought before the Local Council of Women, one woman, Mrs. William Carson, rose and expressed herself as favorable to the act if it were made to include all, just as this act does in New Zealand. The mover of the proposed act in a reply said that she did not propose to pay taxes for any rich person's children.

Now, it is not probable that any rich or well-to-do family would attempt to collect the money but the only way to show that Canada is trying to be democratic, or at least that her women are leaning that way, is to include all in any measures provided.

This is but a tiny step in the way of democracy. Why one woman should be able to have in her home to work another man's wife who is needed in her own home, ought to form a question that all thinking women should study in order to arrive at some solution.

PRUDENCE OF THE PARSONAGE

THE FAMOUS STORY OF A HAPPY FAMILY

By Ethel Hueston

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SYNOPSIS

Mr. Starr, minister, arrives in Mount Mark to take charge of the Methodist diocese, he is a widower with five children, all girls, namely, Prudence, the eldest, who mothers the rest of the family, who include, Fary, Connie and Carol and Lark, who are twins. The girls all go school and are particularly clever.

The twins, though very lovable and obedient children, are very mischievous, and often embarrass Prudence and Fairy.

Every one in the parish admires Prudence for her sweet and womanly disposition. Professor Rayburn, of the college, a suitor for her hand, but Prudence refuses him, considering her home and the bringing up of the family, her particular duty.

Owing to Mount Mark being a small parish and the congregation rather slack about money matters, the parsonage family have quite a hard time to make ends meet. Fairy and Prudence make over an old coat of their fathers for Connie, who always comes in for the left-overs, being the smallest, this being a particular disappointment, as she was promised a new coat. Connie calls on Mr. Harold, the president of the bank, and asks for loan of $5.00, explaining the situation him and promising to pay it back in two years, a nickle at a time. Mr. Harold tells her he is proud to have her trade. Connie surprises the family at dinnertime by producing the $5.00.

"My eyesight is quite unimpaired," answered Jerry, for he knew his twins.

"Well, we found this over by the Avery barn. They have a big scrap pile out there. We couldn't find anything around here that would suit, so we looked over there. It's just a pile of rubbish, and we knew they wouldn't mind."

"Else you would not have taken it, eh? Anything like apples, for instance, is quite under the ban."

"Yes, indeed," smiled Lark. "We're too old to steal apples."

"Of course," added Carol. "When we need our neighbor's apples, we send Connie. And get nicely punished for it, too, I promise you."

"Quite so! And this exquisite board?"

"Well, we've found a perfectly gorgeous place up in the old tree where we can make a seat. It's quite a ways out from the trunk, and when the wind blows it swings splendidly. But it isn't very comfortable sitting on a thin limb, and so we want a seat. It's a fine place, I tell you. We thought you could nail this securely on to the limbs,—there are two right near each other, evidently put there on purpose for us. See what dandy big nails we have!"

"From the Avery's woodshed, I suppose," he suggested, smiling again.

"Oh, they are quite rusty. We found them in a sack in an old barrel. It was in the scrap heap. We're very good friends with the Averys, very good, indeed," she continued hastily. "They allow us to rummage around at will—in the barn."

"And see this rope," cried Carol. "Isn't it a dandy?"

"Ah! The Avery barn must be inexhaustible in its resources."

"How suspicious you are, Jerry," mourned Lark.

"I wish we were that way, instead of innocent and bland and trustful. Maybe we would get rich, too. This is the first time I ever really understood how you came to be a success in business."

"But you are quite wrong this time," said Lark seriously. "Old Mr. Avery gave me this rope."

"Yes, he did! Lark told him she was looking for a rope just exactly like this one, and then he gave it to her. He caught the idea of philanthropy right away. He's a very nice old gentleman, I tell you. He's so trusting and unsuspicious. I'm very fond of people like that."

"We thought when you had the board nicely nailed on, you might rope it securely to the limbs above. They are in very good position, and that will make it absolutely safe. Do you suppose you can do that, Jerry? Do you get seasick when you climb high?"

"Oh, no, high altitudes never make me seasick. I've a very good head for such purposes."

"Then suppose you get busy before it grows dark. We're in a great hurry. And we do not want Connie to catch us putting it up. It'll be such fun to sit up there and swing when the wind blows, and have poor Connie down beneath wondering how we manage to stick on. She can't see the seat from the ground. Won't it be a good joke on her?"

"Oh, very,—yes, indeed.—Well, let's begin—Now, observe! I will just loop this end of the rope lightly about my —er—middle. The other end will dangle on the ground to be drawn up at will. Observe also that I bestow the good but rusty nails in this pocket, and the hammer here. Then with the admirable board beneath my arm, I mount to the heights of— Say, twins, didn't I see an old buggy seat out in the barn today? Seems to me——"

"Oh, Jerry!" The twins fairly smothered him. "Oh, you darling. You are the nicest old thing.—Now we can understand why Prudence seems to like you. We never once thought of the old buggy seat! Oh, Jerry!"

Then they hastily brought the discarded seat from the barn, and with the help of Jerry it was shoved up on the woodshed. From there, he lifted it to the lowest limb of the old maple, and a second later he was up himself. Then it was lifted again, and again he followed,—up, and up, and up,—the loose end of the donated rope trailing loose on the ground below. The twins promptly,—as promptly as possible, that is,—followed him into the tree.

(To be continued.)

HOLIDAYS FOR TIRED TEACHERS

"Only three more weeks," says the children, the examinations will be over and happy youth will again be free to roam for a couple of months. The strain of the last few weeks is hard on the pupils but nothing to what the teachers endure. The wisdom of having such tests is always questioned by anyone who knows anything of the tortures of the average teacher during the month of june, but nearly every mother knows how much the ordinary sensitive child shrinks from the annual terror.

And yet no one seems to have found any way of avoiding this means of classifying school children.

The tests act as tonics to the majority of children, and the careless boy and girl will exert themselves with this end in view. The incentive does not seem the correct one, but it works well as regards "passing."

From the teacher's standpoint, examinations are a failure, for they know better than any test can tell them whether the child is prepared for the next grade. Sometimes this is rather an "eye-opener," for a certain child may receive enough marks from some "last hour" cramming to put him where it is difficult to disqualify him—and the worst of it is, he knows it.

Another bad feature is the ideal that is held up a large part of the year and especially the term from Christmas to midsummer that passing is the all-important matter. Scholarship is not what counts, but being promoted to a higher grade, gets to be the aim and object of the majority.

Some changes will have to be made in this examination matter both for the sake of teacher and pupil. If either need the incentive of such in their work they are unworthy and lack a correct ideal.

AMERICAN CONSUL HAS REGISTRATION CARDS

The American consul, Mr. Harry D. Clum, announces that his office has now received a small supply of the registraton cards for the registration of American citizens under the selective draft act of May 18, 1917. American citizens who were not able to register in the United States on June 5, and who desire to register themselves in their home counties or cities by mail, should present themselves in person at the American consulate, No. 210 P. Burns building, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 to 1), to fill in the cards and have them certified, after which they will mail their cards to the registrars of their home precincts in the United States. No particular day is set for this; but as the supply of cards received is very small those desiring to avail themselves of this opportunity to register should do so without delay. The registration for the selective draft is for male American citizens who have attained their 21st birthday and have not attained their 31st birthday.

Osteopathy Is the Women's Friend

The body and organs of women are extremely delicate and require very careful attention when anything goes amiss with them. If anywhere, rough treatment and sharp operations should be avoided where women are concerned. A little wrong can do a great injury, a haphazard guess may occasion interminable suffering. It is right here that osteopathy steps in and performs some of its most remarkable benefits. "Cures"—they would be called by the doctors; "miracles" are what they are to the patient. In effect, they are nothing but sensible adjustments of perhaps some slight defect in the bone-structure or the relief of undue pressure on a nerve. How much better it is to treat them as such—quickly, surely—than to rely on medicines which are themselves poisons, or to have resort to the knife!

Osteopathy first finds the cause of the disorder, then goes straight to it with manipulative gentleness and firmness. In few cases does an osteopathic physician need to touch the skin of a patient except at the hands, neck, or arms. The embarrassment of disrobing is entirely done away with.

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THE HOME GARDEN

GROWING POTATOES ON VACANT LOTS

There will, no doubt, be many bushels of potatoes grown in the cities and towns of Canada this year. The very high price now asked for this popular food produce will, if nothing else, be a stimulus to the cultivation of the potato but, in addition to this, is the call from all sides for greater production to aid the empire.

A Fascinating Occupation

Once one has begun to grow potatoes there will be found a fascination in the cultivation of this crop which will not be limited to a single season. To prepare the soil, to cut the seed into sets, to plant and cover them is but the beginning of a most interesting season's occupation. Later, the plants will push through the soil and then begins the battle with the weeds. Soon potato bugs which have been hibernating, will discover the potato plants and descend upon them and deposit numerous eggs on the under sides of the leaves. The eggs will soon hatch and the voracious young quickly destroy the foliage, and the chances of a good crop, unless killed. Now will be found a peculiar satisfaction in preventing these insects from eating the foliage of the plants one has tended so carefully thus far, by either brushing them off into pans and killing them or by the slower but sure death by poison. But the grass and weeds are in the meantime struggling to gain the ascendancy and there will be found ample exercise for the muscles in hoeing out and destroying these enemies to good crops.

Cultivation

Cultivation will not be discontinued when the weeds are under control but the surface will be kept loose with the hoe for a time longer in order to conserve as much moisture as possible in the soil as the potato requires an abundance when the tubers are setting and by keeping the surface loose much moisture will be prevented from evaporating. This loosening of the surface soil also allows the air to enter freely which is necessary if there is to be strong growth. And now the labor of the early part of the season is nearly over and if the work has been well done, fine vigorous tops, uninjured by insects, will be the reward. If the soil is very loose, hilling up is not necessary but in most soils in which potatoes will be planted in the cities it will be necessary to hill up in order to have that loose medium in which the tubers develop easiest and shapeliest. This hilling up consists of drawing up the soil around each potato plant to a height of six to eight inches above the surface of the ground when the tops of the potatoes are nearly meeting. It is desirable to have the soil shaded by the tops as soon after the hilling is done as possible. About the middle of July, in some seasons, the potato plant is attacked by a serious disease known as late blight, which, if the weather is favorable for its development will, in a few days' time, destroy the tops and ruin the crop. This can be prevented by keeping the tops covered with Bordeaux mixture from the middle of July until autumn, an application every 10 days or two weeks being usually sufficient and the potato grower who saves his or her plants in this way when his neighbor's vines are dead is filled with a justifiable pride which adds to the delight of growing potatoes.

A Prize Packet

If early potatoes are planted early one can start digging by the middle of July or before, but it is usually a greater satisfaction to wait and dig the full crop in the autumn when all the pleasure (or disappointment) that one gets in drawing for a prize is experienced, with this difference, however, that, if we have done our part well, and the weather has been propitious, we are practically certain of a good crop although there is the excitement of not knowing how large the crop will be. Each hill that we dig is, as it were, a prize packet, for the yields from one hill may differ widely from another and until all are dug the yield is uncertain.

Directions to Follow

Having, it is hoped, caused our readers to become interested in growing potatoes by pointing out how varied and interesting a pastime it is, a few definite directions may be of more value to those who have decided to grow a crop of potatoes this year.

1. Potatoes succeed best in a rich, deep, friable, warm, sandy loam soil, with good natural drainage, a constant, though not too great a supply of moisture, and well supplied with decayed or decaying vegetable matter. It will be difficult to get all these conditions on most city lots but it is surprising on how poor a soil a good crop of potatoes can be grown if good cultivation is given and no one should be discouraged by the character of the soil available.

2. If it is possible to obtain manure there should be a good application, preferably of rotted manure, before the ground is plowed in the spring. While manuring is very desirable, good crops are often obtained without any manure and if no manure is available this should not deter one from growing potatoes. The pure manure should not be put in the furrow or hill with the sets as it is liable to induce scab. It should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Chemical fertilizers sometimes give good results in Ontario and sometimes they do not. They are expensive and often the increase in yield obtained by their use is offset by the cost of the fertilizers.

3. The better the soil is prepared the better the crop is likely to be. As much sod as possible should be destroyed, broken up, or buried deeply, the object being to have a loose soil of as uniform a consistency as possible to a depth of 8 to 10 inches or more.

4. Usually the best kind of set to use is about one-fourth of a medium sized potato which will have two or more eyes, the tuber being cut lengthwise and then across but small whole potatoes will often produce good crops and if the season is very favorable and the soil in good condition even an eye with very little flesh will give quite a crop, but even at the high price of potatoes it will be found to pay best to use good potatoes for seed and to have sets of fair size. The Irish Cobbler is one of the best early potatoes and the Green Mountain and Gold Coin are two of the best for main crop, but other sorts will give good results if the seed is free of disease and of strong vitality. Seed for the maritime provinces will usually give better results than locally grown seed, hence we should advise asking for it when buying from local merchants.

5. The best time to plant potatoes is between the middle and the end of May. The crop usually decreases in proportion to the time after the middle of May that planting is done.

6. When the soil is ready and the time for planting arrives, perhaps the simplest method of planting on small plots is to begin at one side of the plot to the other or across it, and then every 12 to 14 inches along this line open a hole about four or five inches deep wih the hoe and drop in a potato set, covering it immediately or soon after with soil. If the ground was under cultivation the previous year a furrow about five inches deep could be opened and the sets dropped 12 to 14 inches apart in it. If there is sod or couch grass which is still alive as will often be the case, trouble will be saved afterwards if this is well chopped up with the hoe before the set is planted. When a thick sod which has not yet rotted has been turned under, a good method of planting, in order to bring the sod to the surface as it will rot more quickly if kept well buried, is to plant with a sort of dibble made of a round piece of wood about four inches in diameter, sharpened bluntly at one end, with a cross piece running through it about six inches from the end. A cross handle at the upper end of the pole is desirable for holding with both hands. This is pressed into the soil by putting the foot on the cross piece and the set is dropped into the hole and the latter filled with soil. The rows should be about two and one-half feet apart.

7. As soon as the potatoes are up enough to make out the rows, hoeing should be started, the aim being to prevent any plant from living in the potato plot but the potatoes. In hoeing, the grass or weeds when loosened, should be thrown on the surface of the soil with the hoe so that they will dry up, and die, as if loosened and covered with soil they are liable to grow again. The ground should be hoed in the early part of the season, after each heavy rain, even if there are no weeds, as it is important to keep the ground loose. The hoeing at first should be deep but later it should be shallow so as not to injure the roots.

8. Potato bugs are destroyed by using eight ounces of arsenate of lead paste to six gallons of water, or four ounces of dry arsenate of lead to six gallons of water, the latter being easier to mix. Paris green, two ounces to six gallons, will also kill them quickly.

9. Bordeaux mixture to prevent late blight is made in the proportion of six ounces bluestone, four pounds lime, and 40 gallons of water. Full directions for making it will be found in a pamphlet which can be obtained at the experimental farm.



THE KARSAKOFF BALLET

One of the most dainty and pleasing dancing attractions touring the continent which has been engaged for the Calgary exhibition.

Many Pleasing Features Promised for Coming Fair

After the strenuous winter season on the vaudeville circuits performers who have acts that are suitable for the fairs and amusement parks whenever possible book engagements which will take them out in the open. The long hours and traveling on the theatrical circuits are hard on the entertainers and for this reason exhibition managers are able to select a splendid line of attractions for the patrons of the fairs. This is easily demonstrated at the Calgary exhibition this year, where there are a number of headliners in vaudeville who will all be in action on the attraction platform in frone of the grand stand.

Of course there are some exceptions. For instance Katherine Stinson cannot do her stunts in the theaters, but she for a change goes where the weather will permit of her flying in the winter months, and she has just returned from a trip to the Orient where she had the greatest success, and there will be thousands who saw her last year, and the tens of thousands whom they told about her wonderful performance, who will be greatly pleased that they are to have an opportunity of seeing her this fair time.

Ramona Ortez, the Cuban queen of equipoise, who has been acknowledged to be the world's greatest wire equilibrist, has been engaged as one of the chief attractions at the fair. Each afternoon and evening she will perform her wonderful wire acts—most marvelously she maintains her balance under the most alarming conditions. In the accompanying picture she is shown balancing on a piece of board which is laid across the swaying wire and in the swing she reaches an almost horizontal position. On the ladder and in the big "frying pan" that she balances on the wire she electrifies her audiences by her skilled performance.

There are a number of other splendid acts which will be on the regular afternoon and evening program which include Gruber's trained animals; Bellclair brothers, the Wilhat comedy troupe, the funny Shipmans, Waterson brothers and the Karsakoff ballet presenting a novelty terpsichorean kaliedoscope.

World at Home shows, which have proved to be the most popular and pleasing of the big tent aggregations, will again be found on the Midway. They have secured a number of new and pleasing performances, and for glitter, fun, entertainment, amusement and instruction will have something better than they have ever brought over the road before.

But there are a great many people who think that a "fair" is not deserving of that appellation unless there are races—and this large and important class of red-blooded enthusiasts have to be catered to. There will be four days of horse racing, starting June 29 and continuing to July 3. During these four days there will be a number of very fine racing events, for which the stables at Victoria park are already well stocked with flyers from all over the western provinces and states. The purses are sufficiently attractive to bring out the good ones and the excellent treatment which the horsemen have received at Calgary has made this, which is one of the first racing events of the season, a very popular one.

While the race horse still has his day, there are many ardent enthusiasts who think there are really more thrills in auto racing and this year, the last two days of the fair, July 4 and 5, will be given over to auto racing. There are a number of professional drivers coming and they will drive the noisome, powerful, speedy machines which are used on the big racing circuits.

These are some of the attractions which have been arranged for this year's exhibition and there surely cannot be any criticism offered as to the lack of variety in the program.



The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

MRS. A. E. LAUNDRY, EDMONTON, writes:—"I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."

Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain. It gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Yarmouth, - - N.S.

YOUNG PLUMBING CO. LTD. Steam Gas Fitters Tinners M 2869 205 9th AVE. E.

Large Dividends Paid by American Mining Companies

During the last three years the dividends paid by United States mining companies have been colossal. In 1914 90 companies paid in dividends an aggregate of $60,323,529 while in 1915 the total dividends paid by 109 companies amounted to $78,369,535. Those figures were eclipsed by the huge dividends paid last year, the total reaching $170,388,378, disbursed by 127 companies. These figures create a new record for the United States, reflecting the domestic prosperity and the tremendous war demand for metals.

A tabulation of a few of the large dividend paying companies will be of interest.

The Calumet and Hecla company of Michigan, who are working ore averaging $4.03 per ton at a cost of $2.08 per ton for production, paid during 1915 a dividend of $50 per share on their $25 par value stock, or a profit of 200 per cent. per annum. Last year this company paid $75 dividend per share or a profit of 300 per cent. on the par value. The total dividends paid by this company to date reach the grand total of $136,750,000 and the stock is quoted on the Boston exchange at the price of $640 per share.

The Ahmeek company of Michigan, who are working $4.22 ore at a cost of $1.838, have issued 200,000 shares of stock at a par value of $25 per share. This company paid $15.50 per share dividend in 1915 and $12.50 per share dividend in 1916. The total dividends paid to date are $6,050,000 and the $25 stock sold in 1916 on the Boston stock exchange at $125.25 per share.

The Butte and Superior of Montana, who have 290,197 shares of stock issued of a par value of $5 per share, paid $18 per share dividend on their $5 shares during 1915, and $34 per share dividend during 1916. Their total dividends to date amount to $15,010,486, and their $5 par value stock is selling on the New York stock exchange at $105.25 per share.

The Champion of Michigan, which has 100,000 shares issued of a par value of $25 per share, paid in dividends during 1915 $30 per share, and in 1916 $64.60 per share. The total dividends paid by this company to date amount to $17,960,000 and this from ore which is valued at $6.29 per ton.

The Anaconda mine of Montana paid in dividends during 1915 $6,993,750, and in 1916 $16,318, 750, and a grand total to date of $115,891,875.

The above are a few of the principal U. S. mining companies and this list could be continued almost indefinitely.

When we consider the enormous revenue derived from mining, it is deplorable that Canadian capital is doing so little towards developing the mining resources of B. C. and Alberta. In an official report the imperial munitions board states that 90 per cent. of the mining interests of B. C. are owned outside of Canada and that this figure will soon be increased to 95 per cent. This condition not only takes to other countries the smelting and refining of the bulk of our ores but forces the Canadian government to buy from abroad metals which are vital to the manufacture of munitions, while the raw material from which those metals are made is being produced within our own borders.

If mining in western Canada is so highly profitable to foreign capital, and it must be profitable or foreign capital would not control 90 per cent. of it, it is only logical to assume that it should be profitable to Canadian capital and yet Canadian capital only controls a very small portion of it.

Alberta is fast following in the footsteps of B. C. and her natural resources are fast falling into the hands of foreign capitalists. Why should this be? Why should not Alberta develop her own resources and conserve same for the use of the Dominion and of the empire? A permanent industry would thus be established and patriotism and profit would be combined.

Alberta's resources should be developed by the people of Alberta with their own money and then the resultant profits would also belong to the people of Alberta and would not have to be paid out to foreign stockholders.

After long years of apathy on the part of both the people themselves and of the government in the matter of developing the enormous wealth of metal that undoubtedly lies in the Rocky mountains and within the boundaries of this province, we are glad to say that a move in the right direction has been made by both the parties referred to above. The people and the government are now co-operating to bring about the ideal condition. Local enterprise started to prove the property of Eldon Mining Co., Ltd., and considerable money has been spent with this in view. When sufficient had been done, the munitions officials were called in to inspect and advise, which they did immediately, with the result that the efforts of the company were endorsed and they were advised to keep up the good work of development.

This company is now offering shares for public subscription and it is to be hoped that they will meet with a hearty response. After spending their own money on this property in order to prove its worth and after receiving the approval of the munitions resources commission to the extent of permitting the reproduction of their report in the prospectus of the company, the directors of this company deserve to receive the full support of the people of this province. It is essentially a company run for the benefit of the shareholders and is controlled by no individual. Economy has been and always will be the watchword and it can hardly be doubted but that the property of the company is full of possibilities that may ultmately bring it into the same class as the enormous corporations mentioned at the head of this paragraph.

To conclude we will only say, look well into it. It deserves your attention.

The Nat Bell Liquors Ltd.

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The Reliable Mail Order House

Mail Us Your Orders Direct

You know our Service. You know the High Standard we set for Quality.

You know our Draught Whiskies is the pure unadulterated product of the best distillers.

Why experiment with other houses.

A card will bring our price list

THE NAT BELL LIQUORS LTD.

Saskatoon, Sask.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

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FARMING AND MARKETS

WINNIPEG LETTER

(Thompson, Son & Company)

In our Winnipeg market, owing to the new regulations which practically suppress trading in future deliveries in wheat, business is very quiet. The bulk of the grain coming from the country goes into the hands of the government agents, and the large milling companies who had it bought ahead from the elevator companies and others first for May delivery and then for July. Alongside of that there is a good demand for wheat of all grades available for sale, the government agents, other exporters and buyers for millers all being in the market for cash wheat. After the heavy decline in prices, which halted in the middle of the week under review, there has been a good recovery again which is natural. There is now beginning to come into the situation apprehension as to the progress of the new crop. Since winter went away there has been a steady spell of cool, dry, bright and windy weather lasting for fully two months. In western Alberta there has been fair rainfall, but east of that with the exception of a few local showers there has been no rain this season. It goes without saying then that our prairie wheat country is very dry. The first sown wheat fields came away very nicely and are looking healthy and green, except where badly cut with night frosts last week, but many later sown fields of wheat and oats have not germinated yet, and will not do so until good rains come. The ground is so hard and dry that new breaking of the prairie sod cannot be done. Without immediate and copious rain hay crops will fail. Today's cash wheat prices are 1 Nor. 249c, 2 Nor. 246c, 3 Nor. 241c, No. 4 229c, No. 5 204c, No. 6 165c. Feed 125c. The October future closed 202c.

Oats—The oat market suffered a relapse in prices with wheat. Speculative trading in oats is not prohibited, and there is a bear element in our market at present which holds prices down. A recovery at 4c has taken place since May 31st, and today's prices are 2 C.W. 69½c, 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed 67½c; 1 feed 68⅝c; 2 feed 61⅝c. Futures closed, July 67⅝c, October 57⅞c.

Barley—Barley is stronger than a wek ago and prices 4c to 5c up. No. 3 122c, No. 4 116c, rejected and feed 104c.

Flax—The flax market has recovered from the heavy decline reported last week and has advanced 26c per bus. The present dry weather will prevent expected increase in acreage of flax and is very unfavorable for the seed already sown. Today's prices are 1 N.W. 209½c, 2 C.W. 304c, 3 C.W. and rejected 288c. Futures closed July 210c, October 291c.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

GRAIN MARKET

WHEAT AND GRAIN WERE ALMOST STATIONERY

Prices Fluctuated Very Little the Past Few Days—Chicago Active on Corn

Spring Wheat—	Thurs.	Wed.
No. 1 Northern	241	241
oN. 2 Northern	238	238
No. 3 Northern	233	233
No. 4	221	221
No. 5	196	196..
No. 6	165	163
Feed	122	124
Oats—		
2 C. W.	68⅞	68⅞
3 C. W.	65¼	67⅜
Ex. 1 Feed	64¾	66⅞
No. 1 Feed	61¾	63⅞
No. 2 Feed	60¼	62⅞

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—	Open	Close
October	—	202
Oats—		
July	60⅛	66¾
October	59½	56⅜
Flax—		
July	300	297½
October	—	278

WINNIPEG CASH

Wheat, No. 1 northern, $2.49; 2 northern, $2.46; 3 northern, $2.41; No. 4, $2.29; No. 5, $2.04; No. 6, $1.75; feed, $1.30.

Basis contract—June, $2.46; July, $2.41.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 67¾c; 3 C. W., 66¼; ex. feed, 65¾; 1 feed, 62¾; 2 feed, 61¼.

Barley—No. 3, $1.27; No. 4, $1.21; rejected, $1.06; feed, $1.06.

Flax—1 N.W.C., $2.96½; 2 C.W., $2.91½; 3 C.W., $2.73½.

CHICAGO CASH

Chicago, June 7.—Close cash wheat: No. 2 red, nominal; 3 red, $2.80; 2 hard and 3 hard, nominal.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH

Minneapolis, June 7.—Close cash wheat, No. 1 hard, $2.96; No. 1 northern, $2.86 to $2.96; to arrive, $2.60; No. 2 northern, $2.76 to $2.86; No. 3 wheat, $2.61 to $2.76.

Oats—No. 3 white, 62¼c to 63¼c.

Flax—$3.16 to $3.32.

LIVESTOCK

CALGARY CATTLE MARKET FAIRLY ACTIVE

Prices continued about the same during the end of the week. Buyers were prompt and offerings were taken up early. The quotations were as follows:

Steers—	
Com. to medium butcher	9.00@ 9.50
Heifers—	
Com. to choice heavy butcher	8.50@
Common to choice heavy butcher	8.50@ 9.00
Cows—	
Choice	8.00@ 8.50
Common	6.50@ 7.00
Canner, cows and oxen	4.25@ 4.75
Fat oxen	8.50@ 9.00
Thin and fair oxen	5.00
Veal calves—	
150-250 lbs.	9.25@ 9.75
Over 450 lbs. (good color)	8.75@ 9.00
Stocker, 2-year-olds	7.50@ 8.25
Light feeding steers	7.50@ 8.25
Fat bulls	8.00@ 8.25
Sheep—	
Good wethers	11.25@ 12.00
Ewes	11.25@ 11.75
Hogs—	
Selects, weighed off cars	14.65

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET REPORTED WEAK

Chicago, June 7.—Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; tomorrow, 16,000; weak, 5c to 10c under yesterday's average. Bulk, 15.30 to $15.80; light, $14.75 to $15.65; mixed, $15.10 to $15.85; heavy, $15.15 to $15.90; rough, $15.15 to $15.30; pigs, $10.50 to $14.60.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; weak. Native beef cattle, $9.20 to $13.70; stockers and feeders, $7.40 to $10.50; cows and heifers, $6.25 to $11.75; calves $9.75 to $14.50.

Shep—Receipts, 7,000; weak. Wethers, $8.30 to $10.80; ewes, $7.00 to $7.75; lambs, $9.50 to $14.50; springs, $12.00 to $16.50.

WINNIPEG TRADING SLOW PRICES DOWN

Winnipeg, June 7.—Receipts today: 850 cattle, 2,160 hogs. Cattle trading slow. Prices are on the decline for all grades of stuff, especially low-grade cattle. Stockers and feeders slow with a decline of 75c per hundred; veal calves steady. Milch cows in good demand at steady prices. Hog market weak at $14.50, a decline of 10c per cwt. since Wednesday.

Quotations—Hogs, selects, $14.25 to $14.50.

CATTLE AND PRODUCE PRICES IN CALGARY

Hogs	$14.65
Cattle	10.00
Sheep	12.00
Potatoes—B. C., ton	75.00
Potatoes—Alta., ton	50.00
Eggs, case	11.50
Buter, creamery, lb.	.43
Buter, dairy, lb.	.36
Potatoes, Albertas, bushel	2.00
Potatoes, B. C., bushel	3.00
Eggs, new laid	.40
Butter, No. 1 creamery, lb.	.48
Butter, No. 1 dairy, lb.	.40
Baled hay, timothy, bale	1.25
Baled hay, prairie, bale	1.00

EASTERN PRICES FOR PRODUCE GOING DOWN

Montreal, June 7.—Demand for butter is quiet and cheese unchanged. Eggs easy with a limited demand.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21c to 21½c; finest easterns, 20c to 20½c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 38½c to 39c; seconds, 37½c to 38c.

Eggs—Fresh, 42c to 43c.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, 55c to 56c; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, 55c to 54c.

TORONTO MARKET WEAK AND PRICES FAIR

Toronto, June 7.—Receipts at the Union stockyards today were 148 cattle, 37 calves, 2,027 hogs, 46 sheep and lambs.

A light run of cattle today left a better opening to let out several loads of choice heavy stuff that had been held over from the earlier markets. There was also a slightly more active demand for butcher cattle by big packers, with the result that everything was closed out at a shade higher prices than were offering in the past couple of market days. Choice calves good and strong. Fat cows and bulls strong.

Sheep and lambs steady at prevailing prices.

Hogs steady at this week's decline.

FINANCIAL

STATISTICS ON LIFE INSURANCE FOR PAST YEAR

Life insurance business written in Canada last year amounted to $231,146,125, as compared with $221,119,558 in the year previous, according to the abstract of the insurance report tabled in the house of commons recently. Payments for death claims amounted to $16,358,678, as compared with $13,621,455 in 1915. Claims due to the death of soldiers at the front and other persons engaged in war service paid by commpanies operating under Dominion licenses last year totalled $4,560,938, making the total from the beginning of the war until the end of 1916, $6,518,268. In addition Canadian companies incurred claims under policies held by British and foreign policy-holders to the amount of $524,935, and companies and fraternal societies operating under provincial licenses paid since the beginning of the war $352,369.

Fire insurance premiums totalled $27,713,308, while the losses paid were $4,611,280. Of the totals British companies received over fourteen million and paid nearly eight million dollars, while Canadian companies received $4,736,038, and paid in losses $2,580,594.

MONEY IN FRANCE SHOWS FAIR INCREASE

Paris, June 7.—The weekly statement of the aBnk of France shows the following changes:

Gold in hand, increased, 4,840,000 francs.

Silver in hand, increased, 142,000.

Notes in circulation, increased, 200,461,000.

Treasury deposits, decreased, 51,792,000.

General deposits, increased, 12,591,000.

Bills discounted, decreased, 28,504,000.

Advance, increased, 11,187,000.

ENGLAND SHOWS INCREASE IN RESERVE FUNDS

London, June 7.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased, £37,000.

Circulation, decreased, £49,000.

Bullion, decreased, £12,601.

Other securities, decreased £8,306,000.

Other deposits, increased, £1,317,000.

Public deposits, decreased, £9,440,000.

Notes reserve, increased, £33,000.

Government securities, increased £167,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week is 20.48 per cent.; last week it was 19.51 per cent.

Rate of discount 5 per cent.

BANK CLEARINGS SHOW INCREASE FOR CALGARY

Following are the bank clearings of the principal cities of the Dominion for the week ending today:

Montreal	$93,038,602
Toronto	58,588,191
Winnipeg	49,117,705
Vancouver	7,674,455
Ottawa	6,852,480
Calgary	6,642,496
Hamilton	4,843,675
Quebec	4,625,171
Edmonton	2,627,277
Halifax	2,751,392
London	2,338,504
Regina	3,098,738
St. John	2,136,216
Victoria	2,363,589
Saskatoon	1,613,299
Moose Jaw	1,104,345
Brantford	835,679
Brandon	511,716
Fort William	747,897
Lethbridge	816,913
Medicine Hat	523,463
New Westminster	354,631

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Lougheed & Taylor)

	Open	Close
American Sugar	118⅛	118¾
American Beet Sugar	95½	95½
American Canners	53	52
American Locomotive	76	75⅛
American Smelters	111	110
American Car Foundry	78	76¼
Anglo-French	93½	93⅛
Anaconda	86⅛	85¼
Atchison	102½	102⅛
Baldwin Locomotive	68½	66⅛
Baltimore and Ohio	71⅜	72
Bethlehem Steel	152½	154
Canadian Pacific	161½	161
C. M. and St. Paul	72⅞	74
Central Leather	96⅝	96
Ches. and Ohio	61¼	61
Colorado F. and I.	57⅝	56½
Crucible Steel	82⅝	81½
Distillers	18⅜	20¼
Erie, cdm.	25½	25½
Great Northern, pfd.	107⅜	107⅜
Ind. Alcohol	158	160⅞
Inspiration	65⅜	64⅜
Kansas City Southern	22½	22½
Lehigh	63⅞	64¼
Louisville and Nashville	127	127
Mexican Petrol	99½	101¼
National Lead	59½	59½
New York Central	91	91¼
Northern Pacific	103¼	103⅛
Pennsylvania	53¼	51¼
Ray Consol	31	31
Rep. I. and S.	93	92½
Reading	94	93⅛
Southern Pacific	93½	93⅛
Soo Ry.	27¾	27¾
Studebaker	80	79¼
St. Paul	73⅞	74
Tennessee Copper	16⅞	17⅛
Union Pacific	136¼	137½
Utah Copper	115½	115
U. S. Steel, com.	133	131⅞
Westinghouse	55	53¾

Calgary Public Market

Prices Asked Consumers

Fruit	
Apples	3½ to 5 lbs. for 25c
Apples, per case	$2.00 to $2.75
Bananas	30c per doz.
Grape Fruit	7½c to 10c each
Lemons	20c to 25c per doz.
Oranges	15c to 40c per doz.
Strawberries	15c to 18c per box
Tangerines	7½c to 10c per doz.
Vegetables	
Carrots	6 lbs. for 25c
Carrots	10 lbs for 25c
Celery	12½c per lb.
Cauliflower	10c to 25c each
Cucumbers	10c to 25c each
Lettuce (head)	3 for 15c
Lettuce (bunch)	5 for 10c
Onions (green)	5 for 10c
Onions (cooking)	3 lbs. for 25c
Parsnips	6 lbs. for 25c
Parsley	3 bunches for 10c
Peas (green)	18c per lb.
Potatoes (new)	12½c per lb.
Radishes	5 bunches for 10c
Spinach	12½c per lb.
Tomatoes	25c to 30c per lb.
Plants	
Cabbage plants	$1.00 per 100
Cauliflower	$1.00 per 100
Cabbage plants, Cauliflower, asters, carnations golden feather, hops, ivy geraniums, petunia, phlox	17½c per basket
Poultry—Dressed	Per lb.
Chicken	28c to 30c
Fowl	25c to 28c
Poultry—Live	
Chicken and fowl	20c to 22c
Produce	
Butter, creamery	45c to 48c
Dairy, No. 1	40c to 45c
Dairy, No. 2	35c
Eggs, new laid	per case $12.00
Eggs, new laid	43c per doz.
Meats	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 15c
Pot roast	15c
Rib roast	20c to 25c
Sirloin roast	25c to 28c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porter house steak	25c to 28c
Mutton, sides	25c
Front quarters	20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 30c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 20c
Shoulder roast	20c to 25c
Steak	30c to 35c
Pork, sides	22c to 25c
Roast shoulder	22c to 25c
hind quarters	25c to 28c
Spare ribs	18c
Fresh Fish	
Herring	12½c
Pike	10c
White fish	15c
Sundries	
Dripping	15c
Head cheese	15c
Sausage	15c

Calgary Public Market

Prices Paid to Farmers

All farm killed meats must be accompanied by the viscera.

Meats	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind quar	18c to 19c
Front quarters	13c to 13½c
Cow, hind quarters	17c to 18c
Front quarters	12c to 13c
Pork, lightweight	20c to 21c
Mutton, ewes	19c to 20c
Wethers	20c to 21c
Veal, No. 1 light	20c to 22c
Heavy	16c to 18c
Produce	
Butter, creamery	42c to 43c
Dairy, No. 1	34c to 36c
Dairy, No. 2	30c to 33c
Eggs, new laid, case	$11.25 to $11.50
Vegetables	
Beets	$3.50
Carrots	$3.00
Cabbage	$8.50
Onions	$7.00
Potatoes, per ton	$50.00
Potatoes, per ton	$55.00 to $60.00
Turnips, per ton	$16.00

Teachers' Examinations

High School and University Matriculation Examinations Board Will Meet During June.

I beg to advise you that the departmental examinations for Grades VIII, IX, X, XI and XII will be held this year on June 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27 and 28 at the following centers:

Acme, Alderson, Alix, Athabasca, Banff, Barons, Bassano, Bawlf, Beaver Lodge, Bezanson, Bentley, Big Valley, Blackfalds, Blackie, Blairmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Calgary, Camrose, Cardston, Carmangay, Carstairs, Castor, Cereal, Champion, Chauvin, Chinook, Claresholm, Clive, Coaldale, Cochrane, Consort, Coronation, Crossfield, Daysland, Delburne, Delia, Didsbury, Drumheller, Edmonton, Edson, Empress, Fort Saskatchewan, Gadsby, Gleichen, Grande Prairie, Granum, Hanna, Hardisty, High River, Innisfail, Killam, Lacombe, Lake View S. D. (Elnora), Lamont, Langdon, Lavoy, Leduc, Lethbridge, Lloydminster, Lomond, Lougheed, Macleod, Magrath, Mannville, Medicine Hat, Milk River, Mirror, Morinville, Mundare, Munson, Nanton, New Dayton, Nordegg, Okotoks, Olds, Oyen, Peace River, Pincher Creek, Ponoka, Provost, Raymond, Redcliff, Red Deer, Rimbey, Ryley, Sedgewick, Sibbald, Springbank, St. Albert, Stavely, Stettler, Stirling, St. Paul de Metis, Strathmore, Strome, Taber, Three Hills, Tofield, Trochu, Vegreville, Vermilion, Viking, Vulcan, Wabamun, Wainwright, Warner, Wetaskiwin and Youngstown.

The examinations in the five grades will be conducted at the same centers and under the same presiding examiners. The department will supply the required foolscap, drawing paper, squared paper and ink, but candidates are advised to provide themselves with a soft eraser, a good drawing pencil, and, if possible, India ink, water color and suitable brush or brushes. For the work in water color a supply of water and conveniences for cleansing the brushes should be available.

Candidates who have not already selected one of the above centers should advise the board at once at which center they desire to write.

The examinations for the first and second year commercial course will be conducted at Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, during the same period as the grade examinations.

FARMS

Farm Lands For Sale

3 sections of raw land about 30 miles north from Calgary. Can mostly all be cultivated; plenty of good water, Price $15.00 per acre. Good terms.

2 sections improved land, 25 miles from Calgary. 400 acres under cultivation. Good buildings. Price, $22.00 per acre Good terms.

Both of these are first class mixed farming propositions.

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Thursday, June 28th, to Thursday, July 5th
Grand Program of Attractions Including
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Fifty per cent. of Freight Refunded on Alberta Live Stock Exhibits.
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Cute-Rate Prices. 10-Year Guarantee.
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Graduates from Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia Colleges
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300 Patterns From Which to Make Your Selection.
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MADE TO MEASURE CLOTHES FOR MEN
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A Public Market owned and operated by the City of Calgary in the interests of the producer and consumer.
Farmers living at a distance and unable to attend the Market in person can forward their produce direct to the Superintendent and have same sold through a bonded agent with prompt returns.
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409 ROOMS
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South of C.N.R. Subway, Near Union Cemetery Gate

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We make a specialty in furnishing Labor for Railroad Contractors and Companies. All kinds of help Furnished on Short Notice.
For Quick, Reliable and Satisfactory Service, See Us.
C. P. R. Labor Agents.

WHAT DO THE PRESS SAY ABOUT

Eldon Mining Company Limited

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY

Here are Extracts from their Comments:

Calgary Herald, 2nd June, 1917:—"The Herald is able to say it is a legitimate and well managed institution, with moderate capital and having a directorate consisting of well known local people. The public may have confidence in the honest and careful management of the Company's funds."

Calgary Eye Opener, 2nd June, 1917:—"We know a good deal about this particular mine, and about the men handling it, and can state with clear conscience that there is nothing bogus about either the mine or the men."

Western Standard:—The officers of Eldon Mining Co., Ltd., are all well known business men of the city who have been associated with the professional or business progress of Calgary for many years.

Fairplay, 31st May, 1917:—"We have gone into the Company's affairs carefully and have seen the correspondence between the Company and the Imperial Munitions Commission. It should not be forgotten that money expended prospecting mining properties is actually spent in developing the Province. The Government requires for war purposes, all the Zinc and Copper it can get, and there is but little doubt that this Company has excellent prospects. We can commend it to all who are in the habit of investing in speculative and mining propositions."

Albertan, 31st May, 1917:—"The Company has, we know, been run on very conservative lines the Directors are reputable business men."

Oil Review:—We are glad to call attention to a real Alberta mining company, backed by Alberta people, and located in the province. The strong recommendation this Company has received from the Munitions Resources Commission of Canada, both as to property and management, should be a matter of great pride to the Company. We have studied the Prospectus of the Company carefully and it has every element of success. We trust they will receive support and that this may only be the beginning of companies devoted to the development of the great mineral resources of this Province.

The above com.nents will prove to the careful investor that the Mine is one of exceptionally good promise and managed by reputable and capable men.

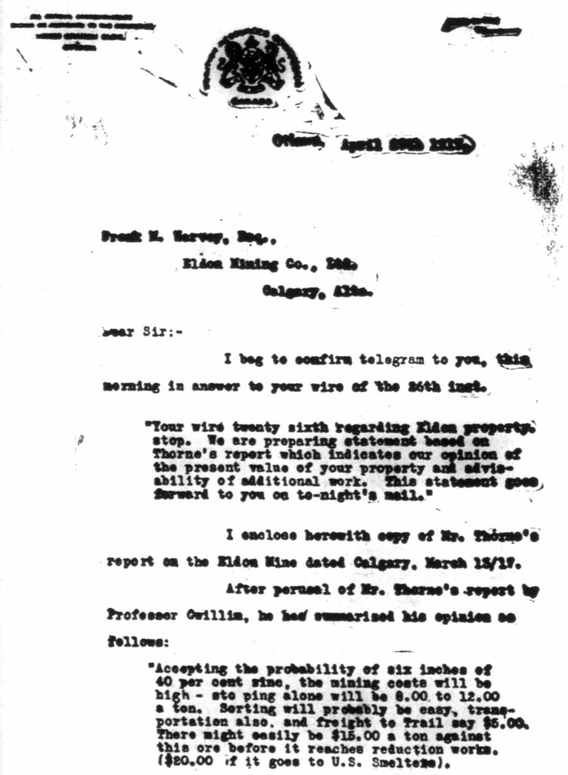
The Eldon Mine is not a Mere Undeveloped Mining Claim

which may be worked in the future. It is being worked today, and has been worked continuously for the last seven months. Further, it has been developed with the Promoters' own money to the extent that several shipments of ore have actually been made to Trail Smelter and paid for on the following basis after deduction of existing rate of freight:

Zinc -	46.55	per cent.	$31.99	per ton,	F.O.B.	Smelter
"	31.3	"	15.50	"	"	"
"	37.6	"	25.81	"	"	"
Copper	7.2	"	27.74	"	"	"

Throughout the developed area the vein has been permanent and continuous, and has shown high mineral values.

As Fiscal Agents we are offering 50,000 shares of stock of the par value of One Dollar, at the price of 50c per share, non-assessable. Put in your application Today.



Ottawa, April 26th 1917.

Frank H. Harvey, Esq.,
Eldon Mining Co., Ltd.
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to confirm telegram to you, this morning in answer to your wire of the 26th inst.

"Your wire twenty sixth regarding Eldon property. stop. We are preparing statement based on Thorne's report which indicates our opinion of the present value of your property and advisability of additional work. This statement goes forward to you on to-night's mail."

I enclose herewith copy of Mr. Thorne's report on the Eldon Mine dated Calgary, March 13/17.

After perusal of Mr. Thorne's report by Professor Cirillin, he has summarised his opinion as follows:

"Accepting the probability of six inches of 40 per cent mine, the mining costs will be high - ste ping alone will be 8.00 to 12.00 a ton. Sorting will probably be easy, transportation also, and freight to Trail say $6.00. There might easily be $15.00 a ton against this ore before it reaches reduction works. ($20.00 if it goes to U.S. Smelters).

Trail will give, at present, about

- 2 -

$20.00 a ton for this rather desirable - silver free ore, but when spelter falls to 5 cents it will be worth about $20.00 f.o.b. reduction works.

The copper value of 1 per cent, over say, 3 feet, is not much of an asset, but as it will probably come out anyway it may pay to sort or mill. To me there seems to be a good enough chance to justify spending more money in putting down the winze, or the 400 foot cross-cut, say $10,000 worth of development work."

We are informed that your Directors are reputable business men, but without much experience in practical mining, and are quite sanguine as regards the future of the Eldon Mine. Do not therefore, misunderstand me when I say that we are impressed with the value of your mine as a PROSPECT, but consider that development work must be accomplished before your property can be classified as an assured producer.

We have no objection to your publishing our reports and essays in full, and feel satisfied, on Mr. Thorne's recommendation, that no improper use will be made of the information we submit.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

REPORT ON ELDON MINE

The property of the Eldon Mining Co. is located on the south west side of the Bow River Valley about two miles in a direct line from Eldon siding on the main line of the C. P. R., and consists of six claims. The workings are about 1,500 feet above the level of the railway and are connected with the siding by a road. The claims are located within the boundaries of the Rocky Mountains Park and were originally staked in 1883 but lapsed and were relocated in 1907. A camp to accommodate 16 men has been built at the mine and a small camp and stable the siding. The locality is timbered with Jack Pine and Spruce.

The formation is gray shale with a north west strike and dips at about 45 degrees to the south west. At the time of my inspection there was about four feet of snow so that it was only possible to see the rocks at a few places on the sides of the gully from which the mine entry is driven.

The vein as exposed in the workings is about four feet in thickness and is conformable in strike and dip to the shales. It is claimed that the vein outcrop has been traced for some distance to the north west and that other claims have been staked on the extension. At this time of the year it is impossible to verify this by examination. Four of the claims owned by the Company are on the strike of the seam now being worked and two lie to the north east and parallel to the others.

Sections were measured across the vein at three points in the workings and are marked as "A," "B" and "C" on a sketch of the workings which is attached. The measurements are as follows:

"A" Hanging Wall	46 inches with Chalcopyrite and Pyrite.
4 inches Zinc ore and Galena.	—
5 inches Zinc ore.	56
16 inches Schist.	
15 inches Quartz with Chalcopyrite and Pyrite.	**"C" Hanging Wall**
—	1 inch Zinc ore and Galena.
40	40 inches Quartz with Chalcopyrite and Pyrite.
"B" Hanging Wall	—
10 inches Zinc ore with some Galena.	41

Samples of zinc ore were taken at points "A" and "B" also at a point at the top of the winze where the zinc ore is 13 inches thick.

A sample of copper ore taken from point "C" is picked ore and does not represent an average of the section.

The samples taken represent ore as picked for shipment. The zinc ore runs from 1 inch to 30 inches in thickness according to the statement of the Company but the greatest thickness I found was 13 inches. Taking into consideration the ore shipped and now in store at the mine I estimate the average thickness over all the ground worked by the Eldon Company to have been about 6 inches of zinc ore averaging 40% zinc. The balance of the vein would average about 1% in copper which is picked to a shipping ore carrying about 7% copper.

The Eldon Company have made the following shipments of zinc and copper ore to Trail which gave the following returns:

	First grade	12,870 lbs.	Second grade.
Zinc—25,600 lbs.			
Silver	Trace		Trace
Lead	4.0%		7.3%
Zinc	42.8%		31.3%
Iron	2.7%		4.2%
Insol.	16.8%		31.8%
Ca O	1.3%		1.1%
Sulphur	26.0%		19.0%

Copper ore—10,390 lbs.	
Gold	.03 oz.
Silver	1.50 oz.
Copper	7.20%
Iron	17.60%
Si O2	42.40%
Ca O	1.80
Sulphur	9.50%
Al	8.10%

The following ore is now on hand at the mine:

First Grade Zinc	1¾	tons
Second Grade Zinc	19	tons
Copper Ore	8	tons

A sketch showing the workings on the plane of the pitch is attached. The original locators of the claims in 1883 drove the first 33 feet of the tunnel. The Alberta Copper Co. extended the tunnel to 150 feet and opened up two stopes. The present operators extended the tunnel to 200 feet, sunk a winze 23 feet and extended the stoped area 50 feet in length by an average of 9 feet up the pitch. The tunnel is timbered and tightly lagged for the first 100 feet so that very little could be seen. The general dip of the vein in stopes and winze is about 45 degrees but about the tunnel level there is a local flattening which is most pronounced near the end of the tunnel.

No surveys have been made along the outcrop to determine the exact amount of ground above tunnel level, but it does not appear to be very great and it is the intention of the present operators to sink the winze to a lower level and then drift on the vein.

Calgary, March 13th, 1917. (Sgd.) B. L. THORNE.

CUT THIS BLANK OUT

WHITAKER, ANDERSON & CO., LTD.
ELDON MINING CO., LIMITED, FISCAL AGENTS
131 SIXTH AVE. WEST, CALGARY, ALTA.

Date.....

Gentlemen:—Herewith please find the sum of.....Dollars ($.....)

being the amount of the purchase price of.....shares of Eldon Mining Company, Limited, (Non-personal Liability). I hereby make application for the said shares on the terms of the Prospectus of the Company, dated the 29th day of May, 1917, a copy whereof I hereby acknowledge to have received, and I agree to take the said shares or any less number which may be allotted to me.

(Signature)

Witness:

Name in full .....

.....Address .....

Occupation .....

FISCAL AGENTS:

WHITAKER, ANDERSON & CO., Limited

812, First Street West,
Opposite Grain Exchange

131, Sixth Avenue West,
Ground Floor, Lougheed Building

CALGARY, ALBERTA

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ore runs from 1 inch to 30 inches
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the mine I estimate the average
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90 lbs.

.....	.03 oz.
.....	1.50 oz.
.....	7.20%
.....	17.60%
.....	42.40%
.....	1.80
.....	9.50%
.....	8.10%

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(Sgd.) B. L. THORNE.

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Vest,
Lougheed Building

THERE ARE A LOT OF PINS IN THE LAP OF LUXURY.

UP AND DOING

Let us then be up and doing
With a heart for any fate,
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.
—Longfellow.

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

THE GREATEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

DO GOOD

Do good with what thou hast, or it will do thee no good. If thou wouldst be happy, bring thy mind to thy condition, and have an indifferency for more than what is sufficient.
—William Penn.

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two | CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 10, 1917 | SECOND SECTION—Pages 9 to 16

STORIES OF EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD TODAY

When War is Over England Will Need Half Million Homes

London.—When the war is over and Tommy comes back from the front there is going to be an epidemic of matrimony in this country. It is calculated that there will be about three-quarters of a million weddings just as fast as the preachers can get around to them.

Hayes Fisher, parliamentary secretary to the local government board, told a conference on the housing problem the other day that Great Britain would not have houses enough for its people under the new conditions, by a round half million.

The local government authorities are planning the most ambitious housing scheme that was ever contemplated. The propose to invest 150 million dollars in building houses in various parts of the country, just as a starter. Of course, 150 million dollars will not be much more than a start and the problem of financing such a task, to say nothing of the feature of physical construction, is going to tax every resource that can be mustered.

The greatest of all wonders of this war, it has seemed to me, is the capacity of the people to think under pressure. The British public mind is in a perfect ferment today about a thousand questions. It is not only fermenting, but it is producing conclusions. This housing question is just one of the problems which the new England must deal with.

London has done more than any other city in the world toward the systematic ripping out of slums and the substitution of respectable and desirable homes suited to the needs and incomes of the poor people. For a long time it was hard to get the people to appreciate what was offered to them. Stories are still familiar of families who were moved into four-roomed apartments with bath, and promptly turned the bathtub into a coal repository. But things are changing very fast now. England is discovering that the way to make a people self respecting, to make bathtubs popular and sanitary conveniences necessary, is to pay the people wages enough to justify them in a taste for better modes of living.

It has been said a good many times that during the war nobody has been poor except the rich, while the poor have been better off than they were ever before. That is absolutely true and it explains why millions of families are now in a frame of mind to insist upon a chance to live better, broader, cleaner, healthier and more self respecting lives.

At the bottom of this problem of rehousing England is the question of agricultural wages. Incomes in the country have been so small that for two generations the agricultural laboring classes have been constantly drawn away to the cities, attracted by the lure of high wages and supposedly better opportunity. This congestion in the cities tended to bring wages there down to a level just as bad as it had been in the country, if not worse; but the people once taken away from the country almost never returned to it.

About a decade ago when modern intramural transportation was generally introduced into English cities London and some of the other large towns were overbuilt by speculators, just as has happened in a good many American cities. Millions and millions of cheap and showy houses in rows were put up in the suburban areas and presently the speculators found themselves holding the sack; the houses were not occupied and didn't sell and so building suddenly stopped. Then London began to grow rapidly and presently had filled up these houses and demanded more; they were not supplied fast enough, and even when the war broke out the question of houses was becoming serious.

People don't agree as to why London contains more people today than it probably ever did before in its existence. But it is a fact. It is almost impossible to get a house of the type which the family of the workingman requires, although palatial residences are plentiful enough. If rents have not increased as rapidly as some other necessaries they have nevertheless increased very considerably as to this type of establishment.

Everybody wonders what will happen to London when the war is over; whether the population that has been gathered into the metropolis will dissolve back to the provinces again or whether it will to a considerable extent want to stay here. The general belief is that London is going to have a tremendous boom when the war is over, always assuming, as everybody in England does, that the war's end will be favorable to the allies.

In Other Cities, Too

What is said here about London is true, though to a less extent, of the provincial centers. England is going to have more big houses that it can't use and more demand for small houses that it will want to use than ever confronted a community. The first effort to cope with this situation will be through plans for inducing the people to go back to rural life.

This means a herculean struggle with the land question in the effort to get the land divided into small parcels and turned over to the people who will live on it and work it. Among the soldiers there is a striking disposition to accept this program because so many of them are determined not to live in cities again.

But in order to get the soldiers back to the land they must be provided with houses on the land, so it is going to be necessary not only to build extensively in the cities, but also in the country. Mr. Fisher's estimate that a half million new houses would be needed within a very short time after the war's end is probably quite moderate, despite the fact that hundreds of thousands are likely to emigrate to the colonies or elsewhere.

There will be plenty of work for everybody to do, and there will be the released man power from the armies added to the newly organized and trained woman power, which can never again be excluded from an important relationship to the national industry. But to organize these resources, to provide capital, to pay wages, to bring materials together from a world that has rapidly been denuding itself of all manner of materials to feed these teeming millions during the year of high prices that undoubtedly will follow this war, as they have followed every other war in modern times—these are tasks which confront British statesmen and economists as they confront the statesmen and economists of other European countries.

NEW SPANISH MINISTRY IN SESSION

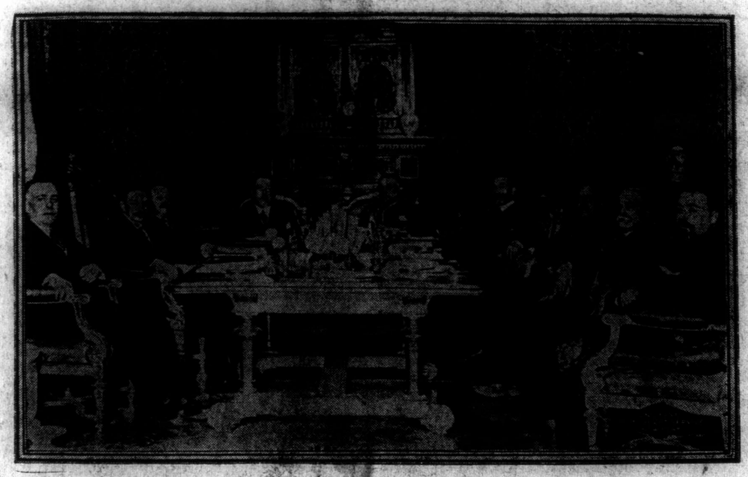


Photo shows the first meeting of the new Spanish Ministry. Left to right, Senor Alvarado, minister of foreign affairs; Garcia Prieto, the premier; Marquis D'Alhucemas, Senor Ruiz Valarino, minister of justice; Senor Burell, minister for home affairs; Senor Frances Rodrigues, minister of public instruction; the Duke D'Lamodovar, minister of public works; Gen. Aguilera, minister of war; Admiral Miranda, minister of marine, and Senor Alba, minister of finance.

All Royalty in England is Troubled with the Supernatural

There are few royal families in Europe which have not at one time or another been visited by supernatural beings, says Chambers' Journal.

One of the most notable of these is the White Lady of the Hohenzollerns, who has appeared before the death of members of that family for several centuries. It is stated that quite lately this specter has been seen again—portending disaster to the present family.

The White Lady dates back to the fifteenth century, and is said to be the ghost of Lady Bertha von Rosenberg, who was born in Bohemia in the year 1425.

Those who have seen the White Lady have stated that there was nothing terrifying about the apparition, which had a sad, gentle face and calm, stately mien. She appears before the doomed members of her family for the purpose of warning them to reflect and repent before their passing into the next world.

Appeared to Napoleon

An apparition called the Red Man has been connected with the rulers of France for ages. This Red Man is said to have appeared always before any great calamity to France, and before the death of the kings. It is a historical fact that the apparition visited Henry IV on the night before he was assassinated, and appealed to Louis XVI immediately prior to the outbreak of the French revolution, also to certain members of the imperial family before the Franco-Prussian war.

Just before he was murdered President Carnot saw the Red Man, and took it as a warning of disaster or death, and, though every precaution was taken, he was unable to avert the tragedy.

Napoleon saw the apparition several times, and appears to have been quite intimate with it. The best known instance occurred January 1, 1814. Three months later the emperor abdicated. Count Montholon relates that Napoleon, when on his deathbed, told him that he had been warned of his approaching end by this same strange being.

The Romanoff Ghost

The ghost attached to the imperial family of Russia appears in the form of a "double;" that is, the royal personage doomed to die sees his or her own specter either walking about the rooms of the palace or seated on the throne, looking generally "as real as life."

It is related that the Empress Catherine, shortly before her death, was sitting reading in her boudoir when one of her ladies in waiting came to tell her in a breathless voice that a very strange thing had just happened. They had seen a figure exactly like the empress enter the stateroom, and were greatly mystified, as they knew her majesty could not possibly be in that part of the palace at that time.

The empress turned pale, as she knew what such an apparition signified; but she followed her attendant to the stateroom, and there beheld, seated on the throne, a figure the exact counterpart of herself. She boldly advanced toward the mysterious being, and, addressing it, demanded to know who it was that dared to intrude thus.

The figure remained motionless and silent; so the empress turned to her guards, who were close behind her,

(Continued on page Eleven)

Maskelyne Was Known as the King of Magicians

You notice, ladies and gentlemen, that my hand never leaves the end of my arm."

For 62 years John Nevil Maskelyne, king of magicians, prince of conjurers, used that expression. It looks inane in type, but it never failed to get a laugh, when by a dexterous move of the muscles of his hand he made billiard balls disappear seemingly into thin air.

Maskelyne, who died in London recently, was the greatest illusionist of whom the world has record. His feats of optical and mechanical trickery mystified scientists for almost half a century. His exhibition theaters, Egyptian hall and afterwards St. George's hall in London, were celebrated the world over. He made a place in religious history for himself by producing the "$5,000 spook."

Men and women are but children, Maskelyne once said. He wrote a book on magic. Where a child will squeal with laughter when guessing in which hand held behind the back the apple is, grownups guffaw loudly when the magician pulls a kicking rabbit from a silk top hat. And when he slaps a boy on the back of the head and takes an egg from the youth's mouth it's simply killing. Tricks never grow old.

"If the ladies will excuse me I will roll up one of my sleeves and show you what I mean," the magician says, and the fun is on.

The Pagans Used It

Back in the days of Egypt's prime conjuring was an art. In ancient Greece and Rome optical illusions were used by pagan priests. Visible representation of divinities passing before spectators in dark subterranean chambers were made by the use of concave metal mirrors. The most hardy Roman warrior dropped to his knees in the presence of these forms "from the other world." He consulted voices in trees and stones in regard to his campaigns. For the belief that some way, somehow, those who have gone before are still in touch with those on earth exists today with many persons, and always has existed, it seems.

It was this side of human nature, more than the art of manipulating a deck of playing cards for the amusement of his audiences, that Maskelyne appealed to. Born in England, he began his career as a conjurer when 16 years old. He was an originator of mysteries. Interested from the first in mechanics, he devoted practically all his time as a boy and young man to a close study of mechanical science.

Maskelyne was always eager to take up any new phase of spiritualism and produce the same results the "mediums" did. He showed himself floating in air and perfected what is known as the levitation mystery—a performer in a recumbent position rises several feet up from the stage and remains suspended in space. Other magicians had done this trick, but they admitted it was done by mechanical means and that the steel hoop which they passed up and down

(Continued on page Eleven)

Belva Lockwood, Leader of Women of States, is Dead

Washington.—Mrs. Belva A. B. Lockwood, 86 years old, the only woman who was ever a candidate for president of the United States, the first woman admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States, a pioneer in the woman suffrage movement and the one person to whom women employed in the government service are indebted for the law which gave them equal pay with men, died here after a long illness, so says the press dispatch.

It was in 1884 that Mrs. Lockwood was nominated for the presidency of the United States by the Woman's Equal Rights party in San Francisco, and although her campaign lacked a strong supporting organization and money for expenses, she polled a creditable number of votes. She was renominated in 1888, her platform containing many of the advanced ideas of present administration.

Mrs. Lockwood outlived three sets of judges and three sets of lawyers. She was in active practice of law in the District of Columbia for 43 years. During her legal career she participated in more than 7,000 pension cases. Her last speech in court was in the court of claims in 1915 for a settlement of the estate of Gen. John Sevier, first governor of Tennessee, on which she had been engaged for more than seven years.

Among the famous cases in which she was engaged was the eastern and emigrant Cherokees against the United States government, in which she was one of the attorneys of record who won a five million dollar verdict.

Mrs. Lockwood was born at Royalton, N. Y., October 24, 1830. Her maiden name was Belva Ann Bennett. She was graduated from Genesee college in 1817. For eleven years she was a teacher. At the close of the Civil war she moved to Washington and conducted a private school for seven years.

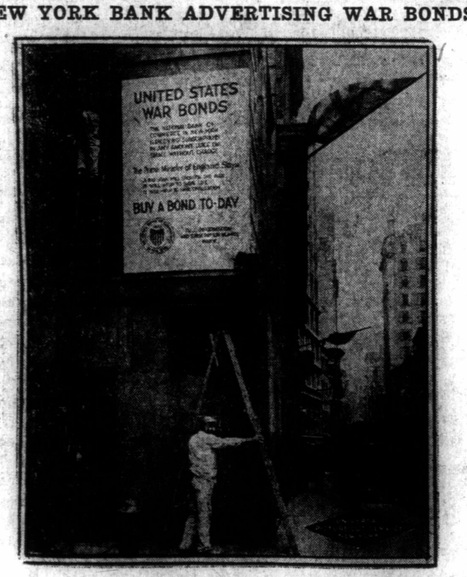
She was graduated from the National University Law school in 1873, with the degree of B.L., and admitted after a hard struggle to the District of Columbus bar. In 1876 she obtained the passage of a bill, which she drafted, admitting women to the bar of the supreme court of the United States, and she was the first woman admitted under it in 1879.

In 1890 she took a course of university extension at Oxford university, England. She had been called in as arbitrator and mediator in a number of labor disputes. She was an honorary member of the Vie Internationale of Brussels and an honorary member of the women's branch of the World Center society of Rome, Italy.

Mrs. Lockwood was married twice, first at Royalton, N. Y., November 8, 1848, to Uriah H. McNall, a farmer, who died in 1853. She was married the second time in Washington, March 11, 1868, to Dr. Ezekiel Lockwood, a chaplain in the Civil war. He died April 23, 1877.

She had two daughters, one by each marriage, both of whom are dead.

NEW YORK BANK ADVERTISING WAR BONDS



It is believed that the National Bank of Commerce is the first bank to advertise the sale of the new U. S. war bonds with posters.

FIRST PHOTOS OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION



Scene taken during early stages of Russian revolution, showing Petrograd students and soldiers firing across the Moika canal at the police, who sided with the supporters of the old regime.

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Earl's Death Recalls Blasted Romance

If a Friend Had Not Proved False Daisy Leiter Would Never Have Been the Countess of Suffolk.

The death of the Earl of Suffolk in the great drive on the western front brings back into print the name of Daisy Leiter, the beautiful Chicago heiress whose heart affairs provoked no little sympathy and interest, something like a score of years ago. Daisy Leiter, when forbidden to marry the man of her choice, became the wife of the Earl of Suffolk and one of the leading women of the English nobility.

It is now nearly 20 years since Daisy Leiter, tall, graceful and gifted with as much charm of manner as she was gifted with beauty of face and figure, appeared in Washington society. The position of her mother, Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter, as arbiter of the capital's leading set afforded the attractive 19-year-old girl an elaborate debut. She at once became the acknowledged belle of Washington. Among her admirers was Bob Wallach, a clean cut, handsome young New Yorker of a respectable but penniless family.

Wallach and Miss Leiter at once formed an attachment for each other that was so pronounced that every gossip in Washington discussed it with fervid joy. Mrs. Leiter, who hoped for notable marriages for all three of her daughters, frowned on good looking Bob Wallach. However, she did not take the affair seriously until one day a letter written by Bob Wallach to Daisy Leiter fell into the hands of Daisy's family. The missive could be regarded as nothing else than a love letter. Terms of endearment, hopes for the future, expressions of lasting affection all were contained in it. Wallach was cut off the Leiter visiting list forthwith.

Youth is resourceful and hard to discourage and Bob and Daisy planned to elope. Young Wallach even went so far as to obtain a marriage license. They were going to slip away one April night, cross into Maryland and be married before Mamma Leiter should know of it. But a Judas among Wallach's friends betrayed the plan. Mrs. Leiter learned of it and immediately hustled Daisy off to Europe.

Bob Wallach did not learn of his sweetheart's departure until the day the Leiters were due to arrive in New York to take ship. He caught a train and managed to overtake the party at the Pennsylvania station in New York city. That was destined to be their last meeting. The girl saw him and ran to his side.

"Oh, I'm so glad you have come," she whispered. "I'm afraid all I can say is good-by, but I'll be true."

Daisy Leiter did not come back from abroad for several years. In the meantime young Bob Wallach, to drown his sorrow, went off to the Spanish-American war. He served with honor in Cuba and in the Philippines, coming back from the latter campaign a lieutenant, broad-shouldered and handsomer than ever.

However, war honors counted little in the view of Mamma Leiter. Her elder daughter had been married to Lord Curzon, her second daughter had become the wife of Maj. Colin Campbell, a distinguished English army officer, and she had high hopes for Daisy, her youngest child. These hopes appeared due for fulfilment when the Earl of Suffolk, member of an English house, appeared as a suitor. The earl was several years older than Daisy, famed as a hunter and was the owner of a great baronial castle and 10,000 acres of land. Moreover, he was a favorite at the English court.

The earl's suit was successful. He married Daisy Leiter in Washington, December 26, 1904. It was never spoken of as a love match; probably it was not. The earl was about as much the opposite of young Bob Wallach in appearance as was possible to be, for he was prematurely bald, undeniably homely and had none of the courtier-like bearing of the luckless American officer.

Daisy Leiter as the Countess of Suffolk figured quite extensively in the society of the English court. She became the mother of three sons and was very popular with the poor folks who lived on her husband's baronial acres. She visited America rarely. Perhaps there were memories she did not wish to revive.

The Earl of Suffolk was the commander of a battery of artillery. It can be said of him, in all fairness, that he played a man's part in the great war. He had been in the field almost since the beginning of the conflict and he died in the greatest effort his countrymen yet have attempted. His 11-year-old son will succeed to the title.

The countess is still a remarkably beautiful woman, one of the most accomplished in the higher ranks of English society. She is said to be devoted to her children, who, fortunately, have inherited their mother's striking appearance.

Wallach continued his army career and is now a captain.

BAT'S NEW FACE FOOLS CLERK

Oscar Battling Nelson blew into Youngstown, Ohio, the other day and registered at the Tod house. John McAleer, chief clerk, formerly the famous Jimmy McAleer of baseball fame, looked several times at the register and then at Bat.

"You're not the famous Bat Nelson?" he asked.

"I'm the same guy," replied the registered one, "and I know you, Jimmy. Let's shake hands."

Bat then told Jimmy how a beauty doctor recently removed his cauliflowered ears and threw his scarred visage into the discard.

Nelson was in Youngstown to consult Bonesetter Rees before meeting Freddy Welsh in St. Louis.

SPRING POETRY UP TO DATE

Boys, if you want to be right up to the minute, you'll write her something like this to touch her marble heart:

I love your sweet potato eyes,
Your hair of carrot hue.
You are my little cauliflower—
I'm going to cabbage you!



SALTS FINE FOR ACHING KIDNEYS

We Eat Too Much Meat, Which Clogs Kidneys, Then the Back Hurts

Most folks forget that the kidneys, like the bowels, get sluggish and clogged and need a flushing occasionally, else we have backache and dull misery in the kidney region, severe headaches, rheumatic twinges, torpid liver, acid stomach, sleeplessness and all sorts of bladder disorders.

You simply must keep your kidneys active and clean, and the moment you feel an ache or pain in the kidney region, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any good drug store here, take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is harmless to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity. It also neutralizes the acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is harmless; inexpensive; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everybody should take now and then to keep their kidneys clean, thus avoiding serious complications.

A well-known local druggist says he sells lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

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WHEN YOU WAKE UP DRINK GLASS OF HOT WATER

Wash the poisons and toxins from system before putting more food into stomach.

Says inside-bathing makes anyone look and feel clean, sweet and refreshed.

Wash yourself on the inside before breakfast like you do on the outside. This is vastly more important because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, causing illness, while the bowel pores do.

For every ounce of food and drink taken into the stomach, nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out of the body. If this waste material is not eliminated day by day it quickly ferments and generates poisons, gases and toxins which are absorbed or sucked into the blood stream, through the lymph ducts which should suck only nourishment to sustain the body.

A splendid health measure is to drink, before breakfast each day, a glass of real hot water with a teasponful of limestone phosphate in it, which is a harmless way to wash these poisons, gases and toxins from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels; thus cleansing, sweetening and freshening the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

A quarter pound of limestone phosphate costs but very little at the drug store but is sufficient to make anyone an enthusiast on inside-bathing. Men and women who are accustomed to wake up with a dull, aching head or have furred tongue, bad taste, nasty breath, sallow complexion, others who have bilious attacks, acid stomach or constipation are assured of pronounced improvement in both health and appearance shortly.

Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat headaches properly to understand the causes which produce the affection," says Dr. J. W. Ray, of Blockton, Ala. Continuing, he says, "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headache, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To answer this purpose anti-kamnia tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and rest in the most severe cases of headache, neuralgia, and particularly the headaches of women.

"When we have a patient subject to regular attacks of sick headache and when he feels the least sign of an oncoming attack, he should take two A-K Tablets. Obtainable at druggists in any quantity desired."

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Maskelyne W

(Continued from Page 1

the suspended body had a break in it.

They did not permit the to come to the stage and in But Maskelyne used a hoop, and his audiences w his stage and walked around the floating body. ever was able to prove an connection between Maskel pended body and the earth did it, so far as is general is still a mystery. His se dently died with him.

Another of his inventio wood cabinet trick, now throughout the civilized wo trick drew the attention of of Lords, the only time th body ever heeded officially ing of "white magic." permitted himself to be bou in a cabinet and roped in. was then put behind a curt a few seconds the magician before his audience free o

The cabinet was next ins it was found the sealing which the ends of the knot had been fastened was

BE PRETTY! TU GRAY HAIR

Look young! Nobody can use Grandmother's simp of Sage Tea and Sul

Almost everyone knows Tea and Sulphur, properly ed, brings back the natura lustre to the hair when fad or gray. Years ago the c get this mixture was to home, which is mussy a some. Nowadays, by ask drug store for "Wyeth's S phur Compound," you will bottle of this famous old proved by the addition gredients, for about 50 ce

Don't stay gray! Try can possibly tell that yo your hair, as it does it and evenly. You dampen soft brush with it and through your hair, taking strand at a time; by morn hair disappears, and after plication or two, your h beautifully dark, glossy an

Wyeth's Sage and Su pound is a delightful to for those who desire dark youthful appearance. It i ed for the cure, mitigatio tion of disease.

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We can't go to t Greenland or the Lab dan-shaped teams sleighs along under th of us can't go any steam heat in the bit

But all of us pla other to run up to Al mer, and when we th suns and totem poles and Jack London ya get that Skagway is the land of Alaska greatest event of world, and the one mortality for "the do

Nome to Candle a distance—412 miles. $5,000. The time is ther disdains to rise are entered by own California clear to every dog who run eligible to compe mute, Siberian wo wonderful all-endur

In Alaska and t are sleeping places taken in side-street ese cooks. Last su travelled the thou

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Maskelyne Was Known as the King of Magicians

(Continued from Page Nine)

the suspended body had a hidden break in it.

They did not permit the audience to come to the stage and investigate. But Maskelyne used a solid steel hoop, and his audiences went up on his stage and walked completely around the floating body. No one ever was able to prove any tangible connection between Maskelyne's suspended body and the earth. How he did it, so far as is generally known, is still a mystery. His secrets evidently died with him.

Another of his inventions is the wood cabinet trick, now familiar throughout the civilized world. This trick drew the attention of the House of Lords, the only time that august body ever heeded officially the working of "white magic." Maskelyne permitted himself to be bound, placed in a cabinet and roped in. The box was then put behind a curtain and in a few seconds the magician appeared before his audience free of cords.

The cabinet was next inspected and it was found the sealing wax with which the ends of the knot of the rope had been fastened was unbroken. Stepping back behind the curtain, Maskelyne disappeared. And this time, when the cabinet was rolled to the front of the stage and opened, he was found inside it, bound as at first.

He offered a reward to anyone who could do the same trick. Others took it up, and soon a claim was laid to the offered money. Maskelyne protested that they did not know his secret, and the dispute was carried before the House of Lords. Maskelyne lost the suit, but all others who did the cabinet trick have been known to fail. Maskelyne never failed. And he never disclosed how his trick was done.

In was in 1906 that Maskelyne got into a controversy with a high church dignitary of England which attracted wide attention. England had had its period of spiritualistic "table rapping" and the rotation and tilting of tables, presumably by spirit hands. Spirit photography also had created a furore similar to that caused today by Sir Oliver Lodge's recent book, "Raymond, or Life and Death."

Scientists were unable to explain some of the manifestations said to be from the other world, just as today Sir Oliver Lodge, himself a noted scientist, has puzzled a world yearning for communication with loved ones now departed.

The churchman with whom Maskelyne had his famous controversy was Archdeacon Thomas Colley. The archdeacon had experimented with supernatural phenomena for more than 30 years. There was no question whatever as to his standing as a clergyman of the Church of England. After a distinguished early career in England he went to South Africa, where he was made archdeacon of Natal. In 1906 he was rector of Stockton, near Rugby, in England, and was perhaps the most generally beloved man in that section of the country, it is said.

The experiences with spirits which the archdeacon claimed to have had are so extraordinary and are backed by the word of a man whose honesty was never questioned by his fellow church leaders, that it is worth while relating some of these adventures which led up to the controversy with Maskelyne. Perhaps none is more amazing than that with what the archdeacon himself described lightly as the "psychic parcels post." Here is the story in the archdeacon's own words:

Case of Wireless Delivery

"At Southsea, some years ago (the story was told in 1906), I, with no little discomfort, wore all day under my clothes and next to the skin several yards of white muslin, in the evening, still wearing it, I cycled to Chichester for a surprise visit to a young lady medium of my own developing.

"Making there an unwrapped-up bundle of the attire, and loosely pinning my card to it with no other address, I, a friend and the young lady's sister saw the muslin fade away, disappear and melt like vapor from the lap of the little medium. It was then nearly midnight, and I had willed the muslin to go to London to a friend.

"Next day came a telegram from my friend, quickly followed by a letter, to the effect that at the first hotel he had chanced on—having been to the opera and missed the last train that would have taken my friend to his home out of London—the muslin and card so insecurely pinned to it had fallen upon his face just as he had gotten into bed, and seeing my name and address he wired to me the first thing in the morning.

"He afterwards found that it had taken less than five minutes from Chichester to secure midnight delivery of the goods in London, some where at a chance hotel by psychic parcels post."

The distance between the two cities is more than 70 miles on a direct line.

This astounding story, vouched for by a respected pillar of the church, is little less surprising than the accounts of "materializations" witnessed by him in London and elsewhere, according to his stories told in 1906. The scene of these usually was placed in his own drawing room at night with gas lights flaring from many chandeliers. This is the way he explained the coming of psychic bodies:

"As a column of support, standing at his right side, I, with my left arm at his back, usually upheld our entranced medium, having thus the best opportunity that could be desired for closely observing what took place.

"Then was seen, steaming, as from a kettle spout, through the texture and substance of the medium's black coat, a little below the left breast toward the side, a vaporous filament, which would be almost invisible until when within an inch or two of our friend's body. Then it grew in density to a cloudy something, which would step forth timidly or occasionally boldly and naturally, to companion with us mortals. Exhaling again to invisibility in a cloud (sucked back into his body) they were withdrawn from us, who wistfully gazed on their mysterious departure and noted this or that particular phase of it to within a few inches of the point of their inscrutable disappearance and evanishment."

Thus, according to the archdeacon, came his two most remarkable "psychic visitors." One was a ghost which munched apples and another a spritely young woman spirit which boxed the medium's ears.

The spirit with an appetite for fruit was a giant Egyptian, dead some 3,000 years. The archdeacon named him "the Mahedi," and thus he described him:

A Ghost Ate Apples

"The bronze hued skin of our abnormal visitor I was suffered very closely to scrutinize with my Stanhope lens, and observed the flesh markings, the finger nails and toe nails, the small hands, wrist, feet and ankles; the swarthy, hairy arms and nether limbs to the knee; the features mobile with life, yet at times with a sphinx-like cast of expression; the haughty, prominent, black, piercing, but not unkindly eyes; hair lank and jet, with mustaches and beard; long and drooping limbs, wiry and muscular, and height some 6 feet 8 inches."

This giant of a mummy, who by all rules and regulations should have been crumbling into dust in some mummy case beneath the years' coverings of mud spread over the valley of the Nile river, according to the archdeacon's story, was interested in everything around him. He walked up and down the drawing room, examining different articles with great wonder. He saw a dish of baked apples on a side table, and the archdeacon offered the spirit an apple or two. The medium was a dozen feet away at the other end of the room. The Egyptian gobbled the apples in the full glare of the gas lights.

Even more strange was the "materialization" of a young woman the archdeacon had known years before. Here is his account:

"One also joined us whom I and my wife had in the flesh long ago known as 'Alice.' Her womanly shape grew from the left side of the entranced medium. Her voice in a whisper was recognized as she greeted me with the words 'so glad to see you' even during her busy time of psychic parturition; and well remembered indications of identity proclaimed her to be our dear Alice of former years before I went to India.

"There had always been a feminine playfulness of self-will about the maiden, and this was now seen in her laughing opposition to the will of 'Samuel,' in control. She walked about the room, in many ways with girlish contumacy and engaging superciliousness, acting the part of a wilful young lady, just to show that she was not to be ordered about and had a will of her own. At my laughing suggestion that for 'Samuel's' momentary petulance the spirit maiden should box his ears, she merrily responded, and saying, 'Oh, yes, I will do that,' stepped gaily up to the medium, lifted her hand and boxed his ear."

The archdeacon's stories of these visitations from the other world were widely published. Some accepted them as possible. The archdeacon's veracity never had been questioned. But others scoffed. Stung by taunts, the archdeacon offered $5,000 to anyone who could produce any one of these "manifestations" by illusion.

Maskelyne came forward and announced he could perform any of these "psychic manifestations" the archdeacon would name. Archdeacon Colley ridiculed the notion that Maskelyne could reproduce them. The controversy became hot, and the archdeacon finally selected the kind of manifestations he desired. The churchman deposited his money in a bank, and for seven months Maskelyne worked to perfect his illusion. The conjurer undertook to fulfil all the conditions stated by the archdeacon, but just before the test was to take place the churchman withdrew his offer. Maskelyne gave the exhibition anyway.

Magician Calls Up Spirit

He appeared on the stage in the role of Dr. Monck, the "medium" with whom the archdeacon had witnessed the manifestation. Maskelyne had undertaken to reproduce. A colleague impersonated Archdeacon Colley. Each was attired in clerical dress.

While the orchestra played low, solemn music, they talked earnestly. The platform was hung with black cloths and was lighted from above by three electric light bulbs. The "archdeacon" professed to be haunted by evil spirits. "Dr. Monck" promised to exorcise them. He went into a "trance."

Presently a wisp of smoke issued from "Dr. Monck's" side. The volume of smoke increased, then died away, and a soft light appeared at "Dr. Monck's" side. The head, shoulders and bust of a woman gradually appeared in this glow of light. Then the entire figure of a woman was seen.

Finally, while the stage archdeacon gazed in amazement, the spirit tripped daintily to the footlights and revealed itself as a most attractive young woman. Then she disappeared.

Maskelyne made public claim to the $5,000. The archdeacon asserted that the terms of his challenge, in the matter of a committee of investigation, had not been carried out and that the illusion was by no means the proper one. Spiritualists took the archdeacon's side. The public generally was with Maskelyne.

Pamphlets were printed and circulated on both sides. An action at law for alleged libel was brought against the magician by the archdeacon, and the former countered by threatening a lawsuit against the latter to recover the $5,000 claimed to have been fairly won.

And the result of it all was that Maskelyne got some mighty fine advertising. Twice a day he packed his hall with paid admissions to see him produce the spirit. It paid well. But the question of the genuineness of Archdeacon Colley's spirits still is unsettled.

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Look young! Nobody can tell if you use Grandmother's simple recipe of Sage Tea and Sulphur

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is mussy and troublesome. Nowadays, by asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," you will get a large bottle of this famous old recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, for about 50 cents.

Don't stay gray! Try it! No one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does it so naturally and evenly. You dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, and after another application or two, your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy and attractive.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire dark hair and a youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.

All Royalty in England

(Continued from Page Nine)

and ordered them to fire at it. They had no sooner done so than the apparition vanished. The empress died about ten days later.

It is reported that one of the palaces of the Romanoffs has several ghosts, one of which is that of the Emperor Paul, who was assassinated. An English woman who was resident in the palace as a governess shortly before the present war declares that she twice saw one of these apparitions.

Ghost of George III.

It is a matter of history that Charles I was visited by the ghost of Lord Strafford, who warned him of impending defeat, disaster and tragic death.

Queen Elizabeth was warned of her death by the apparition of her own double. The ghost of George III, it is alleged, was often seen at Windsor castle. Ghosts of royalties have also been seen at Hampton court and the Tower of London.

The Empress of Austria had a warning of her death on the night preceding the tragedy at Geneva in 1898. She was awakened in the night by the bright moonbeams which filled her room, and saw in the moonlight the face of a woman weeping bitterly.

A few hours later Lucchini stabbed her to death as she was about to embark on a steamer.

Two kings of Denmark of olden times are said to "revisit the pale glimpses of the moon" in much the same way as Hamlet's father. Abel, who reigned several centuries ago, and murdered his brother, still haunts the wood of Poole, near Slesvig; and the old Scandinavian King Waldemar IV is said to appear at times in the great forest of Gurre, near Elsinore.

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BOW VALLEY FROM BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL

CANADIAN PACIFIC ROCKIES

Magnify Switzerland by fifty and you have the Canadian Pacific Rockies. They are on your way to the Pacific Coast—no side trips necessary.

The Garden of the Giants

Jagged and snowy topped peaks — glittering in the sunlight — pierce the sky North, South, East and West.
Velvety green meadows inlaid between precipice and glacier with their belts of dark fir and thousand foot waterfalls veiled in spray make this the Garden of the Giants.
Every kind of mountain recreation — pony riding, golf, hiking, boating, fishing, camping with Jim Brewster's guides.

Canadian Pacific Railway
"The World's Greatest Highway"
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R. DAWSON
District Passenger Agent, Calgary

Banff — Magnificent hotel, superbly situated in the heart of the Canadian Pacific Rockies. Hot springs, sulphur swimming pool, golf, mountain climbing.
Lake Louise — The fairyland lake of North America—held in a chalice of glacier and mountain. Climbs with Swiss guides.
Yoho Valley — Field is the gateway to the Yoho Valley, with its waterfalls, glaciers and peaks. Hotels at Field and Emerald Lake. Summer camps.
Glacier B.C. — Illecillewaet Glacier at the back door of the Canadian Pacific Hotel. Guides for Alpine climbers. Trails to lovely mountain lakes.

DOGS OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN



DOGS are a versatile breed. The bloodhound will never live down his record as a policeman; the Pekinese always suggests his career as a Sunday supplement favorite; the mere mention of a gun serves to evoke memories of the dogs of sport; the trained mongrel wags his tail on every vaudeville stage; the Red Cross dogs of the French front bring a lump into the throat the world round. But after all, save and except the role of "friend" which is what all dogs are born for, there's no trade in dogdom so useful as that of the Northland canine who thinks he's a horse.

We can't go to the open ice of Greenland or the Labrador to see the dan-shaped teams whirling their sleighs along under the aurora. Most of us can't go anywhere north of steam heat in the bitter weather.

But all of us plan some time or other to run up to Alaska in the summer, and when we think of midnight suns and totem poles, Yukon nuggets and Jack London yarns, let's not forget that Skagway is the entryport to the land of Alaska Sweepstakes, the greatest event of its kind in the world, and the one sure road to immortality for "the dog who works."

Nome to Candle and return is the distance—612 miles. The prize is $5,000. The time is April. The weather disdains to rise to zero. Teams are entered by owners living from California clear to the pole. And every dog who runs in a collar is eligible to compete—husky, malamute, Siberian wolfhound or plain wonderful all-enduring mongrel.

In Alaska and the Yukon, hotels are sleeping places and meals are taken in side-street cafes with Chinese cooks. Last summer the writer travelled the thousand miles from Vancouver to Skagway in the Canadian Pacific Steamer "Princess Charlotte," took train a hundred and ten miles over the old "trail of '98 to Whitehorse and was preparing myself by an excellent dinner to catch the Yukon river boat for Dawson City. I was sitting with my back to the screen door of the little restaurant when I had that odd sensation of "being watched" which comes to everyone with eyes in the nape of his neck.

Turning I saw the biggest silver-greyest, softest furred dog you ever set eyes on. I dropped my knife in amazement.

The restaurant waitress came smiling out with a plate of fish refuse.

"Never seen a malamute before?" she asked. "Some dogs, ain't they, and they do say they can live on air. I don't see how the ones in this town always look so fat in summer unless they fish in the rapids."

"Why, yes, you could buy him if you liked. Guess you could just run away with him, and nobody'd bother you. But, of course, you know he'd eat up your own dog when you got him down home. Then he'd jump the tallest fence you could find, and go clean up the neighborhood."

Grey Brother had finished his fish course. His eyes were as yellow as topazes and the fur on top of his head stood up in a silver fluff an inch thick. He was laughing all over with good nature and the idea of such murderous exploits as the waitress suggested seemed impossible.

Down the street came a tingle of bells and a tangle of dogs. In the middle was a team—Jersey, Sport, Blackie and Shep—and surrounding them like sportive comets was an assortment of unattached canine energy sufficient to run a mill. The boy who drove the dogs from his little cart was about thirteen.

"Mush on Mush on! he cried to his team, unmindful of the cameras of the tourists as of the gyrations of his satellites.

The Light in the CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER
Author of *Eben Holden*

Plot — It is worth any amount of time and effort to make a book so lofty in inspiration, so deft in the construction of its plot, and so finished and polished in its style. —*New York Sun*

Characterization — To have drawn the three leading characters in *The Light in the Clearing* with such vital and compelling truth is an achievement worthy of immortality. —*New York Tribune*

Charm — There is charm in every page of *The Light in the Clearing;* the charm of honesty, the charm of ruggedness, the charm of right thinking, the charm of self-sacrifice, the charm of real human nature, and the charm of romance. There is also no little charm in the period. —*Phila. Press*

Appeal — One loves every page in the reading of *The Light in the Clearing,* and is jealous and regretful to see them slipping away so rapidly. —*Utica Observer*

Illustrated by Keller. *Price $1.50 net*

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Banff the Beautiful

Canada's Famous Mountain Resort



Summer in the Mountain Resort

Where Nature Smiles on All

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Everything to Eat, Everything to Wear

The Big
Banff Store

THE BREWSTER TRANSPORT CO.

Autos, Carriages and Ponies operating at Banff, Lake Louise, Field and Glacier







Dave White & Co.

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Everything for the Summer Visitors.
First Quality Goods at City Prices.
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Banff's Leading American Plan Hotel
Rates: $2.50 per Day and Up
Orchestra, Garage, Sample Rooms and Livery
Proprietors: BREWSTER HOTEL CO., LTD.
J. H. Broad, Manager

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Rates: $2.50 per Day and Up
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MERCHANT TAILOR
Ladies' and Gents' Tailor-made Suits at Lowest Prices
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PHONE 64 BANFF, ALBERTA

Proclamation

AN INVITATION TO THE WORLD

WHEREAS: It is a well known fact that Banff is the most beautiful spot in North America—the Playground of Canada. Its scenery is unsurpassed in all the world. The tall, majestic mountains, rising out of valleys of green foliage, intermingling with rippling streams and crystal lakes, and overtopped with sparkling white snow—proud, serene and mighty in their greatness—fill you with awe and admiration. And

WHEREAS: Banff has been further endowed by Nature with gifts of health-giving properties in the way of bracing and invigorating mountain air, and clear, sparkling, aerated waters and sulphur springs, whose properties are conducive to the welfare of mankind, and

WHEREAS: Banff has accommodations that are unexcelled in the entire country while the pleasure resorts are of a nature to entertain the most fastidious, and

WHEREAS: The Commemoration of the Jubilee of the Confederation of the Dominion—Fifty years of triumph and progress of a great nation—will be celebrated by all loyal citizens of Canada on July first, therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: That We, the Citizens of Banff, hereby extend a cordial invitation to all Canada in particular and to the world in general, to visit this Mountain Spot of the World on this great occasion if possible, or at any other time that is convenient, to enjoy our beautiful scenery and accept our hospitality.

Subscribed and Issued this 10th day of June, A.D. 1917, by the people of Banff whose signatures are hereunto annexed:

R. H. Brett
W. H. Scarth
S. J. Clarke
Dave White

W. Grant Mackay — *G. & W. Fear*
Jas. McCowan — *Byron Harmon*
Wm. Mather — *L. C. Orr*
W. L. Mitcheltree — *L. S. Crosby*
A. Benaglia — *H. E. Sibbald*
N. B. Sanson — *Barney W. Collison*
L. A. Luxton
James Brewster

The Sanitarium Hotel

- - Banff - -

American Plan
Rates: $3.00 per Day and Uuwards
W. H. SCARTH, Manager

LUX THEATER
The Popular Banff Picture House
Two Shows Nightly—7:30 and 9
TOM A. DUNSMORE, Manager.

FIREPROOF MODERN
King Edward Hotel
BANFF, ALBERTA
—American Plan—
Terms: $3.00 Per Day, and $2.50 Double
L. C. ORR, Manager

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Up-to-date service in the best products Western Canada produces

W. L. MITCHELTREE, Sole Proprietor

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Advertise throughout our publications and get Direct Results
Let us tell you how to make your Business Grow
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Over a hundred Rowboats and Canoes of the best quality kept for hire. Rowboats of all sizes, from the light rowing single scull, to the big, comfortable family boat.
Canoes of all kinds from the light racer, suitable only for the expert, to the "can't upset" Sponson Canoe, in which the most inexperienced are perfectly safe.
Special Attention Given to Fishing Parties. Fishing Tackle Provided
WM. MATHER, Proprietor

Mackay & Dippie

CALGARY Established 1888 BANFF

Patronized by Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia

SUMMER FURS

We carry a popular line of fine Furs for summer wear at both of our Stores, and when you visit Banff we invite inspection of our stock. Moccasins, Indian Curios, Fur Rugs and Robes, and Novelties in great variety.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS AND SOUVENIRS
Kodaks and Supplies Always Fresh. Amateur Finishing by Careful Workers
BANFF ALBERTA



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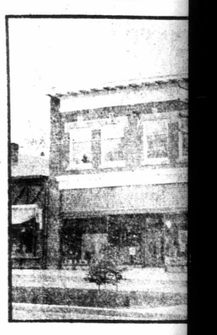


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R, Proprietor



Banff, the Mountain Picture of Our North America

Compiled Especially for The Calgary Western Standard, Amidst Banff's Crags and Canyons, by Pte. Jas. Pettigrew.

"BANFF the Beautiful" is not just the fitting name for such rugged grandeur as one sees amidst these mountains of beauty where the "sunkist snowcapped peaks" peep out through the clouds above that "mirage of snows" in the hottest days of our June sunshine, and one wonders if those peaks above the cloudline have become detached from their present mountain and are floating above the snows in the azure blue.

In awed silence we gaze on the handiwork and mighty majesty of the Great Creator who said away back down the millions of years, "Let there be light," and on the beauty spots of earth shone out that sun on the majestic magnificence of mountain, river and sea which has ever been an awe-inspiring vision to us, and on the crags and canyons of Banff no sparing hand has been laid to mar any of the wildness of its beauty.

The hands of man would be committing a sacrilege in attemping to add to the grandeur of the mountain crags and canyons of the Rocky Mountain park. The efforts of the Canadian National Parks commissioners have been crystallized into one great endeavor to make every road and bridge and building to coincide with Nature's beauty in the environs of the Banff National park.

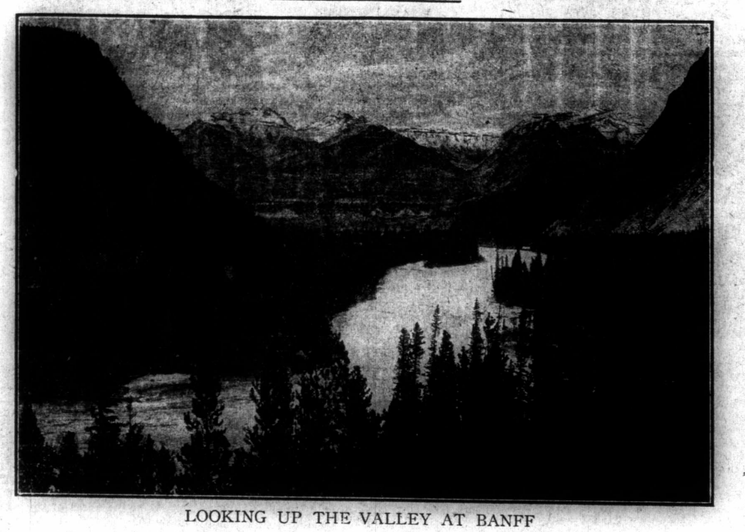
The town of Banff itself is ideal in its construction and conception; its position in the "Lap of the Mountains" and the accommodation and hospitality it offers to the pleasure seeker, and the health seeker is unsurpassed by any mountain resort on our North American continent.

Your days are filled with an effort to see the wild beauty of the mountains, and your nights find you seeking rest for those tired limbs and those eyes of yours which have been trying to be "Filled with seeing," but your every day is filled with sights of greater mountain wonders, and you tear yourself away from the mystery of it all, and your vision of the story of the creation which commences with the words "In the beginning", have a deeper meaning for you, and you picture the mirrored surface of those mountain lakes and the sparkle of those tumbling streams, and the golden green of the undermoss shaded by those tall pines which fringe every crag and valley in that mountain basin of Banff, and when you explore the mysteries of the caves and crevices of her canyons, Banff has still some mysteries left in those streams of medicinal waters which pour from her mountain sides, and her lakes are pictures which will remain in your memory forever.

The loops and twists of those mountain drives are things which add to the splendor of those "mountain pictures" which continually present themselves to you on your daily pilgrimages to those silvery lakes in the clouds. You make that "mountain circling" drive along the Cascade river to Lake Minnewanka, and your head reels with the sights of those steep canyons and those "strips" of road over which your conveyance has passed and when you cross some of the rustic bridges crossing the "Devil's Head" you commence to wonder just how safe will be your journey back over those seemingly unfathomable chasms. Your "day" up to the top of Sulphur mountain and the vision you will get from that vantage point will increase your outlook on the beauties and benefits of Mountainous Banff.

Your wanders on the banks of the beautiful Lake Louise will create in you another "wonder spot" and your trip up to the "great Divide"—where the mountain waters seem to murmur goodbye, as they separate on their eastward and westward way to those restless oceans which lap our great Canadian seaboards—majesty and might are expressed in every ripple of those mountain streams and lakes and while you are enjoying the hospitality of those native mountain dwellers of Banff—with their life-knowledge of those mountain beauty spots—you are filling your blood anew with that mountain ozone which brings the flush to your city-paled cheeks. And when you take a last parting look at those mountains through whose crags and canyons you have wandered for days, your thoughts will grow solemn at the sight of those majestic mountain peaks which stand up in heavenly blue.

"Like the spires of some great temple,
With solemn, serene might,
Their snowcapped peaks assembled,
To point you to the light.
Where peace with all its pleasures,
Like radiant suns shall shine.
Where temple spires are numbered,
As prints on the sands of time."



LOOKING UP THE VALLEY AT BANFF



BOW RIVER FALLS, BANFF

Mountain Haunts Near Banff

(By Swedo Nymm)

I was at breakfast the other morning when a delightful remark by an Australian visitor drew my attention. The remark was simply, "Golly, look at that, Martha!" Martha looked, and others close at hand looked also, to find that "That" was simply a lovely, clinging cloud effect on Cascade mountain.

Banff is full of surprises for the visitor. To take the drive to the Vermilion lakes, for instance: There is nothing I know of in two continents to equal this drive on a well-made road, along and under frowning mountains, which lave their feet in the lakes and caper with the clouds thousands of feet above. There is nothing to equal a ramble in the timber, or to equal the sporty feeling one gets poking around for the myriads of fish which frequent the creeks having their outlet in these lakes. This road is not a well known one to the average visitor to Banff, although it is pretty well frequented by the drivers of the rigs which ply for hire in the town; but it is certainly a trip which should be taken by all who can spare the two hours or so necessary to cover the distance. The route is across the level way over the railway, just at the depot, and is as easy to find as is falling off a log.

An equally fine drive is to Lake Minnewanka, where 20-pound whoppers are as easy to catch as the sea trout of old Scotland, and are as game as the rainbow trout of Loch Leven, and where the visitor will find the fully informed John Standly doing business in the cheery old way for which he is so well known. On the route to the lake the city visitor may observe black bear on the road, ready, not to contest the right-of-way, but to stare disdainfully at the caller; or, if he or she be a camera fiefind, snapshots of gloriously armored mountain sheep may be had for the home gallery.

Still another route, not so well known as it ought to be by the day-visitor, is the lop drive around the golf course which Professional Thompson does wonders with a single club and still more wonders with a bag o' sticks. He did the course four times the other day and did 33 each time, which is only two above his record of 31; and, besides being a very cheery, talkative man, with a fund of badinage which makes the game most enjoyable, he is well worth seeing when he settles properly down to the business of the royal and ancient game.

But why go on? I could take you all, in English, to the Cave and Basin, where, after you have passed Mr. Walker's barrier you may disport in water that maintains an even temperature of around 90 degrees Fahr.; for a lovely river spin up to the mouth of Healy creek in one of Mr. Mather's launches; for a horseback gallop to Sun Dance canyon; a little jaunt to Mr. Woodworth's preserve at Buffalo park, or a little afternoon's visit to Mr. Garrett at the Upper Hot Springs, with, thrown in, an evening stroll to the Bow Falls.

I shall have occasion during the "season" to do a little descriptive writing which you may find room for as opportunity offers. I shall take you to the top of Stony Squaw mountain; to the lovely lakes on the road past Mount Edith, where the wild ducks are alone in their glory; There is the cougar (mountain lion) caught near the town, just as his imprisonment was all but accomplished. Last winter, Joseph Smith caught and kept a wolverine 48 hours. The town was almost sure of possessing this specimen for the park. The captive retired for the night in apparent calm spirits, and when morning came was found missing. It had bitten completely through the bars of its cage, wriggled its body through and made a brilliant escape to the mountains. The disappointment of these two escapes has been keener owing to the fact that it is almost impossible to trap this clever little animal. Cases have been known and reported by the Hudson's Bay trappers of wolverines by ingenious methods stealing the bait and escaping the trap. One method employed for trapping these creatures is that of placing a "dead-fall"—really a log pivoted on a delicate "figure four" which collapses when the bait below is touched and sleeping peacefully in his small quarters. From morn till night the great white bear sadly sways its head, closes its eyes and longs for its northern ice-floored haunts. The monkeys chatter and make faces at the visitors, while the peacock and the pheasants flaunt their gaudy plumage in the mountain sunlight. The deer in the park through the excellent system of protection, have become very numerous and very tame. In winter it was almost impossible to go down town without seeing one or more on the quieter streets. Often seven or eight of them visited the back doors of tents and cottages to eat the potato peelings thrown out for them. Although many are kept in confinement, according to government regulations, it has been found that those allowed their freedom are much healthier and stronger specimens. Great efforts have been made to secure a wolverine for the Zoo, and every attempt has failed. At one time the capture was almost sure. The fierce animal had been brought to town, ready to be placed in a new cage. The captors sought to chloroform the prisoner and threw into his box a rag saturated with the sleep-producing liquid. The beast snatched the rag, ate it and died, perhaps take you for a day's angling to the lakes closer at hand; and may let you into the secret of some of the beauties around Lake Louise. It would, however, please me ever so much more, and please a lot more people I wot of around Banff, if the Calgary and Edmonton folks came around our beautiful place to see it for themselves. But they are beginning to come—and stay, and when we get the oil out of our blood for a little time we trust all to be able to take a little jaunt to the heart of Canada's greatest national park.

Banff's Famous Zoo

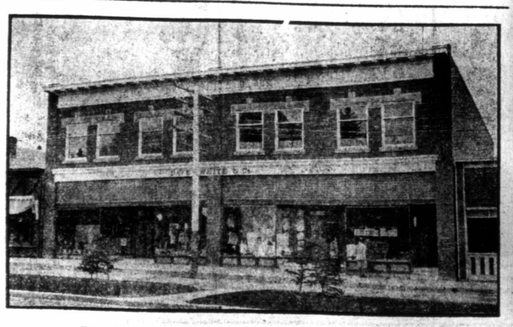
Almost as well known as some of the old-timers at Banff are the animals in the cages and corrals. precipitates a gigantic log on the thief. The "figure four" is covered by a cleverly made little house which holds the bait. The wolverine is supposed to poke his nose in the door for the food, grab it, disjoint the "figure four" and allow the huge log to pin him to the ground. No such death for this native of the mountains. He goes around to the back of the house, gnaws a hole, steals the bait and makes away to his home. Perhaps before another year a good specimen will be added to the collection in the National park. Meantime, some strong cage should be found for the reception.



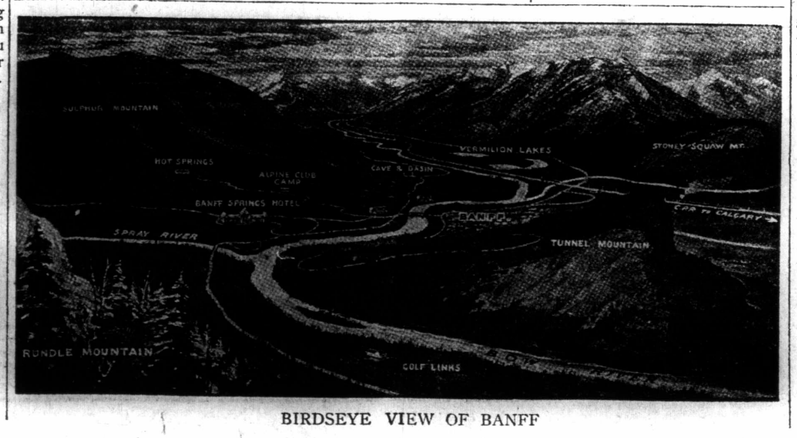
THE BYRON HARMON STORES

STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES PARKS

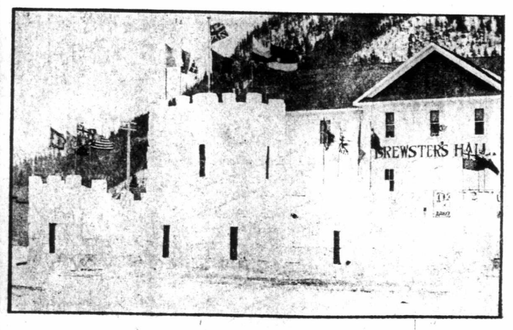
United States now have 16 national parks, containing 7,537.7 square miles of area, which is equal to 4,824,141 acres. During 1916 they added two new national parks to their galaxy in the Lessen Volcanic National park in California and the Hawaii National park, embracing the three great volcanoes of the island territory, Kilauea, Mauna Loa and Haleakala. The number of visitors entertained in national parks in 1916 was 352,512. Of this total 78,916 came in 19,848 private motor cars, which paid $65,311 in fees for the privilege of driving through the parks, as against $42,589 in 1915 and $14,245 in 1914. It is expected that before many years have passed the national parks will have been placed on a business-like basis of self-support and this condition will be due entirely to motor traffic.



DAVE WHITE'S DEPARTMENT STORE



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF BANFF



THE ICE PALACE

Smile and be Merry and Kill Old King Worry



THE RESULT.

"How are men down here, Evelyn? Scarce, I hear."
"So scarce that Mazie is learning to swim out of a magazine."

Over-talented.

AH, better far it is to be
Blest with one gift that shines
Than cursed with mediocrity
In half-a-dozen lines!

For instance: You could hardly name
A thing Jones couldn't do;
Of ways to reach success and fame
A score at least he knew.

But yet his talents, strange to say,
Were not of much avail
In helping him to make his way
Or fill his dinner pail.

While Smith, whose wit and skill are small,
His course triumphant goes;
On one thing only can he call,
But that one thing he knows.

And so Jones hustles hard and long
To make his two ends meet,
While Smith in power waxes strong
And lives on Easy Street.

Hence we contend: Far better be
Blest with one gift that shines
Than cursed with mediocrity
In half-a-dozen lines.



A COOLING DRINK.

I just heard some one call that man a cold-blooded villain.
Let's sample him. Cold blood would taste very nice this hot weather.

AN EXCELLENT AUTHORITY

When Sir Walter Scott was a boy his teacher asked him to give the part of speech of the word "with."

"It's a noun," said young Scott.

"You are very stupid," said the teacher. "How came you to say such a thing?"

"I got it from the Bible, sir," declared the future novelist stoutly. "There's a verse that says 'they bound Samson with withs.'"

NOT A SQUARE DEAL

"Remember, children," said Miss Mason to her Sunday school class, "the tares represent the bad people and the wheat the good ones."

"Why, that's funny," said a small auditor who had listened to the lesson with breathless attention.

"Why is it funny, James?" asked the teacher.

"Because," replied the youngster, "the wheat always gets thrashed and the tares don't."



MEMORIES.

As we swung gently to and fro in the moonlight, she promised to marry me, old chap! Never will I forget the hammock I sat in last night.
Same here. The one I sat in broke.

FAIRY TALES FOR THE LITTLE ONES

Neureddin and the Wonderful Persian

WHEN the good Haroun Al Raschid became Caliph of Bagdad, he made his cousin, Zenebi, King of Balsora, and Zenebi then sought for a woman worthy to be his queen. He ordered his minister to find him a maiden perfect in charm and beauty, and excellent in wit and intelligence.

For a long time the minister tried in vain to discover this maiden, but one morning a merchant brought to his house a Persian slave girl of great loveliness and marvelous gifts. The minister gave the maid a set of rooms in his house and resolved to introduce her to the king. But in the course of the day the minister's son, Noureddin, saw her, and fell deeply in love with her, and she fell deeply in love with him, so that when the minister came to conduct her to the royal palace he found her sitting with Noureddin.

"Oh, unhappy boy!" he cried. "You have ruined me. The king will find this out."

But after struggling between his affection for his son and his duty to the king, the minister gave way, and allowed Noureddin to marry the beautiful Persian. He then tried to keep the king quiet, by pointing out how hard it was to discover a maiden in whom great beauty and wisdom were joined. But the king found out about the Persian maid and sent his men to bring Noureddin and the maid to him.

Happily, a friend of Noureddin's heard the order, and hurried out and warned him, and Noureddin and the beautiful Persian at once fled from Balsora, and got on a ship sailing to Bagdad. When they arrived at Bagdad they did not know where to stay, as they had never been in this famous city before. After wandering about the crowded streets until they were tired they entered a gate leading to a splendid garden and sat down by the fountain and fell asleep. At evening an old man came to the spot and woke them up.

"Pardon us, pray, for falling asleep here," said Noureddin. "We are strangers in Bagdad, and we have walked about the city until we were tired. This garden is really the most delicious spot I have ever seen in my life. Oh, what a happy man you are to possess such a place!"

Now, the garden was really one of the pleasure grounds of the great caliph, and the old man was only one of the keepers. But he was so flattered at being taken for the owner of the place that he offered to show Noureddin and the beautiful Persian over the lordly pleasure house which stood in the middle of the garden opposite the royal palace. He led them up the golden staircase, into the great hall built of jasper, and adorned with the richest treasures of the kingdom. At the sight of all the splendor, Noureddin was filled with joy, and he gave the old man a handful of gold, saying:

"Do, please, allow me to provide a banquet this evening. Give this gold to one of your slaves, and get him to buy a supply of meats and fruits and wine."

The old man ran out into the streets and bought a rich repast, and returned with it to the pleasure house, and Noureddin and the beautiful Persian lighted all the costly lamps by the eighty windows of the great hall, and they sat down to the feast.

Now, the Caliph of Bagdad had a good view of the pleasure house from his palace, and he was much surprised to see lights shining in all the windows of the great hall. Any other ruler would have sent some courtier to inquire into the matter, but Haroun Al Raschid liked to see into things himself. Disguising himself as a beggar, he went into the garden, and crept up to the pleasure house just as the beautiful Persian was singing to the sound of a lute.

"What a sweet voice," he said. "I must certainly find a way to see this charming singer without making myself known."

As he was wondering what to do, he saw a man poaching fish in the river that ran through the garden.

"Have you caught any fish?" he inquired.

"Two," replied the poacher.

The caliph bought them, and, entering the pleasure house, said to Noureddin:

"I see you are holding a feast here, and as I have just caught two fine fish I thought I would bring them to you."

"Very well," said Noureddin. "Go and fry them in the kitchen."

The caliph did so, and returned with the fried fish, and served the three merrymakers with it.

When Noureddin had eaten his portion he gave Haroun Al Raschid a handful of gold, saying:

"Pray accept this small gift. I have never tasted a better cooked fish."

The caliph took the gold and thanked Noureddin and said:

"And now may I ask a great favor? I should like very much to hear your lovely wife sing a song."

The beautiful Persian at once took up her lute and sang song after song, and the caliph listened to her with exceeding delight. And in between the songs Noureddin related to him the story of his marriage and flight. Haroun Al Raschid then told Noureddin that he himself was really the caliph and he sent a letter to King Zenebi commanding him to retire from the throne and made Noureddin and the beautiful Persian King and Queen of Balsora.

A Story of Millions in Gold

MOST people, of course, wouldn't believe it. It is easier to scoff at a romantic tale than to swallow it whole. Nevertheless, the old man sitting in the little hotel in the little dot of a Southern Missouri town almost convinced the young visitor from the city when he told about the finding of a lost mine over the line in Mexico. Gold and silver bullion worth two million dollars had been dumped in the bottom of the shaft. Besides that, the pay ore was so rich that you could take your pick and break it off in expensive chunks.

There it is today, waiting for someone to make himself a millionaire. Figuring in the story is an old map giving the location of the mine. The narrator possessed the map from the hand of a dying miner, and now he himself is in poor health and unable to endure the journey through the wild mountains after the loot. So far, the story smells to high heaven of the old stuff. It's Cocos island, the Dying Miner, the Spanish Prisoner and the quaint little gold brick of hoary memory rolled into one. It seems an aged miner known as "Old Bill" was about to expire as a result of the ravages of time and exposure. Just before he departed he told the story and gave the map to an old friend and benefactor, who was none other than the old man in the little hotel who tells the story.

If the story were told in the lobby of any of the hotels in Excelsior Springs, where the wire tappers get their customers, there would be a rush of potential victims. But, strangely enough, the story sounds plausible as it is told in the little town down the line.

Death to Look for it Now

In the first place the old man doesn't dwell on the prospects of getting the fortune. In fact, he says, it would be suicide to attempt it, because of the bandits that infest the state of Chihuahua, where the mine is. If peace ever comes to Mexico, he adds, it may be possible, but for the present there is no chance of getting in and getting out safely. That point alone seems to lend an air of truth to his story. If it were a bait for a swindle the mine could have been placed in some peaceable community. Yet, on the other hand, the difficulty may have been injected to make the task more appealing to the adventurous.

"It took me three years wondering around in the lonely mountains to find the mine," he tells. "Three of the men who set out with me at first were killed from ambush. My Indian guide and I escaped. When we found the mine I chipped off some of the ore with my pick, and it was the real thing. The Indian disappeared, and I am certain he was killed by bandits.

"It was just then that the revolution broke out against Diaz, and I had to get out to save my skin. The tradition regarding the mine is that a band of Jesuit priests, a hundred and fifty years ago, were fleeing from bandits, and to save their gold and silver they dropped it down the shaft of the mine. I don't know that it is there yet—probably it isn't, and then again it may be. But the mine itself is one of the best on earth, and there is no limit, hardly, to the gold it will produce.

A Gold Seeker Forty Years

"For forty years I've been a miner and a prospector through the Southwest and in Old Mexico, and I never saw a better one. Some day, if I am ever strong enough again, I'm going to try for that money—if there is ever peace in Mexico, but the Mexican government, as it has been and as it is today, has the same idea as a bandit gang.

'It would be suicide to go into that country today after the gold, but it's there, nevertheless. I stumbled onto it, partly guided by the map I had. If things ever clear up again and I get back to the mine, I'll have all the money that I and my people can ever spend."

That's his story, told without much detail. How he happens to be staying, week after week, at the little hotel in the little town is a mystery. The hotel proprietor doesn't know, but he has an idea.

"He's got money, all right," the host confides, "and he talks about that mine all the time. Know what I think? I think he's a government detective lookin' for something."

So there you are.

HIDDEN PUZZLE



THE PUZZLED TOURIST.

Who will direct him?

REBUS.

Word being "to dig in."

SHAME BETTER THAN REGRET

"Aren't you ashamed, William," exclaimed the indignant minister, "to hit a boy smaller than yourself?"

"Well, I don't know," said William, who was a bit of a philosopher. "I guess I'd rather be ashamed to hit a smaller boy than be sorry I hit a bigger one."

WHERE HE WOULD FIND IT

"Now, doctor," said the convalescent patient, "all I need is something to stir me up—to put me in fighting trim. Did you put something like that in this prescription?"

"No-o," answered the physician with some hesitation, "but wait until you get the bill. You will find it there."



A DEAD GIVE WAY.

"Look a heah, dawg! Yo' looks like a nigger's dawg, so quit follerin' me aroun' or folks'll think I'm a cullud pusson."



DISREGARDED.

"I see you put up a sign 'No mosquitoes.'
"Yes. But the mosquitoes don't pay any more attention to it than gunners pay to the sign 'No trespassing.'"



CREDULOUS.

"She believes everything she's told, doesn't she?"

"Yes, indeed. Why, that woman would even believe a letter of recommendation."

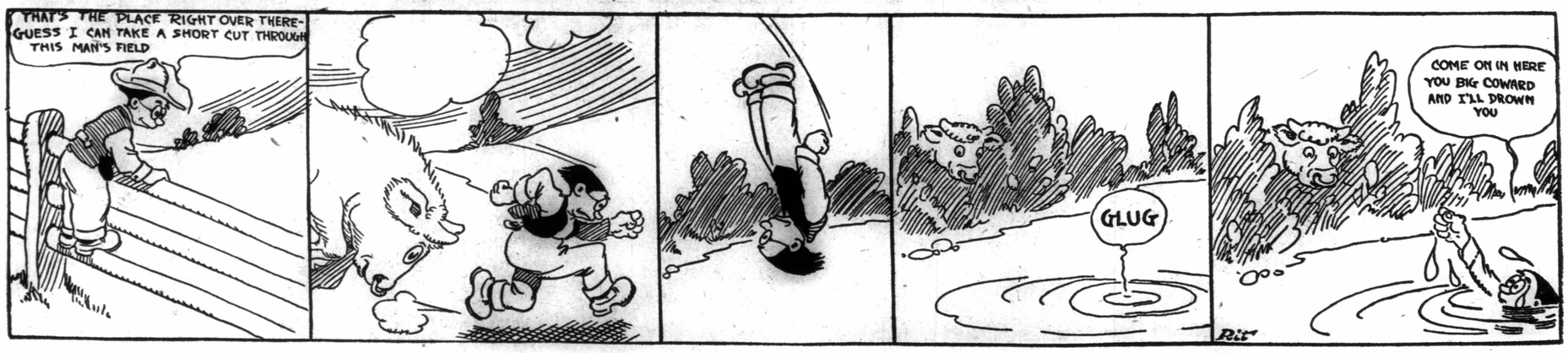


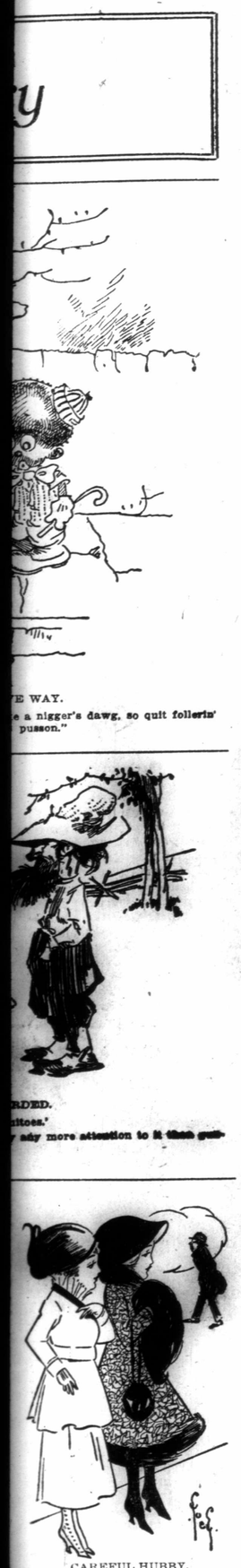
CAREFUL HUBBY.

"Does your husband subscribe to the theory that kissing transmits germs?"

"No. He thinks that germs are usually transmitted by money, and is very careful not to hand me any."

BACK TO THE SOIL — Well, anyway, Jinx made the first hundred yards in nothing flat — BY RITTER





E WAY.
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BY RITTER

DIMPLES

She Doesn't Spill a Drop; Neither do the Twins.

BY GRACE G. DRAYTON

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Alberta's Greatest Store Welcomes You To Its Mail Order Family!



HARDLY a day passes but someone writes us in such a vein as this:

..."Am awfully pleased with the Millinery selected for me. It is so surprisingly satisfactory to shop with you without having to consult a large bulky catalogue that lists only styles out of date or goods that are not offered to city customers."

Someone else visited us, yesterday. The part came from near the boundary of Alberta and Saskatchewan, said she: "I am sure most people in ——— appreciate the fact that you sell goods actually offered to Calgary customers and not SPECIALLY purchased lots and seconds for catalogue inclusion."

Though we do not possess a large so-called catalogue, we do have a price list, that we would like to send you.

Two Numbers in Hosiery Clear Early

No. 106-17—
Women's Mercerized Lisle Hose, deep hem top, double heels and toes. A good dye, black; all sizes; present value 50c
Very special, pair 33½c

No. 106-19—
Children's Hose, a regular hose for school and hard wear, made of good quality black cotton, 1x1 rib, sizes, 7 to 9½.
Very special, pair 33½c

Silk Suits and Wash Suits

Taken from Calgary Stocks

Priced for Out-of-Town Trade $2.95 to $29.50

Some beautiful Silk Suits in the new material, so popular this season, Gros-de-londre. Prettily made on simple lines. Some of the coats are pleated with yoke and all round narrow belts, many on full loose lines with sash belt, while a number are semi-fitted to waist with deep basque. The skirts are full and smartly finished. The colors include purple, tapestry and navy blue, Russian green, taupe and black. A few have trimming of natural shantung silk, also a few separate collars of white satin and georgette.
Formerly selling to $47.50. Special price **$29.50**

Smart little wash suits of white linen, trimmed with fancy stripes of pale blue or pink. Separate belted coat, and neat skirt.
Formerly selling, 5.00. Special price **$2.95**

Pretty Suit Dresses of fancy striped linen in shades of Holland, navy blue and pink. Waist is separate with wide collar, cuffs and belt of contrasting white linen; smart little skirt.
Formerly selling, $5.00. Special price **$3.95**

Dainty wash suits in shades of pink and pale blue linen. Fashioned on full sport lines, with all round belt, fancy patch pockets, collars and cuffs of fancy white linen, smartly tailored skirt.
Formerly selling, $6.95. Special price **$4.95**

A Gabardine Raincoat for Women

The Agnatite Raincoat of Gabardine, thoroughly showerproof. Full length all round belt, convertible storm collar, patch pockets. In good shades of tan and leather colors. Reg. store price, $17.50
Out of town customers **$15.00**

A Summer Coat for Women

Smart Summer Coat of white chinchilla cloth, ¾-length, wide cape collar, all round loose belts, patch pockets; reg. store price, $15.00. Out of town orders,
Price **$12.95**

Shoes for Every Member of the Big Family

MEN'S HI CUT BOOTS, $5.85

Stout oil tan uppers, full bellows tongue; soles sewn and reinforced with standard screw, fitted with buckles and straps. Postage prepaid.

Same style boot for boys, only without buckle.
Sizes 11 to 13 ..... $4.45
Sizes 1 to 5 ..... $4.95

BOYS' STURDY BOOTS

Uppers of black or oil tan; bellows tongue; soled leather insole and counters, soles double to heel, sewn and reinforced with standard screws. Give size, and if black or oil tan.



Postage prepaid. Prices—
Sizes 11 to 13½ $3.45
Sizes 1 to 5½ $3.95
Women's and growing girls' low heel boots $4.45

Made on a full toe last and a low heel. Uppers of kid or gun-metal calf in lace or button style. Sizes 2½ to 8.

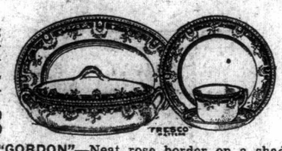


Open Stock Dinnerware--Order by name

In order to introduce to our many customers the large assortment of patterns in open stock dinnerware we are offering at a special price an introductory Dinner Set of 21 pieces, consisting of 6 tea cups and saucers, 6 dinner plates, 1 platter, 1 cream pitcher, and 1 bowl or open sugar. Among the many patterns are:



"E. L. & S."—Well known as the "Clover Leaf" pattern. Made by one the best known Staffordshire potteries. Fine hard body, well glazed; large, roomy, plain shape.
Dinner set, 97 pieces $15.00
Special introductory, Dinner set, 21 pieces $2.10



"FRESCO"—This pattern is a very pleasing border design, printed under the glaze, in peacock green. A most serviceable English Semi-porcelain that will practically wear for ever, as the pattern positively can never come off. Fine large plain shape.
Dinner set, 97 pieces $15.00
21 pieces, special introductory dinner set $2.10



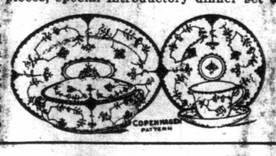
"GORDON"—Neat rose border on a shaded ground, dark green outside, fawn inside, relieved with green leaves, all in natural colors and full gold edge; traced handles.
Dinner set, 97 pieces $32.50
Special introductory dinner set, 21 pieces $4.50



"WILLOW"—The pattern Grandmother had. It needs no description. Dark blue, English Semi-porcelain. Dinner set, 97 pieces ..$17.50
Also in light blue, English bone china. Special introductory dinner set, 21 pieces $2.35



"YUAN"—An Oriental bird design, made by Wood & Sons' well known Staffordshire pottery, sufficient guarantee as to the quality of the ware; printed under glaze in a pleasing neutral shade and beautifully glazed. This set will always be appreciated.
Dinner set, 97 pieces. $20.00
21 pieces, special introductory dinner set $2.80



"COPENHAGEN"—One of the old time favoritesand previously only shown on Imported China. We have had this reproduced on a high grade English semi-porcelain from a leading maker, printed under the glaze in a pleasing blue color. It is a pattern you will never tire of.
Dinner set, 97 pieces $16.25
Special introductory dinner set, 21 pieces $2.25

A Sextette of Grocery Specials

Sunmaid Fancy Seeded Raisins, 25-lb. bulk boxes, net weight, special, box **$3.10**

Soda Biscuits—North West No. 1, in boxes containing 12½ lbs. net. Extra special box **$1.89**

Choice Broken Orange Pekoe Tea—At the present market price of Tea this line is a 60c value. Extra special, 3 lbs. $1.35.
10 lbs. **$4.30**

H. B. Co.'s guaranteed pure, true flavors, all kinds. Extra special. 16-oz. bottle **89c**

Rice—Good, sound "Siam," 10 lbs. for 55c, 25 lbs. for $1.35
50 lbs. sack **$2.60**

H. B. Co.'s Household Blend Coffee of exceptional value, whole or ground. Extra special, 5 lbs. $1.60;
10 lbs. **$3.10**

Any one or all of above Specials with a General Grocery Order

Children's and Infants' Stores

Apparel for all ages up to 8 years

A few very special values from our busy Infants' and Children's Department, which cannot be duplicated elsewhere, because of the Bay's far reaching purchasing power. This department will be pleased at any time to submit prices on any baby requirements.

No. 246-11—
A very serviceable school dress for the child, made of percale in splendid quality, perfect tubbing pattern, in light check. Trimmed with blue at collar, cuffs and skirt. Ages 2 to 6 years, a 69c value,
very special **35c**



Many other smart styles from 2 to 14 years ..... 98c to $3.95

No. 246-50—
Another wonderful value, Children's Knitted Waists, extra well stayed over shoulders and body with stout white tape, very neatly finished edges. A 25c value for 19c each, or
Very special, 3 for **50c**

In the Land of Dainty Petticoats

No. 250-40—Women's Wash Petticoats
English make of fine quality Percale, fine white and blue stripe, deep knife pleated bias flounce, draw string top, four gored, roomy, lock stitched throughout, perfect tubbing; lengths 36, 37, 38.
Regular $1.25; very special **89c**

WOMEN'S PETTICOATS

No. 250-41—Women's Petticoats
Splendid quality white muslin, deep embroidered full flounce with embroidered insertion, scalloped edge, with dust frill or underlay and draw string top, roomy skirt in lengths 36, 38, 40.
Regular $1.50; very special **98c**

Told in "The Bay" Blouse Stores

No. 249-11—Made of splendid quality fine Jap silk, very plain, but smart appearing, new large pointed collar, edged with fine lace; sleeve has tailored cuff; all sizes. Very
special **98c**

No. 249-14—Same quality as No. 249-13, having embroidered front with fine pin tucks and hemstitching; square flat collar neatly embroidered, with cuffs to match; all sizes
Very special **98c**

No. 249-22—Dressy Blouse of sheer crepe de chine, of splendid quality adorned with tucks and fine hemstitching, large flat collar possessing tucks with hemstitching and wide hem; sleeve with flare cuff in white, flesh and rose; all sizes. Regular $6.50,
Special **$4.95**

No. 249-15—Very smart styles, fine quality voile, eyelet emb., and tucked front, double row of dainty pearl buttons, large pointed collar and square neck, empire sleeve, turned back cuff, and neatly trimmed with fine lace.
Very special value **98c**

No. 249-12—Same as 249-11, only with jabot front effect; all sizes
Very special **98c**

No. 249-13—Very pleasing blouse of fine lawn, embroidered fronts, tucks and double row of small pearl buttons, and has new large collar, trimmed wide colored border of organdie, also colored organdie at cuffs; all sizes. Very special..... **98c**

When you come to the Fair--Don't fail to look up these two Sections

Our Ribbon Department, the finest in Canadian West, artistic bows, tiny or large tied free, by the clever little exponent of Ribbon Craft—Miss Alson.

New fancy work arriving constantly—all manner of fancy stitch work stamped pieces—New Royal Society Package Outfits ready.
Don't fail to visit our Art Needle shop on the 5th floor.

The Best is the EASTMAN KODAK

Why not begin the season with a Kodak or a Brownie?

THE BOX BROWNIES

No. 0 Brownie, takes pictures 1⅝ x 2½ $1.25
No 2 Brownie, takes pictures 2¼ x 3¼ $2.00
No. 2A Brownie, takes pictures 2½ x 4¼ $3.00
No. 3 Brownie, takes pictures 3¼ x 4¼ $4.00

THE FOLDING AUTOGRAPHIC BROWNIE

No. 2A Folding Autographic Brownie, takes pictures 2½ x 4¼. Meniscus Achromatic lens, Kodak ball bearing shutter $8.00
Ditto, with R.R. Lens $10.00
No. 2C Folding Autographic Brownie, takes pictures 2⅞ x 4⅞. Meniscus Achromatic lens ... $9.00
Ditto, with R. R. Lens $11.00



No. 130 To the Left is an American Lady

A model for the slender or average figure at the moderate price of $1.50

made of white coutil with low or medium bust, and long skirt. 4 hose supports, all sizes from 19 [illegible]



To the Left a Model for Average Figure

A Royal Worcester model for the average and well developed figures, low bust and long skirt. Well boned and made of white coutil, emb. trimmed, 6 strong supports, $2.50



TO THE LEFT WE ILLUSTRATE

A Gossard

Ideal for heavy figure, a model designed for this type, as illustrated, reduces the hip line from 2 to 4 in. Confines upper and lower back, and this style is perfect. There is a Gossard for every figure type. Ranging in price from $2.50 $3.50 $4.25, $5.00 and up



AN AMERICAN LADY CORSET

A very special value, designed for the slender or average figure. Low bust and medium light skirt. Re-inforced across abdomen and graduated clasp. Good wearing coutil, and 4 hose supports, all sizes, $1.25 value for

89c.



The Bay Hardware Store

19 GAUGE, 2 IN MESH POULTRY NETTING

Thoroughly galvanized, suitable for chicken runs, garden plots, etc.
24 inch. 150 ft. roll $2.40
30 inch. 150 ft. roll 2.70
36 inch. 150 ft. roll 3.25
48 inch. 150 ft. roll 4.25
60 inch. 150 ft. roll 4.75
19 gauge; 1-inch mesh
24 inch. 150 ft. roll $4.75

GALVANIZED WIRE CLOTHES LINES

Made of galvanized twisted wire, put up in rolls.
50 ft. 25c
100 ft. 45c

GALVANIZED WATER PAILS

14 quart size, straight pattern.
Each 39c

TRIANGLE CEDAR OIL MOP AND BOTTLE OF CEDAR OIL

This splendid mop is filled with good quality yarn, triangle shape, making it easy to get into corners, adjustable handle, complete with 6 ounce bottle Cedar Oil.
The two **49c**

WE CONDUCT AN EFFICIENT DEVELOPING AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT

SEND US YOUR FILMS --- WE GUARANTEE ALL WORK --- PRICES UPON APPLICATION

Send for June Catalog Yours for a Postal

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 "ECONOMISTS FOR THE PEOPLE" HERBERT E. BURBIDGE STORES COMMISSIONER

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JUNE 10, 1917

Family !

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Co.'s guaranteed pure, true
all kinds. Extra
16-oz. bottle 89c

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pack $2.60

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..... 50c

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..... 89c

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..... 98c

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60 inch. 150 ft. roll..... 4.75
19 gauge; 1-inch mesh
24 inch. 150 ft. roll.....$4.75

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MOST MEN WITH SWELLED HEADS WEAR AWFULLY SMALL HATS

This section contains:
SPORTS
THEATER
SOCIETY
FARMING
LIVESTOCK
MARKET REPORTS
FINANCE

CALGARY Western Standard

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.



Vol. VII. No. 16 TWO SECTIONS—12 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 24, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—12 Pages Five Cents the Copy

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

ALBERTA RESOURCES TO BE DEVELOPED

Scientists for a long time have recognized the value of the natural resources of Alberta, but capital has been slow to take advantage of the opportunities to develop these mines of immense wealth that the earth holds. Now comes the report that the mineral fields of the north are to be explored with the idea of developing the country, if the resources promise as well as they are reported. Mr. Charles F. Law, a representative of Baron Rhondda, will probe for deposits of all kinds this summer. The coal, oil and potash fields as well as copper, zinc and many other minerals show evidences of big deposits in the great north country. Some one is going to reap a big harvest from this locality some day. The fact that Manitoba has just developed its mining interest to a marked extent, getting big returns, argues well for other western provinces. At no distant date we can see Alberta taking a foremost position in the production of mineral wealth of all kinds.

* * * *

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BUYER

The biggest business job ever intrusted to one man is about to be assigned to an American yet unnamed. The agreement of the Allies, including the United States, to pool their demands for supplies of all kinds during the war, and to leave the apportionment and the directing of the purchasing to one head, marks the greatest massing of interests the world has seen. It makes the operations of the largest private or government interests look relatively small. It involves the expenditure of approximately 10 billion dollars a year. The demand will be for a man who is pre-eminently an organizer rather than an expert in details. Inevitably the various departments under the general director will require, in turn, men of exceptional capacity for large transactions, and these departments will need many other directing heads. Therefore, assuming that the dictator of supplies is to have the power suggested by his position, he must be an exceptional judge of men and their products. On his appointments rather than on his knowledge and direction of details will depend the measure of his success. The country will be keenly interested in the announcement of the administration's choice of a man for this stupendous assignment. Although the plan has been carefully thought out and subscribed to by all the allied powers, it is nevertheless a romantic adventure in a sort of business imperialism.

* * * *

ANOTHER NAIL FOR THEIR COFFIN

The people along the border in Canada have just awakened to a fact that they are behind the times when they don't get a Sunday paper and have just petitioned the government to permit them to have their papers on Sunday. Over 5,000 citizens of Windsor, Sarnia, and other cities in Eastern Canada have signed this petition to the attorney-general. He has stated that if the Lord's Day Alliance will permit he is agreeable. As it is now the people of these localities are compelled to get their papers surreptitiously and in consequence are law-breakers. This is a sad condition of affairs when the people are made criminals through a set of laws enacted by a chosen few whose minds are as narrow as their ways are unprogressive. Sooner or later the progressive people of Canada are going to rise and smite this body as David did Goliath. Because of going to rise and smite this body as David did oGliah. Because of this narrow minded feeling The Standard was compelled to discontinue its Sunday edition, and because of this self same narrowness hundreds and thousands of people dread the day as one of intolerable boredom who would otherwise look forward to Sunday as a day of enjoyment and pleasure.

* * * *

YOU CAN LIVE AN IDEAL LIFE

Ideals are like stars—you will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But, like the seafaring man on deserts of water, you choose them as your guides, and following them you can reach your destiny. It is the custom to think that only educated persons, men and women of book learning, have ideals. Not so. The Power that fashioned the human brain did not give the right to dream, to see beyond the moment, alone to the person who has studied the philosophies of Greece or has delved in the mysteries of the higher mathematics. Some of the finest followers of ideals are found among the dwellers in the wind-swept prairies who have never seen the walls of academy or college. Among the shepherds on the lonely heights, fighting cold and snow that their charges may live, dreamed dreams that are akin to the wisdom of Socrates, the reasoning of Aristotle, the speculation of Kant. The cobbler who puts an honest patch on your shoe works a little of his ideal on the line taken by his waxed thread. The bricklayer, squaring his brick true with the wall and laying his mortar properly, realizes an ideal. Sometimes these humble followers of ideals can put their thoughts into words. Then, following behind the plow wth the man who holds the handle, we hear homely wisdom which, if we could translate it into words, would add to the world's store of wisdom. Among the higher, finer spirits who labor hard with their hands and still harder to give birth to the children of their brains, we hear worded poetry of the best of writers. The ideals are there. Only oftentimes the expression is wanting. These men cannot touch their ideals with their hands. They cannot give body and shape to them. But they can do more and better. They can live their ideals. So can you and I. And by living our ideals we do more good than by merely putting them into words.

REVIEW OF THE WAR HERE AND EVERYWHERE

A review of the war situation is encouraging although activities for the week are somewhat meagre to report. The press dispatches are still filled with complimentary remarks regarding the good work of the Canadian troops. It seems that whenever a Canadian battalion enters into the arena there are doings and they usually distinguish themselves through their good work. It mattered not in what walk of life the men have been following before entering into the war, the same courageous demean is characteristic of their behavior whenever they have occasion to show their fighting ability.

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The middle of the week the Canadians captured a nest of trenches at the foot of the Reservoir hill, the approach to Lens. This has made the German task more difficult to overcome the allies' position at this point.

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The Italian army have resumed their offensive movement with the results that several points have been captured including a good position on Mount Ortigara where nine hundred prisoners were captured, including several field guns.

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British forces have made more gains on the Arras front. An engagement with the enemy on the Cojeul river resulted in the capture of 356 prisoners. Also very valuable work has been done in this territory by the aeroplanes.

It is said that heavy artillery fighting has been indulged in on the Aisne and Champagne fronts. The Germans made one or two unsuccessful attacks in the region of Mont Carnillet, but were repulsed with considerable losses.

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A big drive is contemplated there is no doubt. Fighting activity in Flanders has been resumed and in several minor engagements the Germans have lost men and guns. These engagements are only preliminary to the real encounter which is daily expected.

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Gen. Sir Arhur Currie has been appointed commander of the Canadian forces. Sir Arthur has been in command of the Canadian corps since Sir Julian Byng left. His appointment has the approval of the entire army.

* * * * * *

There is a rumor that some of the Canadian press has been subsidized with German money. This report has been going the rounds of Ottawa for some time and was officially taken cognizance of within the past week. Sir Sam Hughes hints that an organized movement is afoot to restrict conscription and that this is the result of German activity.

* * * * * *

The C. P. R. have made a loan of $10,000,000 to the imperial board for munition purchases. This loan will be of great assistance to the Dominion as it will be distributed among the manufacturers of Canada.

DEVASTATION BY THE GERMANS



Scene in the French City of Bapaume which is once more in the hands of the Allies. This is one of the cities the Germans evacuated in their retreat to the "Hindenburg" line.

COMMENT ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION

One of the absorbing subjects of gossip in local political circles is that of the federal nominations for the ridings of East and West Calgary. The Liberals have one sure candidate, Captain C. B. Reilly, in East Calgary, but they may switch from John A. Irvine in West Calgary. It is admitted that Mr. Irvine has earned the nomination but it is reported that certain interests are trying to subordinate his claims to their selfish desires and are offering the excuse that he is "Not a big enough man to oppose Bennett."

Now J. A. Irvine may not be a big man physically but mentally he is the equal of any potential Liberal candidates in sight and he is absolutely four-square. He already has a good organization and while certainly he would play the game were he to be ousted from the nomination, it could hardly be expected that his heart would be in it the same as if he had received fair treatment.

For six months Mr. Irvine has made great sacrifices in order that he might help the recruiting for the navy. He has not got a cent in return for his work and has paid his own expenses, has given illustrated lectures, supplied an office and attended to multitudinous details.

Incidentally he has been one of the real workers of the Liberal party for years and if there is any man who deserves the federal nomination that man is John A. Irvine, Good Citizen.

Clifford Reilly has had the East Calgary nomination sewed up for two years and has been quietly laying the foundations of an aggressive fray since his return to the front.

On the Conservative side all is uncertainty. S. B. Hillocks resigned the federal nomination of East Calgary to contest North Calgary in the recent provincial elections and the result is pretty well known. He will hardly be eligible as a defeated candidate cannot hope to swing an already dubious riding.

Mayor Costello seems the logical choice. He retired in favor of Dr. Blow in South Calgary but not without making a fighting speech that won him more friends. Mike is not heavy on the rhetoric nor on eloquence but he has the faculty of pleasing people; he is a good mixer, he is fair and he is a worker. He would be true to all classes were he to be elected.

John Irwin has a claim on this nomination but he does not care for the limelight and will not run.

Perhaps the Conservatives will bring out a farmer at the last moment figuring that he would get a large percentage of the rural vote, the labor vote in the city and the old guard.

But taking the situation as a whole the prospect is not very inviting in East Calgary so far as the Conservatives are concerned.

In West Calgary there is a riot of speculation all hinging on the possibility of R. B. Bennett not being nominated. It is by no means certain that Mr. Bennett could get the nomination even if he wanted it and it is by no means certain either that he wants it. It has been reported that he is going to the Senate where he would be independent of the votes of the people. Or he may run in one of the Ontario constituencies. But it is said that the Conservatives here will demand an accounting of his stewardship as member for Calgary before he sinks into the oblivion of the senate or into the remote fastnesses of an eastern riding.

If R. B. is not nominated, T. M. Tweedie or his partner, A. A. McGillivray, may be chosen.

Against the old line parties will be arraigned candidates of the Labor Representation league. Encouraged by the election of Alex Ross and by the support of the Non-Partisan league, the labor forces are preparing for a vigorous battle and they will make both the Liberals and Conservatives travel to get under the wire first.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

The government stopped the gamblers last week when the bulls and bears got too strenuous in their wheat manipulations. If the government can do it once she can twice, and why not for all time?

* * * *

PROSPECTS FOR THIS YEAR'S CROP

The season has been one of ups and downs, so far, sunny days blasted by chilly winds and lowering clouds and much rain. At one time there seemed certain promise of good weather and a fair crop but this thought would soon be dispelled by winter conditions setting in. Still later hope revived again only to be withered by the fierce winds and the cold rains. But even these conditions have not entirely blasted the hope that fall crop will be all right. It is a serious question whether we shall have the bumper crop of last year. Some authorities predict we will while others say that it will fall away short. One thing is sure spring grain went in under fair conditions and despite spells of cold weather the farmers have a fair grip on an excellent seed bed. The reports say that cattle are in fair condition. There is a promise of an abundant yield of fruit from the western orchards. One thing is sure. If nature smiles on us from now on an average yield may be expected. So all is well in Alberta.

* * * *

GERMANY SHOULD EVER BE DESPISED

The report of the treatment of the Belgians by the Germans that continue to come in are so appaling that, if true, and one can hardly doubt the authenticity of the reports, then Germany has forfeited all rights ever again to be classed as a Christian nation, and should be treated as barbarians of the worst sort. How any nation could inflict the atrocities on another nation that was helpless and in its power that Germany has done on Belgium is beyond the comprehension of the people of this Christian age. Looking at it from any point of view the cold facts present themselves that Germany has shown that she is not only a demagog—but a barbarian of the lowest order. And the people of that origin—the good, honest workers of Canada and the United States—should eschew the name of their fatherland and cast it aside as they would a vicious viper. A nation to be ever hated and despised. Such has the Kaiser made of Germany.

* * * *

EDMONTON GETTING AHEAD OF CALGARY

Calgary will have to wake up and get busy or Edmonton will be getting all the civic honors before long. She is not only running a close second as to population but in many other ways the citizens are showing a more progressive spirit in various lines of endeavor. The latest achievement was the invitation to the members of the National Editorial association, which will convene in St. Paul in July and will afterwards visit Edmonton to the number of a thousand strong. This is one of the best advertisements any city could have because in bringing these newspaper men in personal contact with the city and impressing on them its greatness and future possibilities it is bound to have a far reaching and lasting effect. When these men go back to their work and the name of Edmonton is ever brought up, they will always write something of the town gathered from their personal experiences. It is the kind of advertising that pays and Calgary will do well to observe this fact. The board of trade should get busy and try and get similar organizations to come to Calgary.

* * * *

WHEN A MAN IS RIPE

We call this the age of young men. But this age is not peculiar in this respect. Every age has had its eminent young men. The world cannot overlook David, Napoleon, Byron. Nor can the world forget that brilliant careers have generally been brief. Meteoric flights are short-lived. They may for the moment cause the steady old-fixed stars to pale in comparison, but in the long run it is the fixed stars that give light to the benighted world. Kipling once said that no man is fit to write a novel until he is 40. Up to that time, he explained, a man's human sympathies are not sufficiently developed, his control of himself and his grasp of affairs are not sufficiently secure for him to comprehend and portray the deeper forces of life. Brilliant books come from men under 40. But the books that stay with us, as a perpetual source of inspiration and human sympathy, are, nine times out of ten, written by older men. A Pittsburg financier has just declared that of the 500 richest men in America, not 50 made their fortunes before 40. He said that there is an instinctive feeling among financiers that the young man, however brilliant his proposed scheme may be, is not to be implicitly trusted. His character is not fully made up. There may at any moment develop some fatal flaw. He is apt to fly to pieces. But the man who has steadily pursued paths of success until the 40th milestone has been passed has a firm footing. He is a ripe man. Of him are required no references. Statistics show that over 90 per cent. of American business men fail. Most of the failures are by young men. A little success has caused them to overestimate their powers. They grasp more than they can hold. This age is like all others. Young men make brilliant successes and monumental failures. But the men who really direct the destinies of the world are the careful-thinking, hard-working men who are ripe.

Alive :: Alert Up to the Minute

NEWS AND VIEWS ON SPORTS

Local .: Provincial World in General

Horse Races and Aeroplane Driving Features at Fair

Lovers of thrills should be well satisfied at this year's exhibition, for there will be demonstrations of the two most sensational pastimes—aviation and motoring. Lovers of horse flesh will also have a chance to see the popular and fast animals which have entered for the four days of horse racing—but the auto races will furnish a new thrill. In addition there will be a very complete list of attractions which will be presented every afternoon and evening, so that the combination is a most happy one and one in which Manager Richardson has shown rare care in selecting for the entertainment of the crowds which are assured for the big fair which opens next Thursday and continues for a week. There will also be the attractive displays which are made in the various buildings to entertain and instruct the patrons of the fair and everything will be arranged as conveniently as is possible.

There will be one spectacle presented at the exhibition each evening which will be particularly appropriate and effective. In "The Sons of the Empire" there is a patriotic call which will inspire a warmer feeling in the hearts of all true Canadians. It will link the past with the present, showing as it does the Indians as they were when the march of civilization rolled up to the doors of their tepees. The heralds of the new era were the members of the North West Mounted police and these two form the opening picture of the spectacle which will be carried out during the closing of the evening performance, when the gathering gloom will make the tableau effects all the more striking as special lighting arrangements have been effected to present the patriotic setting effectively. After the Indians and police are shown there is a change of scene and the picture is carried through to the present war.

In the background Britannia is seen coming up from the sea backed by her warships and calling upon the sons of old England, whose parents have settled in all parts of the world, to come to the assistance of the motherland.

How noble they have fought in France and Belgium you all know, and what they have done to uphold the traditions of the British empire will go down in the nation's honor roll from generation to generation.

Program

Opening scene—Indians surrounding campfires in front of their tepees.

1. Entry of state trumpeters; N. W. M. P.; the assembly.
2. Entry of generals and admirals.
3. Entry of detachments from India, Canada, South Africa, Ireland, Scotland, West Indies, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Australia, and Egypt.
4. Trooping the colors.
5. Entry of sailors, who also represent England, carrying the largest Union Jack ever shown in western Canada.
6. Unfurl the flag.
7. Rule Britannia.
8. Three cheers for the king.
9. March past of all detachments.

"God Save the King."

Calgary to Have Big Auto Races July 4th and 5th

First Time in the History of the Exhibition Races Will Be Held During the Meeting

For the first time in the sport history of Calgary a championship automobile race meet is to be held in this city. The International Motor Contest association annually awards championship events to different fairs and expositions, which have the best tracks and which can show the best facilities for conducting a race.

While it was generally known that the Calgary race track was among the best in the country, it remained for the International Motor Contest association to show by comparison that few other short distance tracks in America are better adapted for auto racing.

No race meet ever run on a dirt track oval will be more elaborately planned than the races here July 4th and 5th. Safety zones will be created to protect the thousands that will turn out to witness the event. All the latest preparations will be used in preparing the track, and an electrical automatical timing device will be used to catch the correct time, as the drivers are going to strive for new world records.

The fact that the speedways are afraid of war conditions has increased the interest in dirt track racing year. Over two million people paid to see the events hun to the dirt tracks in 1916, while less than 700,000 witnessed the races on the great speedways. Over fifty drivers have already applied for drivers' licenses to the Secretary I. S. Maham, of the I. M. C. A.

Fred Horey, champion dirt track driver of the world, who lowered seven world's marks last season is sure to participate in the Calgary meet as his entry is guaranteed by the International Motor Contest association, the controlling body which looks after practically all sanctioned dirt track races. He has never appeared on the local track, but will be on had early to work out his wonderful little Fiat racing car.

George "Texas" Clark, another driver, whose entry is assured, is easily the dean of American dirt track drivers since the retirement of Barney Oldfield. He has been piloting a car over the dangerous courses of America for the past ten years, and has won many great races. He has defeated such men as Oldfield, Endicott, Disbrow, Tetzlaff, Eddie Hearne, DePalma, the late Bob Burman and others. He will drive his famous Case car, which shattered three world's records last year.

WHAT'S A NECKTIE GOOD FOR?

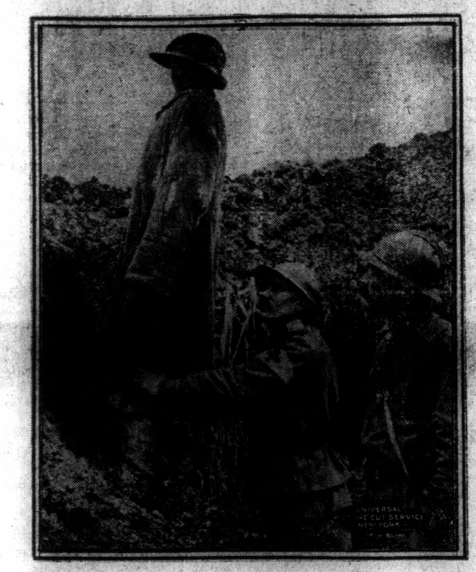
Man's only nonutilitarian garment is the necktie. It's as useless as a monocle Yet we wear 'em. We'd feel awfully awkward walking down the street without one.

Once upon a time the necktie was used to fasten the collar on. But now it doesn't do that.

Man's necktie is the Indian's eagle feather, the cannibal's necklace of teeth, the mid-African's ivory earrings. It's his pride, on which he bestows much thought, great care. We wonder what would happen to the vanity of the human race, masculine half, in case of a necktie famine.

The brainy girl makes up her mind to succeed; the other sort makes up her face and gets there first.

FOOLING THE GERMAN SHARPSHOOTERS



While by no means a new one, nevertheless this trick of erecting a dummy pollu for the German sharpshooters to fire at is proving most effective along the western front these days. This photo was taken in that part of the Champagne section occupied by the Russians.

NATIONAL BASEBALL

NATIONAL

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	32	17	.653
Philadelphia	31	19	.620
Chicago	32	27	.542
St. Louis	28	25	.529
Cincinnati	28	33	.459
Boston	20	27	.426
Brooklyn	19	28	.404
Pittsburg	18	32	.360

AMERICAN

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	36	19	.655
Boston	33	20	.623
New York	29	23	.558
Cleveland	28	29	.491
Detroit	24	37	.471
St. Louis	23	30	.434
Washington	20	33	.377
Philadelphia	18	30	.375

INTERNATIONAL

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	32	20	.615
Providence	32	22	.593
Toronto	31	23	.574
Baltimore	31	24	.564
Rochester	29	23	.558
Buffalo	31	35	.470
Montreal	19	32	.373
Richmond	20	36	.357

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	37	23	.617
Columbus	34	26	.567
Louisville	32	28	.533
St. Paul	29	27	.518
Kansas City	26	28	.462
Minneapolis	25	32	.439
Toledo	25	33	.431
Milwaukee	24	33	.421

NORTHWESTERN

	W.	L.	Pct.
Tacoma	29	20	.592
Great Falls	28	20	.583
Seattle	30	24	.556
Vancouver	28	28	.500
Butte	20	30	.400
Spokane	22	35	.386

Should Keep Foot Off Clutch Pedal

Things Every Autoist Should Remember

Instructors seem unable to convince the average amateur driver of an automobile that he must keep his foot off the clutch pedal while driving, they do not seem to realize that even a slight touch of the foot on the pedal disengages the plates, and that serious trouble finally results from this.

When the clutch is even slightly disengaged, as by the pressure of a light touch of the toe on the clutch pedal, the plates do not set firmly together but rub, and the result is overheating and wearing of the parts. This wear does not occur with close contact, but when slightly pressed apart, the plates heat rapidly and finally burn out and cars are brought in because of clutch trouble, and, of course, the por manufacturer is blamed for having a clutch built of poor material or because it is improperly set. The real reason is thatthe driver keeps his foot constantly on the clutch, and unconsciously presses it out of engagement just enough to wear it out.

* * *

Remember that chains are needed in summer as well as in winter. A heavy rain will soon make the streets and roads dangerous. Some people only carry one chain on the right rear wheel, away from the crub. Two are better, both on the rear wheels, but it is best to use four and have one in reserve.

* * *

Every ignition wire should have a terminal soldered at each end. This insures a firm contact and prevents wires breaking off and so gradually shortening. If terminal breaks off be very careful in fastening wire, as a single strang of wire touching another metal part may ground the current, thus preventing ignition system from working, or even ruining the storage battery.

* * *

When coasting down a long hill change from one brake to the other to allow them to cool. Unfortunately this does not cool the brake drums. So use the motor as a brake and go down very steep hills against compression. Leave the gears in high speed, or, if you find that too fast, the second or first speed. Stop the ignition and it will cool your motor at the same time.

* * *

"Beginners in motoring will be very much the same in some ways when automobiles have been in use a hundred years as they were when automobiles were novelties," says Automobile Topics. "They will forget to put gasoline in their tanks. They will wear themselves out cranking the engine—or letting the starter do it—with the ignition switch turned off.

"They will burn up their engines by forgetting to put oil in the crank cases. In short, they will do all those funny picture stunts that are such a source of revenue to the repair man.

"So it is up to the dealer to pass out the same old warnings to his customers that he did in days of yore and to watch over their early toddling with the same fatherly solicitude.

* * *

"Remind them that there must be gasoline in the tank, oil in the crank case, water in the radiator, and air in the tires. If the fan belt is loose or the hose connection leaky or plugged up, there will be overheating. If there is loose wiring there will be an interruption in the flow of electricity and trouble in ignition or starting-lighting.

"If the storage battery is not filled with distilled water, it will deteriorate and either curtail its activities or, in an extreme case, cease them altogether. If valve stems and push rods are not oiled, they will squeak and wear.

"Ordinary grease cups are not automatic; they will not screw themselves down. Neither will the nuts on the spring bolts or the spring clips keep themselves tight without assitsance.

* * *

"The steering gear housing needs soft grease, the gear shifting mechanism under the floor and, the clutch and brake mechanism require oiling. Brakes must be adjusted, or trouble may follow on the first steep hill. Lubricant between the spring leaves really makes the car hide easier.

"The dealer can add to this list as much as he pleases or as much as the individual peculiarities of his car may demand, but he will do the best thing by himself and his owners by remembering that it is only the exceptional owner of his first car who learns from the experience of others."

NOT YET

"Does your daughter play the piano by ear?"

"No," replied Mr. Cumrox, "She uses both hands and feet. But I don't think she has learned to use her ears."

MOTOR LAW

Motorists rather than farmers will find satisfaction in a recent decision of Judge Hazzard, of New York. One Charles H. Parke, it seems, had a turkey which wandered across the the road in front of an automobile and met an untimely end. The driver of the car was haled before a justice of the peace, where a jury awarded Parke $5 for his turkey. On appeal, however, Judge Hazzard reversed the jury's verdict. Turkeys in the street, he ruled, are trespassers, and motorists may run them down and need not pay for them, even though they kill them intentionally. The judge said turkeys have no business in the road and that their rights, if they have any, must give way to those of the traveling public. Owners of fowls, he declared, are at fault if they let them run at large on the public highways.

* * *

A Missouri motorist, seeking to hold a dealer liable for delay in supplying new automobile parts, failed in his attempt the other day. On ordering the parts, the purchaser was assured that the dealer carried a full line of them in stock and that the order would have "prompt attention." Later he was told that they would not be available for three weeks, since the factory could not supply them sooner. Because of the missing parts, the plaintiff claimed, several profitable chances to sell his car were lost, but the court gave him no consolation.

* * *

Fatal injuries sustained by a pedestrian who tries to pass between automobiles connected by a towline do not indicate negligence on the part of drivers or their employers if reasonable precautions are taken. This is the substance of a New York ruling in a case where, it was shown, the machines were about ten feet apart and that the driver keeps his foot constantinge out a warning, put on his brake and steered to one side in an effort to avoid hitting the victim.

Second thoughts may be best, but bigamy does not pay in the long run.



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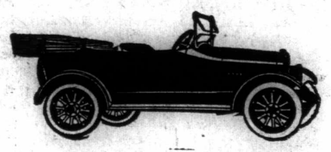
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I'd Like to Talk This Over With You Personally

If I could have my say we would get together and do it. It is always a lot more satisfactory that way. But since we can't this is the next best way.

Suppose we consider the subject from your standpoint.

Let's say that you are in the market for a motor car and you are willing to pay $1,000 or $1,500 for the RIGHT KIND OF A CAR.

On the other hand, I am in the business of selling cars. Everybody knows me. For upwards of thirty years I have catered to the wishes of the public.

When I make a statement they know it is true because I never voluntarily told an untruth.

My private and personal opinion is that the **Grant Six** is a car of quality and ability and at the price cannot be excelled in all Canada.

The **Grant Six** has all the features of the better class of cars and many that the others do not have.

These cars are built right because this factory has established a reputation for quality rather than quantity.

The **Grant Six** is an economical car. It will use less oil and gasoline to the mile than any car of equal size and horse power sold today.

As to speed there is lots of spirit in the **Grant Six**—a lot of eagerness. You never have to wait after you have started the accelerator.

I could keep on all day telling you of the good points of the **Grant Six** but the best way is to let me show it to you, and see how it acts in operation.

Just drop in or phone and I will meet you.

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The above address is the location of Calgary's latest and most fully equipped **BOOK BINDERY, PAPER RULING,** and **LOOSE LEAF** establishment. The proprietor is a thoroughly practical man, with 35 years' experience in the bookbinding trade and its kindred branches. In addition to the manufacture of new goods this go-ahead Bindery will specialise in the **REPAIRING** and **RE-BINDING** of old books and dilapidated Loose Leaf Covers. An expert in repair work will be sent out to do repairing at any office where the book is of too much importance to allow it to be taken away. This information should be of great interest to bankers.

MUSIC BINDING will be another feature of our work. No matter how old or torn your music sheets may be, we can mend and bind them, and return to you a strong and respectable book. We have every facility and are fully prepared to make **POSTAL TUBES** in any quantity, any length or diameter. It will be to the financial advantage of any business house to give us the privilege of quoting on any special work—either new work or repair work—before placing their order elsewhere.

We cordially invite Out-of-Town Customers to allow us to submit our price for **BLANK BOOKS** and **LOOSE LEAF BINDERS. SYNOPTIC SHEETS** and Municipal Tax-Roll Sheets ruled to any specification. Loose Leaf Binders made to fit any sized sheet. Loose Leaf Indexes made upon short notice.

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WE REPAIR—Guns, Sewing Machines, Gramophones, Typewriters, Cash Registers, Musical Instruments, Slot Machines, Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, Wash Machines, etc.
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When Enamelled, "Baking Process". By the Premier Man
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If you are thinking of making a purchase, or if you have an OLD WHEEL YOU WISH REBUILT, it will pay you to call and see US. This is our SPECIALTY, and we stand alone in this particular line.
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WAR P

Lessons From

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WAR PROSPERITY

Lessons From The American Civil War

DURING the year 1916 Canadians added more than two hundred millions of dollars to their bank deposits. The per capita average in savings banks was increased during this period from $55 to $92.25. Our export trade, during the year ending September 1, 1916, reached the grand total of one billion and fifty-two millions of dollars. Canada's total trade for the same period showed a gain of about 90 per cent.—mark that—within 10 per cent. of doubling the total trade of the previous 12 months.

The estimated value of the agricultural production of Canada's western provinces, during 1916, reached a total of more than two hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars. This great wealth was created by a rural population of only slightly more than three-quarters of a million people.

These figures indicate wonderful prosperity in Canada. They tell a story of prosperity in a nation at war that is almost unbelievable to the outside world. Residents of the United States who come into Canada express amazement at the signs of prosperity to be found on every hand. The crowds to be seen at the theaters and places of amusement and indulgence in practically every large city indicate that our people have plenty of money to spend. The manner in which the war loans have been over-subscribed may be taken as another indication of the flood of war prosperity in Canada today.

But what of the period after the war? Will this prosperity live? Will Canada at the close of the war be able to maintain the big balance of trade in her favor which is now being piled up at the rate of half a billion dollars per year? When the demand for munitions cease will we be able to transfer all these factories to normal trade conditions and still hold this war-time prosperity?

Accepting the possibility that the war will continue for another year or more, it is time we were evolving some plan to care for these after the war conditions. But to plan is not enough. We must act. That Canada faces a serious situation in this approaching ante-war period is predicted in the history of the Civil war in the United States, where conditions in the northern states were quite similar in many respects to those which now prevail in Canada.

From 1862 on to the close of the war, the northern states showed prosperity on every hand. The raiding parties from the Confederate army breaking through into Pennsylvania carried back to the half-starved south stories that northern industries were going ahead as if the nation was running upon a well-organized peace schedule, instead of being engaged in a momentous civil war. The Chicago Tribune near the close of the war said, "Commerce, business, manufactures and labor are going ahead as in a profound peace, save with more impetus and whirlwind activity than peace ever knew. The New York Economist, however, pointed out that much of the apparent prosperity was fictitious. It declared that the labor people were suffering because of war conditions, because wages had increased only about 12 per cent., while the cost of living had more than doubled. Professor Roland P. Falkner, a recognized statistical authority of that day, presented two important conclusions after a careful study of civil war condition: "During the war period the dvance in wages was not commensurate with the advance in prices." The late Nelson W. Aldrich, the great economist of the United States senate, reviewed the apparent prosperity during and after the Civil war in the following: "Money wages responded with unmistakable slowness to the inflating influence of the Civil war. In 1865, when prices stood at 217 as compared with 100 in 1860, wages had only touched 143."

We find also that the demand for labor was the greatest in the history of the States, up to that period. The extensive recruiting from the farms and farming districts, and the extraordinary demands of the munition plants, brought a shortage of labor everywhere. During the last two years of the Civil war many of the farms in the central western states remained idle because it was impossible to secure held. From 1863 to 1865 immigration from Europe to the United States increased at a rapid rate, yet the demand for laborers was so great that congress saw fit to enact laws to still further increase this immigration.

According to Rhodes' "History of the United States," it was tradition in skilled labor circles that times were hard just before the war and began to be good during the Civil war. According to this authority the wage-earning mechanics bought lots and saved money during the war period, while the clerks, teachers and others on a salary basis suffered.

At the close of the war there was a rapid spread of enthusiasm for a continuation of the so-called prosperity. New enterprises were launched on every hand; speculation was rife. The returning soldier farmers migrated in large parties to fertile valleys tributary to the Mississippi. This broadening of the agricultural situation brought a demand for more rail mileage and something more than 15,000 miles were constructed in the west from 1865 to 1873. This work brought employment to thousands. The first annual report of the commissioner of labor published in 1886, reviews this construction period, as follows:

"The stimulation to all industries resulting from the war, the speculative enterprises undertaken, the extension of credits, and the slackening of production necessarily caused a reaction; but the period was hardly spoken of by business men as one of any particular hardship. People for a while began to be conservative, but the impetus engendered by the war could not be overcome and it was not until the crash of 1873 that the effects of undue excitement in all branches of business and trade were thoroughly realized."

Comparing these Civil war conditions with those prevailing in Canada, we see many danger signals. The most important of these is the necessity for reorganizing production upon a sound and economic basis after our great munition plants have fulfilled their function, and for increasing our agricultural production.

We take pride in the large agricultural production in Canada, yet it is startling the great quantities of farm products we purchase every year from the United States. The imports for 1913 shows that we bought 6,000,000 dozen more eggs than we sold the Americans, and that we consumed a quarter of a million pounds of butter made across the line and sold them practically nothing. We purchased 300,000 pounds more cheese from our neighbors to the south than we sold them, and we paid $100,000 in duty upon $1,000,000 worth of tomatoes grown in the States. We even bought 500,000 bushels of potatoes more than we sold.

Canada ought to produce all this farm produce within her own borders and have a balance for sale in the world markets.

It is estimated that some 200,000 workers are now employed upon munitions, and that 75 per cent. of this number will require different employment after the war. We will have some 200,000 soldiers returning to our shores after the war, of which number, it is estimated, we will be called upon to find employment for fully 150,000. In addition, there will be, quite probably, a flood of immigration to add to the labor market.

A practical scheme for reorganizing our manufacturing production should embrace a plan to induce American manufacturers to build branch plants in Canada. We must make a study of the market possibilities which our manufacturers will have at home and among the entente nations after the war.

These After-the-War problems are worthy of the best efforts of our greatest statesmen and thinkers. Canada has won nationhood through her part in the great war on behalf of the empire. She holds an opportunity to develop into a world power if she builds her future upon the proper economic foundation. But we must act quickly and intelligently if we are to make the most of these big opportunities.

WANTED THE JOB

"What line did you say you were in?"

"I manufacture a face powder that can't be kissed off."

"Who has charge of your proving grounds?"

Farm Loans

(ALBERTA FARM LOANS ACT)

Loans to Farmers, Ranchers and Dairymen may be obtained for a period of **30 years** on firs. Mortgage Security.

Interest Rates at Actual Cost.

Repayment may be made by equal annual installments of Principal and Interest.

Full payment accepted at end of 5th year or at any time thereafter without notice or bonus.

For further information address:

W. V. NEWSON,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer,
Edmonton, Alberta.

BATTLESHIP "RECRUIT"



Inset—J. P. Morgan's son, now chief gunner on U-boat chaser. As a recruiting station a model battleship 250 feet long has been built in Union Square Par, New York City. This will house a crew of sailors and a squad of marines, performing nearly the same duties as when on sea service.

THE RAID

"The Raid" was written by Patrick McGill, Irish soldier and writer, in the New York Sun. Mr. McGill's thrilling narrative of life in the trenches and on the battlefield, entitled "The Great Push," in which he told of his own experiences as a stretcher bearer, previously had attracted wide attention.

The night was bitterly cold and a wind, keen as a knife, sweeping across the snow clad levels of No Man's Land, bit the ears of the sentries standing on the firesteps of the British trench. Now and again a man would bend down, shelter his face behind a parapet and look at his luminous wrist watch; then he would stand erect again and resume his vigil.

In one of the dugouts a dozen men or more were busy, fastening bombs to their equipment and buckling iron rations to their belts. They were making ready for a raid, one of those "shows" in which the British soldiers delight and which keep the Germans constantly apprehensive and jumpy. The attack for which the men were preparing had a definite purpose. A machine gun had been worrying the sector for days, and ration parties crossing the open at night had paid toll to the vicious weapon. Its exact location could not be determined, but somewhere out there in the confines of he tenemy lines it lurked and though the English guns pounded at the German trenches they did not silence it.

At midnight, after a comfortable allowance of hum had been served round, the raiders crossed the parapet and made their way over No Man's Land. The snow, frozen hard, lay on the ground and filled up the shell holes. The advance was made silently at a slow, steady pace, a yard interval between each man and his neighbor. The men's sheepskin coats blended with the snow, and at a short distance off the raiders were invisible to an onlooker.

A Hail of Bullets Overhead

They had just got half way across when the machine gun, which had been silent for a good two hours, suddenly woke up and a hail of bullets flew over the raiders' heads. The men dropped flat on the snow and lay there, their rifles stretched out in front, the bayonets showing like black straight lines against the whiteness.

An order came from the officer on the right. "Advance!"

The machine gun was merely searching for ration parties; its objective was the road immediately behind the British front trench. The raiders were safe as yet. They went forward for a dozen yards, then threw themselves flat again. A star shell had risen from the enemy trench, lighting up the whole vicinity. The men, lying down, peered intensely ahead, their eyes dazzled by the star shell's reflection in the snow. A million sparks fell earthward and the flare died down. The men continued their advance.

They reached the rim of the trench; no wire entanglements obstructed their way, the British gunners had seen to that. The men looked in, down on the occupants. Here stood a sentry half asleep. He looked up, grabbed his rifle, then dropped it and flung up his hands. "Kamerad!" he whined. On his right a mate made fight, a rifle shot rang out; then somebody uttered a piercing yell.

A raid depends for success on its suddenness and swift accomplishment. Of these qualities British soldiers are masters. They set about their labor with zest: "got down to it," as the phrase has it.

Raiding Party in the Trench

One squad jumped into the trench and moved toward the right, a bayonet man leading and a number of bombers following. Another squad went toward the left. A third party spread out behind the trench on the lookout for the machine gun emplacement. The clearing of the trench was done rapidly; the enemy was too surprised at the sudden onslaught to offer a great resistance.

The bombers took posesssion of the bay, then flung a bomb into the next. The bayonet man was round the corner immediately after the explosion and dealt with the survivors. A halt was called at each dugout. "Come out and give yourselves up," the British soldiers cried and waited until the Germans surrendered. If fight was shown a bomb was flung into the dugout. And so the great game of life and death went madly on.

The young officer who led the party across walked along the parapet, a revolver in his hand, directing the attackers. He was in his element. Indifferent to danger, he took part in the episode with a certain air of detachment which seemed to put youngster, brave and daring, eager to take any risk and unwilling to allow his men to take part in any hazardous enterprise to which he was not an active party. His men loved him.

"Look in that dugout," he shouted down to the attackers as they waited impatiently for the Germans who occupied a shelter to make their way out into the trench. "Every scrap of paper you can find bring along with you."

A House Below Ground

The next bay held a still more pretentious dugout, one with a roof flush with the floor of the trench and stairs leading down into remote apartments.

"This is interesting," cried the young officer springing into the bay. "I must see what is hidden here."

The officer reached out his hand for a bomb. One of his men gave him one. He pulled the pin and flung it down. A second bomb followed and a third.

"If I'm not back in three minutes clear off out of it," he said to a sergeant who was standing at the entrance.

At the end of two minutes he returned, holding his revolver in one hand, a bunch of papers in the other.

As he reached the trench a bomb burst somewhere behind the parados, then another. There was the sound of a scuffle and the report of rifles.

A soldier appeared on the rim of the trench.

"It's that machine gun," he said. "We found it and 'twasn't an easy job. Stuck on a moving platform, it was one that could come up and go down. We put it down for good with a bomb. We just saw it and plunk! The two gunners were damned quiet; they must have seen us, but they didn't say a word until we got on top of them. They're out of the doin's now anyhow."

"Splendid," said the young officer. "Now, sergeant, we'll get all together, prisoners and men, and get back to our own lines."

The soldiers climbed hastily over the parados. Now that the raid was at an end they were in a hurry to get back.

All in the Day's Work

"Prisiners in front," the young officer ordered; "make haste there on the right. We'll have all sorts of things flung at us if we don't get back at once. What's that?"

A rifle shot followed by a scream was heard on the right; then the sergeant made his appearance.

"Who fired that rifle?" asked the officer.

"One of our men, sir," said the sergeant. "A German tried to scoot back. 'Twas the only thing to do."

They made their way back, arriving at the home trench at 1 o'clock in the morning. Thirty-five prisoners were taken, the papers captured by the young officer were found to be important, and the machine gun emplacement was destroyed.

Raids such as this occur nightly but are seldom mentioned in official communiques. Such incidents occur when there is nothing else doing, when there is nothing to write home about or when, as the trenchant official announcement has it, "there is nothing to report."

Inventions New and Neat

Marvellous Conceits Are Registered in the Patent Office

"Wilder than the dreams of Edison," says Homer Croy, "are the actualities presented at the Washington patent office for registration, and to them are granted papers protecting them from imitators—on inventions and appliances that one wonders who could be so mad as to wish to imitate."

It will suffice to "dash off" a few of the marvellous inventions which Mr. Croy has seen and recorded in the Scientific American. Among labor saving devices, to begin with, might be mentioned the hat tipper. This was designed, evidently, for the laziest man in the world. Its operation does not require the user to remove his hands from his pockets upon meeting a friend of the gentler sex. A simple, graceful inclination of the head operates a small spring and governor combination, artfully concealed inside the hat, which raises the hat a little and softly replaces it; an extra motion of the head will even rotate the hat, a la Chaplin, to lend a finishing touch to the salutation.

Among other unique conceits may be mentioned: A tornado proof house constructed on a pivot—the tornado rotates the house, like a merry-go-round; an arrangement like a horse's bit which prevents snoring; an adaptation of the useful corncob as a polisher for artificial teeth; a neat, bifurcated rubber tube which, concealed beneath the clothing, enables the pedestrian to breathe upon his toes in winter time and warm them; an arrangement above a door which throws red pepper in the eyes of anyone attempting to break in.

There are numerous inventions designed to annoy the heavy sleeper. Most of these are devices attached to alarm clocks. One rouses the victim by volently shaking his arm. Another releases a slat in the bed and throws the sleper on the floor. Another is intended for use by the attendant in a garage; a wire or string attached to the legs of a specially constructed bed passes out through the garage wall and across the entrance way for motor cars. The obvious operation is said to be instantaneous and very effective.

For those who keep barn yard fowl two inventions will be of interest. One is a pair of spectacles to prevent the hen's eyes from being scratched out; the other is an eye shield and prevents chickens from flying over the fence.

Last, but not least, may be mentioned a neat little conceit on the order of the vanity box suspended on a chain from the wearer's neck. Jewellers will find this a very snappy little innovation. It is designed as a receptacle for chewing gum. For this purpose, however, it is to be doubted whether anything so snobbish will ever replace the old familiar chair bottom.

NEW THINGS SCIENCE HAS FOUND

Electric bulbs lighted from a dry battery, form animals' heads on a recently patented muff for women.

Cuban deposits are estimated to contain all the way from 2,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 tons of iron ore.

A Michigan inventor has patented a crane to be attached to any wagon to enable one man to pick up a can of ashes or garbage along a curb and empty it into the wagon.

Douglas fir from the United States has been recommended for reforesting western Norway by an expert from that country who has been studying American and Canadian trees for more than a year.

Some Vienna theaters do without ushers by mounting electric lights in such positions that they illuminate the number on seats as long as the latter are unoccupied.

A frame that will hold a heavy can of oil and permit it to be tipped for pouring has been invented to prevent waste.

English manufacturers have developed a steel for cutlery that is said to be non-rusting, unstainable and untarnishable.

An instrument has been invented to permit draftsmen to draw perfect ovals and to draw two or more of the same dimensions.

Apparatus for winding clocks with air pressure obtained when doors are opened and closed has been invented by a Frenchman.

There are believed to be more hunchbacks in Spain than in any other country.

Injections of turpentine can be successfully used to preserve wood from insects.

Will YOU Give 3-⅓ Cents a Day to Keep

A Child From Starving?

If you will, read this appeal carefully then decide what **share you will take in helping avert the greatest tragedy of all time.**

1,250,000 CHILDREN ARE FACING SLOW STARVATION IN BELGIUM TODAY.

The Belgian Relief Commission has not the means to supply these growing children with the food that is necessary. THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS. This great relief fund has largely been administered through Americans; the break between the States and Germany has brought about a crisis; there is more need of funds now than at any previous time.

THE GREAT RELIEF WORK MUST AND WILL GO ON. WE MUST DO OUR SHARE.

At the present time the growing child in Belgium receives only a "hunk of bread and a bowl of soup" each day. It is not enough; they must have more—or starve.

For 3 1-3 cents a day the Relief Commission can supply one child with an extra "meal" of a biscuit made with fat or lard and a cup of cocoa, not much, but it is the difference between life and death, between health and disease, for the children of heroic Belgium.

ALBERTA HAS BEEN BLESSED WITH TWO RECORD-BREAKING CROPS.

We are prosperous—the future looks bright—we are in a position to help. How many starving children can you look after? How many will we look after?

HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

$12.00 a year, the price the Alberta farmer received for eight bushels of his wheat, will give this extra "meal" to one child for a whole year. 10c a day or $36.00 a year will keep three children from starvation. $60.00 a year will feed five; $120.00 a year will feed 10.

WERE YOU EVER HUNGRY?

Can you picture starvation, the pinched faces, the piteous cries?

IF THE CHILDREN WERE STARVING IN ALBERTA you would help—

YOU WILL HELP IN THIS CASE

You can't pass by the children's cry for food from starving Belgium!

AND YOU MUST ACT NOW

The thought that you are feeding some of these unfortunates each day will bring you happiness. Think of the eager little hands reaching for the meal you supply.

Your own meals will taste sweeter when you do your share. The paper in which you are reading this is doing its share by publishing this appeal without charge—**WHAT WILL YOU DO?**

You may send contributions by the week, month, or in one lump sum. You are **ASSURED** that your money is used for the purpose it is sent.

THERE ARE HUNGRY CHILDREN AWAITING YOUR DECISION. HOW MANY WILL YOU FEED?

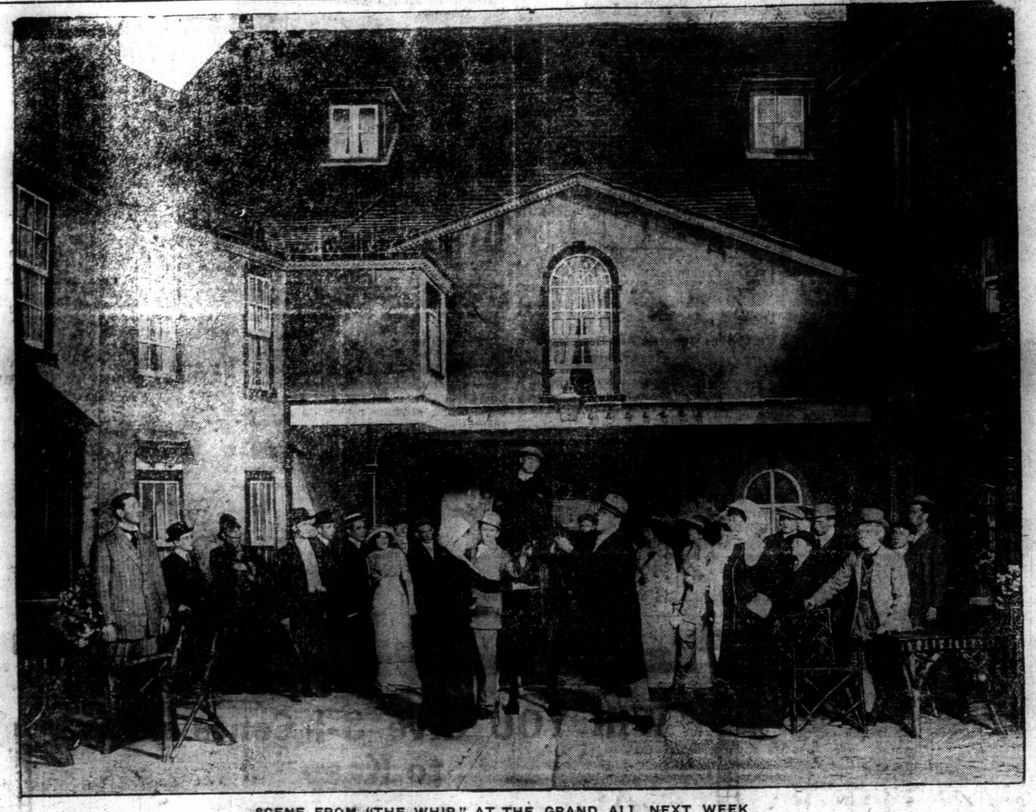
Send cheques payable to—

Belgian Relief Fund

FOR SOUTHERN ALBERTA,

and address them to J. H. Woods, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, Southern Alberta Committee, Herald Building, Calgary.

THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE



SCENE FROM "THE WHIP," AT THE GRAND ALL NEXT WEEK

Blanche Sweet in a Social Drama Coming Soon

Blanche Sweet will be seen at the Allen soon in the Jesse L. Lasky production, "The Silent Partner," a thrilling drama of business and social life, by Edmund Goulding, prepared for the screen by George Dubois Proctor.

In "The Tides of Barnegat," Miss Sweet was seen as a school teacher in a small Jersey town. In her latest success she is discovered as the secretary of a busy New York stock broker. How she discovers her employer is being robbed by his partner, how she aids in dissolving the partnership and how, eventually, although discharged, saves her employer's fortune and good name, is presented in a most unusual and startling manner.

Scene follows scene in quick succession, and as the head of the firm is about to be pitched into a most impossible tangle, his private secretary deftly intrudes herself and rescues him from the grasp of ruin.

One of the most unusual characters in this photodrama is the office boy. His reputation as a practical joker having become so well known among business men in Los Angeles that he could not secure a position, he makes his living playing office boy for motion picture companies. It is said he has been discharged more times than any other living office boy. No sooner is he comfortably initiated into a new position than he springs some practical joke on the head of the firm, and is promptly "bounced." His innocent expression won him job after job, but even that fails now, as his cherubic face and auburn hair are well known in Los Angeles business circles.

"The Silent Partner" was produced for the Lasky company under the able direction of Marshall Neilan, and the excellent cast supporting Miss Sweet is composed of such prominent artists as Thomas Meighan, Ernest Joy, Mabel Van Buren, George Herbert and Florence Smythe.

"The Mimic World" at Pantages Next Week

"The Mimic World," the greatest vaudeville creation that ever played popular priced houses, a one-hour musical comedy, with a company of 30 people, will be the headline attraction the coming week at the Pantages theater. This is the act which has been breaking records everywhere it has appeared in New York city, and is expected to create a sensation in Calgary. It is a play of youth, of life, of happiness and mirth, filled with everything that goes to make the stage worth while. It has a "chicken chorus" of 22, a score of the prettiest, cutest little kiddies ever seen on any stage, all young, fresh and unspoiled by stage life. There are only three men in the act, all the rest, visions of lovely femininity, "the pick of America's garden of loveliness," to borrow a phrase from the enthusiastic press agent.

The show has a number of stars, all of whom will offer impressions of famous stars of the stage. Among the stars will be the clever little girls, Helen and Olo Hudson, making their last tour in this vaudeville production, previous to entering into a contract with one of the biggest producers of musical comedies in the country, for next season, when they will be starred on Broadway. The contribution of the Hudson sisters will include impressions of the great dancers, Nijinski and Lopokova, in a song hit of their show, "The Bridal Night," and other bits. In the cast also is Felix, formerly of Felix and Claire, a remarkably versatile little chap who features wonderful eccentric dancing. He is also a good singer, a comedian and impersonator of such stars as Geo. M. Cohan, Fred Stone in his celebrated cowboy dance and rope spinning, and other stars. Other stars include Sylvia Winkle, a little Danish girl, impersonating the great Pavlowa; Mae and Margaret Rogers, impersonating the Courtney sisters, Margaret Smith and Lillian McGuire, impersonating Tempest and Sunshine and Chip and Marble, and others.

"Gentle Intruder" at the Allen Mon.-Tues.

Mary Miles Minter, the dainty young screen favorite, will be seen in her latest picture, "The Gentle Intruder," at the Allen Monday and Tuesday.

Probably there is not a more popular young star appearing in motion pictures today than this beautiful little Mary, her recent triumph, "Environment," which she last appeared in at the Allen, established herself as one of the most versatile and talented screen stars for her age.

"The Gentle Intruder" presents her in a role entirely different to anything she has yet offered to her host of admirers, and surpasses any work that Miss Minter has yet done; this alone is sufficient guarantee that this new Mary Miles Minter production is one of the highest order, and she will no doubt double her popularity.

The settings are most novel and unique, with a supporting cast of excellent photoplay stars.

In connection with the above attraction a new comedy will also be shown, with special music by the Allen Paramount concert orchestra, under the direction of H. G. Copley.

"The Whip" at the Grand Next Week

"The Whip" was originally produced in the famous Drury Lane theater in London and it made the most sensational success ever recorded in that home of sensational successes. For over two years the throngs surged into the theater day in and day out to see this wonderful production. Then "The Whip" was brought to this country by Wm. A. Brady and produced in the Manhattan opera house and there it repeated its tremendous English success. Later "The Whip" was presented in Australia and ran for two years there and it was then translated into foreign languages and presented with equal success on the continent.

There are many reasons for the wonderful success of this play—reasons that make it even more successful as a motion picture. For instance: It is modern, it is about people of today; it has mammoth scenes, the biggest ever seen in motion pictures; i tis smart, its people are well dressed; it has a thrilling, intense story; it is consistent; it has scores of "punches" and it tells a love story and a story of villainy that cannot fail to grip and hold the attention of every spectator.

It is a real treat that is in store for everyone who can see "The Whip." It will be a treat to see the tremendous scenic effects, the gorgeous gowns, the wonderful interior views and to see and enter into the enthralling and thrilling story revolving around "The Whip," the famous racehorse, whose success in a great race means so much to so many people.

"The Whip" will play a week's engagement at the Grand, commencing next Monday, with two performances daily, at 2:30 and 8:30.

Fannie Ward at the Allen Wed.-Thurs.

Fannie Ward, the brilliant Lasky-Paramount star, who with each appearance on the screen adds fresh thousnds to her host of admirers, will be seen at the Allen next Wednesday and Thursday in "Unconquered," a thrilling drama of modern society life written especially for her by Beatrice C. De Mille and Leighton Osmun.

In her recent production, "The School for Husbands," Miss Ward is seen as a young wife who teaches her rather wayward husband that his attention and interest should be centered in his home. In "Unconquered" she is seen as the wife of a relentless millionaire who devotes all her time to her little son, Billy.

How the husband becomes infatuated with another woman and tricks the wife into a compromising situation, secures a divorce and the child, and how the child is finally won back by the mother's offering to sacrifice her own life to a half-crazed negro is presented in a most graphic and unusual manner.

As the young wife of the millionaire, Miss Ward has an opportunity to display many of the most beautiful gowns from her wonderful wardrobe.

Many of the scenes of the production are laid in a fashionable house in the wealthy districts of Florida and the photodrama is filled with beautiful exterior scenes.

The cast supporting Miss Ward is one of unusual excellence, including such prominent artists as Jack Dean, Hobart Bosworth, Tully Marshall, Mabel Van Buren and Little Billy Jacobs.

Hobart Bosworth as the husband, infatuated with another womn, a role splendidly played by Mabel Van Buren, gives one of his customary finished performances. Tully Marshall, who will be remembered for his successful performance in many Lasky productions, gives an unusual characterization of Jake, the half-crazed negro whose heart is filled with fear of the Voodoo woman. Little Billy Jacobs plays the role of the little son in his usual clever manner.

The production was made for the Lasky Paramount under the direction of Frank Feicher.

In connection with the above attraction will also be shown a new Christie comedy which rounds out a bill par excellence.



At the Allen, Wednesday-Thursday

"Intolerance" at the Grand Fair Week

"Intolerance," D. W. Griffith's latest masterpiece, will be the attraction at the Grand for fair week with matinees every day during the engagement.

Never within the memory of theatergoers has anything approaching the splendor and magnificence of this attraction been presented on the American stage. Nothing short of a master mind could conceive the story and produce it as Griffith has done. Those who have been of the opinion that Griffith had reached the limit in his production of "The Birth of a Nation," simply gasp at the magnitude and splendor of "Intolerance." As one New York critic said: "'The Birth of a Nation' is to 'Intolerance' what the old one-reeler is to the feature of today."

The musical score is interpreted by a large symphony orchestra carried by the company and many realistic effects add greatly to the enjoyment of the attraction.

Matinees start at 2:30 sharp and evenings at 8:30 sharp. Patrons are earnestly requested to buy their seats early and so avoid standing in line and possibly missing the impressive opening scenes.

"Highway of Hope" at the Allen Fri.-Sat.

The clever Morosco stars, Kathlyn Williams and House Peters, will be seen at the Allen next Friday and Saturday in a picturization of Willard Mack's thrilling story, "The Highway of Hope," which was especially prepared for the screen by Harvey Gates.

Kathlyn Williams firmly established herself as one of the leading emotional actresses of the screen by her wonderful performance in "Out of the Wreck" and also in "The Cost of Hatred." These successes placed her in a niche all her own, and with House Peters, an alliance most pleasing to Paramount patrons has been formed.

Kathlyn Williams as Lonely Lou the drudge of a mining town, later transformed into a wealthy mine owner, presents a remarkable characterization. In her first appearance on the screen in this production she is seen industriously scrubbing a flight of steps with soap and water. Later, when she has made her fortune, she has a splendid opportunity to display a number of beautiful gowns.

The scenes of "The Highway of Hope" are laid either in the desert towns and the Morosco company was fortunate enough to find, for use in the picture, one of the famous abandoned mining towns in Death Valley. This town, in the early days of the gold rush, was the home off four or five thousand industrious souls. Men lived, fought and died in its streets and in its gambling dens.

The rush for gold swept on and gradually the citizens rushed away until now there is nothing left but row after row of abandoned buildings which in the dry desert air are in a remarkable state of preservation, and which are occupied but occasionally by some "desert rat," who, with his pack burros, pauses over night in his journey across the valley to hunt gold hidden in the distant Panamint mountains. The subsequent scenes of the active mining town were taken on the other side of the range to which the occupants of the first village fled.

ALLEN

Photo Plays of Destinction

Last Times To day

GEORGE BEBAN

In his latest Italian characterization

A Morosco-Paramount Attraction

Current Edition War Graphic

"The Marcellini Millions"

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

MARY MILES MINTER

A charming picture, presenting lovely "Little Mary" in a role that outshines any of her many photodramatic successes

"The Gentle Intruder"

A Delightful Story Told in a Different Manner

AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

JESSE L. LASKY PRESENTS

FANNIE WARD

The Celebrated Star of Many Screen Triumphs

IN

"Unconquered"

A Powerful Drama with Mother-Love as the Theme, and an All-star Cast, including Hobart Bosworth, Tully Marshall, Mabel Van Buren, Little Billy Jacobs, and Jack Dean

AND NEW CHRISTIE COMEDY

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Special Week-end Attraction

Kathlyn Williams and House Peters

The Popular Stellar Combination of the Screen

—IN—

A Startling and Unusual Western

"THE HIGHWAY" OF HOPE

Drama Replete with Action from Start to Finish

Coming—July 2nd

BLANCHE SWEET, IN "THE SILENT PARTNER"

PRICES:

Evenings: Children 10c; Adults 15c. Reserved Section 25c

Matinees: Children 5c; Adults 15c

PANTAGES

WEEK OF JUNE 25th

ALEXANDER PANTAGES PRESENTS

"The Mimic World of 1917"

with "Felix" of Felix and Claire

Biggest and Best Musical Comedy in vaudeville

25 People — Mostly Girlies

One Solid Hour of Wonderful Entertainment

The Lampinis---Abrams & Johns

Smith and McGuire---Current Events

JOE ROBERTS---King of the Banjo

PRINCESS

PHONE M1944

"Where Everybody Goes"

Don't Miss

"THE COUNTRY STORE"

Every Tuesday Night

A Gigantic Amateur Contest

Every Thursday Night

"The Voice on the Wire"

And a splendid Week-end Program every Friday and Saturday.

GERTRUDE MOODY MILLER EVANS

Grand

ALL NEXT WEEK

2:30—Two Performances Daily—8:30

The World's Greatest Play in Motion Pictures

"The Whip"

Produced on a Mammoth and Elaborate Scale With Special Features

POPULAR PRICES

Evenings, - - 25c., 50c. and 75c.

Matinees, 25c. and 50c.



SOCIAL

Dean Paget has gone to ... for his health.

* * *

Lieut. Pat Allen is at Ba... military hospital.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln are ... on a pleasure trip.

* * *

Mr. Orr, of Banff, has bee... visitor in the city.

* * *

Mrs. J. A. E. McLeod ha... Halifax for the summer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Dippie have... Banff for the summer.

* * *

Mr. H. C. Bailey spent th... Calgary en route to easter...

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. McC... spend the summer at Shou...

* * *

Mr. S. S. Savage has go... States to attend the Trav... vention.

* * *

Mr. J. M. Shultz, of Bu... spent a few days at the P... week.

* * *

Mrs. M. G. Maberley ann... engagement of her son, Al... Miss Lily Earle, of this ...

* * *

Mrs. Kenny, of the Pall... tained on Monday in hon... mother who has just ar... Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. Dr. McNab enter... Friday in a shower for M... Kerr whose marriage will ... short time.

* * *

Mrs. Kickley entertained ... Friday in honor of Mrs. Mc... Toronto, and Mrs. Arthur ... of Calgary.

* * *

Mr. H. W. Lunney, wh... cently married in Everett, ... returned to Calgary accon... his wife, and will reside ... Park.

* * *

Reports from the front ... all kinds of honors are b... on the Alberta boys. Ca... Graham, Capt. Newton St... Edgar Lougheed are all ... promotion for especially ...

* * *

Major Clarence Loughe... a few days ago from the f... fine although somewhat ... his recent illness. Majo... will take a much neede... Banff to recuperate from ... nate accident after which ... turn to his duties with t... overseas forces.

* * *

Mrs. Guttman, of Fou... nue west, entertained a ... little folks on Sunday l... of her daughter's birthda... was six years old. T... spent in games, etc. T... were: Lillian Gallay, ... Clara Ghuitar, Pearl Go... tha Pepper and Katie G... the Messrs. Gallay and G...



MAN'S F...

COMPL... it is to ... stones ... upward ... him!

The ... thing ... ence in ... ment a...

He can accomplish a... sible. The doing of ... little further to the ... and builds and stren...

It is only when a... ing, that he is not pu... to grow, that he fails ... the man without ins... without a mainspring ... things. He is useles...

A man doesn't h... and his fellows. It i... that results follow t... are made up of the s... whole. Nothing a m... his littleness conceiv... facts of human activi...

So the intelligen... cover wherein he ha... the front. If he has ... appointed with hims... though he may not ... ceasing of effort. W... more striving, and w...

The plant is the ... may be considered t... tion it is considered ... seed to seed there m... ate its species. Wha... erations. It strives ... earth to push forwa... maturity of seed i... fore ordained even ... history of its ancest... sprouts push toward... it stops it starts in t...

The life history ... Man's mission and ... avenues he must sel... elling it he must acc... he begins to fall be... he is in the same st... all that is finest and ... of activity.

VILLE

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Drama Replete with Action from Start to Finish

—July 2nd "THE SILENT PARTNER" ICES: ults 15c. Reserved Section 25c iren 5c; Adults 15c

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Greatest Play in n Pictures

Whip"

moth and Elaborate Scale cial Features

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25c., 50c. and 75c.

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Society

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Dean Paget has gone to California for his health.

* * *

Lieut. Pat Allen is at Banff in the military hospital.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln are in the east on a pleasure trip.

* * *

Mr. Orr, of Banff, has been a recent visitor in the city.

* * *

Mrs. J. A. E. McLeod has gone to Halifax for the summer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Dippie have moved to Banff for the summer.

* * *

Mr. H. C. Bailey spent the week in Calgary en route to eastern points.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. McCallum will spend the summer at Shouldice Park.

* * *

Mr. S. S. Savage has gone to the States to attend the Travelers' convention.

* * *

Mr. J. M. Shultz, of Butte, Mont., spent a few days at the Palliser last week.

* * *

Mrs. M. G. Maberley announces the engagement of her son, Alexander, to Miss Lily Earle, of this city.

* * *

Mrs. Kenny, of the Palliser, entertained on Monday in honor of her mother who has just arrived from Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. Dr. McNab entertained on Friday in a shower for Miss Mildred Kerr whose marriage will occur in a short time.

* * *

Mrs. Kickley entertained at tea on Friday in honor of Mrs. McParland of Toronto, and Mrs. Arthur McParland of Calgary.

* * *

Mr. H. W. Lunney, who was recently married in Everett, Wash., has returned to Calgary accompanied by his wife, and will reside in Elbow Park.

* * *

Reports from the front state that all kinds of honors are being heaped on the Alberta boys. Capt. Vivian Graham, Capt. Newton Stirritt, Lieut. Edgar Lougheed are all in line for promotion for especially good work.

* * *

Major Clarence Lougheed returned a few days ago from the front looking fine although somewhat pale after his recent illness. Major Lougheed will take a much needed rest at Banff to recuperate from his unfortunate accident after which he will return to his duties with the Canadian overseas forces.

* * *

Mrs. Guttman, of Fourteenth avenue west, entertained a number of little folks on Sunday last in honor of her daughter's birthday, Katie, who was six years old. The time was spent in games, etc. Those present were: Lillian Gallay, Ida Pepper, Clara Ghnitar, Pearl Goldstein, Bertha Pepper and Katie Guttman, and the Messrs. Gallay and Guttman.

Hon. Charles Fisher was a Calgary visitor the past week.

* * *

Mr. William Gravelle will leave for the east in a few days.

* * *

Mrs. George Wright entertained at tea during the past week.

* * *

Lieut. Harry Helliwell was down from Banff the middle of the week.

* * *

Miss Connie Clarke has left for eastern Canada to spend the summer.

* * *

Mrs. Clive Betts and Mrs. W. H. Barker have been in Edmonton the past week.

* * *

Mr. R. J. Lydiatt is expected back the end of the week after a flying trip to New York and southern points.

* * *

Mr. Wm. Fraser, of the University of Colorado, is spending his vacation in Calgary and the surrounding country.

* * *

Miss Midge Mills is visiting Miss Dorothy Lougheed at Banff. Miss Mills returned with Miss Lougheed on Friday.

* * *

Miss Reta Wetmore is returning to Calgary the first of the week after a fortnight spent as the house guest of Mrs. H. H. Reid.

* * *

Mrs. Kay, accompanied by her two daughters, the Misses Celia and Doris, left on Monday, June 18, for a trip to the eastern states.

* * *

Mrs. D. A. Coste, of Niagara Falls, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. L. Bevan, has returned to her home.

* * *

Mr. James Brewster came down from Banff on Tuesday en route to Winnipeg to meet his daughter, who is returning from an eastern trip.

* * *

Miss Dorothy Lougheed and Major Clarence Lougheed spent Thursday and Friday in Calgary and returned to Banff on the evening train.

* * *

A jolly party were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Reid last week in Banff. Among the house guests were Miss Reta Wetmore and Mr. and Mrs. Myers.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Zeemans expect their daughters, the Misses Ruth and Hazel who have been teaching in Chicago, home for the summer holidays.

* * *

Mr. J. B. Jenkins spent several days in the city the past week. Mr Jenkins is now located on his ranch at Black Diamond where he is engaged in breeding livestock.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Woods has returned from Toronto where he went to attend the annual meeting of the Canadian Press association. Mr. Wood was elected president of the association for the ensuing year.

* * *

Mr. Marshall Watson, a well known society youth of this city, leaves for Toronto Sunday morning where he will commence his training with the Imperial Air service. Mr. Watson will make a short stop in Winnipeg to visit some of his friends in that city.

* * *

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Calgary, announces a free lecture on Christian Science by Clarence W. Chadwick, C.S.B., member of the board of lectureship of the mother church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., on Sunday afternoon, June 24, at 3 o'clock, in the Grand theater, Calgary, and invites you and your friends to be present.

Events Past, Present, Future

Mr. Adolph Bromberg of the post office staff, who left six weeks ago for St. John N. B., was united in marriage there to Miss Jennie M. Stearn. After spending their honeymoon in the eastern states they are expected home tonight. They will take up their residence at 509 Eleventh avenue west.

WEDDINGS

KILGORE—BARKER

Miss Ethel Alberta Barker and Mr. George Kilgore were married this week by Rev. A. McTaggart, at St. Andrew's manse.

McKENZIE—YEATS

A quiet wedding took place at St. Andrew's manse, Wednesday, when Rev. A. McTaggart united in marriage Miss J. G. Yeats and Mr. Finlay McKenzie. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie will reside at Cereal.

HAYDEN—WATSON

Rev. McTaggart officiated at the quiet wedding of Dorothy L. Watson and Reginald N. Hayden, at the home of the bride's parents, 1135 Thirteenth avenue west. The bride, who was beautifully gowned in a very attractive creation of crepe de chine, carried a bouquet of rosebuds, maidenhair and ferns with long satin streamers. She was given away by her father, Mr. H. W. Watson, and attended by her sister, Miss Ruth, who was attired in a pretty dress of pink crepe de chine, while Mr. W. Tempest assisted the groom. The young couple are spending a short honeymoon at Banff. Mr. Hayden leaves very shortly for Toronto where he will commence his training for the Imperial Air service, accompanied by the bride's brother, Mr. Marshall Watson.

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND
Calgary Local Branch

Amount received from subscribers during April, $10,625.53. Salaries, stationery, printing, postage and sundry expenses of Calgary Local branch as per cash book for April, $418.65. Amount paid to dependents of Soldiers from money received from Calgary local branch, $10,206.88. Amount paid to dependents of soldiers from money received from South Alberta branch, $17,778.77. Total paid to dependents of soldiers in Calgary, $27,980.65. Number of dependent families of soldiers in Calgary who are recipients of the fund, 1430.

ROYAL GOWNS SOLD

Berlin (by mail).—Personal belongings of Princess Louise of Belgium, daughter of the late King Leopold, were disposed of at public auction in Munich today before a large crowd of women bidders. Pawned articles placed on sale include 90 hats, 27 evening gowns, 28 theater wraps, 58 parasols, 95 veils of fantastic texture and 72 bottles of foreign perfume, in addition to the other articles required to complete the wardrobe of the princess.

During the sale the police were frequently called on to restore order among the clamorous bidders.

Princess Louise of Belgium is the divorced wife of Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The princess for many years has been before the public because of her love affairs, her quarrels with her family and her extravagances. Shortly after the war broke out a dispatch from Vienna said she had been requested to leave that city.

A CREED

Faith in him who calls me friend,
Faith in what is sweet and clean;
Faith that just around the bend
All is peaceful and serene.
Faith that after care and strife
Come the happy days of rest
Faith that everything in life
Really happens for the best.

This my faith and this my shield
'Gainst the arrows of distrust;
Much of justice is concealed
In what seems to be unjust,
Now what seems a dismal way
That alone I'm forced to tread
I may come to see some day
Is a glorious path instead.

Undisturbed by petty wrongs,
Undismayed by what is mean,
Tho the false attracts the throngs,
Tho the multitude unclean,
Tho at times I stand alone,
Tho I'm oft misunderstood,
Faith I still would keep and own
In the decent and the good.

MAN'S REAL SATISFACTION



ACCOMPLISHING a little every day! What an incentive it it is to the man who is trying to keep watch of the milestones of his progress! How it urges him onward and upward! How it exhilirates him! How it rejuvenates him!

The man who can see that he is accomplishing something every day is a growing man. There is no decadence in his career. He belongs to the forward movement and can be pretty well in the vanguard if he desires. He can accomplish a great deal more than he at present believes possible. The doing of something a little more every day, of pushing a little further to the front each twenty-four hours gives him assurance and builds and strengthens his self-confidence.

It is only when a man begins to realize that he is not accomplishing, that he is not pushing a little further ahead each day that he fails to grow, that he fails to progress, that he fails to get inspiration. And the man without inspiration is just about as dependable as a watch without a mainspring. He is of little value in taking the equation of things. He is useless as far as the world is concerned.

A man doesn't have to do the big things to be of value to himself and his fellows. It is in doing the little things, and doing them so well that results follow that he makes his real telling hits. All big things are made up of the smaller, and all acts must have an effect upon the whole. Nothing a man does is to or for himself alone. He may, in his littleness conceive that it is, but that doesn't alter the fundamental facts of human activities or human responsibilities.

So the intelligent man takes stock at the close of each day to discover wherein he has failed, wherein he has pushed a little more to the front. If he has not taken the forward steps he is legitimately disappointed with himself. But if he has pushed ahead he is gratified, though he may not be satisfied. Satisfaction always indicates rest, a ceasing of effort. When we are satisfied we are not likely to do much more striving, and when we fail to strive we fail to progress.

The plant is the best illustration of that. The mission of the plant may be considered to be manifold, but for the purpose of this illustration it is considered only as an example of continued progression. From seed to seed there must progression. The plant's mission is to perpetuate its species. Whatever uses man makes of it are secondary considerations. It strives from the moment its seed germinates under the earth to push forward and upward. The goal is the production and maturity of seed in some definite form. Its mission was therefore fore ordained even long before its own germ was formed in the life history of its ancestor. But the seed once having germinated the sprouts push towards the light and the plant continues to grow. When it stops it starts in the other direction and its decline is rapid.

The life history of man isn't much different from that of the plant. Man's mission and his activities are manifold, but out of the many avenues he must select one along which we must travel. And in travelling it he must accomplish something definite each day. If he doesn't he begins to fall behind; others pass him by and before he realizes it he is in the same state of collapse in which the plant finds itself when all that is finest and desirable in it has withered away because of lack of activity.



KATHERINE STINSON

The youthful flying celebrity dropping Red Cross literature over in Japan. She will during her visit to Calgary during the exhibition give a couple of flights for the benefit of the Calgary branch of the Red Cross carrying two passengers. She was asked to do this and the reply which she sent was wholehearted in its response and her prompt compliance with the request will make her more popular than ever with Calgarians.

PRUDENCE OF THE PARSONAGE

THE FAMOUS STORY OF A HAPPY FAMILY

By Ethel Hueston

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SYNOPSIS

Mr. Starr, minister, arrives in Mount Mark to take charge of the Methodist diocese, he is a widower with five children, all girls, namely, Prudence, the eldest, who mothers the rest of the family, who include, Fary, Connie and Carol and Lark, who are twins. The girls all go school and are particularly clever.

The twins, though very lovable and obedient children, are very mischievous, and often embarrass Prudence and Fairy.

Every one in the parish admires Prudence for her sweet and womanly disposition. Professor Rayburn, of the college, a suitor for her hand, but Prudence refuses him, considering her home and bringing up of the family, her particular duty.

Owing to Mount Mark being a small parish and the congregation rather slack about money matters, the parsonage family have quite a hard time to make ends meet. Fairy and Prudence make over an old coat of their fathers for Connie, who always comes in for the left-overs, being the smallest, this being a particular disappointment, as she was promised a new coat. Connie calls on Mr. Harold, the president of the bank, and asks for loan of $5.00, explaining the situation him and promising to pay it back in two years, a nickle at a time. Mr. Harold tells her he is proud to have her trade. Connie surprises the family at dinnertime by producing the $5.00.

One night while Mr. Starr was away from home the twins hear a noise and awake the other girls. Through the braveness of Prudence the thief was caught. Prudence wins the $500.00 which had been offered as a reward for the catching of this noted burglar. Prudences decides to go for a bicycle ride and runs into a mule. She is hurt and is seen safely home by a stranger, Jerold Harmer. He later calls and asks for Prudence's hand, to which Mr. Starr consents.

"You must go right away, or I can not let you go at all!"

"Do you mean you want me to get my things, and go right now?"

"Yes." She buried her face in his shoulder. "If—if you stay in your room until breakfast time, I will lock you in, so you can not leave me again. I know it. I am crazy today."

"Don't you think you owe me something, as well as your father and sisters? Didn't God bring us together, and make us love each other? Don't you think He intended us for each other? Do you wish you had never met me?"

"Jerry!"

"Then, sweetheart, be reasonable. Your father loved your mother, and married her. That is God's plan for all of us. You have been a wonderfully brave and sweet daughter and sister, I know. But surely Fairy is old enough to take your place now."

"Fairy's going to be a professor, and—the girls do not mind her very well. And she isn't as much comfort to father as I am.—It's just because I am most like mother, you see. But anyhow, I promised. I can't leave them."

"Your father expects you to marry, and to marry me. I told him about it myself, long ago. And he was perfectly willing. He didn't say a word against it."

"Of course he wouldn't. That's just like father. But still I promised. And what would the girls say if I should go back on them? They have trusted me, always. If I fail them, will they ever trust anybody else? If you love me, Jerry, please go, and stay away." But her arm tightened about his neck. "I'll wait here until you get your things, and we can—say goodby. And don't forget your promise."

"Oh, very well, Prudence," he answered, half irritably, "if you insist on ordering me away from the house like this, I can only go. But——"

"Let's not talk any more about it, Jerry. Please. I'll wait until you come down."

When he came down a little later, with his suitcase, his face was white and strained.

She put her arms around his neck. "Jerry," she whispered, "I want to tell you that I love you so much that—I could go away with you, and never see any of them any more, or papa, or the parsonage, and still feel rich, if I just had you! You—everything in me seems to be all yours. I—love you."

Her tremulous lips were pressed against his.

"Oh, sweetheart, this is folly, all folly. But I can't make you see it. It is wrong, it is wickedly wrong, but——"

"But I am all they have, Jerry, and—I promised."

"Whenever you want me, Prudence, just send. I'll never change. I'll always be just the same. God intended you for me, I know, and—I'll be waiting."

"Jerry! Jerry! Jerry!" she whispered passionately, sobbing, quivering in his arms. It was he who drew away.

"Good-by, sweetheart," he said quietly, great pity in his heart for the girl who in her desire to do right was doing such horrible wrong. "Good-by, sweetheart. Remember, I will be waiting. Whenever you send, I will come."

He stepped outside, and closed the door. Prudence stood motionless, her hands clenched, until she could no longer hear his footsteps. Then she dropped on the floor, and lay there, face downward, until she heard Fairy moving in her room upstairs. Then she went into the kitchen and built the fire for breakfast.

CHAPTER XIV.
She Comes to Grief

Fairy was one of those buoyant, warm-blooded girls to whom sleep is indeed the great restorer. She slept soundly, sweetly, dreamlessly. And every morning she ran down-stairs so full of animation and life that she seemed all attingle to her finger-tips. Now she stood in the kitchen door, tall, cheeks glowing, eyes sparkling, and smiled at her sister's solemn back.

"You are the little mousey, Prue," she said, in her full rich voice. "I didn't hear you come to bed last night, and I didn't hear you getting out this morning. I am an abominably solid sleeper, am I not? Shall I get the maple sirup for the pancakes? I wonder if Jerry knows we only use maple sirup when he is here. I'm constantly expecting Connie to give it away. Why am I always so ravenously hungry in the morning? Goodness knows I eat enough—Why, what is the matter?" For Prudence had turned her face toward her sister, and it was so white and so unnatural that Fairy was shocked.

"Prudence! You are sick! Go to bed and let me get breakfast. Why didn't you call me? I'm real angry at you, Prudence Starr! Here, get out of this, and I will——"

"There's nothing the matter with me. I had a headache, and did not sleep, but I am all right now. Yes, bring the sirup, Fairy. Are the girls up yet?"

Fairy eyed her suspiciously. "Jerry is out unusually early, too, isn't he? His door is open. I didn't hear him coming down so he must have quite outdone himself today. He generally has to be called twice."

"Jerry has gone, Fairy." Prudence's back was presented to view once more, and Prudence was stirring the oatmeal with vicious energy. "He left early this morning,—I suppose he is half-way to Des Moines by now."

"Oh!" Fairy's voice was non-committal.

"Will you get the sirup now?"

"Yes, of course.—When is he coming back?"

"He isn't coming back. Please hurry, Fairy, and then call the others. The oatmeal is ready."

To be continued)

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FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

Calgary Exhibition Opens Next Week in a Blaze of Glory

On Thursday the Gates Will Be Opened With a Blare of Trumpets and Rush of People to See the Wonderful Exhibits—Attractions Far Above Previous Years.

EDUCATIVE influences which are now associated with the ordinary large exhibition such as the Calgary fair has developed itno during recent years, are being realized and taken advantage of more generally than was previously the case. There was a time when exhibitions were devoted entirely to showing the best product of any section, province or state, and there was of course a portion of amusement instructive in the cars composing the train, and lectures are given by recognized experts on topics of interest.

This is the fourth year this innovation has been carried out and each year it has been attended by greater success. There are three cars containing the larger classes of livestock. In two of them there are models of housing and appointments for stock, showing the buildings and giving a variety of approximate costs. Information regarding grain cultivation is specially grouped in one car and there is a lot of information to be gained on the troublesome weed question. Dairying and poultry raising, two most important and rapidly developing industries of the province will be specially attended to and there will also be lectures on these subjects.

Farm women will find one section allotted as well. Now there is all the advantages of the old fairs—with a great deal of educative influences in addition.

At the forthcoming Calgary exhibition, which opens next Thursday and continues for a full week, the government demostration train which has been touring the province and will continue its educative journey until July 26, will be at the fair for two days, June 30 and July 2. The train will be stationed at the east end of the grounds and the farmers and stockmen and their wives and the younger members of their families will all find something educative and of the car which will be particularly interesting to them as there will be special lecturers on the subjects in which they are interested, and in another car there will be special entertainment provided for the children, so that parents may give their undivided attention to the lectures.

The exhibition company is instituting something new every year for the convenience of its patrons, as well as attending to their other needs. This year there will be a special children's playground where there will be all the playground equipment and the whole under the direct supervision of a trained official who will see that mothers can leave children of all ages at the playgrounds headquarters with every assurance that they will be well looked after. This department will be very popular and should be well patronized as it will relieve tired mothers of the care of the little ones.

People from out of town will find another convenience in the Exhibition Information bureau which will have its headquarters at the C. P. R. station. All the incoming trains will be met during fair week and from the lists of available rooms which have been secured by canvassers representing the exhibition company, visitors will be able to make their choice of their own quarters, if they have not made arrangements beforehand regarding their accommodation.

With the splendid prices that are being obtained for livestock just now it is a natural sequence that there should be especial interest in these sections. This year this will be stimulated by the wonderful animals which will be in the ring for inspection by the judges. The splendid $17,000 bull which was recently brought over from the states, and a number of other animals from the herd of the owner of this animal, Mr. Fuller, of Girvin, Sask., have been entered for competition. Frank Collicutt has also entered his famous bull, Gay Lad 40th, which was so much admired when shown here during the spring show. These two animals will make the Calgary fair one of the most famous in Canada if not on the continent, and in addition there will be the pick of the best herds of eastern and western Canada, as well as several exhibits of different breeds which are being brought over from the states by prominent American exhibitors.

The quality of the horses which have been gaily paraded before the judges at the Calgary exhibition has been commented on by visitors on many occasions and this year this will again be a feature. Some very large entries have been received in the classes for sheep and swine and breeders of the best herds will be represented.

There will be government exhibits which will remain permanently on the grounds and from which there will be available literature pertaining to all branches of the farming industry as well as stock raising.

Exhibits will be made by individuals and in the buildings and outside there will scarcely be a foot of the available space which will not be occupied. There have been some new and commodious accommodation provided for the livestock, but it is anticipated that space will be at a premium.

So from this end of the exhibition, which is after all the most important insofar as it will be an educational feature and demonstration, Calgary's fair which opens next Thursday, presents many outstanding features.

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Official Seeding Reports Show Shortage For Year

Alberta Crop Report Says Season is Late But Good Indication

Ottawa.—The Census and Statistics Office issued today a preliminary estimate of the areas sown to grain crops this spring, with a report of their condition on May 31 as compiled from the returns of crop correspondents. The reports from the prairie provinces state that the spring there is very backward, and seeding is consequently late. At the end of May severe frosts cut down the growing wheat plant; but rapid recovery was anticipated. Rain was needed for the germination of the later sown crops and of wheat sown on stubble.

Area and Condition of Wheat

It is estimated from the reports of correspondents that the total area sown to wheat for 1917 is 13,450,250 acres, as compared with 14,897,000 acres, the area sown, and with 12,900,600 acres, the area harvested in 1916. Thus, the area sown this year, whilst nearly 10 per cent. less than the area sown for 1916, is about 4 per cent. more than the area harvested for 1916. In arriving at these figures revised returns of the Census of 1916 have been included for Manitoba; for Saskatchewan and Alberta similar revisions have not yet been completed. As compared with the areas sown for 1916, the returns this year indicate small increases under wheat in each of the Atlantic provinces and in British Columbia and an increase of 25,000 acres in Quebec; but for each of the remaining provinces decreases are reported to the extent of 154,000 acres in Ontario, 254,000 acres in Manitoba, 927,000 acres in Saskatchewan and 158,000 acres in Alberta. Of the total area under wheat 809,250 acres were sown last fall and 12,641,000 acres were sown this spring. In the three prairie provinces the total area sown to wheat is estimated at 12,497,550 acres, comprising 2,476,850 acres in Manitoba, 7,605,700 acres in Saskatchewan and 2,415,000 acres in Alberta.

The average condition on May 31 in per cent. of the standard representing a full crop is for all wheat for Canada 84 per cent. as compared with 90 per cent. on May 31 last year and with 91 per cent. the average condition on the corresponding date for the seven years ended 1916. In the prairie provinces the condition of wheat is 87 per cent. of the standard in Manitoba, 80 per cent in Saskatchewan and 92 per cent. in Alberta. Converted into a standard of 100 as representing the average condition at the end of May of the past seven years 1910-16 the condition for the whole of Canada of fall wheat is 86, of spring wheat 94, and of all wheat 93 93 per cent. Thus, according to its reported condition on May 31, the anticipated yield per acre of wheat this year is 7 per cent less than the average of the seven years 1910-16.

Area and Condition of Other Crops

The decrease in the area sown to wheat this year is partly due to the curtailment of the seeding season by the lateness of the spring, and efforts were therefore apparently directed towards an increase in the areas sown to other crops. For oats, the acreage is 11,781,900 acres as compared with 11,376,346 acres, the area sown, and 9,875,346 acres, the area harvested last year. Barley is sown to 1,954,100 acres, as against 1,827,780 acres, the area sown, and 1,681,180 acres, the area harvested in 1916. Rye has a sown area of 158,470 acres, as compared with 147,170 acres in 1916; peas 152,465 acres, compared with 159,680 acres; mixed grains 558,250 acres, as compared with 410,726 acres; hay and clover 7,661,800 acres, against 7,892,932 acres; and alfalfa 84,900 acres, against 89,472 acres. The condition of these crops in per cent. of the standard representing a full crop is for oats 85 per cent. compared with 90 per cent. last year and 93 per cent., the average at the end of May for the seven years 1910-16; for barley 87 per cent., as against 89 per cent. last year and 92 per cent., the seven years' average; for rye 86 per cent. against 91 per cent. last year, and 89 per cent. the average; for peas 88 per cent. compared with 90 per cent. last year and 91 the average; for mixed grains 89 per cent. both this year and last year and 92 per cent., the average; for hay and clover 80 per cent. compared with 98 per cent. and 92 per cent. the average.

Conditions in Alberta

A telegram from the Alberta department of agriculture dated June 12 states that the general season is somewhat late, especially between Wetaskiwin and Crossfield. The weather is cool, but crops are doing well. No frost has been reported since June 5. All grain for threshing is sown, but there is 40 per cent. for green feed yet to sow. There is plenty of moisture in all parts.

Hogs on the Farm

Alberta Offers Ideal Conditions for Hog Raising—Profitable Use for Waste Products

Swine are profitably grown in practically every locality and on almost every type of soil. Although the most heavily stocked region is found in the corn belt, the east, the south and the north are increasing the number of their swine at a rapid rate, very largely because of the use of pasture crops to replace part of the grain ration. In fact, hogs are grown under many different methods of farming and fed upon a great variety of crops showing that they are well adapted to almost any condition found upon the farms of this country.

In locating, the question of a market also must be considered, and the facilities for reaching it. Most communities are connected with the large central livestock markets by the railroads but these will be of little avail if the roads to the railroads are poor. Good roads are of inestimable importance, for, among other things they enable the farmer to market his products at any and all times.

The number of hogs for each farm must be determined by a study of local conditions and the type of farming. The maximum number of hogs per acre is found on farms chiefly or wholly devoted to the raising of that class of stock; as, for example, farms in the State of Iowa, where it is quite common to see farms stocked with several hogs to the acre, while the average for the entire state is 1 to every 3 acres of improved farm land. Under average conditions hogs return the largest profit when raised to utilize waste products, and when kept for this purpose alone the number will depend upon the quantity of waste products to be consumed. Skim milk from dairy herds, shattered grain from grain fields, unmarketable products from the truck farm, undigested grain in the droppings of fattening steers, and many other minor wastes on the average farm are examples of feedstuffs which would be wasted were it not for their uailization by the thrifty farmer for the production of pork.

In order to utilize some of these products it is necessary to have a number of pigs on hand for a relatively short time on account of the perishable nature of these feeds. The rest of the year the fattening pigs and the breeding stock must be maintained upon feed raised expressly for their consumption, and while they are not kept at a loss during this time, still the greatest profit is derived when they are eating the cheap feed in the form of waste products. The number of hogs which can utilize the waste to the best advantage, therefore, should be the limiting factor in determining the number of hogs to the farm. On farms in the corn belt, where hogs are raised simply to market the corn crop on the hoof, the number is controlled by the amount of corn which can profitably be raised to fatten them.

Irrigation and Livestock

Irrigigation Convention Will Convene in Maple Creek Next August—Subjects of Vital Interest Will Be Discussed.

Among the organizations for benefiting agriculture in Canada few are playing a more prominent part than the Western Canada Irrigation association. Owing to the fact that Canada has drawn its settlement mainly from humid countries, the part which irrigation plays in agriculture is but vaguely understood by a large section of the population. The Western Canada Irrigation association, by means of its printed reports and its annual conventions, held in various irrigation centers in the west, has done a great work toward bringing about a better understanding of the part that irrigation can play in the agricultural development of a country like western Canada.

The development of irrigation communities proves how closely irrigation farming is linked up with the livestock and dairy industries. Speaking before the convention of the Western Canada Irrigation association last summer at Kamloops, W. T. MacDonald, of the livestock branch of the B. C. department of agriculture, laid particular emphasis upon the relationship of irrigation to livestock raising. "A few years ago," he said, "when irrigated lands were being developed rapidly and many new areas were being brought under irrigation, livestock farming seemed to be left out entirely. Under irrigation, with our favorable climate and soil, we get very large yields, but those large yields which we get represent the taking from the soil of large quantities of fertility. Even orchard lands take a large amount of fertility from the soil; an apple orchard in full bearing will take as much out of it as 30 bushels of wheat. We cannot go on without replacing this fertility in the soil, and the logical way is to feed some of our crops to livestock."

Mr. MacDonald referred to the rapid growth of the livestock industry in British Columbia, mentioning the fact that last year in the Kelowna district 14 silos were erected. He emphasized the need of introducing only the better qualities of livestock in the irrigated districts. "You will probably think that we livestock people are egotistical," he said, "but it is only a few years ago when we were almost ashamed to be in a livestock country, but we are now having our innings. We have come back, and this time we have come back to stay. Wherever livestock gains a foothold, there you will find prosperity, and there can be no permanent system of agriculture that does not include livestock. In history there has not been such a system, and we can only judge the future by the past."

The relationship of livestock to irrigation will again be discussed at this year's convention of the Irrigation association, which is to be held at Maple Creek, Sask., August 1, 2 and 3.

THE GUINEA FOWL

Guinea eggs are good eating.

The flavor of Guinea meat is similar to that of the wild fowl.

Guineas pair, when sexes are equal.

As a rule, the Guinea hen does her laying between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

When hatching the young break through the shell at practically the same time.

Young Guineas are tender and delicate until they are well feathered. For this reason it is advisable not to hatch the eggs before June.

The Guinea cock shares with his mate the work of raising the young. He seems very fond of them, and will guard them during the day, and hover them at night on the ground.

It is hard to distinguish the old and the young in the fall of the year, when they are running together.

There are two varieties recognized—the white and the pearl.

The call of the male Guinea is different from that of the female.

The male is a larger and more aggressive bird.

The Guinea gives a cry of warning which at once alarms the rest of the poultry, and they keep in hiding until the alarm ceases.

It is the nature of Guineas to forage. They will go off in a body, having their hunt in common. Quite frequently old birds will be seen assisting young ones to hunt, even though they may not be of their own breed.

When returning home to roost, the hen by some instinct is able to pick out her own young from the flock and remain with them for the night.

Guineas do not scratch, and for that reason they are valuable to have in the garden, as they are constantly in search of bugs and worms without digging up plants, as would chickens.

While it is natural for Guineas to roost in trees or on low buildings at night, it is best to early train them to roost in the house.

They are of too tender a nature to roost outdoors during winter.

The Guinea seems to sleep "with one eye open." The least noise puts them on the alert at night, and they quickly send out the alarm.

Guineas generally start laying in April and keep it up until October.

As the shells of the Guinea eggs are hard, their keeping qualities are held much longer.

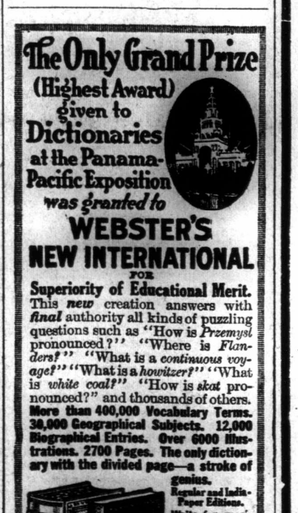
The flesh is dark colored.

The meadows and fields in summer afford much feed, and they prefer seeking it themselves.

The cry of the male and female differ. That of the female sounds like "Come back, come back," while that of the male resembles "Tick, tick!"

The red ear lobes of the cock are larger than those of the hen.

Guineas do not thrive in confined quarters.



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eeking it themselves.
The cry of the male and female dif-
er. That of the female sounds like
Come back, come back," while that
the male resembles "Tick, tick!"
The red ear lobes of the cock are
rger than those of the hen.
Guineas do not thrive in confined
arters.

OF THE AGE
RAPHS::
l at your pleasure, in fact
Picture.
SEE THEM
AIT COMPANY
2nd and 9th Albertas)
Opposite Monarch Theatre

quor---
pay one-third more than in
r, very often the strength is
use you pay for the bottle,
e, labor and other expenses
goods and guarantee their
T IMPORTERS
PPLICATION
d Spirit Co. Ltd.
KE, B. C.

Liquors Ltd.
katoon, Sask.
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Orders Direct
rvice. You know
e set for Quality.
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ed product of the
with other houses.
g our price list
T BELL
RS LTD.
n, Sask.

MARKET AND FINANCE

WINNIPEG LETTER

Winnipeg, June 19, 1917.

Wheat—The wheat markets have during the past week lapsed into a dull and apathetic condition, in some markets bordering on stagnation. This is attributable to more causes than one, but the principal cause is the restrictive regulations imposed on trading for future delivery, which also prevents the milling trade from entering into contracts for the sale of flour to be delivered in some future month. In the meantime, while flour mills are being closed, or only running part time, flour dealers and large bakers are working off their stocks of flour, some of them being down to a hand to mouth basis. So long as trading in future deliveries of wheat is prohibited or restricted, buying flour for forward months delivery will be at a standstill, and the ordinary activity in trading, such as we have been accustomed to, will be at an end, and the farmer will just have to hold back much of his wheat on the farm until it is wanted, or sell it at a much lower figure than he would do if markets were open in the usual way. The influence of these features combined, has caused a steady decline in prices in all markets, but especially in Chicago and Minneapolis, for July delivery, the decline in Chicago being 28c per bushel and in Minneapolis 29½c. The decline in Duluth July is 16c and in Winnipeg only 12c. We are of opinion that the present decline in prices is mostly owing to the semi-stagnant condition of the markets caused by the present restrictions on trading rather than from any assurance of large crop prospects. At present, of course it is still the month of June and fields are green, and most of the people are optimistic on the crop prospect, not looking beyond the mere superficial aspect off things. Today someone is quoted as estimating the United States wheat crop as going to produce over 700,000,000 bushels and the Canadian wheat crop 300,000,000 bushels, and there is a big surplus in Australia and India, and Argentina has planted a large new crop and the weather is favorable, and Australia is planting her new crop, all pointing to apparent abundance of wheat. Why then so much ado in appointing supervisors and boards of control? The people who optimistically forecast such an abundance in the future, would do well to wait to see what the harvest will be. In the meantime old stocks are being reduced. Last week the United States visible supply decreased 3,716,000 bushels against a decrease a year ago of 867,000 bushels, and the total now stands at 20,142,000 bushels against 43,337,000 bushels a year ago. Our Canadian visible decreased last week 2,021,997 bushels against a decrease of 766,513 bushels last year, and now stands at 16,949,073 bushels against 24,999,355 bushels last year. Last week the world's shipments from exporting to importing countries were measurably increased again, being 12,762,000 bushels against 11,474,000 bushels the previous week and 15,142,000 bushels for same week last year. This year the same as last, over two-thirds of the quantity were shipped from the North American continent. Australia is this season a much larger shipper than last year, and last week cleared 1,976,000 bushels against 1,232,000 bushels a year ago. The Argentine owing to her crop failure is a small shipper, last week only 351,000 bushels against 2,576,000 bushels a year ago.

Our Winnipeg market is very quiet, owing to the restrictions in trading. The movement from the country keeps fair for the time of year, although not so large as a year ago. The demand for cash wheat is good, from the government buyers, millers and shippers. Stocks in interior elevators west of Winnipeg on June 13 (the latest report) were 9,282,000 bushels wheat against 24,804,621 bushels a year ago. We reported in our last weekly letter that the drought which had prevailed for several weeks over our western provinces, except the western part of Alberta, had been broken by general showers. These continued more or less spread over four days including the 13th inst. They were very welcome and superficially caused a great improvement in the appearance of all vegetation. On looking more closely, however, into the measurement of the precipitation as given by the daily official meteorological reports, it is found that the rainfall was quite moderate, and, looked at in that way quite inadequate to the requirements of the crops, therefore, we need more rain. In the meantime the weather les keeping cool and growth is slow. Today's prices are: 1 Nor. $2.48; 2 Nor. $2.45; 3 Nor. $2.40½; No. 4 $2.28½; No. 5 $2.06; No. 6 $1.88; feed $1.38. Futures closed, July $2.40; October $1.93.

Oats—The oats market has been stronger under a good demand for cash oats by government buyers, and for export, and in mid-week the price was up 4c from a week ago. Part of the advance has been lost since, but priced closed 1½c to 2¼c over last week; the October future, however, is ⅝c lower. Today's prices are: 2 C.W. 70⅝c; 3 C.W. 68¼c; extra 1 feed 68⅛c; 1 feed 66⅝c; 2 feed 64⅝c. Futures closed, July 70⅜c; October 57½c.

Barley—The demand for barley has been good and prices are 1c to 3c higher on the week. No. 3 $1.31; No. 4 $1.26; rejected and feed $1.09.

Flax—The flax market has been weak and prices are 7c down on the week. Today's prices are: 1 N.W. $2.79; 2 C.W. $2.74; 3 C.W. and rejected $2.58. Futures closed, July $2.79; October $2.64.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT GRAIN PRICES

The prices are quoted on grain in warehouses at Fort William and Port Arthur:

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
SPRING WHEAT—						
No. 1 Northern	252	248	243	240	235	235
No. 2 Northern	250	245	240	237	232	232
No. 3 Northern	246	240	235	232¼	227	227½
No. 4	233½	228	223	220½	215	215½
No. 5	209	206	201	198	190	190
No. 6	180	180	180	180	177	177
Feed	130	130	130	130	—	—
OATS—						
2 C. W.	69¾	71¼	70	69⅞	69	69⅜
3 C. W.	68⅛	..	67¾	67⅝	67¼	67⅞
Ex. 1 Feed	68⅝	..	67⅜	67⅜	67¼	67⅛
No. 1 Feed	66	68½	66¼	66⅛	65½	66⅜
No. 2 Feed	64⅛	66⅛	64¼	64⅛	63½	64⅜

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Greatest Attraction Program Ever Secured,
JUNE 28 Given Twice Daily JULY 5

HORSE RACES
For which there are splendid entries
June 29, 30, July 2, 3

AUTO RACES
World's greatest drivers and record holding cars
July 4th and 5th

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C. P. R.
June 30—Bassano, Lethbridge, Macleod.
July 4—Banff, Bassano, Lethbridge, Macleod.

C. N. R.
June 30—Hanna and Stettler.
July 4—Hanna and Stettler.

G. T. P.
June 30—Mirror to Calgary.

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Conducted by the Exhibition Company, will have offices in the C. P R. depot. Representatives will meet trains on all lines and tell visitors where rooms may be obtained.

E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager
General Offices, Phone M2732 Victoria Park, Phone M2506

GRAIN MARKET

MINNEAPOLIS CASH

Minneapolis, June 21.—Close cash wheat:

No. 1 hard	$2.56½	to	$2.61½
No. 1 northern	2.51½	to	2.56½
No. 2 northern	2.36¼	to	2.46½
No. 3 wheat	2.21½	to	2.36½
Oats—			
No. 3 white	.64¾	to	.65¾
Flax	3.15	to	3.20

LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY LIVESTOCK REVIEW

Top Prices at the Calgary Livestock Exchange

Thursday's Prices at Calgary Stockyards

Steers—	
Fat, extra choice export	$9.50@$10.00
Com. to medium butcher	9.00@ 9.50
Heifers—	
Common to choice heavy butcher	8.50@ 9.00
Cows—	
Choice	8.00@ 8.50
Common	6.50@ 7.00
Thin and fair oxen	5.00
Veal calves—	
Veal calves	10.00
Fat bulls	8.00@ 8.25
Sheep—	
Good wethers	11.25@ 12.00
Ewes	11.25@ 11.75
Hogs—	
Selects, weighed off cars	13.75

MONTREAL PRODUCE

Montreal, June 20.—Butter quiet with an easier undertone; demand for cheese good; eggs quiet and easy.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 37c to 37½c; seconds, 36c to 36½c.

Eggs—Selected, 38c; No. 1 stock, 35c; No. 2 stock, 32c to 33c.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, $55 to $56; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, $53 to $54.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg, July 21.—Livestock receipts at the Union stockyards today totalled 350 cattle and 767 hogs. The movement of cattle was slow with prices a shade weaker than yesterday's trading; quality of the offerings were mostly the medium and common class stuff. All grades of cattle were inclined to weaken. Stockers and feeders are selling about steady, also bulls and oxen, but receipts were light for this class of stuff. Veal calves steady for the good kind; sheep and lambs bring strong prices. Milch cows and close-up springers are the only kind that are wanted; the far-off kind slow.

The hog market was strong and active, hogs sold at $15 per 100, with a possible chance of their declining tomorrow, as buyers only took what hogs they required.

AT TORONTO YARDS

Toronto, June 21.—Union stocqyard receipts, 45 cars with 313 cattle, 91 calves, 2,470 hogs and 143 shep and lambs.

With a moderate run the market was steady to strong at the week's general average advance of about 15 cents over last week. Everything was cleaned up good and early. Stockers moderately active and firm with a little better demand for good feeders of choice quality. Fat butcher cows and bulls steady to firm. Milkers and springers in easier demand. Calf trade strong. Sheep and lambs steady. Hog market stronger and 25 cents higher.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, June 21.—Hogs—Receipts, 25,000; weak, 10c under yesterday's average. Bulk, $15.50 to $15.95; light, $14.95 to $15.95; mixed, $15.10 to $16.50; heavy, 15.10 to $16.10; rough, $15.10 to 15.30; pigs, 11.00 to $14.65.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; weak. Native beef, $8.50 to $13.80; stockers and feeders, $6.90 to $10.00; cows and heifers, $5.75 to $11.70; calves, $11.50 to $15.75.

Sheep— Receipts, 8,000; strong. Wethers, $9.15 to $12.00; ewes, $8.10 to $10.75; lambs, $11.00 to $16.75; springs, $14.50 to $19.00.

AT SOUTH ST. PAUL

South St. Paul, June 21.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; steady, 10c lower. Range, $14.90 to $15.55; bulk, $15.10 to $15.25.

Cattle — Receipts, 2,000; killers weak, 15c to 50c lower for week. Steers, $7.50 to $12.60; cows and heifers, $7.25 to $10.50; calves steady, $6.00 to $14.00; stockers and feeders, slow and weak, 5.00 to $9.50.

Sheep — Receipts, 130; steady. Lambs, $7.00 to $12.50; wethers, $7.00 to $10.00; ewes, $5.00 to $9.50.

FINANCIAL

BANK CLEARINGS

Winnipeg, June 21.—Following are the bank clearings of the principal cities of the Dominion for the week ending today, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Week ending June 14, 1917	Same Week Last year
Montreal	$92,632,110	$72,574,668
Toronto	58,958,448	51,909,202
Winnipeg	48,249,350	35,399,010
Vancouver	9,075,832	6,180,879
Ottawa	6,562,212	5,178,455
Calgary	6,332,209	3,984,960
Hamilton	6,041,949	3,694,336
Quebec	4,280,504	3,981,181
Edmonton	2,487,656	1,918,330
Halifax	2,989,184	2,398,205
London	2,030,903	1,861,849
Regina	3,077,150	2,433,376
St. John	1,996,517	1,705,777
Victoria	1,538,160	1,359,918
Saskatoon	1,716,545	1,230,758
Moose Jaw	—	913,324
Brandon	487,155	477,308
Brantford	838,049	589,377
Fort William	1,027,126	653,838
Lethbridge	909,116	456,974
Medicine Hat	729,744	374,261
New Westm'ster	—	283,804

BANK OF FRANCE CHANGES

Paris, June 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Gold in hand increased 3,111,000 francs.

Silver in hand increased 569,000 francs.

Notes in circulation decreased 15,861,000 francs.

Treasury deposits increased 76,877,000 francs.

General deposits decreased 1,533,000 francs.

Bill discounted decreased 13,285,000 francs.

Advances increased 8,640,000 francs.

London, June 21.—The weekly statement of the aBnk of England shows the following change:

Total reserve increase £1,216,000.

Circulation increased £61,000.

Bullion increased £1,777,660.

Other securities decreased £723,000.

Other deposits increased £6,398,000.

Public deposits increased £1,149,000.

Government securities increased £220,000.

Proportion of bank's reserve to liability this week is 21.37 per cent.; last week it was 19.94 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCKS
(Lougheed & Taylor)

Name	Close
Am. Sugar	120¼
Am. Beet Sugar	94
Am. Can.	48
Am. Loco.	71⅞
Am. Smelt.	108
Am. Car Fdy.	76¾
Anglo-French	93¼
Anaconda	82¼
Atchison	100¾
Baldwin Loco.	64¼
B. & O.	72¾
C. P. R.	160
C., M. & St. P.	75
Cen. Leather	93¼
Ches. & O.	59½
Col. F. & I.	51½
Crucible Steel	83¼
Distillers	24½
Erie (c)	25⅞
Gt. Nor. pfd.	107
Ondus. Alcohol	163⅞
Inspiration	63½
Lehigh	64½
Mex. Pet.	95¾
N. Y. C.	91
Nor. Pac.	103⅞
Pennsylvania	52¾
Ray Consol	28½
Rep. I. & S.	90⅝
Reading	96
Sou. Pac.	93½
Sou. Ry.	27¾
Studebaker	84½
Tenn. Copper	18¼
Union Pac.	136⅝
Utah Copper	110
U. S. Steel (c)	127⅝
Westinghouse	51½

MONTREAL STOCKS
(Lougheed & Taylor)

Name	Close
Brazil	38¾
Bell Tel.	139½
Can. Cement	62½
Sar Fdy	31
Civic	76
Det. United	107
Dom. Loan 1925	97¼
Dom. Loan 1931	94¼
Dom. I. & S. (c)	61½
Laurentide	171
N. S. Steel	99
Ogilvie (c)	138½
Quebec Ry.	18½
Riordan Paper	125
Shawinigan	120
Steel of Can.	58½
New Dom. Loan	94¼
Can. Steamships	44¼

CALGARY OIL EXCHANGE

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Associated Oils	..	40
Alberta Petroleum Con.	¾	1
Alberta Pacific Con.	2½	3
Athabasca Oil Co.	..	20
Beaver	¼	½
British Canadian Oils	..	½
Calgary Alberta Oils	1	2
Calgary Pet. Products	10	16
Federal Oil & Gas	½	2
Monarch	1	..
Moose Mountain	4	..
Mt. Stephen Oil & Gas	18	20
N. W. Pacific Oil Co.	2	5
Piedmont Pet. Products	..	¾
Progress	..	¼
Record	9	15
Stokes-Stephens	2	4
Southern Alberta	3.25	3.50
Segur Oils, Ltd.	..	1
Union Pacific	⅛	¼
United	..	1.25
Western Pacific	5	..
Western Petroleum	1	..

Calgary Public Market

Prices Asked Consumers

Fruit

Apples	3 to 5 lbs. for 25c
Apples, per case	$2.00 to $2.75
Bananas	30c to 35c per doz.
Grape Fruit	7½c to 10c each
Lemons	20c to 25c per doz.
Oranges	15c to 40c per doz.
Pineapples	18c to 25c each
Cocoanuts	12½c each

Vegetables

Asparagus	18c per lb
Beets	6 lbs. for 25c
Carrots	6 lbs. for 25c
Celery	12½c per lb.
Cauliflower	10c to 25c each
Cucumbers	10c to 25c each
Lettuce (head)	3 for 25c
Lettuce (bunch)	5 for 10c
Onions (green)	5 for 10c
Onions (cooking)	3 lbs. for 25c
Parsnips	6 lbs. for 25c
Parsley	3 bunches for 10c
Peas (green)	18c per lb.
Potatoes (old)	$1.75 per bus.
Potatoes (new)	12½c per lb.
Radishes	6 bunches for 10c
Spinach	12½c per lb.
Tomatoes	25c to 35c per lb.
Turnips	15 to 20 lbs. for 25c
Rhubarb	8 lbs. for 25c

Plants

Cabbage plants	$1.00 per 100
Cauliflower	$1.00 per 100
Asters, carnations, golden feather, hops, ivy geraniums, lobelia, marigold pansy, petunia, phlox	17½c per basket

Poultry—Dressed

	Per lb.
Fowl	25c to 28c

Poultry—Live

Chicken and fowl	20c to 22c

Produce

Butter, creamery	45c to 48c
Dairy, No. 1	37½c
Dairy, No. 2	35c
Eggs, new laid	$10.50 per case
Eggs, new laid	37½c per doz.

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 15c
Pot roast	15c
Rib roast	20c to 25c
Sirloin roast	25c to 28c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porter house steak	25c to 28c
Mutton, sides	25c
Front quarters	20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 30c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 20c
Shoulder roast	20c to 25c
Steak	30c to 35c
Pork, sides	22c to 25c
Roast shoulder	22c to 25c
hind quarters	25c to 28c
Spare ribs	18c

Fresh Fish

Herring	12½c
Pike	10c
White fish	15c

Sundries

Dripping	15c
Head cheese	15c
Sausage	15c

Calgary Public Market
Prices Paid to Farmers

All farm killed meats must be accompanied by the viscera, viz., heart, liver and lungs.

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind qr.	17c to 17½c
Front quarters	12c to 13c
Cow, hind quarters	15c to 16c
Front quarters	11c to 12c
Pork, lightweight	17c to 18c
Mutton, ewes	17c to 18c
Wethers	19c
Lamb	20c to 21c
Veal, No. 1 light	20c
Heavy	16c to 17c

Produce

Butter, creamery	42c to 43c
Dairy, No. 1	30c to 32c
Dairy, No. 2	28c to 29c
Eggs, new laid	$9.25 to $10.00

Poultry—Dressed

Fowl	22c to 25c

Poultry—Live

Fowl and pullets	18c to 20c

Vegetables

Beets (new)	$6.50
Carrots	$3.00
Cabbage	$8.50
Onions	$6.50
Potatoes, per ton	$48.00 to $50.00
Turnips, per ton	$16.00

HOG RAISING IN THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

The Peace River country is going to be a strong competitor in hogs hereafter. The country is developing this industry to a marked extent and shipments are beginning to find their way southward for the first time in the history of this country.

First experiments in the way of shipping hogs from the north country to the Edmonton market have proved highly satisfactory, according to reports from Peace River, and it is likely that there will be considerable activity in this line during the coming season.

Sheep are excellent weed destroyers, as they keep the weeds nibbed so closely that no seeds are formed and the rots are exhausted. A small flock of sheep is an excellent scavenger on almost any farm, and they make profitable use of waste land, provided that dogs and internal parasites can be controlled.

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June 28th to July 5th Inclusive

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Old Country Dress Ginghams
15c

2,000 yards of lovely quality English ginghams, 26 inches wide, in endless variety of stripes and checks; all colors; fast washing dyes. Yard 15c



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From the roof of this store. Each Balloon contains about 200 circulars. Pick one up and present it here and it applies 25c on merchandise purchase of $2.00 or more. Also one $5.00 circular in each Balloon.

MEN!
Grey Serge Suits With Two Pairs Trousers
$36

Men's Suits in medium grey serge, all wool, including two pairs of trousers, 3-button sack coat, medium cut pants, unbreakable front. Regular $42.50. Special **$36.00**

Our New $15 "Type Suits"

$15.00 will purchase a suit in the following types, stout, tall stout, short stout, stub and tall, and regular models, pinch backs and Norfolks; values to $25.00.

Chinchilla Coats
For Women

White Coats of Wombo Chinchilla, three-quarter length; large wrap collar, deep cuffs, fancy pockets, and all round narrow belt. Former value $19.75. Special $12.50

See You in Calgary Soon!

Steel Axes
98c

'Ottawa Chief" handled Axes; single bit, western pattern; weights 3½ to 4½ lbs.; solid silver steel, polished and gold bronzed; No. 1 over turned white hickory handle. Regular $1.50.

PAINT
READY MIXED

In grey, blue, drab, brown, cream, slate, dark green and white. For interior or exterior finish. Absolutely guaranteed.

1 gal. $4.00. Special...$3.25
½ gal. $2.05. Special...$1.65

Varnish
For Furniture

For all chairs, tables, woodwork, covering finger marks and scratches; a splendid glossy finish—1 gal., regular $2.50. Special $1.89

Silk Suits
For Women

Gros de Londres Silk Suits, fashioned on the very newest lines; just an ideal warm weather garment. Tapestry and navy blue, purple, taupe and Russian green. Sizes from 16 to 44. Our former selling price, $37.50. Special **$25.00**



These Conveniences Arranged for YOUR Comfort--Please Use Them

THE RENDEZVOUS
Where your letters may be written, where you will meet your friends or lounge in the easy chairs provided for the purpose.

THE POST OFFICE
Where letters may be posted, stamps bought, money orders purchased, etc.

THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE
For wires and cablegrams.

THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY
Take a book at the cost of 2c a day, 50c a month, or $5.00 a year.

THE RESTAURANT AND THE CAFETERIA
On the Sixth Floor.

THE MEN'S SMOKING ROOM
On the same floor.

THE LADIES' REST AND RETIRING ROOMS
On the Second Floor.

TELEPHONES IN EVERY PART OF THE HOUSE

THE PLAYGROUND ON THE ROOF

DON'T FORGET THE DAILY BALLOON ASCENSION

From the roof of the Bay. Circulars dropped are worth 25c in merchandise, while one in each balloon is worth $5.00 cash. Any special in this news saleable by mail or personally at the store when you reach Calgary.

Water Pails
39c

Dufferin pattern, 14-qt. size, thoroughly galvanized; a good strong pail at less than today's wholesale price. Regular 65c.

SHIRTS
of Flannel

Military Flannel Shirts, English make, with two pockets with flaps buttoned down, reversible large turn-down collar, pearl and medium grey shades. Special, each $1.95

Men's Hose
Medium Weight

Medium weight Black Worsted Socks, also grey and tan merino, two lines that are very comfortable and good wearing. All sizes. Regular 35c and 40c pair. Special, pair 25c
4 pairs for $1.00

PUMPS
For Women

Dark grey, silver grey and champagne kid, patent and plain leathers, in buckle or plain styles; all are stylish pumps; retail ordinary up to $7.00. Special..... **$5.00**

A PRIZE LIST that would do credit to a city twice the size of Calgary, Demonstration Trains of the Dominion government, livestock entries from all over the continent, races that are bound to be the best seen on the local turf and a Midway that is one of the best outside of Coney Island itself—These are but a tithe of the amusements scheduled for occurrence here from June 28 to July 5. All the usual special days and attractions will be in force. As the man in the tower says: "It's goin' to be a grand Fair."

A Gathering of Women's Underwear
39c

400 Knitted Summer Undervests and Pants; good quality white cotton thread; various styles. They are all worth very much more today. Sleeveless Vests or with wing sleeves. Drawers are eight lace trimmed umbrella style or with tight knee; all one price, each 39c

High-Cut Kid Boots for Women
$5.45

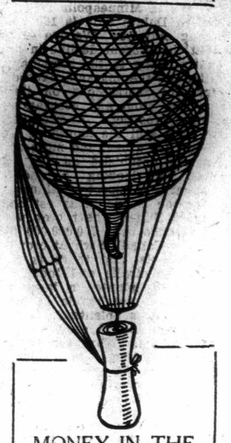
A special sale of High Cut Lace Black Kid Boots, shown in smart styles in either all kid or with patent foxing and dull kid tops, welted sole, French heels.

The West's Best Fair

This year Calgary may well claim the honors. This Fair will undoubtedly place all other similar events in the shade.

Grey Striped Bath Towels
18c

1,000 large sizes Bath Towels; deep spongy weave; ideal for hard and rough use. They are worth 25c each today. Special, each 18c



MONEY IN THE BALLOON

$5.00 for you, in cash, if you can pick up the lucky circular. Any of the 200 in each balloon worth 25c if you purchase merchandise to the value of $2.00. Balloon ascensions daily from the store roof.

Meet Me At The Fair!

The Hudson's Bay Company.
INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT E. BURBIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

A LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

A Thought World

In the evolution of human thinking it is becoming more and more evident that we live in a thought world. Whatever confronts us must be of mental procurement, else there could be no mental or conscious recognition of it. What does the eye behold but a mental image pictured on the retina? We see thoughts because we think them. Things are thoughts and thoughts are things. Divest human existence of all thought and there would be nothing left to see, hear, touch, taste or smell. Without thought there would be nothing to think or to talk about.

Mrs. Eddy's Discovery

It was in the year 1866 that Mrs. Eddy made the all-important discovery that "all causation was Mind, and every effect a mental phenomenon" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 24).

By Mind she means not the carnal or mortal mind which "is enmity against God," but one infinite supreme creative governing intelligence of the universe, eternal and unchangeable.

Health and Disease

Christian Scientists are a great deal more interested in the subject of health than in disease. They have found out that the right idea of health when intelligently presented to humanity is far more contagious than the thought of disease. They do not believe in getting sick and then having to become proficient in a knowledge of disease before learning how to be well. They have learned that health is the normal condition of man in Christian Science, and that disease is a mistake of the human mind to be corrected by a right understanding of health as an attribute of God.

Jesus did not advise us to acquire a knowledge of disease in order to heal disease. He did not counsel his followers to study medical works in order to cope intelligently with the ills of the flesh. He did not say to study what the world says about sin in order to avoid its experience. What did He say? This, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness" which is equivalent to saying, "Seek ye first the spiritual understanding of God and his right thoughts or ideas." Christian Science has come to open the door of consciousness to receive this understanding of God and to apply it to the correction of every human mistake.

Christian Science Healing

The beneficent influence of Christian Science is far-reaching. "It blesses him who gives and him who takes." It is no respecter of persons or ailments. It appeals to all classes of people, bidding them awaken from the daydream of life in matter. Those who listen to its message of "on earth peace, good will toward men," experience moral and physical healing.

It is very plain to the student of Christian Science that the direct effects of wrong thinking upon the body, such as the indulgence of malice, anger, hatred and revenge, cannot be healed either by drug or knife. The root of the trouble is not visible in any physical manifestation, but lies hidden in the dark recesses of mortal consciousness. In this consciousness must we grapple with every mortal belief, theory, opinion and suggestion, and silence its self-assumed right to existence, before real healing can be accomplished. Only through mental surgery, in other words, do we make practical use of the ounce of prevention. Drugging the poor innocent body to correct the effects of sinful thought is little else than trying to erase a shadow on the wall without interfering with that which is responsible for the shadow.

Christian Science deals directly with the moral fault in the treatment of disease. If one is receptive to the true idea of God, ready and willing to be shown how to change his habits of thought, this idea will quickly supplant a multitude of erroneous theories and opinions and often bring immediate relief from suffering.

The greatest reform movement on earth today is Christian Science healing, because it means the coming of Christ to human consciousness. One who honestly approaches Christian Science, even as a remedy for some so-called physical ailment, will meet with the greatest surprise of his life.

Mrs. Eddy's vision of the Christ not only healed her of the effects of a so-called fatal accident, but enabled her to reach a purified mental height where she could spiritually discern the deep things of God and give them to the world She named her discovery Christian Science. She was, to use her own words, "only a scribe echoing the harmonies of heaven in divine metaphysics" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist and Miscellany, p. 115), consequently she had no excuse to offer for inditing the pages of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The world owes a profound debt of gratitude to this noble woman for what is contained in this unique book. There are many thousands who can testify that the Bible was a sealed book before Science and Health came to them.

Mrs. Eddy as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, fought the good fight and bravely won her laurels. Her works which have followed her have proved her one of the greatest and yet most humble of religious Leaders and Teachers.

The world is burdened with false teaching. There is much in the world concerning health and disease which is misleading in the extreme. It is the province of Christian Science to correct such teaching by turning the thought of humanity to Christ Jesus as the sole authority on all subjects essential to human progress and happiness.

Who could accuse Jesus of ever establishing a clinic? He paid little attention to disease or its symptoms, but he constantly healed the sick by the spoken word, and he bade his followers do likewise. His ideals of Life embraced no knowledge of disease as an entity or reality. His mission, as well as that of Christian Science, is to prove such knowledge unreal, a nonentity. This was not and cannot be done by human argument or reasoning. It requires spiritual understanding, and according to Scripture this understanding is a "knowledge of the holy," or holy one.

Would years of study of counterfeit money enable one to detect a spurious bill sooner than could one who is thoroughly familiar with the genuine bill?

Would the musician who advocated a systematic study of discords ever succeed in bringing out a true sense of harmony to his pupils?

Has anyone ever heard of a school of mathematics where mistakes in calculation are specialized to the exclusion of the rule of exactness which alone enables one to correct such mistakes?

Would a human parent be very liable to advise his child to make a special study of malice, envy hatred and revenge as a preliminary to understanding the nature of everpresent divine Love?

Then why make an exception in the case of disease and insist that it alone among the errors of the human mind shall be feared, studied, investigated, classified, discussed, diagnosed and published broadcast in the attempt to find health? Christian Science makes it very clear to the world that this is a very sure method of perpetuating disease and of eradicating one's true sense of health. Since this method has been in vogue diseases and fear have multiplied and suffering has increased.

One of the first lessons off Christian Science is to reverse this barbarous habit of thinking, talking, and heralding the symptoms of disease. There is nothing more enervating and demoralizing than to magnify in thought some phase of evil which one would overcome or destroy.

Practitioner and Treatment

In deference to the world's ignorance of Christian metaphysics we speak of treatment and practitioner in Christian Science. Students of Christian Science who have experienced healing and regeneration, who have made a thorough study of our Leader's works, and are loyal to her teachings, are in a position to prove to others their understanding of the Christ healing. Through what is known as treatment hundreds of persons throughout the world are daily being healed in Christian Science. Such treatment is not the erroneous influence of any form of mesmerism or hypnotism, of one human mind over another, but is the activity of the Word of God in human consciousness. It is the mental approach or coming of the right idea of God. It is the prayer that knows instead of believes what constitutes the kingdom of God in man.

Many who are sufficiently purified in thought and manner of living to express the right idea of treatment, and who can devote their time to such work, are known as Christian Science practitioners. Their mission is not primarily to effect physical healing, but to bring to humanity a scientific understanding of God and His "saving health." This right idea of health acts as a spiritual leaven, purging out of human consciousness every erroneous or unholy thought.

There is nothing more sacred than treatment in Christian Science, and the practitioner who lets God give the treatment is indeed a true follower of the Christ.

The Text-Book

Along with all great subjects, Christian Science has its text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. This book is indeed a spiritual key to the Bible, and as such it has proved itself to be the Bible's best friend. It has opened up the hidden spiritual or metaphysical meaning of the Scriptures, has caused thousands upon thousands of persons to reverence the "book of books" as never before, to ponder and study its sacred pages from a pure sense of love for the truth, has greatly increased its sale and circulation, in fact, has made the Bible an indispensable companion in numberless homes in all sections of the world.

Despite all opposition to what the world imagines Christian Science to be, the demand for Mrs. Eddy's book is constantly increasing, and its inspired healing message continues to bring joy and happiness into the lives of suffering humanity.

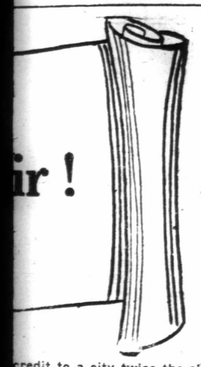
Results certainly prove that the Christitn Science text-book is a scientific presentation to the world of right ideas. These brave warriors of the mental realm will continue to "fight the good fight of faith" and to "lay hold on eternal life," until "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of he Lord, as the waters cover the sea." (Hab. ii, 24.)



KATHLYN WILLIAMS AND HOUSE PETERS in "THE HIGHWAY OF HOPE" MOROSCO-PARAMOUNT

AT THE ALLEN, NEXT FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Calgary
announces a
FREE LECTURE
on
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
by
CLARENCE W. CHADWICK, C.S.B., Member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.
On Sunday Afternoon, June 24th, at Three o'Clock
In the Grand Theater, Calgary
THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED



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credit to a city twice the size of
rains of the Dominion govern-
m all over the continent, races
on the local turf and a Midway
Coney Island itself—These are
eduled for occurrence here from
ecial days and attractions will be
says: "it's goin' to be a grand

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1,000 large sizes Bath Towels; deep spongy weave; ideal for hard and rough use. They are worth 25c each today. Special, each 18c



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, Scientist, Calgary
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ECTURE
SCIENCE
C.S.B., Member of the Board
Church, the First Church of
ass.
e 24th, at Three o'Clock
eater, Calgary
RDIALLY INVITED

EVEN A STINGY MAN WILL OPEN UP WHEN IT COMES TO GIVING ADVICE

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

THE GREATEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two | CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 24, 1917 | SECOND SECTION—Pages 9 to 12

STORIES OF EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD TODAY

Entente Might Find Brazil Useful Ally

The following article is by the author of "The Clean Fighting Turk," and is published in the London Times, which says he is a distinguished authority on Oriental affairs.

BRAZIL, which is to follow the lead of the United States in joining the league of democracies that is battling with the German alliance, might under the press of necessity put a formidable fighting force into the field. The big South American republic has a system of universal military training which became effective last December. All men between 21 and 44 years old are liable for military service. At present something like 1 million men either have received or are obtaining military training in Brazil.

At one time Brazil seemed on the road to become one of the great naval powers. That was back in 1907-8 British shipbuilders for three of the biggest warships afloat. The vessels which Brazil contracted for were mightier in size and gun power than any then possessed by Great Britain or Germany. The move created a great deal of grave speculation in the various foreign offices. It was rumored that Brazil contemplated an imperialistic program that would seriously disturb the balance of power in South America and might involve the United States. Another rumor was that Brazil ordered the warships as an investment and intended to sell them to the highest bidder, which at that moment appeared to be Japan.

England Got Biggest Ship

Two of the ships, which are of the earlier dreadnought design, were actually delivered to Brazil and are now in shape for sea service. They are the Minas Geraes and the Sao Paulo, both of 19,500 tons. The third warship, the Rio deJaniero, of 27,500 tons, was not completed to carry one of the most powerful batteries of naval guns in existence. Brazil sold the ship to Turkey, but before it could be taken over by the Turkish government Great Britain seized it and renamed it the Agincourt. It is now in the British North Sea fleet.

Brazil, in addition to its two battle ships, has one large cruiser and two scout cruisers, ten torpedo boat destroyers and a number of ships that could be only for coast defence. Its navy is fairly well trained, though discipline until a few years ago was quite lax. This laxity, in fact, led to a revolt of the sailors in 1910 and the city of Rio de Janiero was shelled. The revolt was put down with slight bloodshed.

The nation has been extremely fortunate in being guided during the last three years by Dr. Lauro Muller, credited with being the ablest diplomat in South America. He has been foreign minister under two administrations and his influence has been widely felt in Brazilian public life. Many of the recent reforms, especially along government ownership lines, have been attributed to his efforts, and it was Muller who linked the three big nations of South America, Brazil, Argentina and Chile, together in the A. B. C. league. He also cultivated the friendship of Uruguay, the nation that in all things economic and political, is the leader of Latin-America. For many years there had been a feeling of intense bitterness existing between the progressive little republic and its big neighbor to the north. But Muller realized the value of importing Uruguayan ideas and ideals and he paid a personal visit to Uruguay, investigating many of the nation's governmental experiments. He has been in the United States several times and is greatly respected by American diplomats.

Has Found Hard Problems

Muller, like many of the leading Brazilians, has some German blood, but it has not interfered with his course during the world crisis. He has been unbendingly firm with the German government, though he has had to meet many of the discouraging problems which confronted this country. Brazil has a large German population—the number is sometimes put as high as a half-million—and German propaganda has been unceasing in its activities. Then the German raiders have been active off the Brazilian coast and it has been reported that they had a base of supplies on Brazilian soil. German bankers have financed many of the larger enterprises in Brazil, especially in the state of Rio Grande, and vast sums were spent by the pro-Germans to stir up the feeling of the country against the United States and the Entente powers. Through it all Brazil, until within the last few days, has maintained a course of unswerving neutrality.

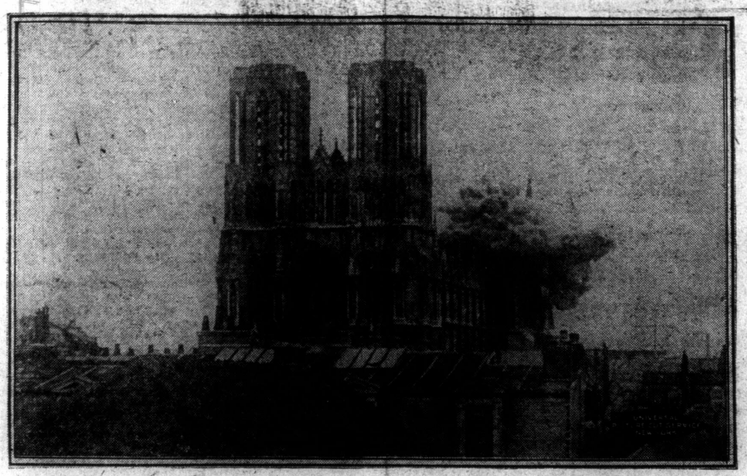
Brazil came near breaking with Germany in May, 1916, after the sinking of the steamer Rio Branco, which was torpedoed in European waters. At that time the German foreign office gave the Brazilian government pledges similar to those given the United States in regard to the protection of neutral ships from submarine attacks. This pledge was violated a few days ago by the sinking of the steamer Parana without warning.

Need Interned Ships

The thirty-four German and four Austrian merchant ships interned in Brazilian ports come in handy to the Brazilian government, which has been hard pressed for tonnage since the beginning of the war. Brazil's exports of coffee, rubber and tropical fruits and woods are enormous. These have suffered considerably at a time when the demand for them was greater than ever before. The Brazilian government owns and operates a steamship line with seventy-five vessels and controls a coasting fleet of fifty vessels. These merchant fleets have proven highly profitable to the Brazilian government also owns virtually all the port properties.

Brazil now has a population of about 25 million persons. It is the fifth largest country in the world, only Russia, Great Britain, China and the United States surpassing it in size.

RHEIMS CATHEDRAL AGAIN UNDER GERMAN FIRE



In retaliation for the recent French successes the Germans again subjected the beautiful Cathedral at Rheims to a severe bombardment. This picture was taken in the afternoon and shows a German shell exploding on the Cathedral roof.

Pres. Wilson Declines Offer of Duke of Orleans

INTENSE disappointment is entertained by the Duke of Orleans, head of the House of Bourbon, which so long occupied the throne of France, over the refusal of President Wilson to accept the offer of his sword.

As soon as the United States proclaimed its decision to join the cause of the allies and declared that a state of war existed with Germany, the duke cabled to Col. John P. Nicholson at Philadelphia, recorder general of the military order of the loyal legion of the United States, claiming the honor and the right as a member of that organization to serve under the American flag and requesting the colonel to take without delay all the necessary steps to find for him some military employment under the Stars and Stripes.

The duke owes his membership in the military order of the loyal legion of the United States to the fact that he is the son of the late Coun of Paris, who served on the staff of Gen. George B. McClellan throughout the greater part of the war of the union, along with his brother, the late Duke de Chartres, an uncle of the Duke of Orleans.

Request Laid Before President

Colonel Nicholson at once communicated the duke's proffer of his sword to President Wilson and to Secretary Baker at the war department, and in due course received a reply from William Phillips, assistant secretary of state, in which he acknowledged in the name of the president the duke's offer of his services to the United States government, and declared that, while the president keenly appreciated the offer of the duke and thanked him for it, it did not appear to him that the United States government could utilize his services at the present moment.

The action of the United States in the matter is in keeping with that of all the other allies of France in the present war. The duke, as head of a house that long exercised sovereign sway in France, and as a claimant to its throne, has been an exile from its territory ever since the enactment of the laws of banishment, nearly 30 years ago, at the instance of General Boulanger, for a brief and unhappy moment the dominant figure in French politics. On one occasion, when the Duke of Orleans, in defiance of these laws of exile, entered France, arrived in Paris and presented himself to the military authorities, there demanding the right incumbent upon every French citizen of performing his obligatory service in the army, he suffered six months' imprisonment.

Offered France His Services

On the outbreak of the present war the duke offered his sword once more to the French government and received a most courteous reply from President Poincare to the effect that the laws of exile, still unrepealed, stood in the way of the acceptance of his services. Thereupon the duke offered his sword in turn to England, in whose army he had received his military training and won a commission, to the emperor of Russia, to his cousin, the king of the Belgians, and to King Victor Emmanuel. They all expressed regret at being unable to avail themselves of his services, owing to the difficulty of having under their command a prince who was exiled by their ally, France.

It may be assumed that similar considerations have prompted President Wilson in the matter. For it would create an awkward situation if the duke, although an exile from France as a pretender to its throne, and therefore inimical to its republican form of government, were to appear

(Continued on Page Ten)

Pigeons Doing Their Part in the Great War

IN the city hall at Leyden, Holland, are two stuffed pigeons that have rendered the state valuable service, when in the year 1573 the Spanish army besieged the city of Haarlem, in Holland. Through the long siege the city was brought into a state of starvation and, as there was no help in sight, the burgomaster was on the point of surrendering the city to the beseiging army. However, a letter pigeon arrived on the scene, bringing the good tidings that the Prince of Orange was approaching the city with a strong relief force. After a hard battle before the town the Spaniards were defeated and the victorious prince marched into the town, welcomed by the long suffering Hollanders. In memory of their relief from famine the citizens preserved the pigeons and later placed them in the museum at Leyden.

Carrier pigeons in time of war are nothing new, for in olden times Egyptians and Chinese used the pigeons as message carriers, and as far back as the Fifteenth Century the Greeks used the birds to announce the results of the Olympian sports. The Calif of Bagdad, Sultan Nur-Eddin, had established a pigeon post in the Twelfth Century, and the Knights of the Cross established pigeon posts in Germany after their return from the Holy Land. It is a fact that the great banking firm of Rothschild of Frankfort-on-the-Main received the news of the Battle of Waterloo by pigeon post three days before the good news reached England. On the early news the firm of Rothschild based operations on the bourse and, through his successful speculation Meyer Anselm Rothschild laid the foundation of his enormous wealth. English and French bankers ured pigeons to carry news of the rise and fall of the money market to their different branches and clients. In the war of 1870-1871, when Paris was beseiged by the German forces and when there were no other means available to communicate with the government at Bordeaux, pigeons were used to carry the message between Paris and Bordeaux, and in spite of German vigilance, thousands of messages passed the German lines and were successfully delivered at their destination.

Even today, where airplanes and wireless play a conspicuous role, carrier pigeons play their part as well. Fliers can be shot down, and wireless messages might be taken up by enemy operators. The pigeon, in many cases, is the safest carrier, for seldom the bird is shot down. As a rule four or five pigeons are sent off with the same message, tomake sure that at least one will reach its destination.

In Germany there are thousands of carrier pigeon clubs. The army especially has many stations where pigeons are trained. This is not exactly a secret, but, for reasons, they are never mentioned. In the present war private owners have placed their birds at the disposal of the military authorities.

Not Germany alone, but France and Russia have military carried stations and Belgium is the principal country for training pigeons.

OUR COUNTRY

"And for your country, boy, and for that Flag, never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, even though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag; never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that Flag. Remember, boy, that behind officers and government, and people even, there is the Country Herself—your Country—and that you belong to her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by her, boy, as you would stand by your mother."

—Edward Everett Hale.

Parliament Seat Won by Dead Sinn's Father

THAT the Sinn Fein forces in Ireland are far from crushed are indicated by the numerous arrests being made in Dublin and other parts of Ireland by the English authorities, and by the election of Count George Noble Plunkett as a member of Parliament from North Roscommon. Count Plunkett is the father of Joseph Plunkett, who was shot for his share in the Sinn Fein uprising, and of George and John Plunkett, both of whom were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

The election of Count Plunkett, mention of which evidently was suppressed by the British censorship for a time, as it has just become known in this country, is causing a great stir among English newspapers and politicians. He has announced that he will not go to London to take his seat in the House of Commons. In Dublin a few days ago he counseled the Irish against sending their representatives again to a "foreign government," but advised keeping them at home until they should have a government of their own.

The campaign which resulted in Count Plunkett's election seems to have been a very bitter one. He was opposed by friends of John Redmond and a number of able speakers were sent from England to oppose him. Of the election the Manchester Guardian says:

"The North Roscommon election is a very serious incident in Irish politics. For the first time in fifty years the representatives of Constitutional action have been beaten at the polls by a candidate proclaiming his distrust of the methods by which the political progress of the Irish people during two generations has been accomplished.

"But there is no mystery about the meaning of this landslide. The people were challenged by Count Plunkett for a verdict on the government of Ireland since Easter week. The opposing candidate could neither defend that government nor give any definite assurance that it would be soon changed for the better."

Count Plunkett has had a notable career. His family is one of the oldest and most influential in Ireland and he has devoted much of his life to the betterment of the Irish people. His title is a papal one, bestowed in recognition of his services to the church. He is a member of many scientific and historical associations and has aided in the founding of a number of societies for the promotion of education and the study of art, literature, music and science.

After the failure of the Sinn Fein uprising he and his wife were arrested and held in a Dublin jail for a considerable time. Following his release he was forbidden to enter Dublin for several months but this ban was finally lifted.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY



Photo shows scene in naval enlistment bureau. A well known actress is assisting the bringing in of men. The insert button on top of picture is given to rejected volunteers, it reads: "I have volunteered for the Navy—have you?"

BLIND OFFICER'S MARRIAGE



The wedding took place at Leicester; Second Lieutenant C. N. Rawson and Miss Longwill. The bridegroom joined the army soon after the start of the war and is totally blind having lost his eyes from a bullet in the head.

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President Wilson Declines Offer of Duke of Orleans

(Continued from Page Nine)

upon its soil as an officer of the United States army organized for service in Europe.

Brother Offered Services

As long as the duke, who is childless, remains living, his only brother and next heir, Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Montpensier, a frequent visitor to the United States, is permitted to reside in France, though barred, by reason of his French royal birth, from service in the army or navy. But the moment that the elder brother dies and Ferdinand in turn becomes the head of the French former sovereign house of Bourbon, he too, will, by virtue of the existing French laws, become an exile from France and have to give up his home in Paris, as well as his castle of Randary in Puy de Dome and his villa in the Riviera, both of which latter he has converted into hospitals for wounded and convalescent soldiers.

He, too, offered his services to all the powers of the entente in vain. Having seen a good deal of fighting as an officer of the Spanish navy at Mililla and on the coast of Morocco, where he was wounded, and received the cross of Maria Christina, which is the Spanish equivalent for the congressional medal of honor in the United States and for the Victoria Cross in England, he had reason to hope that his application would be favorably received. But it was everywhere declined, out of deference to the French government, and consequently he has devoted himself since the beginning of the war to the relief and care of the wounded.

DETERMINED TO GO

"Doctor," asked the invalid, "don't you think a change to a warmer climate would do me good?"

"Heavens, man!" replied the doctor, "that's just what I'm trying to save you from."

HEADACHES

Thousands of men and women suffer from headaches every day, other thousands have headaches every week or every month, and still others have headaches occasionally, but not at regular intervals. The best Doctor is often unable to find the cause of many of these headaches, and in most other cases, knowing the cause, he does not know what will remove it, so as to give a permanent cure. All he can do is to prescribe the usual pain relievers, which give temporary relief, but the headaches returns as usual, and treatment is again necessary. If you suffer from headaches and have been unable to remove the cause, take anti-kamnia tablets, and obtain the greatest possible relief. You can obtain them at all druggists in any quantity, 10c worth, 25c worth or more. Ask for A-K Tablets.

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How Britain Fights the Submarine

Without minimizing in any degree the frightful seriousness of Germany's submarine warfare, there is a ray of hope and encouragement in the reasons for secrecy on the part of Great Britain concerning just what is being accomplished in stalking these snakes of the sea. In a communication to the National Geographic society, Sydney Brooks, the English journalist, gives some of the strategic reasons for silence relative to the successes which the British admiralty is meeting in bagging this nefarious game. A part of the communication is issued as the following bulletin by the society:

"Just as Great Britain never advertises the feats of her armies, so she allows the world to think that the Prussians are having it pretty much their own way with their submarines. As a matter of fact, the German submarines have scored very few legitimate successes that conform to the usages of civilized warfare. It must be nearly two years since they sunk a British man-of-war of any importance.

"As pirates preying upon fishing smacks, trawlers, Atlantic liners, and the merchantmen of all nations, they have added a new and infamous chapter to naval history. Otherwise it is, I believe, the opinion of most naval men that in German hands the submarine has proved disappointingly ineffective.

"People, I remember, were thrown into a state of quite unbalanced admiration when the Deutschland appeared in American waters. It was spoken of as one of the most remarkable achievements of the war. Few stopped to remember—even indeed if they ever knew—that the war was only a few months old when 10 British submarines crosed the Atlantic from Halifax to the British Isles—the first submarines in naval history to make the journey under their own power.

"While we publish the number of vessels sunk by Prussian submarines we say not a word about the U-boats whose careers are brought to a sudden stop. I do not know how many of them we have caught, or sunk, or destroyed: It may be 180; it may be 200; it may be 220. They come out and they do not return, and there is no one in Germany, and perhaps not half a dozen people in England, who know what becomes of them.

"The reasons for our secrecy must be tolerably obvious to anyone who thinks the matter over. All that the Germans are able to infer from the failure of any given U-boat to return to port is that somehow or other it has been lost. But how or where they cannot tell.

"It may have been through some error of structure or design—a thought to send a chill down the spine of every admiralty official. It may have been through a mistake in navigation. It may have been through one or other of the endless and constantly changing devices that British ingenuity has evolved and brought into play against the new piracy. It may, too, have happened near the German coast or after the U-boat had reached its appointed station. They cannot tell.

"They are faced with a blank wall of possibilities that they have no means of verifying. Weeks must often elapse before they can be sure that a submarine which they thought was operating in a certain area had really perished, and that another boat should be dispatched to take its place.

"Sometimes, however, the veil of mystery is partially lifted. Sometimes a German U-boat is towed up the Thames, moored to the embankment, and from $75,000 to $100,000 collected for some naval charity by throwing it open to the public. Sometimes if you are dining with a naval officer you will hear wondrous tales of submarines netted, bombed by aeroplanes even when they are well below the surface, hunted and caught by destroyers, induced by one ruse after another to show themselves where they can be got at.

"Sometimes, too, in a British port the men of the merchant marine will tell you of Homeric combats that would warm the hearts of Nelson and Farragut and made Drake and Frobisher gasp and stare.

"But these are mere haphazard personal gleanings. No one knows the full extent of the harvest or how it has been gathered in. But we do know enough—or at any rate we think we do—to feel fairly confident that the German can attempt nothing and can invent nothing that we cannot find the means of countering; and that confidence has been rather more than justified by all that has happened since February 1."

The editor was pretty mad. "Are you the chump who wrote up that recruiting ball?" he said to the quaking reporter. "Oh, you are? Well, look here. 'Among the prettiest girls in the room was Colonel Oldnut.' Nice rubbish, that is. The colonel's a man, I suppose, isn't he?"

"He may be," said the reporter brazenly, "but that is where he was."

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FAIRY T... THE...

The Tongue-Cut Spa...

ONCE upon a time there old man who was alw... to everyone. His wi... ever, was cross and made lif... fortable because she scolde... time. She grumbled from ... till night. The old man wa... and had lived with her so lon... did not pay much attention t... temper any more.

Besides, he had one pleasu... which helped him endure his ... wife. This was a little sparr... he loved as much as a father ... child. At the end of each da... work he would come home ... with the little sparrow. He ... all sorts of pretty tricks and ... proud of it. At supper he w... all of the choice morsels for ... bird.

One day when the old man ... to the forest to chop wood th... man mixed some starch. W... was washing clothes the little ... ate the starch. Of course, ... old woman saw that the b... empty she was angry and ... scold.

"I ate the starch," said ... sparrow, bowing its head. ... know what it was and thoug... food you had set out for m... will forgive me I will n... again."

Although she ought to b... glad to have the little sp... truthful and penitent, the o... flew into a rage. She did no... sparrow anyway and often c... about it to her husband. ... made up her mond to punish ... bird. So while the sparrow ... bowing its head with sham... woman took the scissors a... tongue out.

Still talking in a loud ... mixed some more starch. ... ing sparrow flew away out o... dow.

When the old man came h... evening he looked everywhe... little pet. It usually flew o... him and this night he was g... puzzled to know what ha... of it.

At first the old woman ... that she didn't know where ... was or what had become o... late in evening she became ... with the old man's sorrowin... told him what she had done.

"How cruel," said the old ... poor little bird will never ... talk and sing again."

After a night of grievi... man got up in the morning ... ed out to find his sparrow. ... hills and through the wood... asking:

"Do you know where the ... sparrow lives?"

He came to a bamboo fo... was his own sparrow, his li... cut sparrow to meet him. ... hardly believe his eyes ... meet the bird.

The old man told her h... was for all that had happe... to his surprise the sparro... talk. It put out its tongs... him that a new one had g... place of the one which the... cut off. At this the old ma... his sparrow must be a fair... joiced more than ever.

The Lady Sparrow, as ... call her now, took the ol... beautiful house in the woo... had servants and lovely ... The house was of finest ... and all of the rugs and fu... of cream color. The Lady ... vited her friend in and h... ants serve a dainty meal ... she sat down beside him a... ed on all the pleasant s... in his poor hut and been h... long. As the hours flew b... on. Then the old man k... must return to his home a... wife. Although he wante... felt it his duty to return ... He told the Lady Sparrow ... he was to find her well, ... that he could never have b... he had thought she was ... the world suffering with h... out. He also said that ...

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FAIRY TALES FOR THE LITTLE ONES

The Tongue-Cut Sparrow

ONCE upon a time there was an old man who was always kind to everyone. His wife, however, was cross and made life uncomfortable because she scolded all the time. She grumbled from morning till night. The old man was patient and had lived with her so long that he did not pay much attention to her bad temper any more.

Besides, he had one pleasure in life which helped him endure his scolding wife. This was a little sparrow which he loved as much as a father would his child. At the end of each day of hard work he would come home and play with the little sparrow. He taught it all sorts of pretty tricks and was very proud of it. At supper he would save all of the choice morsels for the little bird.

One day when the old man had gone to the forest to chop wood the old woman mixed some starch. While she was washing clothes the little sparrow ate the starch. Of course, when the old woman saw that the bowl was empty she was angry and began to scold.

"I ate the starch," said the little sparrow, bowing its head. "I did not know what it was and thought it was food you had set out for me. If you will forgive me I will never do it again."

Although she ought to have been glad to have the little sparrow so truthful and penitent, the old woman flew into a rage. She did not love the sparrow anyway and often complained about it to her husband. Now, she made up her mond to punish the little bird. So while the sparrow was still bowing its head with shame the old woman took the scissors and cut its tongue out.

Still talking in a loud voice, she mixed some more starch. The suffering sparrow flew away out of the window.

When the old man came home in the evening he looked everywhere for his little pet. It usually flew out to meet him and this night he was grieved and puzzled to know what had become of it.

At first the old woman pretended that she didn't know where the bird was or what had become of it. But late in evening she became so angry with the old man's sorrowing that she told him what she had done.

"How cruel," said the old man. "My poor little bird will never be able to talk and sing again."

After a night of grieving the old man got up in the morning and started out to find his sparrow. Over the hills and through the woods he went, asking:

"Do you know where the tongue-cut sparrow lives?".

He came to a bamboo forest. There was his own sparrow, his little tongue-cut sparrow to meet him. He could hardly believe his eyes and ran to meet the bird.

The old man told her how sorry he was for all that had happened. Then to his surprise the sparrow began to talk. It put out its tongue and told him that a new one had grown in the place of the one which the old woman cut off. At this the old man knew that his sparrow must be a fairy and he rejoiced more than ever.

The Lady Sparrow, as we had best call her now, took the old man to a beautiful house in the wood. Here she had servants and lovely furnishings. The house was of finest white wood and all of the rugs and furniture were of cream color. The Lady Sparrow invited her friend in and had her servants serve a dainty meal. After this she sat down beside him and they talked on all the pleasant subjects they in his poor hut and been his pet for so long. As the hours flew by night drew on. Then the old man knew that he must return to his home and his cross wife. Although he wanted to stay he felt it his duty to return to his home. He told the Lady Sparrow how happy he was to find her well. He told her that he could never have been happy if he had thought she was going about the world suffering with her tongue cut out. He also said that he would be glad to be of any service to her if she ever needed him.

When the Lady Sparrow saw that she could not persuade her kind old friend to stay, she sent two of her servants out to bring in two boxes of presents for him. One of the boxes was large and the other was small and she gave him his choice of them or both of them if he wished.

"No," said the old man. "I will take only the smaller one, and I shall be glad of something to remember you by."

So the sparrows helped him strap the small box on his back and then with many farewells and kind words they saw him on his way.

When the old man reached home you may be sure he got a scolding for being gone so long. Where had he been and why had he stayed? The old woman talked so fast that he could not explain for a while. At length, noticing his box, the old woman wanted to know what was in it and she actually stopped talking long enough for him to tell where he got the box.

"Now, let us open it," he said.

And this the old woman helped him do. Imagine their surprise when they found all sorts of gold pieces and precious stones in the box. Their cottage fairy sparkled with the light from these.

For a few moments the sight of them made the old woman speechless. But when she learned that the sparrow had offered him a larger box also, she fell to scolding again.

"You foolish thing," she screamed, "you could have carried them both. Think of what we have lost by your laziness."

Then the old man was sorry that he had mentioned the larger box. But it was too late, for the old woman grumbled and grumbled all night.

Next morning she put on her shawl. After learning the way to the Lady Sparrow's house she set out to get the larger box. It did not enter her head that the sparrows might not give it to her as punishment for her cruel treatment of the Lady Sparrow.

After walking for hours the old woman came to the bamboo wood. She made her way to the Sparrow's house and knocked at the door.

The Lady Sparrow greeted her kindly and did not say anything about the old woman's cruelty. But as they chatted the old woman became uneasy. She finally burst out:

"You don't need to entertain me. I have come for the large box of treasures which you offered my husband and which he was so foolish as to refuse."

Without saying a word the Lady Sparrow motioned to one of her servants to bring the box. And when it was before her the old woman seized it and started away without even thanking the Lady Sparrow.

Now the box was very heavy and the old woman had to sit down often to rest. She got so impatient to see the treasure she supposed was in it that she decided to open it before she got home.

Sitting down by the road she worked until she pried the lid off the heavy box. And almost before she could breathe again a troop of awful demons and black creatures rushed out of the box and wrapped themselves around her. They choked and beat her and the old woman thought they were going to kill her.

She fought with all her strength and at last was free for a minute. As fast as her feet would carry her she ran away and didn't even look behind until she had reached her own hut. At once she began telling the old man what had happened and she scolded the sparrow.

"Don't blame the Lady Sparrow," said he. "It was your own fault for being so greedy. I hope this is a lesson to you."

And so it was, for the old woman became gentle and kind. She never scolded her husband again. And they lived happily ever after, spending carefully the treasure which the Lady Sparrow had given to the old man.

AMBITION

Ambition is a sharp-edged instrument that cuts fast and surely. Indifference is a blunt instrument that simply jars and jolts.

Ambition is to business what fire is to fuel. It is the same to business as steam to the engine.

All printers look much alike, but some have the punch and grip, and some lack these qualities. Some are six-cylinder, making the grades on first speed; and some are two-cylinder, making the climb on low speed.

Live ambition is not only the desire or hope to succeed, but it is the governing influence that whips all other qualities into line. It takes the burden off the will power, and makes every day's battle interesting.

Ambition is not a gift, but an acquisition. Like the fattening corn that is first planted and then cultivated.

Ambition is like an electric current in the telegraph and telephone wires. It carries the message.

It is like the "temper" in steel—not something that can be seen, but something that is known for its results.

It is like the razor edge, honed and stropped on the surfaces of competition and determination.

Ambition is like a great building, into which the bricks and mortar of desire, honesty, truth and many other qualities have gone.

It is not haphazard result, but is a product of the mind that comes of careful training, experience, and weeding out the detrimental ideas and practices.

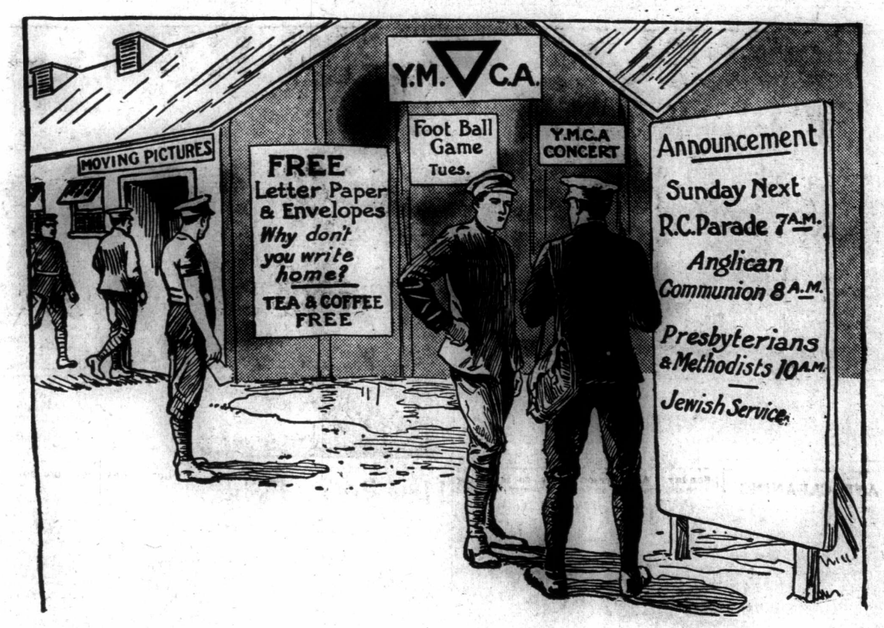
Ambition is also a bank balance that fattens and grows. It is a security that is always good collateral, that is never affected by slumps, and that cannot be shattered by the "bears of ridicule."

HIDDEN PUZZLE



A FAIR BATHER.
Find a friend.

REBUS.
Found on the shore.



Be Generous!

VAINLY do we endeavour to realize the terrible hardships of army life which Tommy endures so bravely for our sake. Try to imagine yourself, after a weary march of many miles, hurried into the firing line; picture those terrible days and watchful nights amid the rushing of "whizz-bangs" and screaming "coal-boxes," those weary, trying hours of tense nervous strain and extreme physical endurance that test men's very souls. Meanwhile Grim Death stalks alert and ready—always!

After those boys of priceless worth have withstood the strain, thankful are they to be alive, thankful for the bit of strength left to get them back to lonely billets, but with still the merry jest in spite of all! *Are they not ready for a bit of extra relief which you can provide?* What magnificent heroes! And yet all this is but their routine duty! What of the strain and terrors of actual battle! Where is the man or woman in all Canada who could withhold from them one single comfort! Unthinkable!

"Do you know what 'fed up' means? Ask the Tommy who has spent seven days in the trenches in the wet and cold. Come into a bright and cheery Y.M.C.A. 'hut' for two or three hours before going to that billet of yours in some barn—*then place your value on the work of the Y.M.C.A.*"

$20,000 Needed From Calgary

$4,000 FOR WORK WITH SOLDIERS
$16,000 FOR LOCAL ASSOCIATION

OVER 600 MEMBERS OF CALGARY Y.M.C.A. HAVE GONE TO THE FRONT.

Campaign Dates
JUNE 19 TO
JUNE 22, 1917

Help the Y.M.C.A. to help the soldiers

On your behalf, for the welfare of your boys in that vast line of military camps from Vancouver to the firing line in France, the Y.M.C.A. Military Service Department spent about $50,000.00 during the period from August, 1914, to April, 1916. It was far from enough to go around.

During the ten months ending January 31st, 1917, the sum of $332,191.67 has been used. The financial report is now available for your inspection. For the coming year, with upwards of half a million of our precious Canadian boys now in uniform, this sum must be doubled this year. We need your help to cope with the immense task we now face. We have every confidence in your generosity towards our boys. We must provide for them, not only in England and France, but in Military Camps all over Canada. Your boy must be started right!

If you are one of those who fondly hope for the end of this horrible war in 1917, please remember this: When the spectre of Death retreats from the battlefields, it will take many months to transport millions of men from the continent to England and Canada. The Y.M.C.A.'s task will be vaster than ever. For then will arise in greater menace and strength than ever that other dangerous spectre—Temptation.

A British workman donated a lifetime's savings in grateful appreciation. The poor widow sends her mite. The soldier sends part of his pay. One officer sent $50; another sent $100 from France, "being a donation of the officers, N.C.O.'s and men of the unit as an expression of appreciation of splendid work." We ask you, for the sake of your boys—be generous according to your means.

Some Suggestions:

$7,500 will erect and furnish large hut in England. $6,000 will erect, but not furnish, large hut in England. $2,000 will erect, but not furnish, small "hut" (25 ft. x 100 ft.) in France. $1,500 will maintain special Y.M.C.A. evangelists among the troops for six months. $500 will furnish small "hut" (25 ft. x 100 ft.) in France.

Many "huts" in France bear the names of dead heroes. These huts were built as memorials.

If the Y.M.C.A. Representatives do not reach you personally, send your offering by cheque, post office order or registered letter to Treasurer of Y.M.C.A. Military Committee (address below). Make cheques payable to Treasurer of Y.M.C.A. Military Committee.

Write for illustrated paper giving extended reports of Y.M.C.A. activities, soldiers' stories and letters from the front.

Six Reasons Why Calgary Business Men Should Contribute To Local Y.M.C.A. as Well as Military Fund.

BECAUSE during the year 500 Calgary boys have been developed in an all-round way. Hundreds were taught to swim; 70 out of 80 in Teachers' Training Class went to the front with rank of sergeant or higher; 2,000 boys participated in 116 games of various kinds; 7 Gymnasium classes for boys were held weekly. Talks on business efficiency conducted for office boys.

BECAUSE writing material and games were supplied free for soldiers, and parcels checked and goods stored for them. Association Building used as quarters for night pickets. Bath parades arranged for all Battalions stationed in city. 23 soldiers made physically fit to pass medical examinations.

BECAUSE physical, and therefore business efficiency, promoted by gymnasium classes, with 100 business men, having a total attendance of 4,000, and meeting every day in the week except Sunday; 12 Health talks given during the year. Free swimming lessons conducted for soldiers, firemen and policemen.

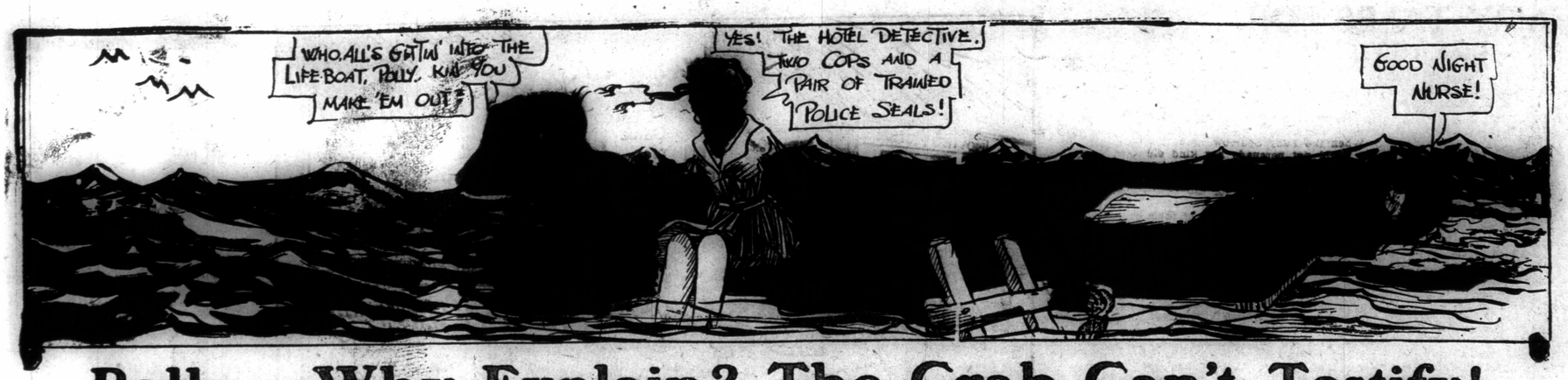
BECAUSE the Y. M. C. A. is a community organization, proven by the fact that training classes were conducted for supervisors of City Playgrounds, Extension Physical Work conducted among Chinese. Six physical demonstrations arranged in city churches.

BECAUSE no organization in Calgary can offer better recreational, social and physical and general development advantages to the returned soldier than the Y. M. C. A. A three months' membership ticket is provided each man free.

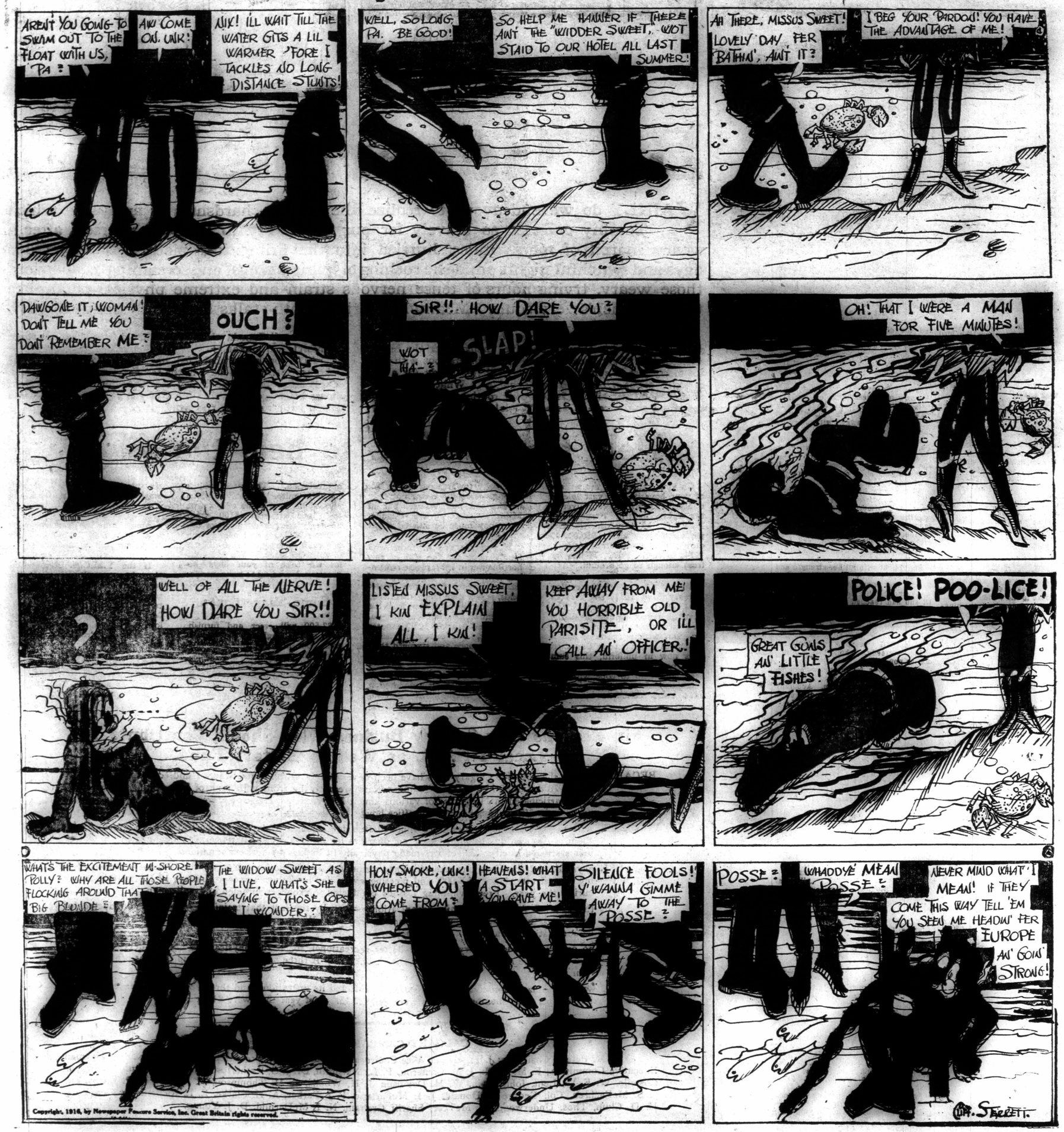
BECAUSE war time financial conditions have seriously effected its operations, and threatened its existence. In 1914 its receipts from membership fees were $10,922.15. Last year they were $4,048.60.

CALGARY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE:

A. M. Peters, Chairman; J. H. Hanna, Vice-Chairman; J. A. Walker, Treasurer; R. C. Marshall, Chairman Executive Committee; F. M. Black, J. M. Cameron, P. L. Naismith, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Mr. Justice Simmons, Mayor Costello, W. F. W. Lent, John Irwin, W. M. Davidson, J. H. Woods, G. M. Thompson, H. W. Wood, P. Burns, Dr. J. S. McEachren, Col. George McDonald, J. I. McFarland, P. J. Parker, A. H. Clarke, E. L. Richardson, Alex Ross, H. D. Clum, Thos. Underwood, A. McTeer, Sheriff Graham, N. I. McDermid, D. J. Young.



Polly---Why Explain? The Crab Can't Testify!



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A GOOD

This section co
SPORTS
THEATE
SOCIETY
FARMIN
LIVESTO
MARKET
FINANCE

Vol. VI. No. 17

COMMEN

FLY THE FLAG ALL NEXT WEEK

On July 1st and 2 household should fly th our loyalty to our count ing our patriotism by illustrate this sentiment It is a small thing, it is the big ones. Flying th impulses and re-establi It is the duty of every and particularly upon

OPTIMISM IS CALGARY'S WATCH

Optimism is the wa precept is signally prev Calgary. Whenever th display of the standard by its prominence. It s ous sunshine and by th on all citizens alike. E carries wtih it love, laug so we people of Calgary —meanwhile plodding contentment and doing

CO-OPERATION IS THE KEY TO SUC

Co-operation is the fact may be seen in th charge of the raising o standing that many ot opposition to the Y. M sive workers of Calgary sheer ability raised th less time than was al co-operation will do. C It changes failure into the shaft on which s watchword.

THE FILTHY HA SHOULD BE CUR

The greatest men cigarette smoking. Th Cigarette smoking is If the Lord's Day Al for humanity it would smoking. The habit s air. Indoor smoking o have not acquired th smokers are as impoli as they are uncleanly place will show a strik by a cigarette fiend. would have long sinc And today the habit is men and women, boys restraint should imme menace today.

REVERIES AND VISIONS

Day dreams and waking nights! They all the autumnal mad picture that reaches ou long hills where India frost ate its heart aw freshest bloom, this gi ionary landscape and the beauties and loveli his winters and make wind-swept dunes of his harvests over mell of bounteous husband that intone domestic b Reverie! Such a musici timed with the tappin violet of his laughing e ings that he wore, he f Challenge his art if yo him out in the dampe bring water to your d tions! At times they bring balsam from To wind far around the ea at spring or hummock they come.

JULY

A GOOD NEIGHBOR IS ONE WHO LACKS INTEREST IN THINGS THAT DO NOT CONCERN HIM

This section contains:
SPORTS
THEATER
SOCIETY
FARMING
LIVESTOCK
MARKET REPORTS
FINANCE

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.



Vol. VI. No. 17 TWO SECTIONS—12 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 1, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—12 Pages Five Cents the Copy

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

FLY THE FLAG
ALL NEXT WEEK

On July 1st and 2nd, and, in fact, all week, every Canadian household should fly the flag—the emblem of our independence and our loyalty to our country. Some of us may be deterred from showing our patriotism by taking up arms but we can all graphically illustrate this sentiment by the flaunting of the red, white and blue. It is a small thing, it is true, but it is the small things that create the big ones. Flying the flag instils patriotism. It stimulates the impulses and re-establishes the feeling of pride in your country. It is the duty of every true Canadian to fly the flag, at all times, and particularly upon Dominion day.

* * * *

OPTIMISM IS
CALGARY'S WATCHWORD

Optimism is the watchword for the average Canadian and this precept is signally prevalent in the every day life of the people of Calgary. Whenever there is the slightest excuse or reason for this display of the standard bearer of progress optimism is conspicuous by its prominence. It seems to be wafted over the town by the glorious sunshine and by the soft chinook winds, and it alights equally on all citizens alike. Being the forerunner of prosperity optimism carries wtih it love, laughter and song, wealth and happiness. And so we people of Calgary are all living in a bright haze of anticipation—meanwhile plodding away at our daily labors—sowing seeds of contentment and doing our duty to country and our fellow man.

* * * *

CO-OPERATION IS
THE KEY TO SUCCESS

Co-operation is the backbone of success. Illustrations of this fact may be seen in the good work of the committee who had charge of the raising of the 20,000 for the Y. M. C. A. Notwithstanding that many other schemes for money were running in opposition to the Y. M. C. A. movement, the committee of progressive workers of Calgary put their shoulders to the helm and through sheer ability raised the required amount, and more than that, in less time than was allotted. This is a good indication of what co-operation will do. Co-operation builds cities and it builds worlds. It changes failure into success. Co-operation is the foundation of the shaft on which success stands. Co-operation should be our watchword.

* * * *

THE FILTHY HABIT
SHOULD BE CURBED

The greatest menace to public health and decency today is cigarette smoking. The cigarette fiend is the scourge of humanity. Cigarette smoking is parent to uncleanliness, indecency and filth. If the Lord's Day Alliance wanted to really do something good for humanity it would wage the fight against promiscuous cigarette smoking. The habit should be curtailed and restricted to the open air. Indoor smoking of cigarettes is most obnoxious to those who have not acquired the unhealthy habit, nevertheless cigarette smokers are as impolite in their manner of continuing the disease as they are uncleanly in the performance of the act. Any closed place will show a striking example of this fact after the occupancy by a cigarette fiend. If it was not for the war cigarette smoking would have long since come under the ban of national restraint. And today the habit is growing so alarmingly among all classes of men and women, boys and girls, that government supervision and restraint should immediately be enacted. Cigarettes is the world's menace today.

* * * *

REVERIES
AND VISIONS

Day dreams and abstractions, and visions that come in the waking nights! They steal in unaware, with palette and brush and all the autumnal madders of russet and gold are dashed into the picture that reaches out in hazy lanes, corn fields, orchards and the long hills where Indian summer stayed until the keen tooth of the frost ate its heart away. Or with vernal green and the pink of freshest bloom, this great artist of the heart will decorate his visionary landscape and reproduce in the gloomy confines of a cell all the beauties and loveliness of life's brightest scenes. He will crisp his winters and make them white, staging old man Christmas with wind-swept dunes of snow, and forest etchings. Or he will pile his harvests over mellow valleys and troupe them with the spirit of bounteous husbandry, making into his picture sweet sounds that intone domestic beauty. Such a master, is the great artist of Reverie! Such a musician he is that he can bring up a baby's croon, timed with the tapping of his chubby fist and back it with the violet of his laughing eyes. Not satisfied with the little blue stockings that he wore, he fetches with them the hole at that baby's toe! Challenge his art if you dare, in the bottom of the deepest pit; try him out in the dampest of isolation holes and see if he will not bring water to your dry eyes. Reveries, day dreams and abstractions! At times they seem to afflict us, but they refresh us. They bring balsam from Tolu and balm from Gilead. Their caravans wind far around the earth to find us, but they never camp nor stop at spring or hummock till they do. And they are blessed when they come.

CALGARY, THE SUNKISSI D BRIDE OF PROGRESS

Calgary is the only city of its kind in all Canada. There never was a city just like it in all the world and there never will be another one like it anywhere else. Calgary has happened once and in the process of the ages it cannot happen again.

Calgary has its mood, of course. It is at times sad as well as glad. It changes as the spirit takes it, but no matter in what humor it may be it is still Calgary, dear old Calgary, the city of sunshine and gladness.

Go east if you want to; or south or west, no matter where you may wend your way, the same irresistible impulse will make you long for the city near the snowclad mountains, with the purple skies and the wind that lulls you to sleep with a song no singer can sing.

In Calgary we have liberty. That beautiful word that is spoken loudest by those who roam the hills and mountains and open prairies. They know full well how to appreciate the full meaning of such a word as we all do in Calgary. And with that love of liberty has been instilled an equal love for man and womankind. So by common instinct we have made our laws the best for woman that there are in all the land.

The people of Calgary love pleasure but hate monopolies. They revel in sunshine but resent the extra cost of our necessities. They are as changeable as the wind but albeit when necessity comes they are staunch and true as the Rock of Gibraltar,

Calgary may be wrong at times. She may be disappointing; she may even be ungrateful, but she is Calgary and being Calgary we are bound by bonds of unexplainable loyalty to love and serve her forever and a day.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.



Ruler of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas. Was born June 3, 1865, and succeeded his father, King Edward, VII., May 6, 1910. Was married to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck in July, 1893.

REVIEW OF THE WAR HERE AND EVERYWHERE

Sunday saw little fighting of very much magnitude under way. The Germans showed considerable activity on certain parts of the Belgian line especially near Reninghe, Pypegaele and Lizerne, while between the French and Huns lively hand grenade fighting took place near Streenstraete and the "Fenyman's House." Hostile raids were checked by British machine guns with great loss to the Huns, southeast of Grafelle, and southeast of Armentieres.

On the Canadian front there was increased artillery activity.

On the Italian front there was sharp fighting between the Austrians and King Victor Emmanuel's troops, which resulted favorably for the latter.

June 25—On this day our Canadian boys captured a very valuable bit of trench, 400 yards long, on the outskirts of Lens, placing their line much closer to the great coal city.

According to a statement submitted by F. Von Georgi, minister of the defence in the retiring Austrian cabinet, three Czec regiments have deserted to the Russians, and that Czec regiments have been formed in the ranks of Austria's enemies.

A British steamer hits magazine of Hun submarine at five mile angle—exit U-boat.

A threatened coal famine together with pessimistic reports of their crops, have caused the Teuton populace much distress.

June 26—With great joy we learn that the Canadians have surrounded Lens; this having been made possible by the gain on June 25.

After a long lull the Huns and Slavs are at grips again and sharp fighting is taking place in Galicia between the Zlopa Lipa and Narayuvka rivers.

The pro-Germans, headed by Alexander Zaimas, have resigned, and Venizelos has been asked to form a cabinet. Venizelos will undoubtedly comply with this request and form a cabinet which will declare for war.

In a great air battle three British planes routed 10 Teuton machines.

Austrian troops attempt to recapture lost positions in Trentino from the Italians and suffer terrible losses.

June 27—The troops of our American allies landed on French soil today amidst great enthusiasm.

June 28—The capture of the town of Eludit Leuvitte, places the Canadians in a position within half a mile of Lens.

Venizelos is now, to the great joy of the allies, premier of Greece, and minister of war.

June 29—The Canadians have captured Avion (to the south of Lens) reports London. Lens promises to fall within three days and the German position in that locality is critical.

Organized labor has threatened a general strike if conscription is enforced.

Portugal rejoices in the recent victory of her troops on the western front. W. McC.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

OFFICIAL CATALOG
OF THE EXHIBITION

The official program and catalog of the Calgary Industrial exhibition shows conclusively the progress and prosperity of the country. The publication has grown from a booklet of about 80 pages last year to one double this size this year. It is filled with advertisements from the business houses of the city and includes much interesting data regarding the Industrial Exhibition and the various attractions. The book is a fine example of the printers' art. It was printed by the well known firm of A. R. Littlebury, 105 Sixth Ave., West.

* * * *

FUTURE ROSEATE
WITH CROP WEALTH

Everyone is jubilant over the bright prospects for the crops this coming year. On every side we hear nothing but favorable reports of the future wealth in store for us this fall when the harvest has come in. The rains and sunshine of the past few weeks has raised the hopes of the farmers to the top notch. Nature seems to have worked hand and glove with the country to help in the big fight we are all waging. On every side we hear nothing but gratifying remarks as to the prospects. The fact that the Allies will bring over $30,000,000 to the livestock breeds this year has had a most favorable effect on every line of business. The farmers are afraid to estimate the prices that they will receive for their crop. But the fact is clear that Calgary and Alberta has great wealth in store for her this year.

* * * *

RAISING PIGS
A GOOD INVESTMENT

"Pigs is Pigs," so says Ellis Parker Butler, one of the cleverest writers the United States has ever produced. Pigs is also food and is also dollars in the farmer's pocket. A pig is marketable at four months from birth. At approximately 120 days the pig, properly fed, will gain at least a pound a day. At current prices for pork the value of the pig will double the cost of the feed consumed so that at the end of the 120 days the pig is worth all that he has cost and as much again. The pig market like all other food markets grows better each day. This demand is sure to continue as long as the war lasts and perhaps longer. Properly inoculated this animal is immune against scourge, cholera and other troubles. This is a great investment—pig production—and every farmer should raise a pig.

* * * *

STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS
THAT COUNTRY IS PROSPEROUS

Those pessimists who refuse to believe that Canada can be prosperous even in the face of the awful waste of life and wealth that is being consumed across the water, cannot help from taking cognizance of the indication of prosperity that the summer show crowd brought to Calgary. The country buyers simply overrun the town and the stores. These living evidences of prosperity show to the world striking illustrations of what the real business conditions are. Their evidences are more convincing than anything that the bankers and others can say. Their actions speak louder than words. They have the evidences of prosperity in the shape of real money and they spread this evidence everywhere they go. Alberta is prosperous and the farmer and rancher are doing a lot to make it so.

* * * *

DON'T CRITICIZE
THE GOVERNMENT

Government supervision of food is a good thing. It is a matter of deep regret that the Canadian food controller was not appointed two years ago. The United States has a very wise president. This has been shown in many ways, and particularly in the way he is profiting through the experience of Canada and taking no chances in the coming conflict. From the manner in which he has taken hold of the leading subjects, it demonstrates that he is for the people's interests first, last, and always. There is no question in the minds of those that are well versed in the questions of the day that the conscription of wealth in the United States is bound to come if the money-men do not respond generously to the appeals of the government for funds for war purposes. The Canadian government has been somewhat backward in taking hold of these questions, but this is to be expected under the circumstances. The government had nothing to govern themselves by like the United States. In this war the Canadian government has practically had to blaze a trail. It has done many things that were thought impossible so it is hardly to be expected that they should be severally criticised for things that they seem to be remiss in, in view of the many great things that they have accomplished. The Canadian government should be criticised, however, should they fail at this time to take over government supervision of food, clothing and necessities of all kinds including the extra wealth of the country if this is needed for the country. If we need men let's have them by every means within our power. If we need money and it is not forthcoming from the usual channels then it must be taken through force. This is a fight for life and liberty, and every means possible must be used to win, because win we must and shall.

RURAL MAIL ORDER GUIDE

RURAL BUYERS' GUIDE

RELIABLE FIRMS—SATISFACTORY SERVICE

FARMERS' AND RANCHERS' BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HOME CLASSIFIED BUSINESS GUIDE

STANDARD BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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E. F. RYAN BARRISTER, SOLICITOR and Notary, 402 Maclean Block, Calgary, Alta. Phone M1670.

E. A. DUNBAR, BARRISTER, ETC., Royal Bank Chambers, Eighth Ave. and Centre Street. Phone M2311. 11-1yr.

FRANCOIS DE BOUSSY DE SALES, Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public; Avocat Francais. Rooms, 209-211 Grain Exchange, Calgary. Phone M1916.

H. P. SAUNDERS, BARRISTER AND Solicitor, etc. 22 Old Herald Building Phone M2747.

JAMES O. CAMPBELL, B.L., BARRISTER and Solicitor, 312 Beveridge Building, Calgary. Phone M2977.

J. J. MACDONALD, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary, 503-506 Beveridge Building, Calgary, Alta. Phone M3571

J. McKINLEY CAMERON, BARRISTER and Solicitor. Office, 230 Phone M6769. Corner of 8th Ave. and First St. West.

LOUGHEED, BENNETT, McLAWS & CO. Clarence Block, 122 Eighth Ave. West, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Hon. J. A. Lougheed, P.C., K.C.; R. B. Bennett, K.C.; W. H. McLaws, J. C. Brotovski, J. B. Roberts, D. L. Redman, L. M. Roberts, W. C. Pollard, H. A. Chadwick, H. B. Forster.

McLEAN, PATTERSON AND BROAD. H. W. McLean, W. H. Patterson, W. S. Broad. Phone M6356. 502 MacLean Block, Calgary. Branch Offices, Acme, and Beiseker, Alta.

P. HARCOURT O'REILLY, HARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary. 715-717 Herald Bldg Calgary. Phone M5969.

SAVARY, FENERTY & CHADWICK, Stringer Block. Main 6614.

TWEEDIE, McGILLIVRAY, BARRON & Oldham, Solicitors, Etc. T. M. Tweedie, A. A. McGillivray, J. B. Barron, J. N. Oldham. 106A Eighth Avenue West.

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THE OLD SCHOOL, THE TRIED SCHOOL, the School for you. Why not start now? Phone M1808. 109 14th Ave. West.

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WHEN IN NEED OF FIRST-CLASS DRY Cleaning, Dyeing or Repair Work, on the shortest notice, 'phone THE DON DRY CLEANING COMPANY, 902 Seventh Ave. West Phones M3825—M3906.

APPAREL SERVICE CO., DYERS, Cleaners of everything. 233 17 Ave. W. Phones M5150, W1533.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

If you are a man, woman, boy or girl and you want to make money send us your name and address. We will send you the particulars which will make you money and independent for life. You only have to devote a part of your spare time to it to earn all the money you need for luxuries or you can devote your entire time to it and make a good living. You don't need any experience. You simply need energy and ambition to make the effort and success will come.—Address, Manager, 109 Sixth Ave., Calgary, Alberta.

DR. SIZE THE DENTIST AND NATUROPATH

226 Eighth Avenue East 30 years successful practice. All branches

Have your Dental work done, your Plates, Crowns or Bridges repaired.

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Avoid all drugs and patent medicines. They will serve you false. The cause of decay of the teeth is in the general system not the mouth. Let me explain this to you.

FURS AND LADIES' TAILORED HATS

WE ARE BUSY NOW IN THE FUR Remodelling Dept. What will it be in the season? So don't defer sending your furs to us; you will save time and money

W. W. BELL

LADIES' HATTER AND FURRIER 237 7th Ave. West, between 1st and 2nd Sts.

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WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE RE-opening of the Central Plumbing, Gasfitting and Heating Store on 1211 First Street East. Gas Stoves and Water Heaters connected and general repairs of every description. If you have anything in the above line, by patronizing me you are helping a returned Soldier. Phone M1265. H. C. Laurie.

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OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD Co. Grant Lands—Titles to same revested in United States by act of Congress, dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and Agricultural Lands, containing some of best lands left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevation, etc., postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 818, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED—to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

HELP WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN BARBering. Highest wages, steady employment guaranteed. Tools furnished free. Send for free illustrated instruction book. CALGARY BARBER COLLEGE, 815B Centre Street (near C.P.R. Depot).

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal 8-6

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BEST MARKET PRICE FOR HIDES, FURS, WOOLS, PELTS AND HORSE HAIR, by the CANADIAN HIDE AND FUR COMPANY 510 Fourth Street East Phone M6589 Calgary

We pay 2 cents per lb. for old rags. We pay 30c per pound for Horse Hair.

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MRS. BRENNAND, PHONE M5187, DEALer in high class cast-off clothing. Samples in Ladies' Suits, Coats and Furs. Highest prices given. Mrs. Brennand, 810a First St West. Alberta rooms.

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ICE CREAM IN BRICK AND BULK. Pure Goods. Prompt delivery. P. PALLESEN Calgary Central Creamery Phone M5638

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Independent Weekly Newspaper Illustrating Current Events and Devoted to the Advancement of Western Canada

Published Every Saturday at 109 Sixth Avenue West. Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

B. S. WHITE . . . Editor and Manager

Telephone for Editorial and Circulation Departments M4310.

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Advertising rates upon application.

All advertising copy must reach the Standard Office not later than Thursday afternoon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions.

All correspondence and editorial communications should be addressed to CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD, Calgary, Alberta.

Fortune Floats In the Sea

A Whale With Indigestion Produces the Valuable Ambergris

Should you go to the seashore this summer keep your eyes open for ambergris. It's worth $26 an ounce now.

Ambergris? Ambergris is a blubberous substance found floating in the sea and sometimes it is washed up on shore. For the second time within the last few years a vessel owned by a Provincetown, Mass., man has brought in a piece of this substance valued at some $30,000. The man who finds a medium sized chunk of this jelly, which hardens when exposed to the air, might invest the proceeds from the sale of it and retire for life. A lump the size of a washtub would raise the mortgage on the old homestead.

Ambergris for many years was a mystery. It was usually found washing around in the sea, and whence it came and what its composition was were long unknown. Years ago some obscure man, yet a clever one, discovered its peculiar and valuable qualities. Perfumery makers had long been troubled by the evanescent properties of perfumes, and the great need had been for a binder to produce staying qualities.

This genius took four ounces of the mysterious substance known as ambergris and dissolved it in a gallon of cologne spirits, thus producing a tincture of ambergris. The tincture is allowed to stand for a year to "ripen," after which a small quantitity, a few drops mingled with perfumery, gives an odor that lingers.

But ambergris, being so extremely scarce, commands an enormous price. Perfumers use it in only the most expensive perfumes.

In recent years scientists have established the fact that ambergris is really the secretion of a whale suffering with indigestion. Whales are exceedingly fond of squid, the little cuttlefish which swarm in Atlantic waters. Sometimes the whale eats too much of this delicacy. And it always eats carelessly. The squid is provided with a horny beak, which the whale neglects to remove before eating.

The result is that too great an accumulation of these horny substances in the whale's interior causes a rebellion, which results in the accumulation of the horny substances in lumps. The lumps seek the open air, and a small fortune is set floating on the sea.

Sick-Headache

Dr. J. J. Caldwell says that this exceedingly distressing disease does not shorten life, but does not appear to be curable. Sufferers from this affliction are condemned to undergo the periodical attacks every few weeks until they are forty years of age, after which the attacks are less frequent, and finally disappear entirely. Palliative measures during the attack are all that it is possible to suggest, while care in the diet is the best preventive measure. An attack may often be prevented by taking two anti-kamnin tablets when the first symptoms appear, and one anti-kamnin tablet every two hours during the attack shortens it, eases the pain and brings rest and quiet.

Anti-kamnin tablets may be obtained at all druggists. Ask for A-K Tablets. They quickly relieve all pain.

JEWELERS

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS Issuers of Marriage Licenses D. E. BLACK & CO., LTD. Corner 7th Avenue and 1st Street West

LOCKSMITHS

IDDIOLS BROS., SAFE AND LOCK EXperts. We repair Bicycles, Sewing machines, Guns, Locks, Etc. We sharpen lawn mowers, saws, shears, razors, etc. 212 2nd Street East, City Hall Corner Sik. East. Phone M5516. 13-1yr

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

Great Snap in one slightly used Willis Auto Player Piano, 88 note, mahogany finish, $550.00, formerly sold at $950.00. Terms if desired. Also bargains in some slightly used Organs.

WILLIS & KNABE Show Rooms: 328 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary W. M. Howe, Manager Alberta Branch



Perhaps the whale whose interior apartments Jonah inspected was dyspeptic.

Whale hunters always look through the carcass of a captured whale for this substance. But whales are scarcer than they once were, and not all of them are suffering with indigestion when caught. So ambergris remains scarce.

It would be a paying investment to buy a whale and make him sick on squids each day.

The first chunk for which Captain Cook got $30,000 was the size of a barrel. And pieces weighing as much as two hundred pounds are said to have been found on seashores, where they had been cast up by the waves. At present a pound of crude ambergris is worth about $250. Two hundred times $250 is $50,000!

So watch your step this summer. You might stub your toe on a fortune.

UNCLE SAM TELLS HOW TO BUILD ICELESS REFRIGERATOR

Refrigerators can be made to do their part in conserving food this summer. Preserving milk, butter and other supplies and keeping leftovers and unused portions until they are needed will be their service. If ice is not obtainable, an iceless refrigerator, cooled by evaporation, can be easily constructed.

Make a screened case 3½ feet high with the other dimensions 12 by 15 inches. If a solid top is used, simply place the water pan on this. Otherwise fit the pan closely into the opening of the top frame and support it by one-inch cleats fastened to the inside of the frame.

Place two movable shelves in the frame, 12 to 15 inches apart. Use a biscuit pan 12 by 14 inches on the top to hold the water, and where the refrigerator is to be used indoors have the whole thing standing in a large pan to catch any drip.

A covering of white Canton flannel should be made to fit the frame. Have the smooth side out and button the covering on the frame with buggy or automobile curtain hoks and eyes, arranged so that the door may be opened without unfastening these hooks. This can easily be done by putting one row of hooks on the edge of the door next the latch and the other just opposite the opening, with the hem on each side extended far enough to cover the crack at the edge of the door.

This dress or covering will have to be hooked around the top edge also. Two double strips one-half the width of each side should be sewed on the top of each side covering and allowed to extend over about two and a half or three inches in the pan of water. The bottom of the covering should extend into the lower pan.

BANFF TRIP NOT COMPLETE WITHOUT IMBIBING THE WATERS

Calgarians will particularly appreciate these days the Banff wonderful aerated waters as we are forced to drink the muddy, dirty, unsanitary Bow river water which is clogged with all kinds of impurities.

The Banff Aerated Water Works have installed a modern plant for proper exploitation of these health giving waters, which are imbued with life giving properties.

The visitors to Banff appreciate the superior qualities of these waters to the extent that large quantities of these various waters are drunk at Banff, and on their departure many visitors have arranged for the different products to be sent to them.

British Columbia pleasure resorts are also large users of these wonderful waters that are filled with sunshine and life and brewed through the clear mountain air.

Many others in Canada are learning to appreciate the value of the Banff waters, and are sending in regular orders from Alberta, Saskatchewan and eastern points.

The Banff Aerated Water Works, which is owned by Samuel Diamond, a member of the well known Calgary family of Diamonds, manufactures various products including Mountain Brew, Ginger Ales, Banff Mineral Water, etc.

A visit to Banff would not be complete unless one enjoyed the pleasure of drinking the aBnff waters, and when it is taken into consideration that these same waters may be sent to your home and enjoyed long after your trip to aBnff it makes the pleasure doubly enjoyable.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

DIVINING RODS STILL IN VOGUE IN THE WORLD

It is evident from the large number of inquiries received by the United States Geological Survey that the superstition of a forked twig, or so-called divining rod, being useful in locating minerals, finding hidden treasure or locating underground water, still has a strong hold on the popular mind. To all inquirers the Survey gives the advice not to spend any money for the use or purchase of any machine or instrument devised for locating underground water or minerals.

The origin of this superstition is lost in antiquity. The divining rod became common in German mineral sections during the early sixteenth century. It was introduced in England by German miners during the reign of Elizabeth and before the end of the seventeenth century had spread throughout Europe. The rules prescribed for the cutting of the forked twig partook largely of heathen sorcery and astrology and were directly traceable to old Scandinavian and Aryan mythology. This heathen influence was later offset when the road was duly Christianized by baptism, being laid for that purpose in the bed with a newly baptized child by whose Christian name it was afterward addressed.

The divining rod continued to be a favorite suject with alchemistric writers during the whole of the seventeenth century, at which time witchcraft had become a frenzy, and was generally used in pointing out sorcerers, etc., until the inquisition issued a decree in 1701 against its further use.

Before the present war there were several societies in Germany whose sole object was said to be the study of the diving rod. In 1910 the Department of Agriculture of France appointed a committe to investigate the subject and in 1914 this committee was still investigating.

OH, FIE!

To advertise a corset, sir,
You take a maiden fair,
Undress her in a pubic place,
And leave her standing there!
—Judicious Advertisng.

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The Sitting Position You Occupy When Sewing *is a Very Important Matter*



Your work is directly in front of you *THE "WHITE" SIT-STRATE* is only one of the many *Real Improvements* offered in the *"WHITE"*

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We are specialists in vulcanizing everything in rubber. We are agents for the famous Firestone Tire. Don't forget the address: BELL TIRE CO., 602 First Street East Phone M5905 Res. M4702

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YOUNG PLUMBING Co. Ltd. Steam & Gas Fitters Tinners M 2869. 203 7th AVE E.

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SAFETY RAZORS SHARPENED

JUST TO CONVINCE YOU, SEND US three blades, we will resharpen them and return to you Free of charge. Our prices are: Gillette 35c per doz., and single edge blades 25c per doz., old fashioned razors 25c each. We sharpen Clippers Scissors and Lances of every description Give us a trial. THE CALGARY SHOE HOSPITAL 1239 Eighth Avenue West

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FOR ENLARGING, COLORING, FRAMing Photos of all kinds, faded and damaged Enlargements and Pictures restored. The Colorphoto Co., 710 First St. East. Please mention the Standard.

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CHICAGO IRON AND METAL CO. 501-503 Sixth Ave. E., corner 4th St. Phone M4448.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Brass, Copper, Zinc and Lead, Rubber Tires and Inner Tubes, also Manilla Rope and all kinds of Old Machinery. It will be to your convenience to see us. Phone, call or write. MAX RUBEN, Manager.

STORAGE AND CARTAGE

STORAGE AND CARTAGE FOR ANY kind of goods. Warehouse specially fitted for household merchandise, each customer having separate rooms. Trackage. Padded vans for furniture and pianos. Expert packers and shippers. Estimates cheerfully given Official cartage and baggage agents C.N.R. JOHNSTON STORAGE & CARTAGE CO Phone M4444 and M5678. Limited Office and Warehouse 423 Sixth Ave. East

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Storage for all classes of Merchandise, including Cold Storage Equipment; Separate Compartments for Furniture, Pianos; Padded Furniture Vans; Packers, Forwarders. Baggage Delivered. Trackage for carlots.

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LUMP $6.00
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Stock up now before the raise in price.

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Any P. O. within twenty miles of Calgary, five cents for the first lb. and one cent additional for each additional lb. up to five lbs. when the rate is two cents for each additional lb. up to eleven lbs. To any P.O. beyond 20 miles but within the radius of Alberta, ten cents for the first lb. and four cents for each additional lb. To any P. O. in Saskatchewan ten cents for the first lb. and six cents additional for each additional lb.. To any P. O. in Manitoba, twelve cents for the first lb. and eight cents for each additional lb.

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CALGARY STORAGE & CARTAGE CO LIMITED
437 TENTH AVENUE EAST
PHONE M1949

Storage for all classes of Merchandise, including Cold Storage Equipment; Separate Compartments for Furniture, Pianos; Padded Furniture Vans; Packers, Forwarders. Baggage Delivered. Trackage for all points.

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Any P. O. within twenty miles of Calgary, five cents for the first lb. and one cent additional for each additional lb. up to five lbs. when the rate is two cents for each additional lb. up to eleven lbs. To any P.O. beyond 20 miles but within the radius of Alberta, ten cents for the first lb. and four cents for each additional lb. To any P. O. in Saskatchewan ten cents for the first lb. and six cents additional for each additional lb.. To any P. O. in Manitoba, twelve cents for the first lb. and eight cents for each additional lb.

Alive :: Alert Up to the Minute

NEWS AND VIEWS ON SPORTS

Local .: Provincial World in General

Annual Field Day of Hudson's Bay Enjoyable Affair

The fourth annual field day of the Hudson's Bay Amateur Athletic association was celebrated by the usual crowd of enthusiastic employees of the big store.

Hundreds upon hundreds of the employees took advantage of the opportunity to spend the afternoon in riotous pleasure.

That the occasion is a success and a much looked for event in the lives of the people of the store was evident from the manner in which they all entered into the spirit of the occasion. From the youngest to oldest the employees all vie with each other to spend an enjoyable afternoon, and the tired but happy faces that greeted the passers-by as the crowds wend their way homeward after the event was ever bore striking evidence of the pleasure, they had had.

Many prizes were given, being donated by the different firms in the city who take this one occasion to show their appreciation for the courteous treatmeint accorded to them by the employees during the year.

The prizes were presented by Mr. P. J. Parker, the general manager of the store. Mr. Parker's popularity with the employees of the establishment was very evident from the manner which the employees displayed toward him whenever occasion permitted. His earnest solicitude for the welfare of the employees has been remarked upon time and again, and the employees evidently appreciate this fact.

Mr. Parker was assisted by Mr. Morrell, Mr. Landry, and Mr. Edgecombe, who were equally solicitous that the boys and girls all went away happy.

The event is a red letter day in the annals of this store and goes a long way to cement the feeling of good fellowship that predominates among the employees throughout the establishment.

The following is a list of the winners in various events:

Boys' race, 75 yards open—First, baseball glove, James Kelly; second, fishing rod, W. Hunter; third, baseball, Allan Devitt.

Girls' race, 50 yards, open, under 18 years—First, silk sweater, Hilda Lee; second, silverware, Fannie Mitchell; third, biscuits, Gertie Walker.

Girls' race, under 18, employes only—First, gold pendant, Edith Bridgen; second, box Corona chocolates, Mildred McElroy; third, box chocolates, Norah Dyson.

Boys' race, 75 yards, employes only—First, fishing rod, Will Hunter; second, Brownie camera, Alex Armstrong; third, tie, Fred Whetley.

Lady and gentlemen's three-legged race, employes—First, McLaughlin and lady; second, Benson and partner. The prizes were two 49-pound sacks of flour for first, and chocolates and cigars for second.

Married ladies' race, 50 yards, open—First, Mrs. Barker, 49-pound sack of flour; second, side of Shamrock bacon, Mrs. Fletcher; third, five pounds baking powder, Mrs. Parker.

Men's race, over 18 years, employes only, 100 yards—First, fishing rod and reel, McKellar; second, shaving mirror, Sproule; third, 50 cigars, Benson.

Ladies' race, 50 yards, employes only—First, five pound box of chocolates, Helen Woods; second, box biscuits, Miss Pretty; third, box chocolates, Miss Hicks.

Children's race—First, parasol, Minnie Tyson; second, box candies, Isabel McFarlane.

Wholesale house race, open to wholesalers and employes—First, pipe, George Campbell; second, box cigars, Rooney; third, five pounds of tea, Hoskin.

Managers' race, 50 yards—First, 49-lb. sack of flour, George Salter; second, nickel plated tea kettle, H. A. McDonald; third, box apples, H. Over.

Obstacle race, open—First, leatherlined club bag, Sproule; second, electric percolator, Kelly; third, case of oranges, Tyson.

Bandsmen's race—First, 49-lb. sack of flour, Sonner; second, 24-lb. sack of flour, Carroll; third, box of cigars, Edwards.

Returned veterans' race—First, military shoes, A. J. Lewis; second, 24-lb. sack of flour, Sonner; third, 12 handkerchiefs, Trombley.

Ladies' race, 50 yards, open—First, Rayo lamp, Miss Woodall; second, case Kellogg's cornflakes, Miss Helen Dean; third, five boxes Royal Crown toilet soap, Miss Dyson.

Relay race, department employes only, three men to a team—First, silk shirts, Over, McLaughlin and Grondurall; second, boxes of cigars, McKernan, McDonald and Shennan.

Lady and gentleman tie race, employes—First, lady's sweater and tennis racket, Miss Gean and Mr. Wheller; second, five boxes toilet soap and shirt and tie, Miss McGuire and Mr. McLaughlin; third, Miss Duncan and Mr. Stewart.

Slow bike race, employes—First, fishing rod, R. E. Argue; second, bicycle lamp, J. A. Walsh.

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NATIONAL BASEBALL

AMERICAN

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	42	21	.667
Boston	37	25	.597
New York	35	26	.574
Cleveland	33	32	.508
Detroit	29	30	.492
Washington	25	36	.410
St. Louis	22	37	.373
Philadelphia	20	36	.357

NATIONAL

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	35	21	.625
Philadelphia	35	22	.614
Chicago	37	30	.552
St. Louis	32	29	.525
Cincinnati	33	35	.485
Brooklyn	24	31	.436
Boston	23	31	.426
Pittsburg	19	39	.328

INTERNATIONAL

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	38	21	.644
Baltimore	37	23	.617
Providence	38	24	.613
Toronto	32	29	.525
Rochester	31	30	.508
Buffalo	25	39	.391
Richmond	24	40	.375
Montreal	19	38	.333

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	41	26	.612
St. Paul	33	27	.550
Columbus	35	31	.530
Louisville	35	32	.522
Kansas City	30	30	.500
Minneapolis	29	35	.453
Milwaukee	26	36	.419
Toledo	27	39	.409

NORTHWESTERN

	W.	L.	Pct.
Seattle	34	27	.557
Tacoma	31	25	.554
Great Falls	30	25	.545
Butte	25	29	.463
Vancouver	28	34	.452
Spokane	26	34	.433

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
San Francisco	50	34	.595
Salt Lake	42	35	.545
Los Angeles	40	40	.500
Oakland	41	42	.494
Portland	35	42	.455
Vernon	34	49	.410

S. P. A. STANDING

	W.	L.	Pct.
Hustlers	7	3	.700
Cubs	5	5	.500
Columbus Club	2	6	.250

STANDING OF THE GOLF CLUB CONTEST

The following is a summary of the tournament held between the St. Andrew's "A" Golf club and the Country club "B":

St. Andrew's "A" Team		Country Club "A" Team	
A. Cruttenden	0	C. W. Hague	1
Robt. White	1	F. F. Wilson	½
D. Mackenzie	0	J. L. Bell	1
H. D. Mann	½	W. A. Ross	1
J. B. Hill	½	A. L. Smith	1
M. Constable	½	A. M. McMahon	1
T. C. Rankin	1	F. R. Cochran	0
W. Ballingall	0	W. Coglet	1½
J. W. O'Brien	½	A. C. Russell	1
R. A. Jackson	1	H. J. Maber	0
R. A. Morrison	0	G. N. Bull	1
A. M. Sinclair	0	S. Kidd	1½
	4		9½

Calgary Golf Country Club "B" Team		St. Andrew's Golf Club "B" Team	
C. G. Nourse	0	T. Martin	1½
H. W. Supple	0	E. Black	1
D. J. Young	0	W. L. Warner	1½
F. C. Lowes	0	A. Hannah	1
G. L. Peat	1	D. M. Stirton	0
J. A. Walker	1	W. D. Gow	0
H. K. Reed	1	H. Leonard	0
H. S. Jones	0	G. H. Ross	1½
H. N. White	1½	A. W. Ambrose	0
A. McGillivray	1	M. Gossip	½
J. Wilson	0	M. L. High	1½
P. J. Bergeron	0	J. G. Innes	1½
	5½		8½

WILLARD SPLITS WITH MANAGERS

Chicago.—The split between Jess Willard and his managers, Tom Jones and Jack Curley, means that the fighting days of the world heavyweight champion are over, according to a statement by a member of the Willard family.

That Willard will not pull out of the game without a last fight, in a legal way, was indicated by a telegram from Tom Jones received here today. Jones declared he would force Jess to meet Fred Fulton and Carl Morris in two bouts under his contract with the champion, which he declares will hold.

Jones expects the Fulton fight to draw $100,000, and the other bout at least half that.

BEST SWIMMERS IN THE UNITED STATES

United States swimmers hold a majority of the speed swimming records of the world. Langer, Ross, Vollmer, Ted Cann, and Kahanamooku, all Americans, can outswim all rivals at any and all racing distances, while Olga Dorfner, Gertrude Artell, and Bessie Ryan of Philadelphia, Claire Galligan of New York, Frances Cowells and Dorothy Burns of St. Louis represent a team of American mermaids good enough to compete against the foremost women swimmers of the world.

COAST GIRL BREAKS NATIONAL RECORD

Los Angeles, Cal.—Dorothy Burns of the Los Angeles Athletic club established a new American record last night of 2:26 1-5 for the women's 150 yard back stroke swim and retained the national championship. Her former record, made June 29, 1916, was 2:33. Ralph Ong of the Los Angeles Athletic club won the national championship in the plunge for distance at 71 feet. Both events were held under Amateur Athletic union sanction.

BIG CUE MATCH PENDING

New York.—Negotiations are under way for the biggest balk line billiard match in years with Leonard Howison, champion of Canada, and Welker Cochran as the contestants. The match will be for $500 a side.

AERO CLUB OF U. S. SENDS 20 FLIERS ABROAD

The Board of Governors of the Aero club of America voted to pay the expense of sending twenty aviators to France to join the Lafayette Flying Corps. The action was decided upon because of the demand of thousands of young men, who have been unable to join the flying service here, who seek active service at the western front. The twenty young American aviators will, the club announced, soon be on their way to France. The club will pay all their expenses from the day of their acceptance until they are enrolled in the Lafayette Corps.

Thousands of requests for aviation training have come to the Aero Club from men who have enlisted in the aeronautical division of the Naval Militia. Since the militia was placed under Federal control only officers are supposed to get aeronautical training. Many men who were denied admission to the Army Aerial Reserve Corps because they had not two years of college training have also applied to the club.

Rigid tests have been prescribed for applicants for the Lafayette Corps. After a severe medical examination they will be sent to Newport News, Va., for the test flight of 1 hour and 40 minutes. If the candidate passes his personal and family connections will be the subject of an enjuiry.

BOYS KNOW LOT MORE ABOUT CARS THESE DAYS

"Much credit has been given to wives and sweethearts for influencing the sale of cars, but they are not the only ones whose counsel is taken," says general manager for the Gray-Dort Motor Car company.

"Just stick a peg in this! A lot of heed is paid to the boys in a family, and rightly so, for they know a great deal more about automobiles and are learning more every day.

"Our organization is specially instructed to extend the same careful attention to boys who seek information or literature, as is given to their elders."

MODERN ROBIN HOODS

A novel method of holding up autoists has been adopted by highwaymen in Pennsylvania. A tire is placed in the road at the spot selected for the holdup and when the motorist get out, thinking he has made a lucky find, the footpad steps up and either presents a gun or gently lulls the unsuspecting victim into a state of coma with a tap on the head with a blackjack.

CANADIAN NORTHERN
CALGARY EXHIBITION
SPECIAL TRAINS
Leave **Hanna** 6:00 a.m. Saturday and Wednesday, June 30th and July 4th.
Leave **Stettler** 5.20 a.m. Saturday and Wednesday, June 30th and July 4th.
Stopping at all intermediate stations, arriving Calgary 12:00 noon.
Returning leave Calgary 11:30 p.m.
Single Fare for Round Trip.
This fare will also apply on regular train, June 27th to July 5th. Final return limit July 7th.
Full particulars from any C. N. R. Agent.

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When Enamelled, "Baking Process". By the Premier Man
Looks Good as New
If you are thinking of making a purchase, or if you have an OLD WHEEL YOU WISH REBUILT, it will pay you to call and see US. This is our SPECIALTY, and we stand alone in this particular line.
OUR SYSTEM IS PERFECT AND MODERN, and in rebuilding your WHEEL, it is given a thorough overhauling, and the only difference in our REBUILT MACHINES AND THE NEW ONE, "IS THE PRICE."
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Guns Repaired by an Expert Gunsmith
We Do Welding, Brazing, Soldering
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All Kinds of Carriage and Wagon Springs Made to Order.
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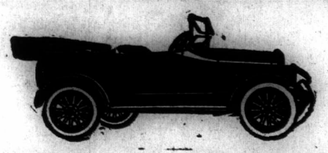

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THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE

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One Week--Monday, July 2nd

Twice Daily at 2:30 and 8:30

Wm. Cranston presents D. W. Griffith's Colossal Spectacle

"Intolerance"

Love's Struggle Throughout the Ages

—with—

Big Symphony Orchestra and Choir

56,000 People—Special Stage and Electrical Effects—8,000 Scenes

Four Separate Stories with a Logical Theme Cohering Them All Into One Magnificent Whole

Special Return Engagement as an Additional Attraction to the Big Fair

PRICES:

Evenings, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00; a Few at $1.50
Matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
Box-Office Sale Now Open



The FLAMING ENGINE IN THE SIEGE of BABYLON in D.W. GRIFFITH'S "INTOLERANCE"

AT THE GRAND NEXT WEEK

Special Fair Week Attraction at the Allen Commencing Tuesday "Smashing The Hindenburg Line"

Actual pictures of the victorious French raid are shown in this new official war films in "The Smashing of the Hinderburg Line."

This new war film which comprises the picorial record of the spring offensive on the western front, would not be complete as it is, if it did not include a graphic demonstration of trench raiding.

Trench raiding is one of the most successful methods of attack developed in the great war. It is a noteworthy fact that the trench raid was a contribution to modern tactics presented by the Canadian army. And naturally was this likely to be so. The traditions of this continent have largely to do with raids and ambushes. In the old days of Indian fighting woodcraft and stealth were the chief resources of the warrior of the woods and plains. And the white man copied those methods as most effective for the kind of country he had to fight in.

Naturally in wilderness country such as this, within the memory of men still living, and preserved in the history of others long since dead—when white men fought, they adopted the Indian style of fighting. Scouts and rangers of the Canadians on the one side, and the Americans or "Long Knives" on the other, were simply bushmen and plainsmen developed by their environment into Indian fighters superior to the Indians at their own game.

Inactivity on the western front where last winter had brought about another deadlock, did not suit the Canadians. They had too much of the restless spirit of the western continent to be content with the monotony of life in the muddy trenches with no fighting going on but that supplied by the artillery. So they got into the habit of making up little surprise parties for Fritz. They would slip over to his trenches, taking advantage of the natural cover in the way of shell mounds and other irregularities in the ground of "No Man's Land" and before Fritz was aware of visitors they would heave a few bombs into his dugout. Then when he was half-scared to death or half-bombed out of existence, he would surrender, and the Canadians would return with prisoners and helmets as in the old days when scalplocks were the fashion in this country.

These tactics prevented Fritz from ever feeling secure and comfortable in his deep trenches and underground sleeping quarters while he was stationed opposite the Canadians, and they had a great deal to do with wearing him down and breaking his power of resistance.

The British and French were quick to see the merits of trench raiding as introduced by the Canadians and it became the regular method of the "war of attrition" last winter. In these new British official pictures, trench raiding is but one feature of the film which includes every form of modern fighting from airships to "tanks," from submarines to cavalry. It is at once an historic record of the events leading pu to the German retreat to the Hindenburg line, and an education to the world of the full grown power of Britain and her allies.

Prices: Matinee, children 5c; adults 15c. Evening: Children 10c; adults 25c. Reserved seat section 35c.

PANTAGES

UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

WEEK OF JULY 2

CHAS. AHEARN

And His Comedy Cycling Company

Kane and Herman

Godfrey and Henderson

Nelson and Nelson

Current Events

BIRTH OF A ROSE

Dancing Carnival

Cunning, The Wonder Worker coming to Grand

Direct from the far east, Cunning, the Miracle Man, and his company of modern wonder workers come to the Grand for a week opening Monday, July 9. This will be the first road show since the Orpheum closed and will no doubt be welcomed by those who prefer the legitimate to the films. Tons of new illusions and equipment are carried, maikng an evening of mystery and enjoyment. Cunning will present his famous Simla seance, in which he offers wonderful tests in thought transference. In this particular line of work he is truly the super-mind. Ask him anything, he can and will give you the correct answer. He is indeed a mental marvel. The production is the most elaborate of its kind ever presented here.

Louise Huff and Jack Pickford at the Allen

These two charming young stars, Louise Huff and Jack Pickford, will be seen in Marian Fairfax's photodramatization of Gene Stratton Porter's celebrated novel "Freckles," at the Allen next Saturday, one day only.

The story is probably one of the most familiar in the English language. As a novel it had a great circulation and later was dramatized and played on the stage. The story is exactly suited to these clever young people, who, as co-stars, recently scored such a success in "Seventeen."

Jack Pickford recently increased his already enviable popularity as the star in "The Dummy" and later as the young college boy with Vivian Martin in "The Girl at Home."

Louise Huff, who is also one of the most popular of the young screen favorites, was recently seen with House Peters in the Fallas-Paramount production, "The Lonesome Chap."

Immediately upon the completion of "Freckles" the two stars began work on another photodrama in which they will appear shortly.

The story of "Freckles" has to do with the adventures of an orphan with a withered arm. He runs away from the orphanage and finally secures a position as watchman in the limberlost, a valuable timber swamp.

How he meets the "Angel," saves his employer's life at the risk of his own, and later nearly loses his life to save the "Angel" is presented in a most graphic and beautiful manner.

The scenes of this production were filmed in the famous lumber camp district of California and the swamp scenes are identical with the famous Limberlost described in the story. The company spent several weeks in the heart of the woods securing these scenes and Jack Pickford nearly lost his life as does the real Freckles of the story.

The production was made for the Lasky company under the direction of Marshall Neilan and included in the cast besides Miss Huff and Mr. Pickford are such prominent players as Hobart Bosworth, Lillian Leighton, Billy Elmer and Guy Oliver.

PRINCESS

PHONE M1944

"Where Everybody Goes"

Don't Miss

"THE COUNTRY STORE"

Every Tuesday Night

A Gigantic Amateur Contest

Every Thursday Night

"The Voice on the Wire"

And a splendid Week-end Program every Friday and Saturday.

GERTRUDE MOODY MILLER EVANS

"Birth Of The Rose Anotner Big Feature at Pan

Another splendid list of attractions will be offered at the Pantages theater during the coming week; many features of unusual entertaining value.

Charlie Ahearn, the tramp, and his big comedy cycling company, will be the headline attraction; they will offer a little of everything imaginable on wheels. It is a side-splitting comedy from start to finish. Ahearn is renowned for originating new devices for amusment purposes and his reputation was attained in the biggest theaters in the country.

Another big feature will be "Birth of a Rose," an alluring dancing carnival, described as a classic melange of modern terpsichorean achievement, featuring Miss Rae Snell and Gladys Harrison and eight dancing nymphs. A most pretentious offering that is sure to please the most discriminating theatergoers.

Eddie Kane and Jay Herman, billed as "The Midnight Sons," will offer "A Ragtime Cocktail," a comedy skit that is full of wholesome humor.

Harry Godfrey and Veta Henderson will offer a clever number entitled "Catskill New York," an original idea constructed for laughing purposes only.

Nelson and Nelson will present an "Up in the Air Surprise" that is full of clever stunts as well as a lot of comedy.

The Universal Current Events and a comedy motion picture will conclude a most promising program of vaudeville.

Paulihe Frederick Will be seen at the Allen

In speaking of her recent Famous Players-Paramount picture "Her Better Self," which will be the attraction at the Allen soon, Pauline Frederick said: Working in motion pictures is like taking a course in a university. I should have said like taking every course in a university, for with every picture something different comes up and one is learning new things every day. It is fascinating work. For instance, in "Her Better Self" we took many of the scenes in one of the most famous neighborhood charity houses in the country, and I learned much of the practical side of the work. We saw the hundreds of poor people that benefit each day from these busy centres of charity—mothers sent away with their arms piled high with food and clothes for their little ones, children suffering from negleet or cruelty relieved and all sorts of misery alleviated. It has made me form a resolution to do more than ever towards helping this wonderful work along," and with this the energetic star hurried away at the call of her director.

"Her Better Self" was written by Margaret Turnbull, directed by Robert G. Vignola and photographed by Ned Van Buren. These names alone would insure its success, but with the addition of Pauline Frederick as star, its popularity will be unquestioned.

At the Allen, July 11 and 12.

ALLEN

Photo Plays of Destinction

Allen Paramount Concert Orchestra

Last Times Today

KATHLYN WILLIAMS and HOUSE PETERS in "The Highway of Hope"

Also Current Edition War Graphic

Monday, One Day Only

BLANCHE SWEET in "The SILENT PARTNER"

A Thrilling Drama of Loyalty and Business

Other Attractions

FOUR DAYS COMMENCING TUESDAY
EXTRA SPECIAL FAIR WEEK ATTRACTION

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Actual Scenes of this Great British and French Victory Taken from the Front Line Trenches

Showing "Tanks," Trench Raids, Bombing Parties, Seaplanes, Heavy Artillery, Cavalry Charges, and Swarms of Germans Rushing to the British Lines Crying for Mercy

SIX REELS OF ACTION
Representing Six Months of Bitter Struggle

MATINEE: Children, 5c Adults, 15c

SPECIAL MUSIC

EVENING: Children, 10c Adults, 25c

Reserved Section, 35c

NEXT SATURDAY, ONE DAY ONLY

Louise Huff & Jack Pickford in "FRECKLES"

Special Attracion at the Allen On Monday

Blanche Sweet, the charming Lasky star, will be seen at the Allen Monday one day only, in the Jesse L. Lasky production, "The Silent Partner," a thrilling drama of business and social life by Edmund Goulding, prepared for the screen by George DuBois Proctor.

In "The Tides of Barnegat," Miss Sweet was seen as a school teacher in a small Jersey town. In her latest success she is discovered as the secretary of a busy New York stock broker. How she discovers her employer is being robbed by his partner, how she aids in dissolving the partnership and how, eventually, although discharged, saves her employer's fortune and good name, is presented in a most unusual and startling manner.

Scene follows scene in quick succession, and as the head of the firm is about to be plunged into a most impossible tangle, his private secretary deftly intrudes herself and rescues him from the grasp of ruin.

One of the most unusual characters in this photodrama is the office boy, who furnishes many laughs and amusing situations.

Mr. Thomas Meighan, Miss Sweet's co-star in "The Silent Partner" recently added a new page both in the history of the Lasky company and his own life. The event was Mr. Meighan's punctual arrival at the studio one morning. The studio entrance wildly cheered Tommy as he stepped into the doorway, for this was the first time in the two years that he had been in California that he had arrived on time, and more than that he was made up and ready to step onto the stage for his scenes as leading man for Miss Sweet in this production, without being called more than twice. In a few chosen words Mr. Meighan acknowledged the plaudits of the company and was presented with a large bouquet of morning glories by his director, Marshall Neilan. At first Mr. Meighan stood alone in the bright lights of his achievement, but later it was discovered that the cause of his early appearance was due to the fact that his director had gone after him and brought him to the studio in person.

In "Fires of Youth" two eminent players of the stage who are now eminent also on the screen appear. They are Frederick Warde and Miss Jeanne Eagels. Mr. Warde is one of the greatest Shakespearian acters of the last half century. Recently he has been starring in photoplays with great success. "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "Hinton's Double" are two which have recently been released. Miss Eagels starred in "The World and the Woman," a Pathe Gold Rooster play which has been more than ordinarily successful. "The Fires of Youth" was made by Thanhouser for release by Pathe.



At the Allen Monday Only



SOCIAL

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McGil visiting in Banff.

Mr. and Mrs. James Findl California for the summer.

Miss. M. D. Buchanan is of her mother, Mrs. Geo. L

Miss. Trotter has returned coast and is now at home at

Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln have after a lengthy visit to easte

Countess De Foras and tw ters are in Calgary for the

Miss Mary Gallay is lea afternoon to spend a few Banff.

Miss Esther Leith is lea afternoon to spend a few Banff.

Miss Norma Stokes is visi Lougheed and Miss Dorothy at Banff.

Young Frank De Foras, wh on three months' leave, is to France, August 1.

Mr. W. D. Spence entertai recently the officers of the chapter, I. O. D. E.

Mr. C. Roenisch has take residence at Nineteenth ave Twelfth street west.

Mrs. J. H. Walker is leav few days to spend the sum her parents in the east.

Mrs. Frank Shackle, who stopping at Braemar Lodge, for Montreal on Monday.

Mrs. Glen Broder has retu Edmonton where she went the Broder-Bible wedding.

Mr. J. A. McCaw has bee some time but is recovering pects to be out in a few day

Mrs. J. B. Hill entertain hour on Wednesday for he Mrs. Torrentine, from New

Mrs. F. S. Long will leave days for Halifax where she w while her husband, Lieut. F is overseas.

Mrs. Clive Betts accompa West-Jones on an outing to ley camp, returning to Calg several days.

Announcements have been the forthcoming marriage of Richardson and Miss Dolly which will take place next

Miss Minnie Gallay, who taking charge of a public Little Gem, Alta., is expec



QUEEN M
Married to His

VILLE

N | Allen, Paramount, Concert Orchestra

stinction

Monday, One Day Only

BLANCHE SWEET

in

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A Thrilling Drama of Loyalty and Business

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ng

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ritish and French Victory

t Line Trenches

Bombing Parties, Seaplanes,

s, and Swarms of Germans

es Crying for Mercy

F ACTION

s of Bitter Struggle

EVENING:

Children, 10c

Adults, 25c

ion, 35c

ONE DAY ONLY

ack Pickford

KLES"

-star in "The Silent Partner" recent- added a new page both in the his- ry of the Lasky company and his n life. The event was Mr. Meigh- 's punctual arrival at the studio one orning. The studio entrance idly cheered Tommy as he stepped to the doorway, for this was the first me in the two years that he had en in California that he had arrived time, and more than that he was ade up and ready to step onto the age for his scenes as leading man r Miss Sweet in this production, thout being called more than twice. a few chosen words Mr. Meighan knowledged the plaudits of the com- ny and was presented with a large uquet of morning glories by his di- ctor, Marshall Neilan. At first Mr. eighan stood alone in the bright hts of his achievement, but later it s discovered that the cause of his rly appearance was due to the fact at his director had gone after him d brought him to the studio in per- n.

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At the Allen Monday Only

Society

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McGillivray are visiting in Banff.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. James Findlay are in California for the summer.

• • •

Miss. M. D. Buchanan is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Geo. Leeson.

• • •

Mrs. Trotter has returned from the coast and is now at home at Shepard.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln have returned after a lengthy visit to eastern points.

• • •

Countess De Foras and two daughters are in Calgary for the week-end.

• • •

Miss Mary Gallay is leaving this afternoon to spend a few days in Banff.

• • •

Miss Esther Leith is leaving this afternoon to spend a few days in Banff.

• • •

Miss Norma Stokes is visiting Lady Lougheed and Miss Dorothy Lougheed at Banff.

• • •

Young Frank De Foras, who is home on three months' leave, is returning to France, August 1.

• • •

Mr. W. D. Spence entertained at tea recently the officers of the Tan-nis-uk chapter, I. O. D. E.

• • •

Mr. C. Roenisch has taken up his residence at Nineteenth avenue and Twelfth street west.

• • •

Mrs. J. H. Walker is leaving in a few days to spend the summer with her parents in the east.

• • •

Mrs. Frank Shackle, who has been stopping at Braemar Lodge, is leaving for Montreal on Monday.

• • •

Mrs. Glen Broder has returned from Edmonton where she went to attend the Broder-Bible wedding.

• • •

Mr. J. A. McCaw has been ill for some time but is recovering and expects to be out in a few days.

• • •

Mrs. J. B. Hill entertained at tea hour on Wednesday for her mother, Mrs. Torrentine, from New Orleans.

• • •

Mrs. F. S. Long will leave in a few days for Halifax where she will remain while her husband, Lieut. F. S. Long, is overseas.

• • •

Mrs. Clive Betts accompanied Mrs. West-Jones on an outing to Yoho Valley camp, returning to Calgary within several days.

• • •

Announcements have been issued of the forthcoming marriage of Dr. J. W. Richardson and Miss Dolly Skinner which will take place next month.

• • •

Miss Minnie Gallay, who has been taking charge of a public school at Little Gem, Alta., is expected home next week to spend her summer holidays.

• • •

Miss Boyd, of Winnipeg, is the guest of Mrs. R. T. D. Aitken. Miss Boyd is on her way home to Winnipeg after spending a pleasant season in Los Angeles.

• • •

Mrs. Geo. Wright is entertaining the Misses Haverson of Winnipeg. The Misses Haverson are spending a few weeks in Calgary on their way home from Los Angeles.

• • •

The ladies of the Olivet Baptist church gave a reception this week in honor of Mrs. A. G. Baker missionary to Bolivia, at the home of Mrs. Frazer, 930 Eighteenth avenue west.

• • •

Mrs. Garfield Carlyle, of Winnipeg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. J. Brown, Twenty-sixth avenue west, and after taking in the sights of the fair will resume her trip to coast points.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. McParland left the end of the week for their home in the east. Mr. and Mrs. McParland were the guests of their son, Mr. Arthur McParland during their stay in Calgary.

• • •

Mrs. West-Jones who returned a few days ago from a trip to the Rocky Mountains, which she made with Miss Eileen Dennis, was so impressed with the scenry that she has decided to return there for the summer.

• • •

The home of the automobile club at Bowfiess Park is proving a most enjoyable resort these warm nights. Many parties motor there during the week to idle away a few hours and partake of the courtesies of the club.

• • •

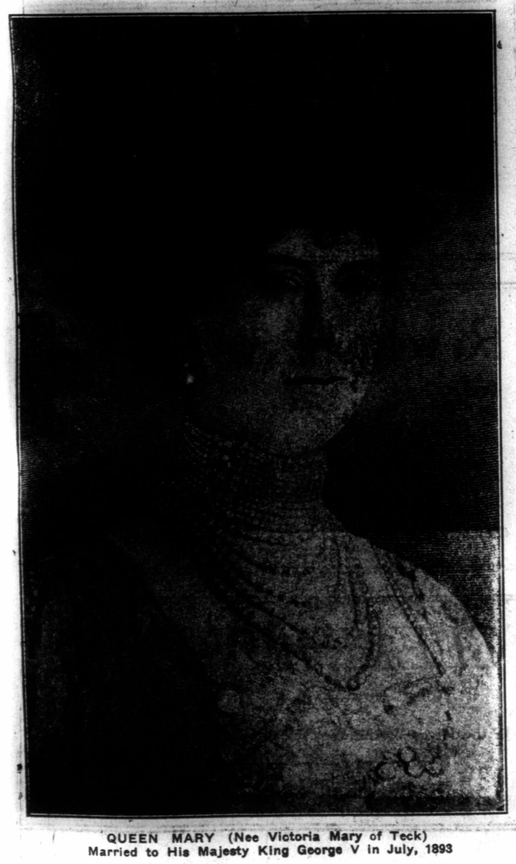
The wedding of Mr. Woodman and Miss Macdonald was celebrated on Thursday at the home of the bride on Fourteenth street. Mr. and Mrs. Woodman left immediately after the wedding for Edmonton and Gull Lake where they will spend the summer.

• • •

Mrs. Kenney and little son and daughter left the end of the week for the coast, visiting Banff and Lake Louise en route. Mrs. Kenney is the sister of Mr. Arthur McParland. She has made many friends in Calgary during her short stay who will regret her departure. Mrs. Kenney will return to her home in the east the last of July.

• • •

Mrs. Stanley Jones, together with the kindly assistance of a number of the Calgary ladies held a very pleasant and successful tea at Braemar Lodge for the benefit of the hospital in France for which Mrs. Jones is devoting her entire time and efforts. Mrs. Jones brought with her from France many attractive toys made by the wounded and convalescing soldiers which were sold during the afternoon and evening. Many seemed eager to possess one of these lovely souvenirs. Mrs. Jones' assistants were Mrs. J. M. Carson, Mrs. E. M. Adams Mrs. Arthur McParland, Mrs. C. Roenisch, Miss Bessie McKay, Miss Jessie McLeod, Miss Gladys Traunweiser, Miss Hilda Weatherall. The refreshments were donated and the proceeds of the afternoon's entertainment amounted to $57.25.



QUEEN MARY (Nee Victoria Mary of Teck)
Married to His Majesty King George V in July, 1893

A Message to Red Cross Workers

The following vivid story told by Col. C. B. Hardy in the Red Cross Bulletin and coming straight from the trenches, brings a message of encouragement to all Red Cross workers and must kindle the enthusiasm of Canadian men and women to still greater efforts on behalf of our brave soldiers.

Battle of Sanctuary Wood

"Picture the battle going on for days—a most terrific rain of shells, nerve-wrecking cannonading and continuous rifle and machine gun fire. Every now and then a brilliant charge by our brave boys, and more ground gained. The weather was inclement; the incessant rain had churned up the mud of Belgium such as only Belgium mud can churn, and though it was impossible to bring up food and water, our lads fought on with grim determination until they had gained their objective and consolidated the ground captured. It was not easy—far from it—and many were the casualties; with never a groan or a regret each man fought on until exhausted.

"A few miles in the rear was a field ambulance, acting as a reststation for slightly wounded and worn-out, exhausted troops. We only had room for 200; but as the battle went on and our room was filled up we arranged accommodation in barns, stables and sheds until every available inch was taken up and more than 600 were in our care.

"What did we do for them? I'll tell you, and how the Red Cross helped us:

"As each motor ambulance or lorrie drove up, the men tumbled out tired, exhausted, hollow-eyed and nerve-shaken. While their particulars were being taken a big bowl of soup or a good hot drink of Red Cross cocoa was given each man. Then into the doctors' hands, where their wet, soggy, blood-stained, mud-covered clothing was removed and any necessary dressings rapidly fixed up with, in many instances, Red Cross dressings. Then a good hot shower bath with Red Cross soap, dried upon a Red Cross towel, and into a suit of Red Cross pyjamas and a pair of Red Cross slippers or bed socks.

"Now for a good hot meal, as much as a hungry man could eat. Army rations? Yes, but supplemented by Red Cross jam, Red Cross biscuits, and Red Cross fruits and preserves, and washed down by more Red Cross cocoa. Then a Red Cross cigarette, and rolled up in a couple of blankets and off to sleep on a stretcher or paillasse for 24 hours or so; well deserved and much needed sleep in the huts which were lighted by Red Cross candles and heated by Red Cross Perfection oil stoves.

"Yes, that is how we helped to save many a poor fellow from breaking down completely—for the nerve strain was awful—and that is how we helped prevent disease brought on by exposure and exhaustion, and how we tried to show the lads that their efforts were appreciated.

"And if you take away the Red Cross comforts, what could we have done for them?"

This is the story of one battle as told by an eye-witness. Day after day brings a repetition of such scenes, brings the same call for Red Cross supplies and for those comforts which mean so much to those weary men.

Help the Red Cross to help them. Day by day needs become more pressing.

Alberta's Red Cross day, the jubilee of confederation, to be celebrated on July 2, and dedicated to our sick and wounded soldiers, will give every man and woman in this province an opportunity to assist the Red Cross.

If you cannot give a life you can save one.

LORD KITCHENER'S MESSAGE

Be invariably courteous, considerate and kind.
Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property,
And always look upon looting as a disgraceful act.
Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound,
So keep constantly on your guard against any excesses.
Do your duty bravely,
Fear God,
Honor the King.
KITCHENER,
Field Marshal.

WINS NATIONAL WOMEN'S TITLE

Philadelphia.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt of New York, successfully defended her title of national women's singles champion at the Philadelphia Cricket club defeating Miss Marion Vanderhoof of New York, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price $1.00, post-paid. Write Tremain Supply Co., Dept. C., Toronto, Ont.

On sale in Calgary at MacFarlane's Drug Stores, 124 Eighth Ave. E.

Law Examinations In Edmonton

The following are the results of the recent law examinations held in Edmonton. The results in the three classes are given:

First Intermediate

The following have passed: A. M. Knight, Edmonton, with Carswell prize; Roy Manzer, Medicine Hat; Evelyn K. Albright, Calgary; C. W. Niblock, Medicine Hat; A. Mahaffy, Calgary; C. E. Snow, Jr., Cardston; P. M. Dunne, Edmonton; G. D. Noble, Calgary; L. G. Dafoe, Edmonton; S. I. Poole, Wetaskiwin; L. A. Craig, Edmonton; W. E. Hall, Calgary.

The following are required to take supplemental examination in the subjects mentioned: P. S. Scott, Calgary, equity and real property; R. J. Gaunt, Wainwright, constitutional law.

Second Intermediate

The following have passed: L. W. Brockington, Calgary, with Carswell prize; T. H. Randall, Calgary; R. F. Jackson, Edmonton; P. R. Bryenton, Calgary; J. Robinson, Edmonton; T. J. O'Connor, Calgary; L. M. Fradkin, Calgary; J. S. Kirkham, Lethbridge; Abe Barron, Calgary.

The following are required to take supplemental examination in the subject mentioned: O. C. Boness, Edmonton, real property; M. J. O'Brien, Edmonton, real property; H. L. Spankie, High River, contracts; C. R. Arnold, High River, real property.

Final Examinations

The following have passed: J. W. Moyer, Calgary, with gold medal; F. M. Brady, Calgary, with Carswell prize; H. C. Newland, Edmonton; V. E. Way, Edmonton; R. V. Bellamy, Edmonton; C. L. Beck, Edmonton; N. Blue, Edmonton; J. P. Ferguson, Calgary; M. I. Lieberman, Edmonton; R. M. Spankie, Calgary; F. O. McKenna, Calgary.

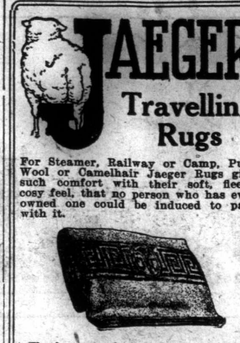
The following are required to take supplemental examination in the subjects mentioned: C. F. Jamieson, Lethbridge, equity; T. B. Devaney, Calgary, company law; H. A. White, Edmonton, constitutional law; E. M. Robertson, Edmonton, practice and procedure and mercantile law; F. G. Beaumont, Calgary, mercantile law; J. J. Tighe, Calgary, wills; T. H. Wells, Edmonton, torts.

The following has passed in three supplemental subjects: J. G. Porter, Calgary, constitutional law, private international law, criminal law.

OSTEOPATHY

A physician does not furnish the energy with which living bodies fight disease; his function is to supply the conditions under which health-producing forces will be evolved, and to control, guide and direct them. Physicians should be teachers and not wise lookers. It has been the aim of a great many to make their patients believe that they carried in their case just the chemical or the pill which could be swallowed and immediately restoration would be the result. The chemical in the form of anti-toxins or anti-body or physical resistance must be manufactured by the body tissue and not by a drug distiller.

Osteopathic treatment is the establishment of the harmonious relationship and action of all the tissues, forces and fluids of the body, which necessarily results in better organic functioning and consequent health.



JAEGER Travelling Rugs

For Steamer, Railway or Camp. Pure Wool or Camelhair Jaeger Rugs give such comfort with their soft, fleecy cosy feel, that no person who has ever owned one could be induced to part with it.

The home again brings the travelling rug into almost daily use.

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SHAKESPEARE AND THE WAR

The peace of Heaven is theirs that lift their swords
In such a just and charitable war.
—King John, Act 2, Scene 1.

Peace ascend to Heaven,
Whiles we, God's wrathful agent, do correct
Their proud contempt that beat his peace to Heaven.
—King John, Act 2, Scene 1.

We doubt not of a fair and lucky war.
—Henry V, Act 2, Scene 2.

In peace there's nothing so becomes a man
As modest stillness and humility:
But when the blast of war blows in our ears,
Then imitate the action of the tiger;
—Henry V, Act 3, Scene 1.

To ease your country of distressful war,
And suffer you to breathe in fruitful peace.
—1st Henry VI, Act 5, Scene 4.

Sound all the lofty instruments of war,
And by that music let us all embrace.
—1st Henry IV, Act 5, Scene 2.

These present wars shall find I love my country,
—Cymbeline, Act 4, Scene 3.

Have with you boys.
If in your country's wars you chance to die,
That is my bed, too, lads, and there I'll lie.
—Cymbeline, Act 4, Scene 4.

THE CARELESS WORD

Oh, many a shaft at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant!
And many a word at random spoken
May sopthe, or wound, a heart that's broken.
—SCOTT.

THE DREAMER
(By BERTON BRALEY)

Back of the beating hammer
By which the stele is wrought,
Back of the workshop's clamor
The seeker may find the Thought,
The Thought that is ever master
Of iron and steam and steel,
That rise above disaster
And tramples it under heel!
The drudge may fret and tinker
Or labor with dusty blows,
But back of him stands the Thinker,
The clear-eyed man who Knows;
For into each plow or saber,
Each piece and part and whole,
Must go to the Brians of Labor,
Which gives the work a soul!

Back of the motors humming,
Back of the belts that sing,
Back of the hammers drumming,
Back of the cranes that swing,
There is the eye which scans them
Watching through stress and strain,
There is the Mind which plans them—
Back of the brawn, the Brain!

Might of the roaring boiler,
Force of the engine's thrust,
Strength of the sweating toiler,
Greatly in these we trust,
But back of them stands the Schemer,
The Thinker who drives things through;
Back of the Job—the Dreamer
Who's making the dream come true!

SHE'S A $39,400 BEAUTY

Better insure her right away, for somebody might steal her. Some might want to steal her for the $40,000 smile she is wearing. More matter of fact burglars, however, might be moved by the $39,400 display of jewelry—mostly diamonds—that she has on.

The time is the present. The place is the convention of the National American Jewelers' association at the West hotel. The girl is Miss Alice Harvey of the "World of Pleasure" company.

Miss Harvey visited the convention and some of the delegates noted the $40,000 smile and thought it would go well with the jewels.

The camera man did the rest and went ahead with his work, dazzled as he was by the $40,000 smile, the $13,000 headband, the $8,300 necklace, the three rings worth $6,000, the $3,800 bracelet, the $2,800 brooch, another $2,150 brooch, the $2,500 hair ornament and the $900 barpin.

Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets

Use Two EZY-WAY GLYCERINE WASHING TABLETS to your usual bath water. It will soften the water, cleanse the pores, and make the skin soft, white and smooth. Why pay high prices for Turkish baths when you can get the same results at home with the Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets? The secret of good health is poral elimination. Don't take our word for it; just give it a trial and be your own judge. It will surprise and delight you.

Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without blueing. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax, lye, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a-hold of a live wire.

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With Full Instructions.
319 BRUNER BLOCK

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We invite those who have not dealt here, to visit us, and give us an opportunity to show you what we do for our customers.

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Hemstitching Hemming Picot Edging Button Holes Made Chain Stitching

We are specialists in our line, and can turn out your work quickly and well. All Work Guaranteed.

Local Manager: F. O. Barnard

New York Dress Shop



Mrs. Brennand is now located at 210 Eighth Avenue East, where you will find a complete line of Ladies' Suits and Coats, from some of the leading Houses in New York.

The material in these fabrics is of the best quality money can buy, and at less than half the cost. In order that you may be able to appreciate these goods, it will be necessary for you to call and inspect our wide range of samples in sizes ranging from 34 to 44.

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Natty Designs—Not Only Showerproof but Suitable for Cool Evenings—See Our Window
SPECIAL PRICES DURING FAIR WEEK
$14.40 to $16.10
Made-to-Measure Clothes for Men. At the Service of Calgary Men for 16 Years

A. S. NIMMO
Alberta Corner, First Street West

The Masters' Piano

is musically and mechanically as near perfection as human ingenuity can get. Unsurpassed for DURABILITY, TOUCH and QUALITY of tone.

It contains more real value for every dollar invested than any other piano in Canada.

Without doubt the finest talking machine on the market is the

Phonola

It is made in Canada and contains many new and exclusive features.

Visit our booth at Calgary Exhibition or our store and be convinced.

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130 Eighth Ave. W. Phone M3596 Calgary
Head Office: Masters Piano Co., Edmonton

Why not be particular about your principal food supply?

PURE MILK

is desired by everyone. You are invited to inspect our plant and satisfy yourself as to the quality of our Goods.

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DAVE WILLIAMS, Auctioneer

Will in future conduct all Auction Sales at 233 Seventh Avenue West, ust West of the Hudson's Bay Store (late Mitchell's Auction Galleries) where all communications will receive prompt attention. Phone M6209.

Will Sell or Buy anything you have to sell.
Auction every Tuesday







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P. O. Box 26 — GLEICHEN, ALTA.

Gleichen, Alberta---Its People and Progress

The popular farming center of Gleichen is one of the livest towns on the east branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The importance of the town as a trading center is evidenced by the activity of its stores, and the lines of automobiles which crowd every thououghfare in the town speaks loudly for the prosperity of the surrounding farmers. Gleichen is one of the foremost Indian trading centers in Alberta and has been the mecca of great crowds of American landseekers even during the past few weeks when thousands of acres of valuable lands which formed a part of the Blackfoot Indian reserve, was put up for sale, and realized from thirty to forty dollars per acre. Such land sales at this time of financial stress means much for the popularity of the Gleichen area. Those lines of elevators which are ready at Gleichen to carry that great harvest of golden grain which is to be that district's contribution this year to the progress of our national commerce.

Gleichen town is the historic trading post of our Blackfoot Indians since times away back in the dim years of Canadian history, and today one sees that same Indian interest centered around his old-time trading post. The council of Gleichen have now taken over the electric power plant and the streets will be better lighted and the citizens will be in a position to know just what better lighting means to their town. At no town in Alberta is there such a business being done in lumber and hardware as at Gleichen, and its stores are overcrowded with those farmers who are so prosperous just now in the Gleichen area.

So evident is the prosperity of the town that a Calgary firm has reopened the old Gleichen hotel, whiih had been closed down since the storm of prohibition had passed over our province. The local council should take an optimistic view of Gleichen's oyportunities just now, and keep the town ahead of the farmers' inclination to purchase motor cars, by having some of the streets put in a better condition for motor traffic.

Gleichen has kept her boundaries free from that over-expansion which has throttled the progress of many of our large cities, and though the town is seriously handicapped by the need of greater territory to get the necessary revenue to cope with the improvements necessary for the better well-being of the town, but durinf those days which will follow the war one can realize just the prosperity which will come to Gleichen, with its great area of wealth producing wheat lands which will this year be pouring into those five elevators that stream of golden grain, and the town's cattle shipments are coming nearly up to the level of even the great cattle shipping center of the province, and though many towns claim to be the premier cattle and wheat center, we believe that Gleichen will keep pace with the times in the matter of shipment of the material things that matter to the great cause for wh'ch our Canadian sons are dying, over on the soil of Europe.

The town of Gleichen has never before done the advertising necessary to bring in the outside trader, and her commerce has been a steady growth rather than a growth caused by a boom at any time, but the time of Gleichen's future will be after victory comes, when our valiant Canadian men are coming back to "our west" with all that honor of victory upon them. It will be in those happy days that Gleichen will come into her own in the matter of expansion, and though the Gleichen people have given of almost every son they had who was fit to go and nearly 200 of those brave lads have gone out from Gleichen, that town is knowing today just how hard it is to share in the paying of the price for victory, and though many of Gleichen's sons have paid the price in lives and limbs, yet from those families who have given so much has never a word of sorrow or regret been expresed and a silent pride is evident in the spirit of those people of Gleichen that they were permitted to give so much in the cause of so great a victory as will come to the arms of those allied nations which have drawn the sword in the cause of the freedom of those weaker nations of earth.

We will leave the town of Gleichen with a recollection of the town's hospitality during our stay amidst their busy hours and the bright sunshine of a few summer days.

Those Gleichen citizens have the exact viewpoint of life which never ceases to bring contented prosperity to all those citizens who are resident within the limits of the town of Gleichen and on those broad acres which compose the prosp rous farming area.

JAS. PETTIGREW.

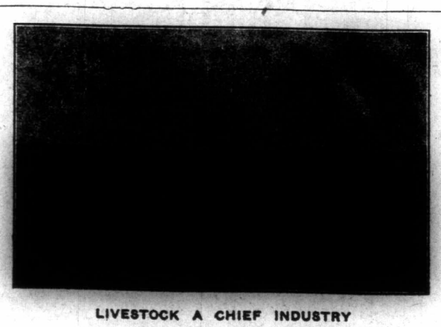


THE PRIDE OF THE FARM

TOOK COLLECTION FOR SOLDIER SPORTS

"Billy" Sunday's first collection in New York was illustrated with an announcement that he intended to do something for the boys at the front. He said:

"I used to play baseball. That is the way I got my material start. It is the cleanest game in America. Now, thousands of your boys are going to the firing lines to fight for you and they need some recreation. Instead of giving all of the collection that was taken this afternoon to the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross I'm going to reserve it for the recreation of the boys. I'm going to use it to buy them baseball bats and the rest of the outfit, so that they may have a little fun with baseball while fighting on foreign soil."



LIVESTOCK A CHIEF INDUSTRY

THE C.P.R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from $11 to $60 for farm lands with ample rainfall — irrigated lands up to $50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to $2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 925 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

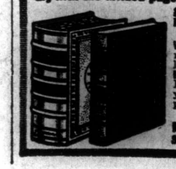
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GLEICHEN CALL

Published every Thursday

In the Heart of the Wealthiest Farming District in Alberta

W. PARK EVANS, Proprietor

MAR

WINNIPEG LETT

Our Winnipeg market is qu
there is a good demand for
cash wheat that is coming
which averages about 500 c
day. The board of grain sup
appointed by our Canadian
ment to control the handlin
transportation of our grain cr
been in session here for ne
week, and elevator companie
growers' grain companies, com
merchants, brokers, exporters
milling interests have all had
ate sessions set apart, in whi
could supply information to th
and present their views and
collectively and individually,
how best the grain trade of
should be conducted with the
conserving the surplus for the
government and our allies,
inflated prices through spe
buying and at the same time
age the farmer to increase pro
It is understood that the bo
evolved a policy, but as it is t
that United States and Canad
act together in the matter, thi
has been communicated to W
ton, and it is withheld from t
lic in the meantime. Today'
are: No. 1 northern, $2.43;
ern, $2.40; 3 northern, $2.36;
$2.24; No. 5, $2.00; No. 6, $1.8
October future closed at $1.9

Oats—The oat market ha
active with good demand
grades, but supplies have bee
and prices though 1c to 2c hi
the week are steady and firm.
prices are: 2 C.W. 71¼c; 3 C
extra 1 feed 70c; 1 feed 68¾c
66½c. Futures closed, July
October 59⅛c; December 57⅛

Barley—Barley is in good
but prices of high grades hav
down 5c on the week, wi
grades show 1c advance. No.
No. 4, $1.21; rejected and fee

Flax—Th flax market has
ratic with advances and dec
7c to 9c, but finishes about 2c
down on the week. No
$2.76½; 2 C.W. $2.72½; 3 C
rejected $2.57½; July $2.76
tober $2.66.

All prices quoted above a
on delivery in store Fort Wil
Port Arthur.

THOMPSON, SONS

GRAIN MARKET

Wheat—	Open	High	Lo
July	...	...	...
Oct.	193⅜	193⅝	191
Dec.	...	...	...
Flax—			
July	272½	272½	265
Oct.	263	264	260
Dec.	...	...	...
Oats—			
July	70½	71¼	70
Oct.	58⅞	59¾	58
Dec.	57	58⅜	57

COMPARATIVE

The prices are quoted on
Arthur:

SPRING WHEAT—	Fri.
No. 1 northern	238
No. 2 Northern	235½
No. 3 Northern	231
No. 4	219
No. 5	195
No. 6	189
OATS—	
2 C. W.	70⅜
3 C. W.	68⅞
Ex. 1 Feed	68⅜
No. 1 Feed	67⅜
No. 2 Feed	65⅜

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ALBERTA

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LIMITED
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V. BASHAW, Manager

N CALL
y Thursday
Farming District in Alberta
NS, Proprietor

MARKET AND FINANCE

WINNIPEG LETTER

Our Winnipeg market is quiet, but there is a good demand for all the cash wheat that is coming along, which averages about 500 cars per day. The board of grain supervisors appointed by our Canadian government to control the handling and transportation of our grain crops, has been in session here for nearly a week, and elevator companies, grain growers' grain companies, commission merchants, brokers, exporters and the milling interests have all had separate sessions set apart, in which they could supply information to the board and present their views and opinions collectively and individually, as to how best the grain trade of Canada should be conducted with the view of conserving the surplus for the British government and our allies, prevent inflated prices through speculative buying and at the same time encourage the farmer to increase production. It is understood that the board has evolved a policy, but as it is intended that United States and Canada shall act together in the matter, this policy has been communicated to Washington, and it is withheld from the public in the meantime. Today's prices are: No. 1 northern, $2.43; 2 northern, $2.40; 3 northern, $2.36; No. 4, $2.24; No. 5, $2.00; No. 6, $1.84. The October future closed at $1.96.

Oats—The oat market has been active with good demand for all grades, but supplies have been liberal and prices though 1c to 2c higher on the week are steady and firm. Today's prices are: 2 C.W. 71¼c; 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed 70c; 1 feed 68¾c; 2 feed 66½c. Futures closed, July 70¾c; October 59½c; December 57⅛c.

Barley—Barley is in good demand, but prices of high grades have slipped down 5c on the week, while low grades show 1c advance. No. 3, $1.26; No. 4, $1.21; rejected and feed, $1.10.

Flax—Th flax market has been erratic with advances and declines of 7c to 9c, but finishes about 2c to 2½c down on the week. No 1 N.W. $2.76½; 2 C.W. $2.72½; 3 C.W. and rejected $2.57½; July $2.76½; October $2.66.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN MARKET

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Thurs.
July	...	...	...	...
Oct.	193⅝	193⅝	191⅛	191¼
Dec.	...	...	...	...
Flax—				
July	272½	272½	265½	267
Oct.	263	264	260	260
Dec.	...	...	...	...
Oats—				
July	70½	71½	70⅝	71½
Oct.	58⅝	59⅜	58⅞	59⅝
Dec.	57	58⅜	57	58⅜

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT GRAIN PRICES

The prices are quoted on grain in warehouses at Fort William and Port Arthur:

SPRING WHEAT—	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
No. 1 northern	238	238	236	237	232	225
No. 2 Northern	235¼	235	233	234	229	222
No. 3 Northern	231	231	229	230	225	218
No. 4	219	219	217	218	213	206
No. 5	195	195	193	194	189	182
No. 6	189	179	177	178	173	166
OATS—						
2 C. W.	70⅜	70½	70½	70½	70½	70⅞
3 C. W.	68⅞	68⅜	68⅞	69¼	69⅜	69⅞
Ex. 1 Feed	68⅞	68⅜	68⅞	69⅛	69⅜	70⅛
No. 1 Feed	67⅜	67½	67⅝	68	68⅜	68⅞
No. 2 Feed	65⅜	65¼	65⅝	65¾	66½	66⅞

The Big Fair
Is Running Now

HAVING STARTED UNDER MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS THE CALGARY EXHIBITION IS LIVING UP TO ITS PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BETTER ATTRACTIONS
MORE COMPETITORS
LARGER EXHIBITS
FASTER RACES

Cheap Fares on All Railway Lines and Excursions Next Week

Fair Does Not Close Until Thurs. July 5

MINNEAPOLIS

July	226½	226½	224	224
Sept.	175	175	171½	174
Dec.	...	...	...	...

CHICAGO

Wheat—				
July	201	201	200	201
Sept.	180	181½	180	181½
Dec.	...	...	...	...

OPTIONS

	July		Oct.	
Wheat—	Thurs.	Yest'y	Thur.	Yesty'
Winnipeg	...	...	191¼	194
Min'apolis	224	230	201	177½
Chicago	...	205	181	183

LIVESTOCK

CALGARY LIVESTOCK PRICES GOING UP

Steers—	
Choice export	9.25@$10.00
Fat, extra choice butcher	8.50@ 9.00
Com. to med. butcher	8.50@ 8.50
Heifers—	
Common to choice heavy butcher	8.25@ 9.00
Cows—	
Choice	7.75@ 8.00
Common	6.00@ 7.00
Canner—Cows and oxen	4.50@ 5.00
Oxen—	
Fat	6.50@ 7.25
Thin and fair oxen	4.00@ 6.00
Veal calves—	
150 to 250 lbs.	9.25@ 9.75
Over 450 lbs. (good color)	8.75@ 9.00
Stocker, 2-year-olds	7.50@ 8.00
Light feeding steers	7.50@ 7.85
Stags	6.00@ 7.50
Springers—	
Choice	95.00@100.00
Common	70.00@75.00
Fat bulls	6.50@ 7.50
Sheep—	
Good wethers	10.25@10.75
Ewes	9.50@10.50
Lambs—Choice fat	13.00@13.50
Hogs—	
Selects, weighed off cars	14.75

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg, June 28.—Union stockyards' receipts, today, were 400 cattle and 1,450 hogs. Cattle trading steady. Prices are fully 25c to 50c lower since Monday's market on all grades of cattle, Stockers are a shade lower, also feeders, which are slow at much easier prices. Veal calves steady. Milch cows in good demand at steady prices. Hogs steady at $15.15 a hundredweight, Wednesday's close.

Butcher steers—Choice to prime 10.50 to 11.75; medium to good 9.25 to 10.00; common 6.50 to 7.25.

Butcher heifers—Choice to good 10.00 to 10.50; comomn to medium 7.25 to 9.50.

Bulls—Good to common 4.50 to 8.00; oxen, good to common, 3.7 5to 7.50.

Feeders—Steers, choice to good 7.50. to 8.00.

Stockers, steers and heifers—Choice to good 7.25 to 8.60; common to medium 6.75 to 7.25; choice to good heifers 8.25 to 8.75; common to medium 6.50 to 7.00.

Sheep and lambs—Choice yearling lambs 10.50 to 11.50; common to medoum 7.50 to 9.25; heavy sheep 8.25 to 8.75; light sheep 6.50 to 7.00.

Hogs — Selects 15.00 to 15.15; heavies 10.00 to 11.00; sows 8.00; light mogs 12.00 to 13.00.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, June 28.—Hogs, receipts 29,000; weak, 10 to 25 cents below yesterday's average. Bulk 14.65 to 15.50; light 14.10 to 15.20; mixed 14.40 to 15.70; heavy 14.35 to 15.70; rough 14.35 to 14.55; pigs 10.75 to 14.10.

HCattle, receipts 21,000; weak. Native beef 8.50 to 13.85; stockers and feeders 6.75 to $10.00; cows and heifers 5.60 to 11.25; calves 11.00 to 15.50.

Sheep, receipts 16,000, weak; Wethers 8.65 to 11.40; ewes 8.00 to 10.25; lambs 10.75 to 10.75; springs 13.50 to 18.10.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, Minn., June 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 5,000, steady. Range $14.25 to $15.25; bulk $14.50 to $14.75.

Cattle—Receipts 3,400; killers 10c to 15c lower; steers $7.00 to $12.60; cows and heifers $7.25 to $10.50; calves, steary, $5.50 to $13.75; stockers and feeders, 50c lower for week, $5.00 to $8.50.

Sheep—Receipts 650, steady. Lambs $7.00 to $13.50; wethers $7.00 to $10.25; ewes $5.00 to $9.50.

FINANCIAL

BANK CLEARINGS

Winnipeg, June 28.—Following are the bank clearings of the principal cities of the Dominion for the week ending today, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	1917	1916
Montreal	$93,093,931	$71,143,677
Toronto	59,644143	56,320,154
Winnipeg	41,982,136	32,421,876
Vancouver	7,666,041	5,940,942
Ottawa	7,030,295	4,919,402
Calgary	6,155,134	3,873,052
Hamilton	4,684,967	3,871,494
Quebec	4,071,638	3,408,215
Regina	2,787,665	1,781,077
Halifax	2,427,790	2,033,374
Edmonton	2,215,980	1,762,083
London	1,842,500	1,669,053
St. John	1,944,878	1,664,080
Victoria	1,752,367	1,364,645
Saskatoon	1,492,793	970,507
Moose Jaw	1,116,825	794,961
Lethbridge	814,850	426,311
Brantford	737,584	528,552
Fort William	594,327	470,574
Medicine Hat	529,069	298,914
Brandon	423,554	496,165
New Westminster	———	305,712

NEW YORK STOCKS
(Lougheed & Taylor)

Name	Close
Am. Sugr	120⅜
Am. Beet Sugar	93½
Am. Can.	49
Am. Loco.	70
Am. Smelt.	106⅛
Am. Car Fdy.	77¼
Anglo-French	93¼
Anaconda	81⅞
Atchison	103⅝
Baldwin Loco.	70⅛
B. & O.	74
Beth. Steel	138⅝
C. P. R.	159⅛
Cen. Leather	93⅝
Ches. & O.	60⅛
Col. F. & I.	52⅛
Crucible Steel	86⅛
Erie (c)	26⅛
Gt. Nor. pfd.	108⅛
Indus. Alcohol	151
Inspiration	62⅛
Kan. City So.	23½
Mex. Pet.	93½
N. Y. C.	92
Nor. Pac.	102⅞
Pennsylvania	53¼
Ray Consol.	28⅛
Rep. I. & S.	90¾
Reading	96
Reading	94⅜
Sou. Ry.	27¾
Studebaker	67⅝
Tenn. Copper	18
Union Pac.	136¾
Utah Copper	110¼
U. S. Steel (c)	129⅝
Cir. Chem.	44
Westinghouse	51⅝

MONTREAL STOCKS
(Lougheed & Taylor)

Name	Close
Brazil	38¾
Bell Tel.	139
Can. Cement	61¾
Car. Fdy.	31
Civic	75⅞
Det. United	108
Dom. Loan 1931	93½
Dom. I. & S. (c)	61
Laurentide	175
N. S. Steel	100
Ogilvie (c)	138½
QQuebec Ry.	18
Riordan Paper	121¾
Shawinigan	119½
Steel of Can.	57¾
Can. Steel	43

CALGARY OIL EXCHANGE

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Associated Oils	..	335
Alberta Petroleum Con.	⅞	1⅛
Alberta Pacific Con.	2¼	2¾
Athabasca Oil Co.	..	20
Beaver	¼	½
British Canadian Oils	..	½
Calgary Alberta Oils	1	2
Calgary Pet. Products	15	18½
Federal Oil & Gas	½	2
Monarch	1	..
Moose Mountain	4	..
Mt. Stephen Oil & Gas	18	20
North West Pacific Oil	..	3½
Piedmont Pet. Products	..	⅜
Progress	..	¼
Record	9	15
Stokes-Stephens	2	4
Southern Alberta	3.25	3.50
Segur Oils, Ltd.	..	1
Union Pacific	⅛	¼
United	..	1.25
Western Pacific	5	..
Western Petroleum	1	..

NORTHWEST CROP OF POTATOES TO SET NEW RECORD

Portland, Ore.—Oregon, Washington and Idaho will produce the largest crop of potatoes in their history this year. The combined yield of these states is now estimated at 75,000,000 bushels as compared with an estimated crop of 47,000,000 last year.

Figures gathered from reliable sources in these states indicate the yield and acreage divided as follows:

	Acreage 1917	1916
California	112,000	69,000
Washington	105,000	62,000
Oregon	101,000	60,000
Idaho	60,000	25,000
	Yield 1917	1916
California	23,000,000	15,300,000
Washington	21,000,000	14,000,000
Oregon	20,000,000	13,125,000
Idaho	11,000,000	1,000,000

It is believed by expert crop reporters that this estimate is a conservative one and the ultimate yield likely will exceed these figures.

Weather conditions recently have been favorable for potatoes in the Pacific northwest and fair in California.

Business Conditions Very Satisfactory

Writer for Canadian Bank of Commerce Commercial Bulletin Finds Country in Good Condition.

At the close of May the crop outlook in the Dominion was, generally speaking satisfactory. At the beginning of the month seeding had barely commenced but the advent of extremely favorable weather resulted in abnormal activity throughout the prairie provinces. In other parts of the country though cool weather was the rule, seeding was completed under conditions that may be regarded as normal. In the latter part of May some severe frosts were recorded in the west, and were followed by cool weather. Occasional showers fell in the early part of June and subsequently rain became general. In some districts frosts set back the crops a little and in others some damage was done by dry weather, but so far the cereal crops promise to be normal and are as forward as last year. Fruit prospects are promising.

Accurate figures of the crop acreage are not available, and the estimates made by various authorities show wide differences. Some indicate a decrease of about 12½ per cent. in the acreage of wheat and slight increases in the acreage of oats, barley and flax. It is quite evident, however, that strenuous efforts were made to put under crop as much land as possible, and of this no better evidence can be adduced than the great demand for implements. While the prairies have furnished a large number of men for the defence of the empire, there has not been at any time serious complaint of a shortage of labor. Help at seeding time was no doubt secured from the smaller urban communities, the exodus from which, during the seeding season, was very noticeable. The present high prices for cereals are in themselves a very potent influence in stimulating agricultural activity and it would not be surprising if, after all, this year's acreage proves to be as large as that of last year.

Conditions in Western Canada

Generally speaking, the western farmer is, in many respects, in a much better position than hitherto to increase his production. Two years of high prices for his products have enabled him, even with a normal crop, to liquidate a substantial proportion of his liabilities and at the same time to buy improved farm machinery. His prosperity is reflected in the demand for building materials, motor cars and other equipment. It is no doubt true that some extravagance is evidenced by the astonishing demand for motor cars, but it must be remembered that many of these cars will make for efficiency on the farm and economize both time and labor.

In Saskatchewan 21,000 licenses for motor cars were issued up to the beginning of May, and it is estimated that the total would reach 30,000 before the end of the summer. In 1916 the number issued amounted to 15,000 and in 1915 to 9,000. This extraordinary increase has been accompanied by considerable activity in the business centers of the province. Two years ago empty dwellings were numerous in almost every city from the head of the lakes to the Pacific coast. Rents were so low that in some cases high-priced property did not bring in sufficient revenue to pay taxes. Today houses are in general demand, rents are becoming normal and population is again increasing. This desirable change relieves anxiety with regard to the financial position of some municipalities and evidences general prosperity in the surrounding rural communities. Happily there does not appear to be any desire on the part of the business public to encourage real estate speculation. There has arisen, however, a very natural demand for land among successful farmers and the number of promising immigrants on the lookout for homesteads has also increased. Railways and land companies report more sales during the past two months than have taken place in the same length of time for many years. Altogether the outlook is promising and the high prices for farm products, on which the present prosperity depends, are likely to continue for some time after the war.

Industrial Conditions

Labor conditions render it increasingly difficult to meet the continued heavy demand for munitions. Loss of time through trade disputes and desultory work are as great an obstacle to the full utilization of the country's industrial resources as the actual shortage in the supply of labor. Unless some more effective regulation of labor is introduced, which will bring about more regular and more permanent service, it may not be possible to sustain the present volume of exports of manufactured goods, essential as it is to the maintenance of our financial position. Labor and ocean transportation difficulties are perhaps equally responsible for the falling off in exports, which were less in April by $21,000,000 than the imports for that month, the first unfavorable balance since February, 1915.

ELECTRIC PLANTS FOR THE FARM

One of the recognized necessities in connection with our increased agricultural production is better and more attractive conditions on the farm, and among the many suggestions the use of electricity should be considered. Electric power is a great convenience in the farm home, and saves much time to the farm help. The farm or country home situated within the area of an electric system of transmission or distribution is fortunate, but the vast majority must look to the small isolated plant.

This alternative, however, is now much more promising than a few years ago. Many factories manufacture this type of equipment, the operation of the plants has been simplified and the cost has been much reduced.

These small plants may be advantageously used for many domestic purposes in addition to lighting, such as ironing, washing, toasting, pumping water, etc.; and also for the very important usee of charging storage batteries.

There are a number of these small plants now on the Canadian market, ranging in size from 175 watts, and costing from $300 upward. Six different types were described in a recent electrical magazine, some using storage batteries in conjunction, and generally using a gasoline engine as a prime mover.



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Edmonton Office: Crystall Block, Jasper Avenue

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SPRING and SUMMER SUITS
Made to Your Order, From $25 to $40
300 Patterns From Which to Make Your Selection.
A. S. Nimmo
MADE TO MEASURE CLOTHES FOR MEN
ALBERTA CORNER 1st. St. WEST CALGARY

A GENUINE FARMER'S MARKET
A Public Market owned and operated by the City of Calgary in the interests of the producer and consumer.
Farmers living at a distance and unable to attend the Market in person can forward their produce direct to the Superintendent and have same sold through a bonded agent with prompt returns.
For further particulars phone or write
SUPERINTENDENT,
Calgary Public Market

GEO. W. BUCHAN
The Working Man's Shoemaker
For Quality Shoes, See Me—All grades and styles, both in Heavy and Fine Shoes—Prices Lowest
Expert Shoe Repairing in Connection
322 NINTH AVE. EAST

J. W. Vermilyea & Co.
805 First St. West, 25 Alberta Blk.
Phone M1617 Calgary, Alta.
We have first-class Farm Lands for sale in all parts of Southern Alberta, both raw and improved, at right prices, also a large list of fully modern houses for sale, in all parts of the city. Money to loan.

LASHER & GILLILAN LIMITED
Farm and Ranch Lands
Head Office: 809 Center Street
Phone M2906
Calgary, Three Hills, Youngstown, Alberta

LAND BUYERS
Let Us Help You in the Selection of Your Alberta Farm
We were Pioneer Farmers in the States, and we have developed thousands of acres of Alberta's best Wheat Lands.
We have located a large number of Land Seekers during the many years we have been in business in Calgary, and it is a source of satisfaction to us to know that every settler who has followed our advice is making good.
Exclusively Farm Lands
Valuators and Developers
GILBERT BROS., LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 11 YEARS
813 Grain Exchange Building
Calgary, Alberta

Calgary Furniture Hospital
We have a very complete line of Secondhand Furniture. All classes and descriptions. Several good sets for sale and at reasonable prices.
Our Stock of Stoves and Ranges are the best to be found in the City. We invite you to see our Stock before buying elsewhere.

Service Is Unexcelled
ON YOUR SUMMER TRIP TRAVEL BY
Canadian Northern
PACIFIC COAST
Round trip summer excursion fares to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Seattle, Bellingham, Everett, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego.
ON SALE JUNE 15TH TO SEPTEMBER 30TH
Final return limit three months, but not later than October 31st.
Stopover allowed.
Special fares to Lucerne, Jasper Park and Mt. Robson. On sale May 11th to September 30th. Final return limit 16 days. Single fare plus 10c for round trip.
TO EASTERN CANADA
Round trip 60 days. Summer Tourist fares June 1st to September 30th
Standard electric-lighted trains carrying compartment observation cars through the mountains and Winnipeg to Toronto. Standard Sleeping and Tourist cars.
Full information from
J. H. NORTON, City Passenger Agent, Phone M3626
A. R. McDOUGALL, Depot Ticket Agent, Calgary, Alta. Phone M5656
Or Write J. Madill, D.P.A., Edmonton, Alta.



Hotel Radisson
MINNEAPOLIS
409 ROOMS
275 ROOMS AT $1.50 TO $2.50 PER DAY.
MODERN - FIRE PROOF



Phone M5910
JOE CARNEGIE
Gas Fitting and Repairing
744 5½ ST. N.W., CALGARY
Estimates Given

BUD SHOW CARDS
Signs of the Times
218A EIGHTH AVENUE EAST
Cotton Signs Phone M5263
Late Card Writer Hudson's Bay Co

McKelvie & Stirrett Co. Ltd.
General Brokers and Commission Agents.
Bain Building, 11th Avenue West
Phone W1736
By using "Our Best" Flour and our other brands of goods, you will reduce the high cost of living.

CITY SIGN WORKS
SECOND STREET EAST
For Sign Painting and Show Cards
Opposite Post Office
See Us.
Prices Right. Good Workmanship

FURRIER
THOS. PAIN
Manufacturing Furrier
Successor to Mackay & Dippie Fur Manufacturing Department
218A Eighth Ave. West. Phone M3808
Furs Remodeled and Repaired. Your Own Skins Dressed and Made Up. Highest Prices Paid for Raw Furs.

CROSSLAND & BEALE
Decorators
Wall Paper, Sanitas, Burlaps, Mouldings, Paints, Oils, Stains, Varnishes and Brushes
714 SECOND STREET EAST
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LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS
Breeches Makers
711A First St. East, Cameron Blk.
Phone M1267 CALGARY

INSURANCE
ST. PAUL MUTUAL HAIL & CYCLONE INSURANCE COMPANY
CALGARY . . . . ALTA.
Before buying Hail Insurance, we invite you to call and Inspect Our Policies.

Office Phone M3375
Residence Phone M3251
JOHN J. PETRIE
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary
2 MILLS BLOCK
322A Eighth Avenue West
Calgary - - - Canada

Order Your Help from
J. R. ROBERTS
Employment Office
108a Ninth Avenue West
Phone M5881 Calgary, Alta.

MONUMENTS
The Somerville Co.



2318 SECOND STREET EAST
Phone M3305
South of C.N.R. Subway, Near Union Cemetery Gate

O. Hanson & Co.
EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Head Office:
813A Centre St., Calgary, Alta.
P. O. Box 1346 Phone M2963
We make a specialty in furnishing Labor for Railroad Contractors and Companies. All kinds of help Furnished on Short Notice.
For Quick, Reliable and Satisfactory Service, See Us.
C. P. R. Labor Agents.

Motorists' Attention

Of Particular Importance to Automobile Owners

The executive of the Calgary Automobile club has circularized its membership and the members of clubs in affiliation, calling special attention that during the fair week Calgary thoroughfares will be taxed to the utmost and particularly so during the opening and closing hours of the exhibition and asking motorists generally to co-operate with traffic officials in the discharge of their duties. Much of the danger and inconvenience caused by the increased traffic would be obviated if motorists wherever possible would use the less congested streets and thoroughfares and avoid busy intersections and transfer points such as: 8th avenue, between 2nd street west and 2nd street east, and streets and avenues leading to the exhibition grounds.

It is also pointed out that under his efficient management, Mr. E. L. Richardson has given special attention to the convenience and safety of motorists in providing enlarged and more convenient parking facilities at the fair grounds in setting apart the old baseball field and providing at that point a ticket booth and entrance for the exclusive use of motorists. The members of the various clubs have been requested to show their appreciation of this consideration on the part of Manager Richardson by approaching the fair grounds, via 18th avenue to 2nd street east, then south to the city stables; at the south end of the stables the special auto entrance is located. In this way the congestion and danger to pedestrians at the main entrance of the fair Grounds will be avoided.

The executive has also requested its members to keep well below the speed limit and in the interests of safety to immediately report any infractions of traffic rules and to assist the police department and the street railway officials in handling the greatly increased traffic.

The Executive have particularly requested their entire membership to show their appreciation of what Manager Richardson in the interests of the Calgary Automobile club and motorists generally has done by not only being themselves in attendance but generally boosting the automobile end of the exhibition.

The Calgary Auto club will have a large tent on the Fair Grounds where every autoist, whether he is a member of the club or not, is requested to make himself at home.

COOPER WON AUTO RACE IN CHICAGO

Chicago.—Earl Cooper, driving a Stutz, won the 250 mile auto Derby at the Chicago Speedway, driving a terrific race, in 2:25:28.8, an average of 103.1 miles an hour.

Ralph Mulford, smiling Ralph of the Hudson team, lost the speed contest by the hair breadth margin of 46 seconds. One stop at the pits had cost him the victory at the last moment after he held the lead for 130 miles and had broken two world's records.

Eddie Hearne's Duesenberg flashed across third by a still narrower margin. He was only 21 seconds behind Mulford.

Time of Contestants

Mulford's time and those of the other leaders at the end of the race were as follows:

Mulford, Hudson, 2:26:15.5 miles per hour.

Hearne, Duesenberg, 2:26:36.5, or 103.35 miles per hour.

Durant, Delage, 2:26:36.45, or 102.25 miles per hour.

Haines, Mercer, 2:29:46.5, or 100 miles per hour.

Henderson, Duesenberg, 2:31:53, or 99 miles per hour.

Lewis, Hoskins Special, 2:35:08.1, or 97 miles an hour.

Vail, Hudson, 2:39:5, or 94 miles an hour.

Frontenac, Mercedes.
Chevrolet, Frontenac.
Milton, Duesenberg.
Alley, Pan-American.

The finish was as spectacular as could have been imagined and Mulford, the loser, was cheered as wildly as Cooper, the winner.

ENJOYED LONG TRIP IN HER GRAY-DORT CAR

Miss Marian Newland, a clever and experienced driver, has become a great Gray-Dort enthusiast after "doing" California with her parents, and Mrs. Newland, of Newport, Vermont.

Miss Newland has this to say regarding the performance of her Gray-Dort:

"We have called it our "Little Big Car" because of the things it will do. We drove up and down all the canyon and mountain roads from San Diego to Bakersfield and traveled in company with all kinds of cars on the inland and coast roads.

"We paid out not a penny for repairs, had not a single delay and on the heavy grades took delight in passing the many-cylindered big cars. Our gasoline consumption was from one-half to two-thirds that of the larger cars we have owned. We are certainly delighted with the Gray-Dort. It has made our tour a wonder."

FORD'S PROFIT $21 ON EACH CAR

Vice President Klingensmith of the Ford Motor company testified in the Dodge-Ford suit that Ford cars cost $260 each to make and are sold to dealers for $281, giving the company a profit of $21 a car. He said the Ford company expects to make 12.01 per cent gross on $250,000,000 business this year.

Andrew D. White stated recently that murder in America was a safer pursuit than hunting—that only one in 100 murderers were punished with death.

"Our morality, so far as the treatment of murder is concerned," said Mr. White, "seems to me as loose as the morality of the guests at a Balkan ball."

Even the poorest housewife can cook a man's goose successfully.

Vacationists' Shopping Headquarters

Great Fair-time and Economy Holiday Sale



PARASOLS FOR THE HOLIDAY

For the little ladies and grown-ups.

Ladies' Silk Parasols, in variety of plain and fancy tops, figures, spots and stripes, strongly made and well finished, each **$2.98, $3.50, $6.95, $10.00, $11.50.**

Ladies' Cotton Parasols

Three especially good values at **$1.25, $1.50 and $1.98 each.**

Children's Parasols--Specials

Children's parasols at **59c, 69c** and **98c each.** An extra special at **25c each.**

Buy one of our **98c** special umbrellas if you're caught down town in the rain.

Main, Opp. Elevators

DRUG SUNDRIES at Cut Prices

Hubaco face cream does wonders to the sunburned, wind irritated skin ..... **35c and 50c sizes**
Men! Hubaco after shave lotion will leave your skin refreshed and invigorated; large size bottle **50c;** small size..... **25c**
Other Hubaco preparations equally good for their respective purposes.
1 lb. bottle of peroxide; regular 50c **29c**
144 only pocket combs; regular 15c **10c**
144 only ladies' dressing combs **25c**
36 oz. of ideal lilac sachet powder, per oz. **$1.00**
Pivers' perfumes, Vivitz, La Trifle or Safronor, half oz. **50c**
Sticky fly paper, 1 yard rolls, per dozen **19c**
Ruth complexion beautifier, 50c jar for **39c**
Shop in our cut price toilet section and save money.

Main, Opp. Elevators

NEW BUTTONS

Latest novelty buttons, new stock for summer trimmings:

Summer suit buttons, white ball centres with rims of black; four sizes, per dozen **35c, 65c, 85c, $1.25**

Roman pearl balls for blouse trimming, per dozen **50c**

Ivory celluloid dress buttons, ball centres, in mustard, chartreuse, navy, prairie green; three sizes..... **50c, $1.00, $1.50**

Crimson buttons for sports suits; three sizes **25c, 50c, 75c**

All white, half round summer suit buttons; three sizes **35c, 75c, $1.50**

And many more. **Main, Centre**

Leather Goods

Sale of leather goods at Value to $6.50..... **$1.98**

360 pieces in all, ranging up to $6.50 each. On sale. Handbags and other leather goods. **Main, Centre**

Jewelry Novelties

300 pairs dainty hat pins. 100 pairs dainty earrings. New goods, latest novelty. On sale at, per pair **25c**

Main, Centre

Are You Ready for Your Holidays?

NOT WITHOUT A KODAK

Let us show you some of the popular models—Brownie from **$1.25 to $12.00;** Kodaks from **$7.00 to $62.00.**

Enter our Ameteur Photograsprehs' competition, which is open to any amateur, up to September 15th. First prize $10.00, Second prize $7.50, Third prize, $5.00, and five prizes of $2.00 each in any merchandise throughout the store.

Bring in your films to us and insure satisfaction.

Main—Right of Elevators

Fancy Linens in a 98c Clearance

300 lovely sample pieces, round hand embroidered centres, 45x45 inches round lace edge ablecloths, 54x54 embroidered and hand drawn tablecloths, 54x54 round tablecloths, fancy guipure lace edge centres, hand made Tenériffe centre pieces all beautiful goods. See window display. Regular $1.59 to $6.50. No mail or phone orders

News From The Bookshop

Glance over the following list of books, previously published at $1.25 and $1.50. for 69c each; 3 for..... **$1.00**

The Lovable Meddler—Dalrymple.
The Sixty-first Second—Johnson.
The Daredevil—Davies.
The Inside of the Cup—Churchill.
The One Way Fail—Cullem.
The Eyes of the World—Harold Bell Wright
The Money Master—Gilbert Parker.
Who Goes There?—Chambers.
And hundreds of other titles.

Linen notepaper, high grade stock in shades of white blue grey, etc. Reg. to 65c. for, each **27c**

Fountain Pens. Regular 50c, for each **29c**

Writing Tablets. Regular 25c each for **17c**

White House Cook Book. Regular $1.25, for **99c**

Table of books, containing books suitable for all ages, only a few copies of title. Regular to $1.00 each. Your choice.... **25c**

Quality Gloves



Ladies' Black Silk Gloves with embroidered tips. Niagara Maid Queen Quality and Kayser makes, double tipped fingers, two dome fasteners, one hundred pair only, Regular $1.00 Special **79c**

Misses White Silk Gloves, with double tipped fingers, Paris pts. Sizes from 1 to 6, suitable for children from 3 to 12 years of age. Regular 85c. Special **69c**

White Washable Doe Skin, with gauntlet cuffs. P X M seams, Paris pts., a broken range of sizes, mostly 6¼. Reg. $1.75 Special **$1.15**

16-button length Black Silk Gloves, of good quality silk, double tipped fingers. Reg. $1.25. Special **88c**

Extra heavy quality white and black Silk Gloves, double tipped fingers, Emb. pts., Queen Quality Kayser and Niagara Maid makes **$1.25**

Natural and white washable Doe Skin Gloves, pique sewn fingers, one or two button fasteners, very serviceable glove, Price **$1.50**

White Chamois Lisle Gloves, pique sewn fingers, Paris Pts., two dome fasteners **85c**

White Kid Gloves with Extra Black emb. pts.., pique sewn fingers; one dome fasteners, also white black and tan with self pts. Oversewn fingers, two dome fasteners..... **$1.75**

Main, Centre

MEN'S SUITS $9.95



50 only, Men's Suits in brown, grey and mixture. Regular values up to $18.00. Saturday **$9.95**

75 only, Men's Suits, three and two button models; well tailored and finished; medium cut pants, values up to $22.50, for **$14.85**

Comfo Hats

Panama Hats, in smart pencil curl sunk crown and boater shapes, the most recent styles. all sizes. Each **$8.00**

Boater Hat, in all the favored rough braid sennit straws and fine smooth split straws. Special values, each, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and **$3.00**

Caps, for the man who stays young, smart long peak in tweeds and mohairs, enduring, unbreakable peak, all sizes at, each, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 **$2.00**

Boys' Hats, in cotton or straw, smart round stiff crown cottons in fawn, blue, white, black and white check; ages 2 to 6 years. All sizes. Regular 65c., for, each **39c**

Fine Straw Dip Leaf with brown American leather trim. Regular 75c. All sizes each **39c**

See The "Bay" Exhibits at The Exhibition

The entire series will well be worth any effort it requires to visit the industrial building. Early Fall showings of Furs, Ready to Wear, Piece Goods, Men's Effects, Fresh Foods, etc., grouped most attractively by the store's expert staff of decorators.

SLIP ONS

50 only, Men's light weight Coats, suitable for summer evenings, they were purchased at a very special rate, for quick selling. Sizes 34 to 46. Values $7.50, for **$5.00**

Another Photograph Competition

June 28th to Sept. 15th—No Charge for Entry

You enter the contest by simply buying one roll of film to fit your camera. An entry blank is then given you to fill out and file with us. Simply proceed and take any snapshots you will between now and September 15th, when the contest closes. Competent judges will then make the awards.

$32.50 in Merchandise Prizes

As follows:
First—$10.00 in Kodaks or supplies or your choice to the same value of merchandise in any department of this store.
Second—$7.50 worth of merchandise in any department of the store.
Third—$5.00 worth of merchandise in any department of the store.
Fourth—Five prizes of $2.00 each in Kodaks or merchandise from any department in the store.

Only One Condition Exists—Buy a Roll of Film

Have your films developed or printed anywhere. Print your name in INK on the back of each picture you enter. Enter as many as you desire. A four-page folder of this contest will be given you upon application at the

Kodak Corner—Main, Near Elevators

Photo Enlargements Sensational Offer

A remarkable offer indeed! To take advantage you must act promptly. Bring to us any small photo (bust style) postal photo or cabinet picture and we will faithfully enlarge it to a handsome Convex Oval Portrait, measuring 14x20 inches. Thousands of homes have but small pictures of their soldier boys.

This should prove to be of great interest to many who have relatives or friends on the firing line. Many of these men went away leaving no resemblance behind but a small snapshot or cabinet photo. How nice it would be to have a large Convex portrait of them hanging on the wall, flag draped! No phone or mail orders. **29c**

Good for Limited Time Only

We guarantee the safe return of your original photograph. These reproductions are actually works of art, so faithfully are the original lines followed. Then, too, these portraits are of the very latest style Convex enlargements. Please do not ask us to fill mail orders. This procedure would be most unsatisfactory to you as well as to this house.

Sweaters in Silk or Wool

The sweater you neek for golf and sports wear, in silk or wool; in various styles. All the leading shades, of saxe, rose, white, canary, mauve, black, paddy and reseda. Some have large sailor collars, plain or white trimmed, plain or shield shaped pockets, and sash orbelt; all very smart.

Wool sweaters from **$10 to $16.50**
Silk sweaters, from **$10.95 to $35**

NEWS FROM THE PAINT SHOP---EXTRA



White Enamel

An absolutely sanitary finish, especially adapted for kitchens, bath, refrigerator, and furniture of every description. Reg. 25c for **19c**

Varnish Stain

in shades of dark oak, light oak, rosewood, mahogany, and walnut. Equally good for floors, furniture, or the finish of a complete room. Regular $1.40 for **$1.00**

Paint and Brush

taken from regular stock, obtainable in all shades, including white, also in a specially prepared durable floor paint. Very high grade and absolutely guaranteed Reg. $1.40 for **$1.00**

2 Pkts. Kalsomine and Brush, Reg. 50c.

for all plastered walls, or over other colors. Hot water mixture only, and superior to the ordinary cold water preparations. Procurable in all shades. **$1.00**

Floor Five

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT K. BURNHAM, STORES COMMISSIONER

Our Cre

WE BELIEVE in
love her as
honor her in
rejoice in the
her resources. We ha
confidence in the abili
prise of her people, an
exalted ideas of her
the nations of the world

TWO SECTIONS—Sect

1867

ON July 1, 1917, Canada
tion—the completion
Dominion. The date
ments and resources such as
her also throwing herself in
way that sets the final seal
fitting time to pass in brief
achievements and resources.

National Boundaries.—
inces, embarcing a narrow s
Lawrence, with a limited fro
In 1917, there are nine
tory, embracing half a conti
Atlantic and from the Unite
The greatest single facto
opening up of the West, wh
trol made possible.

Area and Population.—
540,000 square miles, with
area measured 3,729,665 sq
7,600,000.

Immigration.—In 1867,
fore 1900 it had increased
reached 402,000; and in 1914
place of the United States
tion.

Agriculture: the backbo
of 1871, under 17,000,000 bu
crop of 1916, 220,000,000 bu
were sown to wheat; today
$,500,000, and the total for a
in 1871 yielded 42,500,000 bu
ley in 1871 yielded 11,500,0
Hay in 1871 yielded under
tons. The total value of C
alone has risen from $195,00

Live Stock Increases.—

Total number of horse
" " milch
" " other
" " swine

The total value of live
last fifteen years alone, i.e.,
000,000 in 1916.

Butter.—The producti
74,190,584 lb.; in 1910 it wa
made butter in 1915 was 79,

Factory-made cheese, c
shows an annual productio

The exportable surplu
1868-70 was only $13,000,00

Fisheries.—Total valu
$31,264,631.

Mines.—Value of ann
to $137,000,000 within forty

Forestry.—Value of log
about $175,000,000.

Manufactures.—There
the annual product is valu
as wood pulp, automobiles
lighting were unknown in
millions annually. Other
uoted as follows:

Iron and steel .....
Foundry products .....
Meat products .....
Sugar, refined .....
Flour and grist mill produ
Bread, biscuits and confec
Smelting .....
Clothing (factory product)
Car works .....
Tobacco .....
Paper .....
Cottons .....

Transportation—The
ed the earliest means of co
had been expended on thei
penditures on canals exceed
ada in railways building, h
by the following statistics

Mileage .....
Capital .....
Freight handled (tons) ...
Passengers carried .....

Three great transconti
above. Even the first of t
of Canadian corporations—
mote future.

Statistics relating to e
1901, when the number of
mileage was about three ti
of passengers carried in 19
than five times as many in

JULY 1, 1917

arriers

y Sale



SLIP ONS

en's light weight Coats, suit-
mer evenings, they were pur-
very special rate, for quick
s 34 to 46.
for $5.00

her Photograph
Competition

Sept. 15th—No Charge for Entry

the contest by simply buying
ilm to fit your camera. An
is then given you to fill out
h us. Simply proceed and
napshots you will between
ptember 15th, when the con-
Competent judges will then
ards.

in Merchandise Prizes

:
) in Kodaks or supplies or
e to the same value of mer-
in any department of this

50 worth of merchandise in
tment of the store.
worth of merchandise in
tment of the store.
e prizes of $2.00 each in
merchandise from any de-
in the store.

One Condition Exists—
uy a Roll of Film

r films developed or printed
Print your name in INK on
f each picture you enter.
any as you desire. A four-
of this contest will be given
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ner—Main, Near Elevators

o Enlargements
sational Offer

able offer indeed! To take
ou must act promptly. Bring
nall photo (bust style) postal
picture and we will faith-
o a handsome Convex Oval
ng 14x20 inches. Thousands
t small pictures of their sol-

e to be of great interest to many
or friends on the firing line.
went away leaving no resembl-
small snapshot or cabinet photo.
e to have a large Convex portrait
the wall, flag draped!
rders. 29c

imited Time Only

he safe return of your original
reproductions are actually works
are the original lines followed.
traits are of the very latest style
ts. Please do not ask us to fill
procedure would be most unsat-
well as to this house.

in Silk or Wool

neck for golf and sports wear,
various styles. All the leading
se, white, canary, mauve, black,
paddy and reseda.
Some have large sailor collars, plain or white trimmed, plain or shield shaped pockets, and sash orbelt; all very smart.



Wool sweaters from $10 to $16.50
Silk sweaters, from $10.95 to $35

POSTAGE PAID

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

Our Creed

WE BELIEVE in Canada. We love her as our home, we honor her institutions, we rejoice in the abundance of her resources. We have unbounded confidence in the ability and enterprise of her people, and we cherish exalted ideas of her destiny among the nations of the world.

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 1, 1917 SECOND SECTION—Pages 9 to 12

1867--JUBILEE of CONFEDERATION--1917

Today Marks the Most Auspicious Occasion in the History of the Dominion---The Fifthieth Anniversary of the Growth, Progress and Prosperity of Canada

ON July 1, 1917, Canada will celebrate the Jubilee of Confederation—the completion of the first fifty years of the life of the Dominion. The date finds Canada with a record of achievements and resources such as few young countries possess, and it finds her also throwing herself into the world's struggle for liberty in a way that sets the final seal of nationhood upon her brow. It is a fitting time to pass in brief review the more remarkable of these achievements and resources.

National Boundaries.—In 1867, Canada comprised four provinces, embarcing a narrow strip along the Lower Lakes and the St. Lawrence, with a limited frontage on the Atlantic.

In 1917, there are nine provinces and a large unorganized territory, embracing half a continent, stretching from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the United States to the Pole.

The greatest single factor in the progress of Canada has been the opening up of the West, which the above extension in political control made possible.

Area and Population.—In 1867, Canada embraced an area of 540,000 square miles, with a population of 3,600,000. In 1917 her area measured 3,729,665 square miles, with a population of about 7,600,000.

Immigration.—In 1867, immigration was small and sporadic; before 1900 it had increased to 20,000—45,000 annually; in 1913 it reached 402,000; and in 1914,385,000. Canada has since 1900 taken the place of the United States as the chief magnet for old-world migration.

Agriculture: the backbone of Canadian Industry.—Wheat crop of 1871, under 17,000,000 bushels; crop of 1915, 426,746,000 bushels; crop of 1916, 220,000,000 bushels. In 1871 less than 2,000,000 acres were sown to wheat; today the acreage in Saskatchewan alone is 8,500,000, and the total for all Canada is close upon 15,000,000. Oats in 1871 yielded 42,500,000 bushels; in 1915, 523,684,000 bushels. Barley in 1871 yielded 11,500,000 bushels; in 1915, 60,699,000 bushels. Hay in 1871 yielded under 4,000,000 tons; in 1916 nearly 15,000,000 tons. The total value of Canadian field crops in the last 15 years alone has risen from $195,000,000 in 1901 to $841,000,000 in 1915.

Live Stock Increases.—

	1871	1916
Total number of horses	836,743	2,990,635
" " milch cows	1,252,209	2,603,345
" " other cattle	1,373,081	3,326,519
" " swine	1,366,083	2,814,672

The total value of live stock has increased by three times in the last fifteen years alone, i.e., from $268,000,000 in 1901 to over $800,000,000 in 1916.

Butter.—The production of home-made butter in 1870 was 74,190,584 lb.; in 1910 it was 137,110,200 lb. The quantity of factory-made butter in 1915 was 79,646,393 lbs.

Factory-made cheese, of which there was very little in 1870, now shows an annual production of about 200,000,000 lbs.

The exportable surplus of Canadian agricultural products in 1868-70 was only $13,000,000; in 1916-17 it was $480,000,000.

Fisheries.—Total value of catch in 1870, $6,577,391; in 1915, $31,264,631.

Mines.—Value of annual product has grown from $10,000,000 to $137,000,000 within forty years.

Forestry.—Value of log products in 1871, $34,156,483; at present about $175,000,000.

Manufactures.—There were few manufactures in 1868; today the annual product is valued at over $1,300,000,000. Such products as wood pulp, automobiles, electrical apparatus, coke, and electric lighting were unknown in 1868, but now run into a value of many millions annually. Other evidences of remarkable growth may be uoted as follows:

	1871	1915
Iron and steel	$ 2,852,380	$ 49,848,049
Foundry products	7,325,531	36,702,288
Meat products	3,799,552	78,431,125
Sugar, refined	$ 4,132,750	$ 37,752,235
Flour and grist mill products	39,135,919	112,525,320
Bread, biscuits and confectionery	6,942,469	40,772,216
Smelting	298,000	52,782,156
Clothing (factory product)	11,931,554	55,874,054
Car works	512,000	24,951,922
Tobacco	2,435,343	28,987,250
Paper	1,071,651	29,395,535
Cottons	781,800	20,512,909

Transportation—The magnificent waterways of Canada provided the earliest means of communication. In 1868 about $20,000,000 had been expended on their improvement by canals; to date the expenditures on canals exceed $106,000,000. The achievement of Canada in railways building, however, overshadows her canals as shown by the following statistics of progress:

	1867-76	1915
Mileage	2,278	35,582
Capital	$257,035,188	$1,875,810,888
Freight handled (tons)	5,670,836	101,393,989
Passengers carried ....No.	5,190,416	46,322,035

Three great transcontinental railway systems are included in the above. Even the first of these—the C. P. R., now the most famous of Canadian corporations—was at Confederation the dream of a remote future.

Statistics relating to electric railways have been collected since 1901, when the number of miles in operation was 553; in 1915 the mileage was about three times this number, or 1,590. The number of passengers carried in 1901 was 120,934,656; this figure was more than five times as many in 1914, namely 614,709,819.

The EMBLEM of NATIONAL HONOR and JUSTICE



Government Issues Announcement Regarding The Celebration

On February 7, 1917, a resolution was passed in the senate and house of commons for the appointment of a joint committee to consider and report on the matter of celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of confederation. The following is the report of the committee presented to the house of commons on May 31:

The special committee, appointed to consider and report upon the arrangements which should be made for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of this Dominion, ask leave to submit their first and final report.

That a topical pamphlet comparing and contrasting Canada of 1867 with Canada of 1917, be published for the purpose of drawing attention to the outstanding features of Canadian growth and development and giving direction to the thoughts which should animate the memorial services.

That the government issue a proclamation inviting churches, Sabbath and day schools, colleges, municipal authorities, Canadian clubs and other associations to co-operate in the working out of fitting commemorative services for the day.

That the provincial authorities be requested to arrange for a special official celebration of the anniversary at the capitals of the several provinces.

That the federal government provide for the issuance of a commemorative post card and postage stamp, with appropriate design and legend representative of the work of the fathers of confederation.

That appropriate memorial services be held at London and Paris on July 1.

That upon the central stone column, upholding the roof of the great entrance hall of the new parliament buildings, the following inscription be incised:

JULY

1867 1917

On the Fiftieth
Anniversary of the Confederation of
British Colonies in North America
as
The Dominion of Canada
The Canadian Parliament and People
Dedicated This Building
Then in Process of Construction
After Damage by Fire
as a Memorial of
The Deeds of Their Forefathers
and of the Valour of Those Canadians
Who in the Great War Fought for
the Liberties of Canada
of the Empire
and of Humanity.

That the government arrange a fitting ceremonial service for setting in place and dedicating this inscribed stone at 12 noon, on the 2nd day of July, 1917.

In accordance with the above recommendations a pamphlet was issued and the various governments, religious and educational bodies, clubs and associations of Canada invited to co-operate in the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of our natal day.

As the day itself falls on Sunday, and it seems to be particularly fitting that the churches and Sabbath schools of all denominations should on that day incorporate into their exercises the recognition of the facts and lessons embodied in our national birth and fifty years of progress. This can be done by sermons from the pulpits of the churches and by appropriate exercises and addresses in the Sabbath schools. A unique opportunity is thus afforded of reaching a vast and interested national congregation with the wonderful story of our birth and advancement along material, intellectual and spiritual lines, and of impressing on the minds of our people at this most critical and eventful period in our history, the grave duties and weighty responsibilities of Canadian citizenship. The light of past experience can be held up to the dim unfolding future, and high hopes for the coming fifty years of our national life can be read out of the splendid progress of the past half century.

To this end a request is made to all clergy and Sabbath school superintendents for their hearty and intelligent co-operation.

Monday, the second day of July, has been fixed by proclamation for the celebration of Dominion day, and for the general celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Dominion of Canada.

It is confidently hoped that the provincial governments and municipalities, educational institutions, clubs and associations will take efficient steps to fittingly commemorate the day and the occasion along the lines suggested in the above report.

The committee desired that the celebration should be as general as possible, without expensive and elaborate display as befits war time, and carried out in the broadest social and democratic lines—a plain, sincere people's demonstration and tribute to the founders of our Dominion and the institutions and ideals of our common country.

The number of post offices has grown from 3,638 in 1868 to 13,057 in 1916. The revenue of the Post Office Department has grown from $808,858 in 1868 to $13,046,650 in 1915.

Canadian telegraph companies now handle 12,000,000 messages annually, compared with an insignificant business in 1867. Over fifty wireless stations have been built for communicating with ships at sea. The telephone, like the wireless, was of course wholly unknown fifty years ago; today there are over half a million telephones in use in Canada, and the wire mileage of the companies approaches a million and a half.

Foreign Trade.—Total trade 1867, $114,107,674; 1917, $1,996,706,671. Details of this follow:

	1868	1917
Imports	$ 68,564,497	$ 845,330,903
Exports	45,543,177	1,151,375,768
Duty collected	8,801,446	147,623,230
Leading Exports—		
Wheat	3,648,081	244,394,586
Oats	754,526	47,473,474
Flour	2,284,488	43,778,034
Beef	203,705	5,750,435
Cattle	1,099,940	7,883,842
Cheese	629,043	36,721,136
Canned salmon	45,765	6,288,257
Planks and boards	6,640,689	25,976,526
Mine products	1,276,129	85,616,907

Many manufactured articles in which we had no export trade in 1868 now stand high on the list; examples are, cartridges exported in 1916 to the value of $73,904,584; paper to the value of $20,021,270; clothing, $9,148,878; explosives, $7,080,926; aluminium, $3,682,351.

Finance, Public and Private.—The total assets of the Dominion at Confederation were $17,317,410; today they are well over $321,832,000. Total Dominion revenue on consolidated fund which was in 1868, $13,687,928, was $172,148,000 in 1916.

The chartered banks of Canada have increased their capital from $30,507,447 in 1868 to $113,175,353 in 1916. The total on deposit in chartered banks has grown from $33,653,594 in 1868 to $1,418,035,429 in 1916. The assets of chartered banks have grown from $79,860,976 in 1868 to $1,839,286,709 in 1916.

Post Office savings banks have grown in number from 81 to 1,289 and in annual deposits from $212,507 to $10,154,189 since the Dominion was founded. In 1868 about $1,700,000 were on deposit in all government savings institutions; today the amount is over $54,000,000.

Education.—Compared with the period of Confederation the number of schools in Canada has increased from about 10,000 to over 26,000, the number of teachers from some 11,000 to over 39,000, the number of pupils from 664,000 to 1,327,000, and the expenditure on education from about $2,500,000 to approximately $56,000,000.

Colleges and universities have grown apace, have strengthened and broadened their scope in the older provinces, and in the newer provinces have laid firm foundations for the increasing needs of the future.

Labor Organizations.—In 1867 there were a few isolated trade unions. In 1917 there were in Canada 1,880 local unions, 47 trades and labor councils, and two nation-wide confederations of labor bodies.

Non-material Progress.—The above is a record of material gains. But the life of Canada has broadened equally along other lines. A literature distinctly Canadian has grown up, notwithstanding peculiar difficulties. A vigorous school of Canadian painting exists. But perhaps the most striking spiritual achievement of Canada is the evolution of a Canadian national consciousness as a great self-governing community within the bonds of the British empire, at the same time that a series of relationships unique in history as an example of international amity and good neighborhood have been worked out with the adjacent republic of the United States.

Canada and the War.—The seal upon Canadian nationhood has been set by the war. Canada has raised 411,000 men and sent 311,000 overseas. For many months Canada has spent a million a day on the war, and has added $60,000,000 in private benefactions to war-causes. Canada has greatly stimulated her agriculture to provide foodstuffs for the Allies, and she has revolutionized her industry to supply munitions of war. Canada has manufactured and sent forward $510,000,000 worth of munitions to date.

The $30,000,000 already contributed to the Patriotic fund, the many millions more given to Red Cross and various relief funds, and the continual stream of widely distributed givings of comforts and helps for the soldiers, attest to the depth and sincerity of her sympathy with and loyalty to the great ideals for which the empire is fighting.

Canada and the Future.—The necessity for restoring the devastation caused by the war must throw unlooked for opportunities upon the newer countries of the world, and especially upon Canada.

The agriculture of Canada is still in its initial stages. It is estimated that less than one-fourth of the soil available for agriculture has to date been occupied, i.e., 110,000,000 acres of a possible 440,000,000, and of this only about 50,000,000 acres have been actually improved. Probably 10,000,000 acres are available for immediate improvement. There are 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 acres under forest in Canada, half of which area carries timber of merchantable size. The mineral potentialities of Canada are enormous.

With natural resources such as these to draw upon—resources that must be requisitioned to the full in the rehabilitation of civilization—Canada may look to the future with just confidence, heavy as is the burden of the great struggle and grievous as is the loss of her sons.

If the heritage is so rich, if the resources are so almost immeasurable which the Fathers of Confederation have committed to our trust, if the progress so far made has been so marked and so generally satisfactory, and if the future looming large before us is so rich in splendid possibility, what grave responsibilities rest upon Canadians of today who are to develop and hand on to succeeding generations this priceless patrimony!

May this fiftieth anniversary of our nation's birth lead us to deep and honest thinking as to the great duties of citizenship and the high standards of national life demanded from the happy inheritors of so vast and wonderful an estate.

Feminine Fads and Fancies

Hints on Dress, Fashions and Their Accessories
News and Gossip of the Fashion World

Paris Decides on Autumn Colors

Already Paris is busy planning fall fashions, and the very first thing to be decided is the question of colors, so that manufacturers of materials may set to work. After that, there will be time enough to arrange about styles and silhouettes.

Decidedly rusty is the shade that promises to be most fashionable next fall. It is called rouille which in fact means rust. There are two rust shades, both reddish brown but one very much brighter than the other. All the new grays are metallic graye —nothing so soft as smoke. Silver, nickel, gun-metal and iron gray are represented; there is platinum gray too, and there is pewter; even aluminum gray is not forgotten. Quite appropriately, for autumn time, the new greens are called duck-greens, and the browns are known as pheasant browns. Most of the new blues are called army blue, and the shades number as many as their kinds of blue uniforms in the world. Of course, the choice of Paris is the French uniform blue.

Summer Frocks

The summer wardrobe this year will have its foulard.

Women who have scorned this silk because it was practical—there are women whose brains work in such freakish fashion—will wear it now because it is chic, and as for the legion of women who have counted foulard as their best hot weather friend and have even remained loyal to it when fashion gave it the cut direct they will heartily applaud the old favorite's new process.

There are many occasions upon which a foulard meets the emergency, provided foulard does happen at the moment to have fashion's sanction. It is a general utility silk. One can wear it for morning, for afternoon, for travel. It may be made the soberest of the sober or may take on a discreetly frivolous air; but even when at its most frivolous it must retain a note of unpretentious simplicity.

The fussy and elaborate foulard frock is taboo. If a frock of this silk is to be smart it must achieve the effect through design, coloring, clever handling, slight details; not through elaboration.

Understanding this fact thoroughly, the French designers have done some delectable things with foulard this season and American designers have followed suit.

Some of the very good looking French models show long straight tunics of attractive foulard falling over narrow one-tone skirts and relying on clever details of collar, sleeve, etc., to suplement the effectiveness of line and color. One of these models is a clear, rather light green foulard figured quaintly in small design of white and black falls over a narrow skirt of black satin and has a wide, perfectly loose girdle of the foulard showing a lining of black satin where it rolls over a little on its upper edge.

The loose open sleeve shows a glimpse of black satin facing. There are some black satin buttons for trimming and a charming collar of white organdie finishes the slipover neck opening. Simplicity itself, but incredibly chic for the slender woman who can wear such a green.

Organdie is wedded to foulard not only in the shape of collars and cuffs, but it is a combining material. The French designers use the sheer material in this fashion, even with serge and gabardine, so it is not surprising to find it entering boldly into the scheme of a silk frock, and though it may detract slightly from the model's wearing qualities it does lend a charm that makes up for utilitarian sacrffice.

Pleasure a Girl Pays For

Do you ever wonder how much some girls earn and what they do with it? Do you speculate, too, on how much pleasure they get out of all they make? There are girls who could afford not to work, having homes and some one to support them, who yet enter the field of labor, to earn money to waste on their pleasures, whether it be dress, theater or dinners at restaurants. Such girls pay for their pleasures and no one suffers from it. Other girls, who are obliged to earn their daily bread, quite differently situated, do not feel that they can take a penny of their earnings to satisfy their pleasures. It is so needed by their loved ones at home. Every dear old mother is too eager to have her girl have pleasure and would gladly go without the bare necessities that her girl may enjoy one play she longs to see or take an occasional dinner amid lights, music and cheerful surroundings, even though it does make a considerable hole in the weekly earnings. Such daughters yearn secretly for pleasures. But if warmer clothing is needed for an invalid mother, and more nourishing foods, the girl shuts her eyes upon those luxuries without a murmur of regret. While it is true every dollar of salary she earns belongs to a girl, her sense of duty, promoted by love, is generally stronger than her desire to spend money on herself. All such girls realize that every life must have its pleasures. Joys are not the same in different hearts. It is a sacrifice, yet the greatest pleasure many girls know is to spend their money on their helpless dependents. It is a keen joy to them to be able to do so.

Two girls worked side by side. They earned the same salary. The families of both were poor. They struggled hard to keep their heads above water. One gave all her earnings to the members of her family, except carfare and enough to clothe her plainly, and 75 cents to enjoy Saturday matinees. Her neighbors gossiped about her spending the matinee money. They declared she could go to a lecture which wouldn't cost a cent. The girl disliked lectures. She had enough of them in her daily work. She did like the pleasure of different phases of life the theater showed her. Saturday afternoons were something to look forward to. She was unable to save much, but the brightness lent zest to the work. The other girl spent upon herself every dollar she earned save a small amount for her board. She bought extravagantly and was always in debt to loan sharks who sell the cheap ready-made clothes to the working girl. She was never at home when she could find any place else to go. Her old mother suffered in silence.

A girl's wages are her own, but she feels better if her money buys the right kind of pleasures.

How to Beat the High Cost of Living

MEATLESS RECIPES

Baked Onions

The large Bermuda onions are best forthis purpose. Remove the outer skin and boil onions in salt water and milk until tender. Place in baking pan with butter on top, and a little fresh milk. Bake in the oven until brown.

Oyster Plant Fritters

Scrape oyster plant, boil in salt water until very soft. Drain off water and mash very fine; add one beaten egg, one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of milk, one tablespoonful of flour, a pinch of salt and pepper. Grease frying pan, drop spoonful of batter, brown on one side, then on the other. Serve hot.

Fried Eggplant

Boil eggplant until tender, putting it on with cold water. Remove meat from shell, mash fine, add pinch of salt and pepper, two tablespoonfuls of flour and two well-beaten eggs. Mix well. uPt a very little fat in the skillet, and when hot drop in batter, a spoonful to every fritter. Fry brown on one side, then on the other. Serve hot.

Macaroni With Tomatoes

Steam macaroni in boiling water until tender. Stew one-half pint tomatoes, strain and season with one teaspoonful sugar, pinch of salt and pepper. When macaroni is done drain water off and mix with heaping tablespoonful of fresh butter, a little salt and pepper. Put a layer of macaroni in baking dish, a layer of tomatoes, a layer of macaroni, and so on. Bake in oven until brown on top and serve in same pan in which it was baked.

CASSEROLE COOKERY

Casserole cookery is as delicious as it is economical. The word "casserole" itself means a stew pan or a utensil in which food is cooked. Earthenware is ideal for this purpose and very slow cooking is possible, which makes even cheap cuts of meat tender and delicious. Vegetables are combined in many dishes with meat, thus extending the meat flavor and making a satisfying and nourishing dish at reasonable cost.

As the casserole is put directly upon the table in perhaps a decorative frame of nickle or silver, it saves dish washing and enables the food to be served hot and at its best.

Even an inexpensive, brown earthenware dish, covered with a plate, however, will give practically the same results. Less fuel is required when cooking en casserole, because earthenware is a non-conductor of heat and after the contents of the dish is heated through, the cooking process can be continued without a very hot oven. Casserole foods can be kept hot easily for late comers.

Patriotic Casserole Stew

Two pounds of neck mutton, two onions, five potatoes, one teaspoonful chopped parsley, salt, pepper.

Trim the meat into neat, finger-shaped pieces. Lay in the greased casserole. Cover with the sliced onions and enough water to cover. Simmer two hours. Season with the salt and pepper and add the potatoes thinly sliced. If necessary, add a little more water, but not enough to cover the potatoes as the steam will cook them. Simmer an hour. Take off the cover and sprinkle with the parsley just before serving.

Spanish Steak

Two pounds of round steak, one carrot, one cupful diced turnip, one onion, one tomato, three sliced potatoes, one bay leaf, salt, pepper, a little flour, three tablespoonfuls drippings, one cup of hot water.

Have the steak cut an inch and three-quarters or two inches thick. Take the edge of a rather thick saucer and pound into both sides of the steak all the flour it will hold, or use a steak pounder. Melt the drippings in the casserole and brown the steak in the hot fat on both sides. Cover with the onion sliced, the carrot cut in strips, the turnip and the tomato. Break the bay leaf up and scatter it about. Turn in the hot water, cover and simmer two hours. Uncover add the sliced potatoes, salt and pepper, and a quarter of a cup of hot water. Simmer another hour. Serve hot.

PRUDENCE OF THE PARSONAGE

THE FAMOUS STORY OF A HAPPY FAMILY

By Ethel Hueston

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SYNOPSIS

Mr. Starr, minister, arrives in Mount Mark to take charge of the Methodist diocese, he is a widower with five children, all girls, namely, Prudence, the eldest, who mothers the rest of the family, who include, Fary, Connie and Carol and Lark, who are twins. The girls all go school and are particularly clever.

The twins, though very lovable and obedient children, are very mischievous, and often embarrass Prudence and Fairy.

Every one in the parish admires Prudence for her sweet and womanly disposition. Profesor Rayburn, of the college, a suitor for her hand, but Prudence refuses him, considering her home and bringing up of the family, her particular duty.

Owing to Mount Mark being a small parish and the congregation rather slack about money matters, the parsonage family have quite a hard time to make ends meet. Fairy and Prudence make over old coat of their fathers for Connie, who always comes in for the left-overs, being the smallest, this being a particular disappointment, as she was promised a new coat. Connie calls on Mr. Harold, the president of the bank, and asks for loan of $5.00, explaining the situation him and promising to pay it back in two years, a nickle at a time. Mr. Harold tells her he is proud to have her trade. Connie surprises the family at dinner-time by producing the $5.00.

One night while Mr. Starr was away from home the twins hear a noise and awake the other girls. Through the braveness of Prudence the thief was caught. Prudence wins the $500.00 which had been offered as a reward for the catching of this noted burglar. Prudences decides to go for a bicycle ride and runs into a mule. She is hurt and is seen safely home by a stranger, Jerrold Harmer. He later calls and asks for Prudence's hand, to which Mr. Starr consents.

Fairy went soberly down cellar, and brought up the golden sirup. Then, ostensibly to call her sisters, she hurried up the stairs.

"Girls," she began, carefully closing the door of their room behind her. "Jerry has gone, and isn't coming back any more. And for goodness' sake, don't keep asking questions about it. Just eat your breakfast as usual and have a little tact."

"Gone!"

"Yes."

"A lovers' quarrel," suggested Lark, and her eyes glittered greedily.

"Nothing of the sort. And don't keep staring at Prue, either. And do not keep talking about Jerry all the time. You mind me, or I will tell papa."

"That's funny," said Carol thoughtfully. "We left them kissing eat other like mad in the back yard last night, —and this morning he has gone to return no more. They are crazy."

"Kissing! In the back yard! What are you talking about?"

Carol explained, and Fairy looked still more thoughtful and perturbed.

She opened the door, and called out to them in a loud and breezy voice, "Hurry, girls, for breakfast is ready, and there's no time to waste in a parsonage on a Sunday morning." Then she added in a whisper, "And don't you mention Jerry, and don't ask Prudence what makes her so pale, or you'll catch it!"

Then she went to her father's door. "Breakfast is ready, papa," she called clearly. She turned the knob softly, and peeped in. "May I come in a minute?" Standing close beside him, she told him all she knew of what had happened.

"Prudence is ghastly father, just ghastly. And she can't talk about it yet, so be careful what you say, will you?"

And it was due to Fairy's kindly admonitions that the parsonage family took the departure of eJrry so calmly.

"Fairy says Jerry took the morning train," said Mr. Starr, as they were passing the cream and sugar for the oatmeal. "That is too bad! But it is just the worst of being a business man,—one never knows when one must be up and away. And of course, one can not neglect business interests. —The oatmeal is unusually good this morning, Prudence." This was nothing short of heroic on his part, for her eyes upon her father's face were so wide and dark that the lump in his throat would not stay down.

That was the beginning of Prudence's bitter winter, when the brightest sunshine was cheerless and dreary, and when even the laughter of her sisters smote harshly upon her ears. She tried to be as always, but in her eyes the wounded look lingered, and her fave grew so pale and thin that her father and Fairy, anxiously watching, were filled grave concern. She remained almost constantly in the parsonage, reading very little, sitting most of her leisure time staring out the windows.

Fairy had tried to win her confidence, and had failed.

"You are a darling, Fairy, but I really do not want to talk about it.— Oh, no, indeed, it is all my own fault. I told him to go, and not come again.— No, you are wrong, Fairy, I do not regret it. I do not want him to come any more."

And Fairy worried. What in the world had happened to separate in the morning these two who had been kissing so frankly in the back yard the evening before?

Mr. Starr, too, had tried. "Prudence," he said gently, "you know very often men do things that to women seem wrong and wicked. And maybe they are! But men and women are different by nature, my dear, and we must remember that. I have satisfied myself that Jerry is good, and clean, and manly. I do not think you should let any foolishness of his past, come between you now."

"You are mistaken, father. Jerry is all right, and always was, I am sure. It is nothing like that. I told him to go, and not to some again. That is all."

"But if he should come back now—"

"It would be just the same. Don't worry about it, father. It's all right."

"Prudence," he said, more tenderly, "we have been the closest of friends and companions, you and I, from the very beginning. Always you have come to me with your troubles and worries. Have I ever failed you? Why then, do you go back on me now, when you really need me?"

Prudence patted his shoulder affectionately, but her eyes did not meet his. "I do not really need you now, father. It is all settled, and I am quite satisfied. Things are all right with me just as they are."

Then he took a serious step, without her knowledge. He went to Des Moines, and had a visit with Jerry. He found him thinner, his face sterner, his eyes darker. When the office boy announced "Mr. Starr," Jerry ran quickly out to greet him.

"Is she all right?" he cried eagerly, almost before he was within hailing distance.

Mr. Starr did not mince matters. "Jerry," he said abruptly, "did you and Prudence have a quarrel? She declines to tell me anything about it, and after the conversations you and I have had, I think I have a right to know what has happened."

"Does she miss me? Does she seem sory that I am away? Does——" His voice was so boyish and so eager there was no mistaking his attitude toward Prudence.

"Look here Jerry, I want to know. Why are you staying away?"

"Won't Prudence tell you?"

"No."

"Then I can not. She made me promise not to tell you a word. But it not my fault, Mr. Starr. I can tell you that. It is nothing I have done or said. She sent we away because she thinks it was right for her to do so, and—you know Prudence! It is wrong, I know. I knew it all the time. But I couldn't make her see it. And she made me promise not to tell."

In the end Mr. Starr went back to the parsonage no wiser than he left, save that he now knew that Jerry was really not to blame, and that he held himself ready to return to her on a moment's notice.

The Ladies of the Methodist church were puzzled and exasperated. They went to the parsonage, determined to "find out what's what." But when they sat with Prudence, and looked at the frail, pathetic little figure, with the mournful eyes,—they could only sigh with her and go their ways.

The twins continued to play in the great maple, even when the leaves were fallen. "It's a dandy place, I tell you, Prudence," cried Carol. "Jerry didn't have time to put up the rope before Connie pulled him down, but we've fixed it ourselves, and it is simply grand. You can go up and swing any time you like,—unless your joints are too stiff! It's a very serious matter getting up there,—for stiff joints, of course, I mean. Lark and I get up easy enough."

For a moment, Prudence sat silent with quivering lips. Then she burst out with unusual passion, "Don't you ever dare climb up in that tree again as long as you live, twins! Mind what I say!"

Lark loked thoughtfully out of the window, and Carol swallowed hard. It was she who said gently, "Why, of course, Prue,—just as you say."

For the first time, Prudence had dealt with them harshly and unfairly. They knew it. There was neither sense nor justice in her command. But they did not argue the point. They knew it. There was neither did not arfgue the point. They kept their eyes considerately away from her, and buried themselves in Julius Caesar,— it must be remembered the twins are sophomores now. Five minutes later Prudence spoke again, humbly.

"I beg your pardon, twins,—that was a perfectly idotic thing for me to say. Of course, you may play in the maple whenever you like. But be careful. You couldn't save yourselves in falling as—as men can."

"We won't play there if you want us not to," said Carol kindly.

"I do want you to play there," she answered. "It's a very nice place, and great fun, I know. I might try it myself if—my joints weren't so stiff! Now, go on with your Latin."

But Prudence did not pass under the maple for many weeks without clenching her hands and shuddering.

The twins were not satisfied. They marveled, and wondered, and pondered over the subject of Jerry's disappearance. Finally they felt it was more than human flesh could stand. They would approach Prudence on the subject themselves. But they gided their time. They must wait until Fairy was safely out of the house. Fairy these days had an infuriating way of saying, "That will do, twins. You'd better go and play now." It enraged and distracted the twins almost to the point of committing crime.

They had made several artistic moves already. Professor Duke, of their freshman biology class, had written Carol a gay long letter. And Carol was enthusiastic about it. She and Lark talked of "dear old Duck" for two weeks, almost without pausing for sleep.

"I'm sure you would fall in love with him on the spot," Carol had said to Prudence suggestively.

Prudence had only smiled, evidently in sarcasm!

To be continued)



Few Calgarians realize that they came pretty close to having a woman occupy the seat now taken by W. M. Davidson, in the next legislature of Alberta. Mrs. Thompson was to have been nominated, in fact it was practically settled but at the last minute it was suggested that for the good of the party it would be best to nominate Mr. Davidson and so Mrs. Chas. Thompson lost her opportunity of representing the people of Alberta at the coming session. However, this will probably not be Mrs. Thompson's last opportunity because she is a worker and a maker of opportunities. Head of the Press club, she is actively in charge of the work of this organization in the city. As an executive or as an all around newspaper worker she has few equals and no peers.

Mrs. Thompson, who was formerly connected with The Standard as Miss Alice Elliott, married Captain Chas. Thompson about two years ago. He is also a well known Calgarian.



DRINK
Banff Mineral Water

"A TRUST COMPANY" is the trusted and confidential agent in all forms of business and relations of life, where the individual cannot or does not wish to act for himself.

The Northern Trusts Company

Offers its services in the management of properties for absent owners, acts as Trustee, Executor, Administrater, Guardian and Assignee.

Money invested for Clients on "Guaranteed Trust Investment Plan" insures absolute safety at a satisfactory rate of interest.

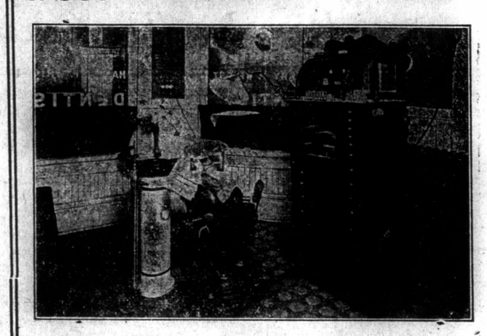
Money to loan at current rates on improved security.

Head Office Winnipeg, Man. Capital Paid Up $1,500,000

Alberta Branch Office: Canada Life Building, Calgary

J. S. McMURCHY,
Branch Manager

Would You Like a Set of Beautiful TEETH? Then write or call at Dr. Harry P. Wright's Dental Offices without delay





CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK
OUR GREAT SPECIALTY

ARE you contemplating Crown and Bridge Work? If so, do not make the mistake so many others have made, namely, having the work done by other than a specialist in this branch of dentistry. In order to be successful in Crown and Bridge Work, an intimate knowledge of this work, combined with mechanical skill and years of experience is required.

¶ The lack of these qualifications explains the failure to attain strength, durability, its natural appearance, and sanitation, all of which are so very important.

¶ By visiting our offices you will readily appreciate the fact that we are thoroughly equipped with the most modern appliances for the proper execution of this work, and a test of skill will convince you, as it has hundreds of others, who have been wearing our crowns and bridges for years with perfect satisfaction, that all the assertions we have made are entirely justifiable.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOK

¶ If you cannot call conveniently for a few days, send a postcard, and a useful and interesting book, "The Care of The Teeth," will be sent by return mail. It tells you a great many things about your teeth, and shows how many thousands suffer from bad health through no other cause than defective teeth

¶ Expert advice is always at the service of callers free of charge.

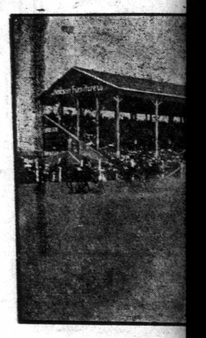
NOTE.
Patients from the country, not acquainted in the city, will find every member of our staff cheerfully at their service should they require advice or information. Being in the center of the business district our offices make a convenient place to rest, transact business, write letters, etc. Make our offices your headquarters while in town. Every courtesy will be extended, and every effort made to be of service to you. Your dental work will be accomplished with a promptness and dispatch that will surprise and delight you.

Study our location carefully—look for this sign:

DR. HARRY P. WRIGHT, DENTIST
(In White Letters on Eleven Windows), ALBERTA BLOCK

To avoid mistakes cut this address out. Bring it with you.
Corner Eighth Avenue and First Street West,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

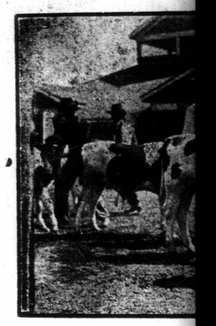
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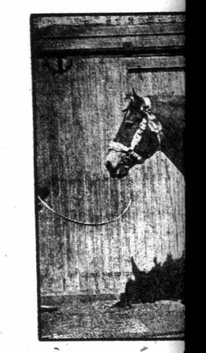
View of the



Champion Shorthor



Ayrshire cat



Alberta b



P. Burns' six-ho



Exhibit

rance. Finally they felt it was
re than human flesh could stand.
ey would approach Prudence on the
ject themselves. But they glided
ir time. They must wait until
ry was safely out of the house.
ry these days had an infuriating
y of saying, "That will do, twins.
u'd better go and play now." It en-
ed and distracted the twins almost
the point of committing crime.
They had made several artistic
ves already. Professor Duke, of
ir freshman biology class, had writ-
Carol a gay long letter. And Carol
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o weeks, almost without pausing for
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"I'm sure you would fall in love with
n on the spot," Carol had said to
udence suggestively.
Prudence had only smiled, evidently
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To be continued)



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SIGHTS AND SCENES AT THE EXHIBITION



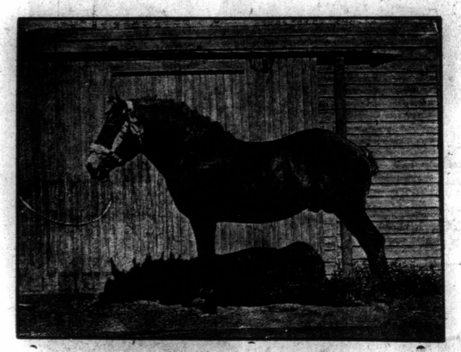
View of the Race Track and Grand Stand



Champion Shorthorn Herd, exhibited by Yule and Bowes



Ayrshire cattle exhibited by Lakeview Stock Farm



Alberta bred and a Blue Ribbon winner



P. Burns' six-horse team that has taken many prizes



Exhibit of Alex Martin Sporting Goods

Illustrated Views of Interesting Things and Important Events at Calgary's Great Summer Show.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS

The live stock exhibits at the Exhibition will present an exceptional opportunity to see the best herds of the several breeds, including a bull which cost $17,000, another which cost $11,900 and several other animals costing from $1,000 to $5,000 each.

SPECIAL DAYS

Thursday, June 28—Getting Ready Day.
Friday, June 29—Boys' and Girls' Day.
Saturday, June 30—United Farmers' Day.
Monday, July 2—Dominion Jubilee Day.
Tuesday, July 3—Soldiers' Day.
Wednesday, July 4—International Day.
Thursday, July 5—Automobile Day.

SPECIAL EVENT

Miss Katherine Stinson, the girl aviator, will fly each day, weather permitting, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and 9 o'clock in the evening.

Daily Program of Events at the Exhibiton

RACING PROGRAM

Friday, June 29

Race No.
1—2:25 pace or 2:20 trot.....Purse $600.00
2—2:25 trot .....Purse 500.00
3—Selling purse, five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upwards ....Purse 200.00
4—Four furlongs, for two-year-olds foaled in Canada, west of the Great Lakes .....Purse 200.00

Saturday, June 30

10—2:12 pace or 2:07 trot.....Purse $600.00
11—2:14 trot .....Purse 500.00
12—Selling purse, five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upwards.....Purse 200.00
13—Six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upwards .....Purse 200.00
14—President's Handicap, 7/8-mile, $300 added, for all ages .....Purse 300.00
15—Alberta Derby, handicap, one mile, any age, bred in Alberta....Purse 300.00
16—Galloway race, one mile .....Purse 200.00

Evening

17—Cowboy race, 75 yards each way from starting point; face east, swing to left, at first post turn to right, second to left, third to right and finish at starting point..Purse 150.00

Monday, July 2

20—2:20 pace or 2:15 trot.....Purse $700.00
21—2:15 pace or 2:10 trot.....Purse 700.00
22—Three-year-old or under, trot or pace, bred in Canada, best two in three .....Purse 300.00
23—Five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upwards, 10 lbs. below scale .....Purse 200.00
24—Selling purse, six furlongs, for three-year-olds and upwards.....Purse 200.00
25—Half mile pony race, 14.2 or under .....Purse 150.00
26—6½ furlongs, for three-year-olds and upwards .....Purse 200.00
27—Calgary Handicap, one mile, $300 added, for three-year-olds and upwards .....Purse 300.00

Tuesday, July 3

30—Free-for-all, pace or trot.....Purse $600.00
31—2:17 trot .....Purse 500.00
32—Selling purse, five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upwards.....Purse 200.00
33—Chinook Derby, handicap, one mile, any age, bred in Alberta...Purse 200.00
34—Five furlongs, for three-year-olds and upwards .....Purse 200.00
35—Consolation race, 4½ furlongs.Purse 200.00
36—Consolation race, five furlongs, all ages .....Purse 200.00

SONS OF THE EMPIRE

In August, 1914, events took place so rapidly that Germany had invaded Belgium and war was declared before England had time to mobilize her army, but the navy was ready and every man prepared to do his duty as in Nelson's time.

The soul of the nation as one declared that Belgium's neutrality must be protected, no matter at what cost, so in presenting the spectacle, "Sons of the Empire," our aim is to show how the lion's cubs have responded to the call.

In the opening scene of this spectacle will be shown a large Indian tepee, in front of which will be the camp fire surrounded by Indian families. Next will be seen a large detachment of Royal North West Mounted Police, who have performed such a remarkable service to the empire in the province while our soldiers have been at the front.

In the background Britannia is seen coming up from the sea backed by her warships and calling upon the sons of old England, whose parents have settled in all parts of the world, to come to the assistance of the motherland.

How nobly they have fought in France and Belgium you all know, and what they have done to uphold the traditions of the British empire will go down in the nation's honor roll from generation to generation.

Program

Opening scene—Indians surrounding camp fires in front of the tepees.
1—Entry of state trumpeters; R. N. W. M. P.; the assembly.
2—Entry of generals and admirals.
3—Entry of detachments from India, Canada, South Africa, Ireland, Scotland, West Indies, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, Australia, Egypt.
4—Trooping the colors.
5—Entry of sailors, who also represent England, carrying the largest Union Jack ever shown in Western Canada.
6—Unfurl the flag.
7—Rule Britannia.
8—Three cheers for the King.
9—March past of all detachments.
God Save the King.

DEMONSTRATION TRAIN

Through the courtesy of the Alberta Department of Agriculture and the Canadian Pacific railway, the demonstration train which has been touring the province, will be at the exhibition for two days—Saturday, June 30, and Monday, July 2. It is located at the east end of the fair grounds.

GOVERNMENT EXHIBITS

In addition to the splendid industrial exhibits to be seen at the exhibition, we especially call attention to the instructive exhibits made by the Dominion livestock branch, representing the poultry and sheep divisions, and the exhibits made by the Dominion experimental farms.



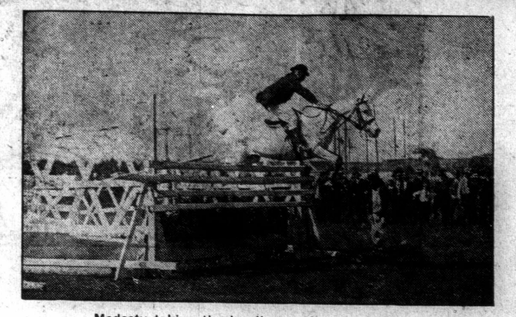
E. L. RICHARDSON



Standard booth of last summer's show



E. J. DEWEY



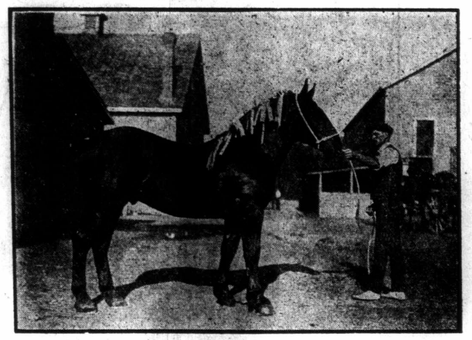
Modesty taking the hurdles at the last show



Mr. Fred Lowes' tandem team—Lord and Lady Tuck



A prize winner with colt at the last show



Horses will be a strong feature of the exhibit



Prize bulldogs a big part of the summer show



One of the Industrial Exhibits



Tige Dolls Up—for a Minute

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DOING

This section conta
SPORTS
THEATER
SOCIETY
FARMING
LIVESTOCK
MARKET
FINANCE

Vol. VII. No. 18

COMMENT

A DELUGE OF NEW TITLES IN PROSPECT

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DOING WHAT ONE CAN THE BEST WE CAN IS ALWAYS THE RIGHT WAY

This section contains:
SPORTS
THEATER
SOCIETY
FARMING
LIVESTOCK
MARKET REPORTS
FINANCE

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.



Vol. VII. No. 18 TWO SECTIONS—12 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 8, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—12 Pages Five Cents the Copy

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

A DELUGE OF NEW TITLES IN PROSPECTS

One thing this war will bring out will be a super-abundance of titles and chivalrous orders. Perhaps it is the only means the country has of expressing its appreciation, but certainly the orders are going to be as numerous as flies around a molasses can. The latest thing in the chivalry line is an order for women. They are to be called "Dame," and the orders will be given for meritorious services at home or abroad. The first is an order of Knighthood style "Order of the British Empire," and will be awarded equally to men and women alike. One carries the title of Knighthood for men and "Dame" for women. The second order which is more restricted and exclusive is entitled "Order of Companions and Honor" and both sexes are equally eligible. This order carries no title. Still we can look for many applicants both here and in the United States who will set heaven and earth aside for the coveted titles.

* * *

RACE HORSE BETTING TO STOP AUGUST FIRST

The Dominion government has passed a bill prohibiting the betting on horse racing after August 1st. This law will do away with all gambling, and the unpleasant element that follow the race tracks. It will not interfere much with the game from a sportsman's point of view although the hew and cry of those who have fought the bill in the past was that it would kill the breeding of fine racing stock. It is conceded that it will put out of business many race horse touts, thieves, gamblers and book makers, but as these are most undesirable citizens it can do little harm. Some of the race tracks will undoubtedly be closed, but if they were only a success because of the gambling element then it is better that they be closed. The raising of blooded live stock of all kinds continue to be a great success and investment in the country so there is no earthly reason why the breeding of race horses will not continue and the gentlemen's sport indulged in irrespective of the fact that that the gambling element is eliminated.

* * *

QUEBEC AND CONSCRIPTION

A disgrace to the British empire is the way the loyal citizens of Canada refer to Quebec's disgraceful stand on conscription. Borden has and is taking a splendid stand about the bill, which will be sure to be passed sooner or later. How many Liberals went over to the Conservatives when Laurier took a stand opposing the movement. Does that worthy realize that men, more men, and still more men are needed at the front? Why should all Canada suffer humiliation when Quebec only is the root of the trouble. Conscription must and shall be adopted in spite of French Canada. They take the stand that they will fight only when Canada is invaded. It would take less than a week for any foreign power to subdue our country, if the British fleet did not control the waves; and the British fleet will not control the waves if Germany wins—know the truth, that nation is not defeated yet. To win the struggle we need men, guns and supplies. We have the greatest need of the first named. An Alberta slacker is just as contemptible as the Quebec slacker, but Alberta has very slackers. Alberta has the record for recruiting, and the number that have gone from this proivnce have distinguished themselves to the very highest degree. Canada must raise her army to 500,000. This she will easily accomplish when the slackers are dragged into the ranks. A man who will not do his duty should be compelled to do his duty. Is this not the truth? Victory must not be delayed. A life in time may save nine. The bill will obtain the hearty co-operation of loyal Canada, and will hasten the fate of Prussian autocracy.

* * * *

THE HABIT OF SAVING

A skilled and high-salaried machinist, who, at 50 had been forced to sell a valuable invention for a small amount, because he had no capital of his own to float it, remarked: "If I only had had a little money I could have made a fortune out of that device." He is sadly in error. The fact that he reached the age of 50 in high-paid position, without having savd any money, is proof positive that he has not the temperament and habits that insure success in financial backbone to make a success in any big financial venture The stores, the streets, the places of amusement all furnish temptation to a young man to part with his money. If his ideal—the purpose within him—is not stronger than these outside inducements, his income, be it large or small, will be frittered away in unnecessary expenditures, and opportunity will always find him empty handed. It is the order of mind a course indicates which spells failure, not the mere fact of being without ready money, though the possession of small savings has in itself often been the stepping stone to great success. Not every one can be rich, or wants to be. But every one can, if he will, be thrifty, which is better. The soul of thrift is saving. The first lesson one is given to learn when he enrolls in the school that qualifies for success is to put by a part of his earnings each week. The truest friend in times of adversity or in moments of opportunity, and the surest foundation upon which to build a fortune, is the accumulated savings of months and years. The habit of putting money away is reflex in its action. The money itself is a valuable accessory, but it is the quality of mind and character developed through this habit that makes for ultimate success.

RUSSIA'S CABINET



Members of the recent Russian Cabinet before the resignations and reorganizations. At the left is Prince Lvoff, a brother of the Premier. Seated at the right is M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, and back of him is M. Kerenski, the young minister of war. Standing directly in front of the mirror is Col. Englehart, the organizer of the revolution.

REVIEW OF THE WAR HERE AND EVERYWHERE

July 1.—Canadians celebrate Dominion Day in the trenches and take 700 yards near Lens. for the first time since the Revolution Russian troops took the offensive. German positions are stormed on a front of 18½ miles in the region of Brzezany, Galicia. Konuichy is captured and 8,400 Austrians and 164 officers captured. Kerinsky leads the attack in person. The British make a successful raid east of Agicourt.

Greece must enter the war, says Venizelos.

July 2.—The great Russian victory continues, and 16,000 Austians have been captured. The Russians are advancing towards Flochooff, reports Petrograd. The objective of the Slav army is Lemberg, the fall of which would be disastrous to the central powers. The Germans admit the Russian successes.

A plot to destroy shipping on the Great Lakes is exposed.

The Austrians are massing a division to each mile preparatory to a drive on Italy.

The food situation in Vienna is described as very grave. China once more becomes a kingdom with the boy Hsuan Tung as emperor.

Four Swedish vessels are sunk ruthlessly by German U-boats.

July 3.—The great Russian offensive develops and 20,000 prisoners have been captured. The Huns are evacuating strongly fortified Brzezany, and north of this place the Russians have captured the villages of Presovce, Zboroff and Korshiduv. There are signs that Russia will also take the offensive in Volhynia.

Prisoners taken in British operations around Lens admit that there is small chance for Germany to win.

U. S. troops in France will undergo training immediately.

July 4.—12 to 14 German aeroplanes raid an Essex port and the casualties are eight killed and 22 injured. On the the Aisne front the French rout the huns with great loss to the latter.

British aeroplanes raid Bruges (Flanders) and drop several tons of explosives.

The American destroyers convoying U. S. troops beat off submarine attacks, sinking one or possibly two of the U-boats.

In today's air raid on Harwich three machines are driven down by British anti-aircraft guns.

July 5.—Russians are maintaining their hard drive and prisoners continue to pour in.

The German offensive against the French lines around Cerny and Ailles is beaten down. The French capture a strong salient in this locality. Italians checked Austrian attacks on the Carso, south of Gorizia.

A British destroyer of an old type has been lost.

July 6.—After 14 days of debate conscription passes in the Canadian parliament by 111 to 62.

The British drive Huns back on a front of 600 yards along the Ypres canal, southwest of Hollebeke.

The Russians check attempts of the Austro-Germans to regain lost territory.

It is reported that there is a probability of Mexico jjoining the allies.

PREPARING FOR CHARGE ACROSS "NO MAN'S LAND"



The French soldiers seen in the accompanying photograph are preparing to clamber out of their trenches and charge across the open field. In the distance is seen a barbed-wire entanglement erected by the Germans, and behind that the "curtain of fire" provided by the French artillery.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

ABOUT THE RETURNED SOLDIER

Take your hat off to him men, the one with the empty sleeve. He's done his duty to his God, his country and himself; he went to give his life but they only took his arm. He's been created a physical wreck to save you and me from Prussian despotism. He has seen the carnage and horror of war, ruthless destruction and terrible slaughter. He knows the truth about the crucified Canadians, poison gas, liquid fire, saw-tooth bayonets, dum-dum bullets and the other instruments of war that Germany has employed in defiance of the Hague convention. A man of his caliber is the most splendid type of manhood on God's earth. He showed his unselfishness at the very outset of the war, when on learning of Belgium's plight he placed himself at the disposal of his king and empire. The very ground he walks on is sacred, as are the graves of his fallen comrades in France and Flanders—yet this man is hardly allowed to walk Quebec's streets without having insults hurled at him by the populace.

* * *

MORE ABOUT TAG DAYS

"These tag days are a nuisance," was the opinion of some worthless mortals on Wednesday last. An utterance of this kind not only shows the meanness of a man, but it shows how despicable is his character. It is a very small thing for a man to take a quarter from his pocket and donate it to a worthy cause. How can any one who is enjoying the comforts of home refuse to help the wounded soldiers at the front. Men who have been physically wrecked for you and for me. Why was it that the returned veterans gave so freely? It is this. They know the hell which their comrades are passing through; they know the agonies they are enduring. The insults which were thrown at some of the workers were disgraceful. They unselfishly work through the day many of them have husbands or sons at the front and some both. By unselfish work they obtained $2,000 on Saturday, June 30, $5,000, on July 2nd, and a very splendid sum on July 4th. Is this not splendid? For in spite of the fact that tag days are unpopular to the selfish mortals, yet the general opinion is that tag days are among the best ways of raising funds until the conscription of wealth is successfully accomplished.

* * *

SPECIALISTS NEEDED IN THE OIL INDUSTRY

The success that the Dingman and other oil companies are having in Alberta is only another evidence that it takes experience to make a success of any business. The history of the successful mines of the country shows that while many great discoveries have been made by novices that the real profits have only been made after experienced and practical men have taken hold of the propositions. The history of mining in general is mighty apt to be repeated here. To bring in oil wells calls for experts instead of muscular nonentities. To drill a well properly requires brains and expert workmen. The driller who can sit complacently alongside of the drill and smoke his pipe and wait for the machinery to bring in the oil is a fallacy. Many oil operators thought this when they started their wells in Alberta. It is because of these erroneous beliefs that their are so many derelict companies on Alberta's grave yard. The fact that the experienced oil men are slowly but surely making oil history for Alberta and incidently wealth for themselves demonstrates that this is an age of specialists—and they are needed in oil as well as in other lines of industry if they expect to attain success.

* * *

HANGING TOO GOOD FOR THE QUEBECIANS

Even though the reports that emanate from Quebec regarding the unpatriotic attitude of the people of that province reach us from time to time few of the westerners understand fully, or realize the dastardly conduct that many of the citizens of that province resort to, to show their hatred of the country. If the average Canadian was fully aware of the deeds that many of these people are guilty of, or of the unpatriotic attitude assumed by the people generally it would make his blood boil with righteous indignation. A report made by an officer who recently returned from the front of the inhuman treatment that was accorded him and many other veterans in the towns of Quebec were so startingly inhuman and unpatriotic that is surprising that the government permits the province to exist at all. If the reports are true, and they can hardly be discredited under the circumstances, then Quebec with the present population should be wiped from the face of the map. To permit this class of scallywags to exist and bear the fair name of Canadians is an insult of the worst kind. In their refusal to co-operate with the government or to give any assistance to the army the people of Quebec have shown quite clearly what their views are regarding this war and the sooner the politicians at Ottawa awaken to the fact that Quebec is only a small part of Canada and the people of that province can very easily be dispensed with without detriment to the Dominion the better it will be for the nation. If it is necessary to have war in our own territory to bring such dissenters to their senses and to a realization of their duty to the country then let us have a war. One more or less will not matter, and such scum of humanity as inhabit the province of Quebec may easily be dispensed with in the usual manner accorded to traitors.

Alive :: Alert Up to the Minute

NEWS AND VIEWS ON SPORTS

Local .: Provinci a World in Gener a

Review of the Week's Sport News

June 29.—Robert Bescher, left fielder of the St. Louis Nationals, has refused to join the Louisville American team, though the St. Louis club had arranged the largest share of his salary when he played with Louisville. Bescher's salary is $6,200 a year.

Bill Leard, the star infielder and captain of the Seattle club, has been sold to the Brooklyn Nationals.

Clonie Tait and Johnny O'Leary will meet during the Stampede at Medicine Hat for the championship of Canada.

John K. Tener has declared that he is through as president of the National league.

Alfred Badored, claimant for the welter championship of France, defeated Joe Egan of Boston, in a 12-round fight.

Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, will battle with Benny Leonard, holder of the lightweight title, on July 23.

Mike O'Dowd of St. Paul, outfought Soldier Barnard of Brooklyn, in a 10-round bout last night.

Prohibition has been issued, according to the Associated Press, against Canadian soldiers in the British Isles entering boxing competitions for money after August 1.

July 2—St. Louis defeated Pittsburg, 6 to 4. Cincinnati defeated Chicago, 8 to 5. Brooklyn beat Philadelphia, 7 to 3. New York defeated Boston, 6 to 1.

Adam Debus, shortstop of the Fargo Moorhead team, has been sold to the St. Louis Nationals.

Herman Pillett, of Tacoma, is creating quite a sensation by his wonderful pitching.

The Nationals defeat the Ottawas at Lansdowne park (Ottawa) by a score of 16 to 7.

As a result of being unable to fulfil their scheduled lacrosse agreement with a local team at Cornwall, the Tecumsehs get in wrong with eastern farms.

July 3—St. Louis defeats Pittsburg, 8 to 6. Cincinnati defeats Chicago, 3 to 1.

July 4—Philadelphia defeats Boston, 5 to 3 (first game). Boston defeats Philadelphia, 4 to 2 (second game). St. Louis defeats Pittsburg, 4 to 3 (first game). St. Louis defeats Pittsburg, 4 to 1 (second game). Cincinnati defeats Chicago, 2 to 0 (first game). Cincinnati defeats Chicago, 13 to 10 (second game). New York defeats Brooklyn, 9 to 2 (first game). New York defeats Brooklyn, 8 to 0 (second game).

Wrestling—Stranger Lewis defeated Zbyzsko in two falls in three at Boston.

Boxing—Al McCoy, middleweight champion, wins from Jockie Clark on points at Cumberland, Maryland.

Baseball—The Three-Eye league, an old baseball organization, is forced to close down on account of the war.

Local—George H. Ross wins the Martin trophy on the St. Andrew's golf course, having obtained the excellent score of 87 less 12, equals 75.

THE BENCH SHOW AWARDS

Tuesday's judging of dogs brought the following results:

Gordon setter, class 27, open, dogs and bitches—Mrs. C. Burland, Shilto.

Pointers, class 28, puppy dogs and bitches—1, Hercules kennels, Dr. D.; 2, W. Guilley, Diamond; 3, C. H. Garvie, Alberta Dash. Class 30, novice dogs—1, W. Guilley, John Bull; 2, Hercules Kennels, Dr. D.; 3, W. Quilley, Diamond. Class 31, limit dogs—1, C. H. Garvie, Bob; 2, Roy Stringer, Stringer's Penny; 3, C. H. Garvie, Alberta Dash. Class 32, open, dogs—1, C. H. Garvie, Bob; 2, Hercules kennels, Dr. D.; 3, Roy Stringer, Stringer's Penny. Class 33, novice bitches—1, W. Read, Queenie; 2, M. Horn, Polly. Class 34, limit, bitches—L. Doyle, Mollie. Class 35, open, bitches—L. Doyle, Mollie.

Retrievers (any variety) class 36, novice dogs and bitches—1, W. J. Fleeton, Gynna; 2, J. Sharples; 3, E. D. Adams, Jack.

Retrievers (curly) class 37, limit, dogs—1, E. D. Adams, Beechgrove Burleight; 2, E. D. Adams, Beechgrove Victor.

St. Bernards, class 1, open, dogs and bitches—1, F. W. Pinchbeck, Barry; 2, D. D. Cain, King's Scout.

Great Danes, class 3, novice dogs and bitches—1, Mrs. D. Murray, King of the Rockies. Class 4, limit, dogs and bitches—1, Mrs. D. Murray, King of the Rockies; 2, D. C. Samson, Prince Rupert's Double; 3, E. McDonald, Prince Rupert H. Class 5, open, dogsg and bitches—1, Mrs. D. Murray, King of the Rockies; 2, D. C. Samson, Prince Rupert's Double; 3, E. McDonald, Prince Rupert H.

Deerhounds or Irish wolfhounds, class 6, open, dogs or bitches—1, J. M. Lister, P at;2, A. Ramsey, Vick; 3, Mrs. W. Corlet, Mona's Thor.

Russian wolfhounds, class 7, puppy dogs and bitches—1, H. L. Dargie, Olga Russ.

Greyhounds, class 12, open, dogs and bitches—Mrs. R. Thompson, Ratalplant.

Beagles, open, dogs and bitches, class 4—Lemmon and Robertson, Ring.

English setters, class 15, puppy dogs and bitches—1, W. M. Glasgow, Commerce Sport; 2, Mrs. R. Emery, Queenie; 3, H. Turnbull, Jedwater Dart. Class 16, novice dogs and bitches—1, Lemmon and Robertson, Tangox; 2, H. G. Parker, Bloom. Class 17, limit dogs—J. Proctor, Tom. Class 18, open, dogs—J. B. Lee, King; 2, J. Proctor, Tom. Class 19, limit bitches—1, F. E. Richmond, Countess Bradford; 2, A. S. Neimann, Danbie's Beauty; 3, H. Turnbull, Jedwater Dart. Class 20, open, bitches—1, Lemmon and Robertson, Tango; 2, H. G. Parker, Bloom; 3, F. E. Richmond, Countess Bradford.

Irish setters, class 21, puppy dogs and bitches—1, T. Belanger, Alberta Rosey; 2, T. Belanger, Alberta Molly. Class 22, novice doggs and bitches—1, A. T. Kinnaird, Donovan; 2, T. Belanger, Alberta Rosey; 3, T. Belanger, Alberta Molly. Class 23, limit, dogs—1, A. T. Kinnaird, Donovan; 2, A. V. Beale, Brownie. Class 23, open, dogs—1, A. T. Kinnaird, Donovan; 2, C. Venables, Pete; 3, A. V. Beale, Brownie. Class 25, open, bitches—1, Wm. Irons, Jerkie of Ellainty; 2, O. Hougan, Norah; 3, Wm. Irons, Irish Beauty.

Gordon setter, class 27, open, dogs and bitches—1, Mrs. C. Burland, Shilto.

Retrievers, class 38, open, dogs—1, E. D. Adams, Beechgrove Burleigh; 2, E. D. Adams, Beechgrove Victor. Class 39, limit, bitches—W. J. Fleeton, Gwynn. Class 40, open, bitches—1, W. J. Fleeton, Gwynn; 2, F. Knowles, Strathcona Bess.

Retrievers (smooth), class 41, limit, doggs—1, J. Sharples, Muirton Jet. Class 42, open, dogs—J. Sharples, Muirton Jet.

Retrievers (Labrador), class 45, limit, dogs—E. D. Adams, Jack. Class 46, open, dogs—1, E. D. Adams, Jack.

Chesapeakes, class 49, novice, dogs and bitches—1, Mrs. E. C. Collins, Sandy; 2, B. Grather, Sport; 3, E. I. Bolander, Edmonton Water Queen.

Class 49a, limit, dogs—1, F. Hogg, Major Frank; 2, Mrs. E. C. Collins, Sandy; 3, B. Grather, Sport. Class 50, open, dogs—1,"F. Hogg, Major Frank; 2, Mrs. E. C. Collins, Sandy; 3, B. Grather, Sport. Class 50a, limit, bitches—1, F. E. Richmond, Chestermere Babe; 2, E. I. Bolander, Edmonton Water Queen.

Irish water spaniels, class 52, limit, dogs—L. A. Duke, Erin's Duke. Class 52a, open, dogs—L. A. Duke, Erin's Duke; 2, Dr. Rooney, Clyde.

Collies, class 56, novice, dogs and bitches—1, Thos. Stephens, Weston Sunbeam; 2, H. A. Alexander, Prince of Elmwood; 3, Mrs. J. Millen, Major. Class 57, limit, dogs—1, Thos. Stephens, Weston Sunbeam; 2, W. J. Cameron, Perfection; 3, H. A. Alexander, Prince of Elmwood. Class 58, open, dogs—1, Thos. Stephens, Weston Sunbeam; 2, W. J. Cameron, Perfection; 3, P. H. Scott, Nraemarx Bonguard. Class 59, limit, bitches—1, W. Armstrong, Vesta Tilley; 2, Mrs. J. McKeith, Flossie. Class 60, open, bitches—1, W. Armstrong, Vesta Tilley; 2, Mrs. J. McKeith, Flossie.

English sheep dog—1, H. G. Parker, Seathorn County; 2, T. Hemingway, Puck. Class 61, novice, dogs and bitches—1, E. T. Kieran, Seathorn Captain; 2, H. G. Parker, Seathorn Count. Class 63, open, dogs—1, H. G. Parker, Seathorn Monarch; 2, E. T. Kieran, Seathorn Captain.

Dalmatians, class 73, open, dogs and bitches—1, J. Shibley, Trixie S.

Cocker spaniels, black, class 74, puppy dogs and bitches—1, H. P. Saunders, Billy Obo; 2, A. W. Forbes, Strathisla King. Class 75, novice, dogs—1, H. P. Saunders, Billy Obo; 2, A. W. Forbes, Strathisla King; 3, Mrs. H. H. Waugh, Prince. Class 76, limit, dogs—1, H. P. Saunders, Billy Obo; 2, A. W. Forbes, Strathisla King; 3, Mrs. H. H. Waugh, Prince. Class 77, open, dogs—1,H. P. Saunders, Billy Obo; 2, J. T. Thompson, Rosedale Teddy; 3, A. W. Forbes, Strathisla King. Class 78, novice, bitches—1, Moore's Cocker kennels, Moore's Moonshine; 2, J. T. Thompson, Rosedale Trixie; 3, Harold H. McChesson, Black Queen. Class 79, limit, bitches—1, Moore's Cocker kennels, Moore's Moonshine; 2, Smith, Tiny; 3, H. P. Saunders, Betty Obo. Class 80, open, bitches—1, Moore's Cocker kennels, Moore's Moonshine; 2, Moore's Cocker kennels, Roseline; 3, F. T. Miller, Rillenderf Daisy.

AMERICAN FLIERS FIGHT NINE BATTLES IN FRANCE IN A WEEK

The intensity of the airmen's activities on the French front is indicated in the week's record of the American Lafayette squadron from June 10 to 16. Fifty-four of their airplanes patrolled over the German lines and fought nine air battles, of which Adjutant Raoul Lufbery, Edwin Parsons, and Sergt. Robert Soubiran each fought two, and Stephen Bigelow, Sergt. Walter Lowell and Thomas Hewitt each fought one.

Adjutant Lufbery brought down one of his opponents, winning his tenth victory, while two other German machines were severely damaged Lufbery is mentioned in a late army order as "a marvelous fighting pilot, who is a living example of audacity, coolness and devotion to his squadron."

MILLIONS TO BE SPENT FOR AIRPLANES BY U. S.

Washington.—The United States government is getting ready to expend the sum of $600,000,000 on 35,000 airplanes to combat the present U-boat campaign of the Germans. A bill to this effect has been introduced in congress.

CURLEY RESTRAINS WILLARD FROM CIRCUS

An injunction has been obtained by Jack Curley preventing Jess Willard from going into the circus business. It will be recalled that Willard bought the Cody circus a few weeks ago from Ed. Arlington for $105,000. The case is now in court.

Arab Horses Do Not Compare With Ours

English and Australian Thoroughbreds Make Much Better Showing

An outstanding feature of the racing season in India, which closed a month ago, was a demonstration that the poetic fleetness of the Arab horse is so largely dream stuff that it does not stand the actual test of racing. There was the Bombay Derby, for instance, which brought together the best of the Arabs owned in India, where the myth as to their superior fleetness still obtains. It was won by one Majbur, property of an English gentleman who races under the nom de course of R. S. S. Majbur, carrying 120 pounds in a race at a mile and a half, won, all out, in 2:52½, with the rest of the field beaten off in that slow time and staggering in. The same day another Arab, called Cyanite, won at a mile and a quarter in 2:09, records which were several seconds slower than the time made by rather ordinary English and Australian thoroughbreds, for which no poetical wings of the desert were claimed.

In a review of the seaon at Calcutta, the Racing Form, of Chicago, has compiled these interesting statistics:

Mr. Goculdas this year had a profitable time in India. His horses won several big races in Calcutta, and at Bombay the English importation, Salandra, by Roquelaure-Bell Flower, which he races in partnership with Mr. Gadas, won the Grand Western handicap, worth $6,665 and a cup to the winner. The time for the mile was 1:39. The same afternoon Mr. Goculdas had an experience similar to one at the Calcutta big meeting, the three place-getters in the Flying Plate being owned by him. There were nine runners. Salandra was ridden in his race by W. Huxley, who was on nearly all Mr. Goculdas' big winners during the season. Another good race won by Salandra at Bombay was the Malabar Plate of $3,300. On the day the Malabar Plate was run the owner, who races in India as Mr. "R. S. S.," had a good inning, his horses winning four of the seven races on the program.

Mr. Goculdas was the most successful owner, his winnings totaling $25,240, next coming Mr. "R. S. S.," with $16,180, and then Wilton Bartlett, with $6,250. W. Huxley, who rode for Mr. Goculdas, was an easy first among the jockeys, with 16 wins, 11 seconds, and a third, for 42 mounts. The next highest were: Stokes and Barrett, 10 wins each; Wing, 9; Ruiz, 8, and Firth and Northmore, 7 each. Robinson, with 19 wins, headed the list of successful trainers, being succeeded by J. D. Scott, 16; Watson, 15; Ferguson, 13, and Ramshaw, 11. All the jockeys are Englishmen.

ENGLAND WILL RACE HORSES IN STATES

New York.—Since England has put a veto on horse racing some of the staunchest supporters of the sport are going to the U. S. to indulge their pleasures. Lord Rosebery, once premier of England, is one of the latest to make the move. His stable of 68 horses arrived a few days ago in charge of his trainer, Frank Hartigan. Nominally the property belongs to Hartigan. Lord Rosebery has won three Derbies and has been a prominent figure in racing circles for years.

KILBANE WILL MEET LEONARD IN PHILADELPHIA

Articles have been signed by which the featherweight champion, Johnny Kilbane, and Benny Leonard, who holds the lightweight title, will meet at Philadelphia on July 23.

OMAHA MAN WINS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP IN STATES

St. Joseph, Mo.—S. W. Reynolds, of Omaha, has captured the trans-Mississippi golf championship from Howard Legg, the past holder, and five times winner of the cup. Reynolds won with two up and one to play.

HARVARD BALL TEAM JOINS U. S. ARMY

Cambridge, Mass.—Nearly all of the Harvard eleven, the famous baseball team, have joined the army.

Charley Coolidge and Dick Hart, the slashing varsity ends, Jose Harris, center; Billy Robinson, quarterback, and Tom Thacher were among the successful candidates for the Plattsburg, N. Y., federal training camp, and will start their studies for the reserve officers' corps there.

OFFICIALS WANT BOXING CONTINUED IN ANTIPODES

On the occasion of the opening of the first of a number of cottages for returned soldiers at French Forest, just outside of Sydney Australia, Mr. Gus James, minister for education, expressed an opinion on boxing, which is sharply in contrast with the attitude taken by public officials in this country. The minister made a strong plea for the continuation of the sport.

The plan for these cottages originated with Reginald L. (Snowy) Baker, the leading boxing promoters of Australia, and the work of construction was carried on and completed by boxers and their friends. In the course of his address Mr. James, who is the son of a clergyman, said that he had had an interest in boxing as long as he could remember, and that he had taken the sport up actively for beneficial reasons. He declared boxing to be a fine sport, which inculcated manliness, clean living and respect for others. The minister for education even went as far as to say that the reason why Australians made such good soldiers was that the fighting spirit had in a manner been trained into them as a result of their competitive sport.

More Than 3,500,000 Motor Cars in the U.S.

Increase of 43 Per Cent. Last Year Over 1915

Washington, D. C.—In 1916 there were 1,067,332 more motor cars registered in the United States than in 1915. This was an increase of 43 per cent. The gross total of registered cars, including commercial cars, was 3,512,996; the number of motorcycles registered was 250,820. The several states collected in registration and license fees, including those of chauffeurs and operators, a total gross revenue of $25,865,369.75. Of this amount 92 per cent., or $23,910,811, was applied directly to construction, improvement, or maintenance of the public roads in 43 states, according to figures compiled by the office of public roads of the United States department of agriculture, in circular 73, "Automobile Registrations, Licenses and Revenues in the United States, 1916."

The figures for 1916 correspond very closely with the annual percentage increase of motor car registration of the last three years. This yearly increase has averaged 40 per cent. in the number of cars and 50 per cent. in revenues.

When viewed over a period of years, the increase in motor car registration and gross revenue has been remarkable. In 1906 the total state registrations were approximately 48,000 cars, on account of which the several states collected in fees and licenses a total gross revenue of about $190,000. Only a small part of this was applied to road work. In 1916 the $25,865,369.75 collected formed nearly 9 per cent. of the total rural road and bridge revenues of the states.

Recent years have shown an increasing tendency to put the spending of the motor car revenues directly in the rands of the state highway departments. Of the total amount applied to road work in 1916, 70 per cent. or $16,411,520, was expended more or less directly under the control or supervision of state highway departments. Only 13 states did not exercise any direct control over the expending of the net automobile revenues.

FORD TRUCKS NEXT MONTH

Ford trucks will be in production and will be turned out at the rate of 25 a day in July. This truck will be provided with an overhead worm drive axle, operated in connection with the power plant now employed for the Ford passenger car and though a planetary gearset. Final details are rapidly being cleared up at the Ford factory.

FORD SHOW DATES SET

Chicago's first Ford show, planned recently at a dealers' conference here, is to be held at the Coliseum September 22 to 29. The exhibit will be concerned entirely with Fords and appliances designed to improve their performance and appearance.

Things Worth Knowing About Autos and Motors

When two or more leaves of a spring break it is not advisable to install new leaves without resetting the spring. In a spring that has been used for some time the set is different from that of the new leaves installed and the inequality soon leads to another break.

Opening the relief valves to see if a cylinder is missing is not always a reliable guide unless you speed up the engine. Feed plenty of gas and you will frequently get a burst of flame through the valve from what you thought was a dead cylinder.

In installing tire chains don't try to pull them too tight. If the chains are held in a fixed position as the wheels revolve the tread of the tire is likely to be worn and loosened. A slightly loosened chain will "creep" into constantly shifting positions, distributing the wear and causing less injury.

If the screws that hold the small brass brackets to the vibrator box become worn so that they do not hold, don't use longer screws. They may injure the windings of the coil and ruin the vibrator. Put a metal band clear around the box and attach it to the dash with small bolts.

The man who buys a box of socket wrenches is making a good investment. They save time and keep nuts and bolts in good condition, since they fit perfectly and do not round off the edges. Open end wrenches are next best. If you must use a monkey wrench, set it up carefully and avoid rounding off the nut corners as much as possible.

Here's a dependable program to follow in putting your car in order for the summer:

First—Remove carbon from engine.
Second—Grind valves.
Third—Clean gasoline line.
Fourth—Flush out crank case.
Fifth—Adjust valves.
Sixth—Care for clutch.
Seventh—Clean and oil gear set.
Eighth—Clean and oil universals.
Ninth—Clean and oil differential.
Tenth—Adjust bearings.
Eleventh—Adjust brakes.
Twelfth—Care for tires.
Thirteenth—Renovate chassis.
Fourteenth—Clean and polish body.
Fifteenth—Touch up unexposed metal.
Sixteenth—Care for top.
Seventeenth—Care for curtains.

Drivers of the Saxon trail blazer which is circling the boundaries of the United States and reached its westernmost point in San Francisco last week report that the California automobile clubs are expecting more tourists from the east this year than ever before. Many miles of new scenic highways, completed within the year, have been encountered.

Of the 14 cars in which members of the San Francisco Advertising club started overland to St. Louis three weeks ago, only three succeeded in negotiating the deep mud and clay of th Lincoln highway as far as Denver. Of these two were Studebakers—one the official pilot car and the other with the main body of tourists. The 11 machines which were forced to drop out at various points in Nevada and Wyoming were shipped to their destinations by freight.

An average of 27.47 miles per gallon of gasoline for 892 cars is reported as the achievement made in the Maxwell economy demonstrations held throughout the United States on May 23. A second contest—for owners this time—is to be staged next week, with 50,000 in Liberty bonds offered as prizes.

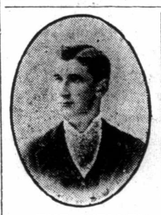
Builders of the Standard claim for it the distinction of being the first car of eight cylinder design to be magneto equipped. This, they maintain, means a surer and a hotter spark, with less drain on the starting and lighting batteries, keener acceleration, and less wire trouble.

With a record of 261,800 miles to its credit a 1909 Buick started last week on an 11,000 mile jaunt that will carry it across the continent and back. The trip, from Detroit to New York and thence to Los Angeles and Seattle and back to the starting point, is designed as a further test of the single set of Hyatt bearings on which the car's mileage record has been made without replacement or adjustment.

The Firestone Tire and Rubber company maintains a dental clinic for its employes, at which 20,000 cases are treated annually.

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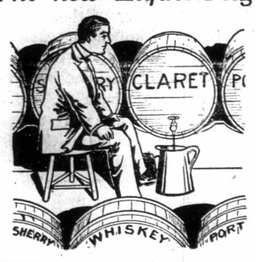
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Acts of the Last Legislature Reviewed By the Deputy Minister

Facts Pertaining to the Principal Bills Passed---Outlined By John Petrie in the Financial Post.

The main features of the municipal legislation passed at the last session of the Alberta legislature were the Municipal Hospitals Act, the Patriotic Tax Act, and the amendments to the Municipal Co-operative Hail Insurance Act.

Municipal Hospitals Act

By the provisions of this Act the organized portions of the province; that is, the areas incorporated as local improvement districts, rural municipalities, villages, towns and cities (of a population of less than 500) will be grouped into hospital districts, and these organizations may unite to provide hospital accommodation within such hospital district for the people living within its boundaries. This provision may be made by an arrangement with an existing hospital, or by the erection or purchase of a hospital to be operated under the direction of the hospital district.

The business of the hospital district will be administered by a board appointed by the councils of the organizations within the district. The regulations which will govern the operation of these hospitals, as well as the charges made for such accommodation and so on, are matters which will be dealt with by the hospital board, and a hospital district may make arrangements whereby all residents will be given free hospital accommodation and medical attendance at the expense of the municipalities; such expense to be met out of the revenue derived from the taxes levied, or the arrangements may simply provide for hospital accommodation to be paid for by the municipality, leaving the doctor's fees to be paid by the individual.

The rate of taxation which may be levied for capital expenditure in connection with any hospital scheme is limited to a maximum of two mills on the dollar. From information available as to the expense attached to the operation of a hospital of this kind, this amount will, no doubt, provide ample funds. The rate for running expenses will, of course, depend entirely on the arrangements made by the board as to what payments will be made by the municipality, and what amounts will be paid by the individual and upon the amount of sickness in the district.

All proposed arrangements by a hospital board in regard to acquiring, building or operating a hospital must be set forth in a scheme which has to be approved by the Minister of Municipal Affairs before it can be put into operation; such scheme being, of course, subject to the public health act, the public utilities act, and the hospital [illegible]ance.

[illegible]otic Tax Act

This [illegible]es provision whereby any urban [illegible] rural municipality, or organized local improvement district, may levy a tax to provide a fund to be paid over to the Canadian Patriotic Fund in Alberta. The rate of taxation to be levied for this purpose is not limited; the amount of the rate being a matter which is left entirely in the hands of the council of the municipality or local improvement district. All property of persons who have enlisted for overseas, naval or military service of His Majesty's allies is exempt from this tax, and such property may by the same act be exempted from taxation for any other purpose. If any taxes have been paid on such property, the act gives authority for the rebate or remission of such taxes, and validates all grants hitherto given to the patriotic fund.

Hail Insurance Act

During the year 1916, on account of the heavy hail losses, the hail insurance district was not able to pay all awards. Provision has been made by an amendment to the act whereby the system of taxation for hail purposes is changed from a flat rate on all assessable lands to a flat rate of 5c. per acre on all assessable lands and an additional rate on all lands under crop, such as will be sufficient, together with the flat rate of 5c. per acre, to pay all hail losses for the year, administration expenses, and unpaid awards of former year. This will make it absolutely certain that any farmer in the hail district suffering loss will receive payment in full of his claim, and provision has been made by legislation whereby the province has guaranteed a loan to the hail district so that they may be in a position to pay up all outstanding unpaid awards; [illegible] loan to be repaid during the next [illegible] years out of the hail tax levied by the hail district. This amendment places the business of the hail insurance district on a solid footing, and will give to grain growers within the area of the district, hail insurance at less than cost.

Rural Mnuicipality Act.

To meet conditions complained of by a number of municipal councils, an amendment was made providing for a penalty where a councillor on his own individual authority authorizes an expenditure contrary to the wishes of a majority of the council as a whole. and no independent authority is given to individual councillors, but in some cases councillors take such authority upon themselves and thus place the council in a rather embarrassing position by making it necessary to authorize expenditure on an unfair basis.

To assist residents in rural municipalities which may be so located as to make it impossible for a hospital district to be organized, power has been given to the council to make a grant to induce a physician to locate in the municipality. It is clear that there is likely to be some rural organizations that will not be in a position to become part of a hospital district scheme for some time, and therefore, it seemed advisable that power should be given whereby they might assist in securing the services of a physician for the ratepayers if they so desired.

Local Improvement Act

The principal change in this cat was the amendments making a local improvement district a corporate body, giving them power to issue debentures for hospital purposes, and placing tax enforcement proceedings entirely in their own hands. It is, of course, desirable that local improvement districts should have the privilege of joining with municipalities in hospital districts if they wish, and in order to place them in a positon to benefit by the municipal hospitals act, it was necessary that they should be made a corporate body, have power to issue debentures for hospital purposes, and that they should have full control of their collection of taxes so that they might have power within themselves to make definite arrangements to meet the payments required. It should also be noted that provision was made for further organization of local improvement districts, so that no locality might be deprived of the advantages o fthe municipal hospitals act through lack of organization. An amendment was also made to the local improvement act, similar to that made to the rural municipality act, whereby a local improvement district may give a grant to induce a physician to locate in the district.

Houses of Public Accommodation Act

Under this act any city; town or village in the province is given power to pass by-laws licensing, regulating and governing all houses of public accommodation. This will enable such municipalities to see that all houses of public accommodation are kept by people of good character, that the premises are suitable for the business, and that such premises are kept in good condition. The act also gives the municipality power to allow rebates on municipal taxes levied in connection with such houses, and in general, gives a municipality power to assist in any way that appears desirable to provide proper accommodation for the travelling public. All moneys collected for license fees or penalties under such by-laws are payable to the municipality.

Charter Amendments

In addition to the public municipal bills, the cities of Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, came before the legislature for amendments to their charters. As might probably be expected, these amendments were largely in connection with the questions of finance and taxation.

The principal change made in the charter under which the city of Edmonton carries on business was the adding of a provision widening the city's powers of taxation so as to allow taxes to be levied on business, buildings and improvements, as well as on land values. This power, however, can only be exercised after a by-law authorizing the levying of such taxes has been passed by the city council and approved by the burgesses.

The only amendment to the Calgary city charter of outstanding importance was an amendment under which that city is authorized to issue and sell tax certificates against lands on which taxes are in arrears.

The principal request made by the city of Lethbridge for increased power was also in connection with the collection of arrears of taxes, and authority was given to the city of Lethbridge to issue and sell tax certificates against land on which taxes are outstanding.

Tax Certificates

The giving to the cities of Calgary and Lethbridge power to issue tax certificates is the first instance where provision has been made in any of the statutes in force in the province for the use of this method of enforcing payment of taxes. Prior to the last session of the legislature, the methods in force by which action might be taken against land to enforce payment of taxes were (a), the regular tax sale proceedings by which land is put up for sale for the amount of taxes outstanding, and the owner is given a certain period of time after such sale in which he may redeem his land by payment of the amount charged up against it, (b) the tax enforcement procedings by confirmation of the taxe enforcement return. Under this system, after due warning has been given, as in tax sale proceedings, the title to the land is forfeited to the municipality subject to redemption by the owner within a certain period of time. After this period of time has elapsed, if the land is not redeemed, title will pass to the municipality and a clear title given.

By the system of enforcing payment of taxes by selling tax certificates, the purchaser obtains a claim against the land under which the land after a certain length of time will have to be sold, unless it is redeemed. As in a ta xsale, the amount paid becomes a first charge against the land, and, of course, bears interest; the purchaser being given a document called a tax certificate to indicate his claim against the land.

All three methods of procedure have much in common, but it is claimed by the advocates of the tax certificat system that it will appeal rather more to the investors than either of the other two methods, that it will be more popular, and that it does not appear quite so drastic.

PRUDENCE OF THE PARSONAGE

THE FAMOUS STORY OF A HAPPY FAMILY

By Ethel Hueston

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SYNOPSIS

Mr. Starr, minister, arrives in Mount Mark to take charge of the Methodist diocese, he is a widower with five children, all girls, namely, Prudence, the eldest, who mothers the rest of the family, who include, Fary, Connie and Carol and Lark, who are twins. The girls all go school and are particularly clever.

The twins, though very lovable and obedient children, are very mischievous, and often embarrass Prudence and Fairy.

Every one in the parish admires Prudence for her sweet and womanly disposition. Profesor Rayburn, of the college, a suitor for her hand, but Prudence refuses him, considering her home and bringing up of the family, her particular duty.

Owing to Mount Mark being a small parish and the congregation rather sla about money matters, the parsonage family have quite a hard time to make ends meet. Fairy and Prudence make over old coat of their fathers for Connie, who always comes in for the left-overs, being the smallest, this being a particular disappointment, as she was promised a new coat. Connie calls on Mr. Harold, the president of the bank, and asks for loan of $5.00, explaining the situation him and promising to pay it back in two years, a nickle at a time. Mr. Harold tells her he is proud to have her trade. Connie surprises the family at dinner-time by producing the $5.00.

One night while Mr. Starr was away from home the twins hear a noise and awake the other girls. Through the braveness of Prudence the thief was caught. Prudence wins the $500.00 which had been offered as a reward for the catching of this noted burglar. Prudences decides to go for a bicycle ride and runs into a mule. She is hurt and is seen safely home by a stranger, Jerrold Harmer. He later calls and asks for Prudence's hand, to which Mr. Starr consents.

"Jerry was very nice,—oh, very nice,—but you ought to see our little Duck!" Carol rattled rashly. "I'm sure you wouldn't regret Jerry any more if you could just get hold of Duckie. Of course, his being in New York is an obstacle, but I could introduce you by mail."

"I do not care for Ducks," said Prudence. "Of course, they look very nice swimming around on the water, but when it comes to eating,—I'll take spring chicken every time."

Carol did not mention "Duck" again for three days.

But there came a day when Fairy was out in the country. Connie had gone driving with her father. The moment had arrived. The twins had their plan of campaign memorized, and they sauntered in to Prudence with a nonchalance that was all assumed.

"Prudence," Lark began, "we're writing a book."

"That's nice," said Prudence. Conversation languished. The subject seemed exhausted.

Carol came to the rescue. "It's a very nice book. It's a love-story, and perfectly thrilling. Larkie does the writing, but I criticize and offer suggestions."

"That's kind of you."

A pause.

"I'm going to dedicate it to Carol.—To my beloved sister, to whose kindness and sympathy, I owe all that I am,—or something like that," Lark explained hopefully.

"How proud Carol will be!"

A long pause.

"We're in a very critical place just now, though," Lark seemed to be commencing at the beginning once more. "We have our heroine in a very peculiar situation, and we can't think what to do with her next."

"How sad."

Another pause.

"We thought maybe you could help us out."

"I'm afraid not," Prudence smiled a little. "I haven't any imagination. Ask Fairy. She's strong on love-stories."

"Maybe if we explain the situation to you, you could give us a suggestion. Is is like this: The young people have had all kinds of thrilling experiences, but they are not yet bethrothed. But they are just on the point of getting there,—and something crops up all of a sudden! The hero goes dashing away, and returns no more. The heroine lies upon her silken couch, weeping. And no one knows what to do about it, because no one knows what has happened. What do you suppose could have sent the lover away like that?"

"Maybe he hasn't enough money for the heroine."

"Oh, yes,—he's very rich.

"Maybe he is already married."

'No, indeed. He's a bachelor."

"Maybe he didn't love her, after all."

Here Carol chimed in helpfully. "Oh, yes, he did, for we left him kissing her all over the back yard, and he wouldn't have done that if he radn't loved her, you know."

Prudence's eyes twinkled a little, but her smile was sad.

"Now, what would you advise us to do?" inquired Lark briskly, feeling instinctively that Carol had explained too much.

Prudence rose slowly. "I think," she said very gently, "I think I would burn the book if I were you, and pay a little more attention to my studies."

Then she went up-stairs, and Carol told Lark sympathetically that they did not deserve an authoress in the parsonage when they didn't give her any more encouragement than that!

On the day before Christmas, an insured package was delivered at the parsonage for Prudence. A letter was with it, and she read that first.

"My dearest little sweetheart: I chose this gift for you long before I had the right to do it. I was keeping it until the proper moment. But the moment came, and went again. Still I want you to have the gift. Please wear it, for my sake, for I shall be happy knowing it is where it ought to be, even though I myself am banished. I love you, Prudence. Whenever you send for me, I am ready to come. Entirely and always yours, Jerry."

With trembling fingers she opened the litle package. It contained a ring, with a brilliant diamond flashing myriad colors before her eyes. And Prudence kissed it passionately, many times.

Two hours later, she went quietly down-stairs to where the rest of the family were decorating a Christmas tree. She showed the ring to them gravely.

"Jerry sent it to me," she said. "Do you think it is all right for me to wear it, father?"

A thrill of hopeful expectancy ran through the little group.

"eYs, indeed," declared her father. "How beautiful it is! Is Jerry coming to spend Christmas with us?"

"Why, no, father,—he is not coming at all any more. I thought you understood that."

An awkward silence, and Carol came brightly to the rescue. "It certainly is a beauty! I thought it was very kind of Professor Duckie to send Lark and me a five-pound box of chocolates, but of course this is ever so much nicer. Jerry's a bird, I say."

"A bird!" mocked Fairy. "Such language."

Lark came to her twin's defence. "Yes, a bird,—that's just what he is."

Carol smiled. "We saw him use his wings when Connie yanked him out of the big maple, didn't we, Lark?" Then, "Did you send him anything, Prue?"

Prudence hesitated, and answered without the slightest accession of color, "Yes, Carol. I had my picture taken when I was in Burlington, and sent it to him."

"Your picture! Oh, Prudence! Where are they? Aren't you going to give us one?"

"No, Carol. I had only one made,—for Jerry. There aren't any more."

"Well," sighed Lark resignedly, "it's a pretty idea for my book, anyhow.

From that day on, Prudence always wore the sparkling ring,—and the women of the Methodist church nearly had mental paralysis marvelling over a man who gave a diamond ring, and never came a-wooing! And a girl who accepted and wore his offering, with nothing to say for the man! And it was the consensus of opinion in Mount Mark that modern lovers were mostly crazy, anyhow!

And springtime came again.

Now the twins were always original in their amusements. They never followed blindly after the dictates of custom. When other girls were playing dolls, the twins were jumping the rope, the twins were conducting a circus. And when other girls played "catch" with dainty rubber balls, the twins took unto themselves a big and heavy croquet ball,—found in the Avery woodshed. To be sure, it stung and bruised their hands. What matter? At any rate, they continued endangering their lives and beauties by reckless pitching of the ungainly plaything.

One Friday evening after school, they were amusing themselves on the parsonage lawn with this huge ball. When their father turned in, they ran up to him with a sporting proposition.

"Bet you a nickel, papa,' 'cried Carol, "that you can't throw this ball as far as the schoolhouse woodshed!—By the way, will you lend me a nickel papa?"

He took the ball, and weighed it lightly in his hand. "I'm an anti-betting society," he declared, laughing, "but I very strongly believe it will carry to the schoolhouse woodshed. If it does not, I'll give you five cents' worth of candy tomorrow. And if it does, you shall put in extra nickel in the collection next Sunday."

Then he drew back his arm, and carefully sighted across the lawn. "I'll send it right between the corner of the house and that little cedar," he said, and then, bending low, it whizzed from his hand.

Lark screamed, and Carol sank fainting to the ground. For an instant, Mr. Starr himself stood swaying. Then he rushed across the lawn. For Prudence had opened the front door, and stepped quickly out on the walk by the corner of the house. The heavy ball struck her on the forehead, and she fell heavily, without a moan.

CHAPTER XV.

Fate Takes Charge

Four hours Prudence lay unconscious, with two doctors in close attendance. Fairy, alert but calm, was at hand to give them service.

It is a significant thing that in bitter anguish and grief, Christians find comfort and peace in prayer. Outsiders, as well as Christians, pray in times of danger and mental stress. But here is the big difference between the prayers of Christians and the prayers of "others." "Others" pray, and pray, and pray again, and continue still in the agony and passion of grief and fear. And yet they pray. But Christians pray, and find confidence and serenity. Sorrow may remain, but anguish is stilled.

Mount Mark considered this a unique parsonage family. Their liveliness, their gaiety, their love of fun, seemed a little inapropos in the setting of a Methodist parsonage.

"They ain't sanctimonious enough by half," declared old Harvey Reel, the bus driver, "but, by Jings! I tell you they are dandies!"

But as a matter of fact, every one of the family, from Connie up, had a characteristic parsonage heart. When they were worried, or frightened, or grieved, they prayed. Fairy passing up the stairs with hot water for the doctors, whispered to her father as he turned in to his own room, "Keep on praying, father. I can't stop now, because they need me. But I'm praying every minute between errands!" And Mr. Starr, kneeling beside his bed, did pray,—and the stony despair in his eyes died out, and he came from the little room quiet, and confident, and calm.

Connie had been unfortunate. In seeking a secluded corner to "pray for Prudence," she had passed the door of the dungeon, and paused. A fitting place! So she turned in at once, drawing the door after her, but leaving it a couple of inches ajar. Then in the farthest and darkest corner, she knelt on the hard floor, and prayed, and sobbed herself to sleep. Fairy passing through the hall, observed the door ajar, and gave it a slight push. The lock snapped into place, but Connie did not waken.

Lark remained loyally with Carol until consciousness returned to her. As soon as she was able to walk, the two went silently to the barn, and climbed into the much-loved haymow. There they lay flat on the hay, faces downward, each with an arm across the other's shoulder, praying fercently. After a time they rose and crept into the house, where they waited patiently until Fairy came down on one of her numerous errands.

"Is she better?" they whispered. And Fairy answered gently, "I think she is a little better." Then the twins, in no way deceived, went back to the haymow again.

Fairy prepared a hasty supper, and arranged it on the kitchen table. She drank a cup of hot coffee, and went in search of her father. "oG and eat, dadsie," she urged. But he shook his head.

"I am not hungry, but send the girls to the table at once."

On their next trip into the house, Fairy stopped the twins. "Get Connie and eat your supper. It's just a cold lunch, and is already on the kitchen table. You must help yourselves,—I can't come now."

The twins did not speak, and Fairy went hurriedly up the stairs once more.

"I do not think I can eat," said Carol.

"I know I can't," was Lark's reply. "Won't Fairy make us? She'll tell papa."

"We'd better take away about half of this food, and hide it. Then she will think we have already eaten."

This novel plan was acted upon with promptitude.

"Where's Connie? She ought to eat something. We must make her do it."

"She probably cried herself to sleep somewhere. We'd better let her alone. She'll feel much better asleep and hungry, than awake and sorry for Prue."

To be continued)



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THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE

PANTAGES

UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

WEEK JULY 9, 1917

The New Producer
A Grand Opera Cocktail

Harry Coleman
Ventriloquist

Morgan & Wiser
Boomerang Throwers

Devine & Williams
Comedy and Novelty

The Curzon Sisters
Flying Butterflies

Current News

Sessue Hayakawa at the Allen Friday and Sat.

In one of the most unusual of the many startling photodramas in which he has appeared, Sessue Hayakawa, the noted Japanese actor will be seen at the Allen next Friday and Saturday in the Lasky-Paramount production, "The Jaguar's Claws," by Beatrice C. de Mille and Leighton Osmun from an adaptation by Roswell Dague of William M. McCoy's story.

Hayakawa has been seen as a Japanese, a Chinese, Hawaiian, East Indian and American Indian and now for the first time is to be seen as a Mexican—a cruel, merciless bandit who with his band of followers, whom he rules by fear, terrorizes a certain portion of northern Mexico.

As the bandit he captures two American girls and the young American oil field manager, who is the bridegroom of one of the girls and the brother of the other one. Having the three in his power, El Jagual gives the man the right to take one of the girls into safety, but the other must remain with him. The young American is at a loss what to do; whether to leave his young sister to the mercy of the bandit, or his bride of a few days.

How the problem is solved is brought about in a most startling and unusual manner. Needless to say a play of this unusual theme, with Sessue Hayakawa as the bandit, abounds in gripping incidents.

The major portion of the picture was filmed in the exact locality in which the scenes of the story are laid, the Lasky company having received permission from the Mexican commander who was at that time in charge, to spend several days in the interior. But they nearly caused a breach in neutrality by bringing a hundred cowboys over the border to take part in the raid on a Mexican town. The Lasky company had rented the town for the day from the local jeffe, of mayor, who had failed to notify all the residents; consequently when the Americans swooped down through the streets, firing revolvers, great confusion ensued but fortunately no serious damage was done. In the supporting cast are Tom Moore, Marjorie Daw, Tom Forman, Mabel Van Buren, Lucien Littlefield and Horace B. Carpenter. The production was made for the Lasky company under the personal direction of Marshall Neilan.

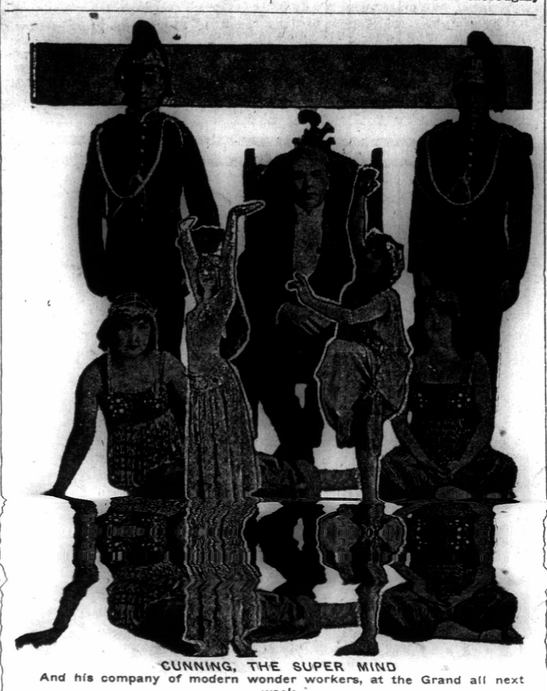
Cunning, the Geat Coming to the Grand next week

In presenting his famous Simla seance as part of his varied program, Cunning the Miracle Man, who opens a week's engagement at the Grand next Monday, will offer one of the most remarkable performances ever seen upon the stage. He comes among the audience, calls you by name and talks to you as though he had knows you for years. He will answer any and all questions asked him with almost perfect accuracy. He is well named the master-mind. His demonstrations are indeed wonderful.

Cunning is surrounded by a company of competent assistants and the program is replete with many new and startling illusions. Everything from small magic to the latest Hindu wonders. Pretty Oriental dancing girls, taking one to the atmosphere of the far east. The program is in two parts, the first devoted to modern mysticisms and the latter part to tests in thought transference.

There are no pictures used during Cunning's performance.

Matinees will be given Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. On Friday afternoon ladies only will be admitted.



CUNNING, THE SUPER MIND
And his company of modern wonder workers, at the Grand all next week

Geraldine Farrar at the Allen Mon. and Tue.

Pauline Frederick, the screen's greatest emotional actress, has temporarily forsaken her customary "heavy" roles and in her latest Famous Players-Paramount picture, "Her Better Self," is seen as a young society butterfly in love with a very serious young doctor.

In this picture Miss Frederick has drawn a character sketch of the very heart and life of this young girl that will live as one of her most remarkable pieces of work and rank with such of her masterpieces as "Sapho," "Audrey," "Zaza" and others, although differing widely from any of these.

The story deals with the way Vivian Tyler, pampered daughter of wealthy parents, successfully bridges the vast gulf of poverty which yawns between her and the man she loves who is a charity doctor.

When their mutual attraction for each other has brought about a situation almost demanding that he propose to her, he is forced to tell her that their marriage would be utterly impossible. "You could not stand even a week of my life," he told her bitterly.

The way she secretly plans to take this test, coming to his sanatorium to help and mingle with his co-workers, but is at last discouraged, not by the endless squalor and drudgery of it but by discovering what she thinks is a love affair between him and a girl of the streets who worships him, makes a situation that is thoroughly gripping in its intensity and great "human interest".

Returning to her home, Vivian loses all interest in her life and allows her parents to announce her engagement to a foreign baron whom she secretly despises. The latter urges an early wedding, but a telephone call from the young doctor brings her back to him to try again.

But the girl who had caused their first misunderstanding soon widens the gulf between them by committing suicide. The blame attaches to the doctor who chivalrously allows himself to be indicted because he thinks he is shielding Vivian.

The tangle of circumstantial evidence is at last unwound however, by Vivian herself, and the happiness of the lovers only heightened by their terrible experience.

Pauline Frederick has given an exceptionally fine interpretation of this difficult role and is notably supported by a splendid cast including Thomas Meighan, who has been seen with Miss Frederick in most of her Armand Cortez, Alice Hollister and recent productions, Frank de Rheim, Maude Turner Gordon.

A new Christie comedy will also be seen with the above attraction, and special music by the Allen Paramount concert orchestra.



MISS CURZON
of the Curzon Sisters at Pantages next week.

Talent Galore

A new Christie comedy will also be seen with the above attraction, and special music by the Allen Paramount concert orchestra.

Talent Galore at the Pantages Coming week

A great variety of talent will be offered at the Pantages theater commencing with the matinee next Monday afternoon, when the new program of vaudeville will be seen for the first time.

Henry Bellitt is responsible for the headline attraction which is called "The New Producer," and is described as being a grand opera cocktail, featuring Bertram Peacock, Blanche Morrison and Albert Parr, assisted by a metropolitan chorus of splendid voices The "New Producer" is a novelty introducing some remarkable singing and dancing in a novel manner. The scene is taking place at rehearsal when the director is trying out some new people; a splendid bit of entertainment that is replete with remarkable artistic features.

Harry Cotemen, the 20th century ventriloquist, will offer a comedy number in which he introduces his famous international walking doll of which he is the inventor; a very amusing offering.

Morgan and Wiser will present something different; they are billed as comedy boomerang hat throwers; to describe the offering of these two boys is impossible as some of their tricks are baffling to say the least.

Harry Devine and Belle Williams will present a rollicking comedy number entitled "The Traveling Salesman and the Female Drummer," which is choke full of bright patter and clever repartee.

The Curzon sisters known as the original flying butterflies, will offer their inimitable dancing and flying exhibition in a most artistic manner.

The Universal Current Events will present the latest happenings of the world, while a comedy motion picture will complete a most promising program of unequaqlled vaudeville, that is sure to please immensely.

Pauline Frederick at the Allen Wed. and Thur.

Those who saw Geraldine Farrar, the celebrated prima donna, in the Jesse W. Lasky photodramatic version of her famous opera "Carmen," have another treat in store when she appears in "Temptation" at the Allen Monday and Tuesday.

As Carmen, Miss Farrar was seen as the fascinating, half-wild, wholly cruel, heartless gypsy. In "Temptation", written especially for her by Hector Turnbull, she is seen in a totally different characterization—that of a true and sympathetic sweetheart of a poor composer. It is a Paramount picture.

As Renee Dupree, the cafe singer, who is offered the triumphs and glories of an operatic career, but spurns them rather than lose her sweetheart's love, this brilliant woman is seen at her best. Gone is the thirst for excitement, the shrug and smirk of the adventuress, and instead is a deep affection, sympathy and respect of a sincere woman. Miss Farrar showed her wonderful ability as a dramatic actress in "Carmen" and she is still more wonderful in "The Temptation."

Supporting the prima donna is a cast of careful selection and unusual excellence. Pedro de Cordoba, the man who will be remembered for his brilliant performance of the toreador in "Carmen," is seen as the young composer in love with Renee. In this role, de Cordoba is given ample opportunity to display the talent which has made him one of the foremost young artists upon the American stage. Being a foreigner, de Cordoba is able to place all of the finesse and temperament of the Latin in his delineation of the struggling musical genius.

That distinguished dramatic artist, Theodore Roberts, as Otto Muller, the impresario, is seen in one of the best characterizations in which he has appeared since he has been with the Lasky company. Those who have followed Mr. Roberts in his stage and screen career, know what to expect and it is enough to say that they will not be disappointed.

As Madame Naroff, Elsie Jane Wilson, Muller's discarded plaything, has a part exactly suited to her wonderful emotional ability.

The remainder of the cast is of the usual Lasky excellence. As in "Carmen" nothing has been spared on the production. The scenes in the opera house are correct in detail and magnificent in scope.

In addition to this powerful attraction will also be shown Fatty Arbuckle's latest ide-splitting two-reel comedy entitled "A Reckless Romeo." The terrible secret in the otherwise unblemished life of "Fatty" Arbuckle, motion picture's mightiest minstrel of mirth, is that in his early youth he was a inger. His fond parents, never supecting in those days that their young hopeful was destined to become one of the highest salaried fun-makers the world will ever know.

"Poppy" will be Seen at the Allen July 16-17

Kept prisoner in a magnificent home in South Africa, a young woman wanders out into the garden on a moonlit, tropical night. A young man, stricken with jungle fever and half delirious, eludes his servants, and in his aimless roaming of the streets, finds his way into the retreat, the gate of which has been inadvertently left unlocked. The two fall in love at sight, and part after one ecstatic hour, not learning each other's names. The man is taken back to his bed, and for weeks is unconscious, in his terrific fight for life. When he recovers, the vision of the girl in the garden seems only a part of his delirium. This is one of the several important situations in "Poppy" a big Selnick-Pictures production which will be the feature attraction at the Allen July 16 and 17.

The star of this photodrama is Miss Norma Talmadge, whose recent success, "Panthea" and "The Law of Compensation" have placed her in the front rank of screen favorites. The story is taken from a play by Ben Teal and John P. Ritter, which is based upon the popular novel by Cynthia Stockley. It is directed by Edward Jose, who formerly lived in South Africa and has given the scenes a strongly realistic flavor.

Miss Talmadge, as Poppy Destin, appears first as a poor maltreated waif, he runs away from home and is befriended by Abinger, who later marries her, the ceremony being performed in French, and Poppy told that it is merely a formal adoption.

Abinger keeps his secret until Poppy reaching womanhood, demands that she be permitted to make outside acquaintances, as she is kept a prisoner in Abinger's home. She falls in love with another man, and then learns that she is the wife of Abinger. How she carries out her determination to make her own way in the world, and finally returns to face both men who have come into her life, and win her happiness, forms a fascinating and dramatic story. The scenes are laid in South Africa, and are unique and beautiful in the extreme.

ALLEN THEATRE

Concert Orchestra
Today Only

LOUISE HUFF & JACK PICKFORD
THE STELLAR COMBINATION OF THE SCREEN
—in—
"FRECKLES"
ALSO OTHER ATTRACTIONS

MONDAY and TUESDAY
JESSE L. LASKY PRESENTS
GERALDINE FARRAR
THE FAMOUS GRAND OPERA ON METROPOLITAN STAR
—in—
"Temptation"
FAMOUS ARTISTE, WHO CREATED SUCH A SENSATION IN "JOAN THE WOMAN," ENACTS ROLE OF A GREAT OPERA SINGER, SHOWING THE LIFE BEHIND THE SCENES OF A GREAT OPERA COMPANY, AND TRUE INCIDENTS DEPICTED IN THIS POWERFUL PHOTOPLAY

EXTRA ADDED ATTRACTION
FATTY ARBUCKLE
in
"A RECKLESS ROMEO"
HIS LATEST COMEDY RIOT BY HIS OWN COMPANY

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
Pauline Frederick
THE SCREEN'S FOREMOST EMOTIONAL STAR
in
"HER BETTER SELF"
A THRILLING STORY OF HEART APPEAL AND SACRIFICE

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Sessue Hayakaway
in
"THE JAGUAR'S CLAWS"
THE FAMOUS JAPANESE STAR

COMING SOON— —COMING SOON
NORMA TALMADGE in "POPPY"

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MILLER EVANS

VILLE

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Concert Orchestra
Orchestra Concert Orchestra
Today Only

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Society Circle

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

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Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lowes are leaving for Banff in a few days.

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Mrs. H. F. Mustard has left for Chicago and will be there for some time.

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Mrs. J. A. Millican entertained at tea the past week for a few visiting friends.

• • •

Hon. A. J. McLean was in the city Wednesday from Edmonton and left on Thursday for Taber.

• • •

The new superintendent of the Y. W. C. A., Miss Mabel Witner, has arrived and taken charge.

• • •

Mrs. and Miss Woodhall left the middle of the week for their holidays to be spent at the coast.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. D. Anderson, South Calgary, have returned after a several weeks' trip to the coast.

• • •

Miss Minnie Gallay, who has been in charge of a public school at Little Gem, arrived home this morning.

• • •

Mrs. L. F. Clarry and family have gone east for their holidays. Mr. Clarry will follow during the month.

• • •

Miss Marie Beatty has returned from Guelph to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. J. E. Wright.

• • •

Mr. R. J. Lydiatt is expected home the first of the week after a business trip to the south and eastern points.

• • •

Mr. S. Grinker has been elected at Winnipeg on July 4 as a member of the Zionist council for western Canada.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hutchinson, of Montreal, are in the city for a few days and are registered at the Palliser.

• • •

Mr. Louis Bromberg, who has been visiting friends in Vancouver and Seattle for the past two months, has returned home.

• • •

Dr. E. W. Coffin, principal of the Calgary normal school, has left for Edmonton where he will be a member of the staff of the summer school at the university.

• • •

Major Clarence Lougheed is ordered to report to headquarters in Quebec the end of the month if his health will permit.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. George Christie announces the early marriage of their daughter Kathleen to Mr. Frank Burnett, of High River.

• • •

General Neil, of the British remount commission, and Lieut.-Col. George Carruthers, of Winnipeg, are spending a few days in Calgary.

• • •

Mr. Justice McCarthy has left for Toronto where his daughters are attending school, and he will bring them with him, on returning.

Many merry parties are spending the week-end at Banff including Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Reid, Lady and Miss Lougheed, and many other Calgarians.

• • •

Mr. H. W. Wood, of the Alberta Farmers' organization, has been summoned to Ottawa. It is rumored he will be offered a cabinet position.

• • •

The friends of Lieut. Pat Allen will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering his general health at Banff although it is with regret we state that his recovery from the shell shock is extremely doubtful.

• • •

Mr. C. E. Leppard, principal of Ramsay school, and Mr. R. F. B. Johnson, principal of Mount Royal public school, have gone to Kingston, Ont., to attend the summer's school at Queen's university.

• • •

Miss Katherine Stinson was the recipient of much attention from the social leaders and the crack organizations during her short stay in Calgary. Mr. and Mrs. Lent had her as guest of honor likewise the Rotary club and many others.

WEDDINGS

A very pretty wedding took place Wednesday, uJly 4, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Newcombe, 1236 Twelfth avenue west, when their daughter Laura Jessie was united in marriage with Mr. Alexander Cameron Mackenzie, of Kincardine, Ont., Rev. J. Austin Huntley, pastor of the First Baptist church, performing the ceremony. At 3 o'clock the wedding march was played by Miss Hilda Newcombe and the bride was escorted to the parlor by her father where the groom was awaiting. Mr. Fred Newcombe acted as groomsman and Miss Lena Newcombe as bridesmaid. The bride was prettily attired in a dress of ivory duchess satin trimmed with Georgette crepe, with bridal veil draped with lilies of the valley. She wore a pearl necklace, gift of the groom, and carried a beautiful bouquet of bridal roses. The bridesmaid wore a dress of nile green messaline silk trimmed with lace and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

The bride's traveling coat was of corded silk, deep heliotrope, and her hat was of white satin. The happy couple left on the 5:20 train for the mountains where they will spend their honeymoon.

Miss Newcombe was a member of the First Baptist church choir and of various classes in the church from all of which she received beautiful presents. Mr. Mackenzie was vice-principal of the Normal Teachers' Training school. The wedding party consisted of the family and immediate friends.

DEATHS

SHANLEY—On Monday, July 2, Anna Moore Stanley, aged 22 years, beloved daughter of Mrs. Ida Shanley, of Montreal, Que., and niece of Mrs. J. S. Dennis, of 640 Twelfth avenue west. The remains were forwarded from Harrison & Foster's undertaking parlors.

WALLACE—On July 3, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mina Daley, 2122 First avenue northwest, Margaret Lindsay Wallace, aged 79 years, widow of the late Noble Wallace. Funeral services will be held at A. M. Shaver's funeral chapel.

LEE—One of the pioneers of the west, William H. Lee died at his home on Twelfth avenue the past week. Mr. Lee was married, his widow being Mrs. Clara Harriet Lee, two daughters, Mrs. B. E. Atkinson at home, Mrs. Newton Wallis in England, and two sons, Lieut. S. J. Lee of the Royal Flying Corps, in France, and J. Roy Lee, a trooper of the 15th Light Horse, overseas draft, in Calgary.



Woman's Fashions in the War

Ever since the war began, there has been a reflection of military styles, for fashion makers turn to history, present and past, to gain inspiration for pleasing modes.

If this were all the influence that the war were to have on the garments worn by women, it would scarcely be worth noticing, for it would be of a more or less passing nature. But as a matter of fact, it is a safe prediction that the great world war will have a permanent and beneficial influence upon woman's dress throughout the civilized world.

Dress reform has never been taken seriously. Now, however, when women are being called upon to do the work of men in so many cases, and when that work must be done properly and economically, both in point of materials and time, the question of the right kind of dress is of first importance.

In the British Isles alone no less than 3,219,000 women are employed outside their own homes. Upon the accuracy and speed of these women workers much depends. Practically the same conditions prevail in all of the other nations engaged in the conflict. Once a sensible working uniform has been found and universally



At the Allen, Friday and Saturday

adopted, it will not be lightly discarded.

Some clever individual has already devised a very good looking overall for women which is known as "Feminals." The garment is made of sanitary, washable materials. It is quite full, is comfortable to wear, and modest in appearance. It can be worn with or without a short skirt according to the task.

After all it is an ill wind that blows no one any good and whereas we are perfectly willing to have military braid and buttons and metal tissues on our best gowns, it is sensible and practical to wear garments which will give the greatest freedom of working movement and make necessary tasks a joy rather than a burden. Imagine a man gardening in long skirts!

Public sentiment has much to do with fashions and the woman who would go along the street today dragging a train behind her, wearing an enormous hoop skirt, or bristling crinoline, with wasp-waist bodice and skintight sleeves, would be stared at as mentally unbalanced. Reasonably short skirts and comfortable clothes have come to stay. If the war brings us an approved working uniform for women, it will have accomplished something worth-while for the further emancipation of women from foolish custom!

VARIED ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

Boston is to have women conductors on its elevated and street cars.

Mrs. R. E. Darbee, who has several acres of violets under cultivation in Colman, Cal., is known as America's leading violet grower.

Mlle. Cheng, who has just passed the final examination at the Paris University Law school, is the first Chinese woman lawyer.

Besides giving her three sons to the colors and her daughter to the Red Cross, Mrs. Esther Gaddes, of Atlanta, Ga., has herself gone to the Charleston navy yard to run a sewing machine for Uncle Sam.

During the absence of her husband, who has been called to the colors, Mrs. F. A. Savage will take his place as general agent of an insurance company in Baltimore.

A call for women volunteers for work as street car conductors was issued recently by City Traction Commissioners Sanders of Cleveland, O.

The first woman "flagman" in New Albany, Ind., is Miss Marie Travers, who has begun her duties at the Baltimore and Ohio crossing.

For the first time in history one of the greatest English religious societies has elected a woman president, Mrs. Barrow Cadbury having been made president of the Sunday School union, which has nearly 400,000 members.

Miss Kathleen Burke is a London girl whose great success in Red Cross relief work has won for her in England the sigularly fitting title of effection "Knight of Tenderness and Pity." Every one of her four medals has been nobly earned by splendid performance. She is the first alien woman to receive from Rpssia the decoration of the Slavonic Red Cross. By her eloquence she raised more than a million dollars in this country for the Scottish women's hospitals of Serbia and France.

Lieut. E. L. Hoffman, stationed at the army aviation camp on North island, California, and James Urquhart of San Diego arrived in the latter city last week with the news that they had made a new road record for motorcycle and side car in a twenty-four hour run. The two rode on a twenty-four mile circular stretch of road near El Centro, making 963 miles.

Etiquette For the Boy and Girl Graduate

This being the season for school and college graduations, a few words as to the etiquette of this ceremonial are not out of place. The increasing tendency to extravagance and display, which has been a national characteristic for the last quarter of a century, has affected the rites of commencement day. From the few flowers given nineteenth century the custom has grown to enormous dimensions and developed undue importance. Handsome and expensive gifts frequently take the place of flowers and the spirit of emulation and rivalry among the young recipients is an unfortunate outgrowth.

Now, on the threshold as we are of one of the nation's greatest, most formidable crises, is the time to reintroduce the old simplicity. If your heart impels you to express affection and admiration to the young girl graduate, send flowers, and flowers only, and these of the less expensive varieties. You've no idea how much can be expressed by such a gift, especially if it be accompanied by a few appreciative lines or a verse, original or quoted.

Try to put personality, not purse, into your gifts of all kinds, for birthdays, brides, etc., from now on.

The graduation attire for the college or school girl should be governed by the same impulse which makes her tributes less spectacular. This has the immediate result of putting the student with little money on the same footing as the one with much, and helps in the great movement for world democratization, which, between you and me, is one of the deep, underlying currents in this world conflict. So you, my young friend on the threshold of life, are helping in the great struggle when you do youh bit to abolish the extravagance and show incident to graduation day by discouraging expensive gifts and encouraging inexpensive attire.

AMBITION

Unless a business man hopes to better his condition, for the sake of his family, himself and his pride, he is content to go through his work like an automatic machine.

CRY OF THE NATIONS

O Lord of Sky and Sea and Land!
Who hold'st the fragile lives of men
Within the hollow of Thy hand
To crush or to let live again!
In mercy let Thine edict come
That war's red crime forever cease!
For blighted love and ruined home
In pity speak! "Let there be peace!"

O Lord of Earth and Sky and Sea!
Who sheltered within Thy hand
The thing that Thou hast made to be!
That men may see and understand,
Let Hatred die, give Love increase!
O God of all, let there be peace!

—ALAN PAGE.

OSTEOPATHY

A physician does not furnish the energy with which living bodies fight disease; his function is to supply the conditions under which health-producing forces will be evolved, and to control, guide and direct them. Physicians should be teachers and not wise lookers. It has been the a'm of a great many to make their patients believe that they carried in their case just the chemical or the pill which could be swallowed and immediately restoration would be the result. The chemical in the form of anti-toxins or anti-body or physical resistance must be manufactured by the body tissue and not by a drug distiller.

Osteopathic treatment is the establishment of the harmonious relationship and action of all the tissues, forces and fluids of the body, which necessarily results in better organic functioning and consequent health.

WAYSIDE THOUGHTS

We wonder which species of the donkeys enjoyed themselves the most —those that ran in the races or *those that drove?*

• • •

"Cappy" Smart certainly looked well content with life as he rolled back in the big chair on the judges' stand and surveyed the crowd in the grand stand.

• • •

We don't know which is the most gallant at the summer show—like Ruttle, Fred Johnston or President Dewey, but we do know which is the most popular with the fair sexes. Ask us.

• • •

He was only [illegible] and his pay was only about [illegible] dollars a day. He sat on a bale of hay, took out his pipe, filled it with tobacco, then quietly struck a match and lit it. And there was a million dollars worth of livesock within a stone's throw of him. Should he be forgiven for his ignorance?

Some say they are coming too fast these tag-days, but somehow we all seem to have just as much money to spend for pleasure after contributing our little "might" to the tin boxes and think what great relief our little contributions are doing to help the needy. No, never too fast.

• • •

If there was a man who stood on the sidewalk and watched the boys in khaki pass on Dominion day, marching to the tune of our national anthem, with the wind flaunting the red, white and blue emblem over their heads and did not feel a tightening of the heart-strings—he was no true Canadian, that's all.

• • •

And for weeks and months we have *passed him and spoken* cheerily to him, all the time wondering why he did not join the colors and lo, and behold, there he was on Dominion day as buoyant as a stripling, in his beautiful khaki suit, marching along in the procession like a veteran. Didn't you feel cheap?

• • •

He gives us many enjoyable days during the year but the one day of days he makes stand out pre-eminently above all others is Dominion day because he gives us some place to go that is different and where we can thoroughly enjoy ourselves. And yet we hardly give him a thought. But his name is E. L. Richardson and he is the man responsible for thousands of Calgarians' pleasure at Victoria park on that day. So give him a silent thank-thought. Perhaps it may reach him.

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PURE MILK

is desired by everyone. You are invited to inspect our plant and satisfy yourself as to the quality of our Goods.

CARLYLE DAIRY CO.

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Natty Designs—Not Only Showerproof but Suitable for Cool Evenings—See Our Window
SPECIAL PRICES DURING FAIR WEEK
$14.40 to $16.10
Made-to-Measure Clothes for Men. At the Service of Calgary Men for 16 Years
A. S. NIMMO
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It is made in Canada and contains many new and exclusive features.

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WAYSIDE THOUGHTS

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Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without blueing. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax, lye, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a-hold of a live wire.

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An Expert Shoemaker at Your Service. "Quality and Satisfaction," our motto.
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Mrs. Brennand is now located at 210 Eighth Avenue East, where you will find a complete line of Ladies' Suits and Coats, from some of the leading Houses in New York.

The material in these fabrics is of the best quality money can buy, and at less than half the cost. In order that you may be able to appreciate these goods, it will be necessary for you to call and inspect our wide range of samples in sizes ranging from 34 to 44.

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From Thunder Bay to Georgian Bay—a six hundred mile trip from Fort William and Port Arthur—through the blue-green waters of Lake Superior, Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Huron, and the island fairyland of the Georgian Bay.

At times out-o'-sight of land with only a vista of tumbling green waters and wheeling seagulls. Again through green embowered passages of wonderful loveliness. Luxurious

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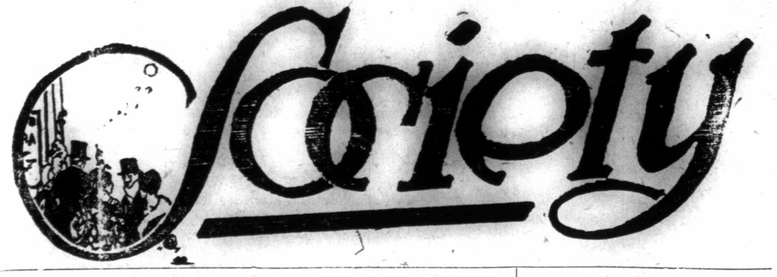
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Hon. A. J. McLean was in the city Wednesday from Edmonton and left on Thursday for Taber.

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The new superintendent of the Y. W. C. A., Miss Mabel Witner, has arrived and taken charge.

* * *

Mrs. and Miss Woodhall left the middle of the week for their holidays to be spent at the coast.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. Anderson, South Calgary, have returned after a several weeks' trip to the coast.

* * *

Miss Minnie Gallay, who has been in charge of a public school at Little Gem, arrived home this morning.

* * *

Mrs. L. F. Clarry and family have gone east for their holidays. Mr. Clarry will follow during the month.

* * *

Miss Marie Beatty has returned from Guelph to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. J. E. Wright.

* * *

Mr. R. J. Lydiatt is expected home the first of the week after a business trip to the south and eastern points.

* * *

Mr. S. Grinker has been elected at Winnipeg on July 4 as a member of the Zionist council for western Canada.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Hutchinson, of Montreal, are in the city for a few days and are registered at the Palliser.

* * *

Mr. Louis Bromberg, who has been visiting friends in Vancouver and Seattle for the past two months, has returned home.

* * *

Dr. E. W. Coffin, principal of the Calgary normal school, has left for Edmonton where he will be a member of the staff of the summer school at the university.

* * *

Major Clarence Lougheed is ordered to report to headquarters in Quebec the end of the month if his health will permit.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. George Christie announces the early marriage of their daughter Kathleen to Mr. Frank Burnett, of High River.

* * *

General Neil, of the British remount commission, and Lieut.-Col. George Carruthers, of Winnipeg, are spending a few days in Calgary.

* * *

Mr. Justice McCarthy has left for Toronto where his daughters are attending school, and he will bring them with him, on returning.

Many merry parties are spending the week-end at Banff including Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Reid, Lady and Miss Lougheed, and many other Calgarians.

* * *

Mr. H. W. Wood, of the Alberta Farmers' organization, has been summoned to Ottawa. It is rumored he will be offered a cabinet position.

* * *

The friends of Lieut. Pat Allen will be pleased to learn that he is rapidly recovering his general health at Banff although it is with regret we state that his recovery from the shell shock is extremely doubtful.

* * *

Mr. C. E. Leppard, principal of Ramsay school, and Mr. R. F. B. Johnson, principal of Mount Royal public school, have gone to Kingston, Ont., to attend the summer's school at Queen's university.

* * *

Miss Katherine Stinson was the recipient of much attention from the social leaders and the crack organizations during her short stay in Calgary. Mr. and Mrs. Lent had her as guest of honor likewise the Rotary club and many others.

WEDDINGS

A very pretty wedding took place Wednesday, uJly 4, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Newcombe, 1236 Twelfth avenue west, when their daughter Laura Jessie was united in marriage with Mr. Alexander Cameron Mackenzie, of Kincardine, Ont., Rev. J. Austin Huntley, pastor of the First Baptist church, performing the ceremony. At 3 o'clock the wedding march was played by Miss Hilda Newcombe and the bride was escorted to the parlor by her father where the groom was awaiting. Mr. Fred Newcombe acted as groomsman and Miss Lena Newcombe as bridesmaid. The bride was prettily attired in a dress of ivory duchess satin trimmed with Georgette crepe, with bridal veil draped with lilies of the valley. She wore a pearl necklace, gift of the groom, and carried a beautiful bouquet of bridal roses. The bridesmaid wore a dress of nile green messaline silk trimmed with lace and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

The bride's traveling coat was of corded silk, deep heliotrope, and her hat was of white satin. The happy couple left on the 5:20 train for the mountains where they will spend their honeymoon.

Miss Newcombe was a member of the First Baptist church choir and of various classes in the church from all of which she received beautiful presents. Mr. Mackenzie was vice-principal of the Normal Teachers' Training school. The wedding party consisted of the family and immediate friends.

DEATHS

SHANLEY—On Monday, July 2, Anna Moore Stanley, aged 22 years, beloved daughter of Mrs. Ida Shanley, of Montreal, Que., and niece of Mrs. J. S. Dennis, of 640 Twelfth avenue west. The remains were forwarded from Harrison & Foster's undertaking parlors.

WALLACE—On July 3, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mina Daley, 2122 First avenue northwest, Margaret Lindsay Wallace, aged 79 years, widow of the late Noble Wallace. Funeral services will be held at A. M. Shaver's funeral chapel.

LEE—One of the pioneers of the west, William H. Lee died at his home on Twelfth avenue the past week. Mr. Lee was married, his widow being Mrs. Clara Harriet Lee, two daughters, Mrs. B. E. Atkinson at home, Mrs. Newton Wallis in England, and two sons, Lieut. S. J. Lee of the Royal Flying Corps, in France, and J. Roy Lee, a trooper of the 15th Light Horse, overseas draft, in Calgary.

Woman's Fashions - in the War

Ever since the war began, there has been a reflection of military styles, for fashion makers turn to history, present and past, to gain inspiration for pleasing modes.

If this were all the influence that the war were to have on the garments worn by women, it would scarcely be worth noticing, for it would be of a more or less passing nature. But as a matter of fact, it is a safe prediction that the great world war will have a permanent and beneficial influence upon woman's dress throughout the civilized world.

Dress reform has never been taken seriously. Now, however, when women are being called upon to do the work of men in so many cases, and when that work must be done properly and economically, both in point of materials and time, the question of the right kind of dress is of first importance.

In the British Isles alone no less than 3,219,000 women are employed outside their own homes. Upon the accuracy and speed of these women workers much depends. Practically the same conditions prevail in all of the other nations engaged in the conflict. Once a sensible working uniform has been found and universally



SESSUE HAYAKAWA
IN THE JAGUAR'S CLAWS
LASKY-PARAMOUNT

At the Allen, Friday and Saturday

adopted, it will not be lightly discarded.

Some clever individual has already devised a very good looking overall for women which is known as "Feminals." The garment is made of sanitary, washable materials. It is quite full, is comfortable to wear, and modest in appearance. It can be worn with or without a short skirt according to the task.

After all it is an ill wind that blows no one any good and whereas we are perfectly willing to have military braid and buttons and metal tissues on our best gowns, it is sensible and practical to wear garments which will give the greatest freedom of working movement and make necessary tasks a joy rather than a burden. Imagine a man gardening in long skirts!

Public sentiment has much to do with fashions and the woman who would go along the street today dragging a train behind her, wearing an enormous hoop skirt, or bristling crinoline, with wasp-waist bodice and skintight sleeves, would be stared at as mentally unbalanced. Reasonably short skirts and comfortable clothes have come to stay. If the war brings us an approved working uniform for women, it will have accomplished something worth-while for the further emancipation of women from foolish custom!

VARIED ACTIVITIES OF WOMEN

Boston is to have women conductors on its elevated and street cars.

Mrs. R. E. Darbee, who has several acres of violets under cultivation in Colman, Cal., is known as America's leading violet grower.

Mlle. Cheng, who has just passed the final examination at the Paris University Law school, is the first Chinese woman lawyer.

Besides giving her three sons to the colors and her daughter to the Red Cross, Mrs. Esther Gaddes, of Atlanta, Ga., has herself gone to the Charleston navy yard to run a sewing machine for Uncle Sam.

During the absence of her husband, who has been called to the colors, Mrs. F. A. Savage will take his place as general agent of an insurance company in Baltimore.

A call for women volunteers for work as street car conductors was issued recently by City Traction Commissioners Sanders of Cleveland, O.

The first woman "flagman" in New Albany, Ind., is Miss Marie Travers, who has begun her duties at the Baltimore and Ohio crossing.

For the first time in history one of the greatest English religious societies has elected a woman president, Mrs. Barrow Cadbury having been made president of the Sunday School union which has nearly 400,000 members.

Miss Kathleen Burke is a London girl whose great success in Red Cross relief work has won for her in England the sigularly fitting title of effection "Knight of Tenderness and Pity." Every one of her four medals has been nobly earned by splendid performance. She is the first alien woman to receive from Rpssia the decoration of the Slavonic Red Cross. By her eloquence she raised more than a million dollars in this country for the Scottish women's hospitals of Serbia and France.

Lieut. E. L. Hoffman, stationed at the army aviation camp on North island, California, and James Urquhart of San Diego arrived in the latter city last week with the news that they had made a new road record for motorcycle and side car in a twenty-four hour run. The two rode on a twenty-four mile circular stretch of road near 231 Centro, making 963 miles.

Etiquette For the Boy and Girl Graduate

This being the season for school and college graduations, a few words as to the etiquette of this ceremonial are not out of place. The increasing tendency to extravagance and display, which has been a national characteristic for the last quarter of a century, has affected the rites of commencement day. From the few flowers given nineteenth century the custom has grown to enormous dimensions and developed undue importance. Handsome and expensive gifts frequently take the place of flowers and the spirit of emulation and rivalry among the young recipients is an unfortunate outgrowth.

Now, on the threshold as we are of one of the nation's greatest, most formidable crises, is the time to reintroduce the old simplicity. If your heart impels you to express affection and admiration to the young girl graduate, send flowers, and flowers only, and these of the less expensive varieties. You've no idea how much can be expressed by such a gift, especially if it be accompanied by a few appreciative lines or a verse, original or quoted.

Try to put personality, not purse, into your gifts of all kinds, for birthdays, brides, etc., from now on.

The graduation attire for the college or school girl should be governed by the same impulse which makes her tributes less spectacular. This has the immediate result of putting the student with little money on the same footing as the one with much, and helps in the great movement for world democratization, which, between you and me, is one of the deep, underlying currents in this world conflict. So you, my young friend on the threshold of life, are helping in the great struggle when you do youh bit to abolish the extravagance and show incident to graduation day by discouraging expensive gifts and encouraging inexpensive attire.

AMBITION

Unless a business man hopes to better his condition, for the sake of his family, himself and his pride, he is content to go through his work like an automatic machine.

CRY OF THE NATIONS

O Lord of Sky and Sea and Land!
Who hold'st the fragile lives of men
Within the hollow of Thy hand
To crush or to let live again!
In mercy let Thine edict come
That war's red crime forever cease!
For blighted love and ruined home
In pity speak! "Let there be peace!"

O Lord of Earth and Sky and Sea!
Who sheltered within Thy hand
The thing that Thou hast made to be!
That men may see and understand,
Let Hatred die, give Love increase!
O God of all, let there be peace!

—ALAN PAGE.

OSTEOPATHY

A physician does not furnish the energy with which living bodies fight disease; his function is to supply the conditions under which health-producing forces will be evolved, and to control, guide and direct them. Physicians should be teachers and not wise lookers. It has been the a'm of a great many to make their patients believe that they carried in their case just the chemical or the pill which could be swallowed and immediately restoration would be the result. The chemical in the form of anti-toxins or anti-body or physical resistance must be manufactured by the body tissue and not by a drug distiller.

Osteopathic treatment is the establishment of the harmonious relationship and action of all the tissues, forces and fluids of the body, which necessarily results in better organic functioning and consequent health.

WAYSIDE THOUGHTS

We wonder which species of the donkeys enjoyed themselves the most —those that ran in the races or those that drove?

* * *

"Cappy" Smart certainly looked well content with life as he rolled back in the big chair on the judges' stand and surveyed the crowd in the grand stand.

* * *

We don't know which is the most gallant at the summer show—Ike Ruttle, Fred Johnston or President Dewey, but we do know which is the most popular with the fair sexes. Ask us.

* * *

He was only a hostler and his pay was only about three dollars a day. He sat on a bale of hay, took out his pipe, filled it with tobacco, then quietly struck a match and lit it. And there was a million dollars worth of livesock within a stone's throw of him. Should he be forgiven for his ignorance?

Some say they are coming too fast these tag-days, but somehow we all seem to have just as much money to spend for pleasure after contributing our little "might" to the tin boxes and think what great relief our little contributions are doing to help the needy. No, never too fast.

* * *

If there was a man who stood on the sidewalk and watched the boys in khaki pass on Dominion day, marching to the tune of our national anthem, with the wind flaunting the red, white and blue emblem over their heads and did not feel a tightening of the heart-strings—he was no true Canadian, that's all.

* * *

And for weeks and months we have passed him and spoken cheerily to him, all the time wondering why he did not join the colors and lo, and behold, there he was on Dominion day as buoyant as a stripling, in his beautiful khaki suit, marching along in the procession like a veteran. Didn't you feel cheap?

* * *

He gives us many enjoyable days during the year but the one day of days he makes stand out pre-eminently above all others is Dominion day because he gives us some place to go that is different and where we can thoroughly enjoy ourselves. And yet we hardly give him a thought. But his name is E. L. Richardson and he is the man responsible for thousands of Calgarians' pleasure at Victoria park on that day. So give him a silent thank-thought. Perhaps it may reach him.

Why not be particular about your principal food supply?

PURE MILK

is desired by everyone. You are invited to inspect our plant and satisfy yourself as to the quality of our Goods.

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Use Two EZY-WAY GLYCERINE WASHING TABLETS to your usual bath water. It will soften the water, cleanse the pores, and make the skin soft, white and smooth. Why pay high prices for Turkish baths when you can get the same results at home with the Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets? The secret of good health is poral elimination. Don't take our word for it; just give it a trial and be your own judge. It will surprise and delight you.

Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without bluing. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax, lye, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a-hold of a live wire.

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The material in these fabrics is of the best quality money can buy, and at less than half the cost. In order that you may be able to appreciate these goods, it will be necessary for you to call and inspect our wide range of samples in sizes ranging from 34 to 44.

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AT THE ALLEN, MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Freshwater Sea Voyage
(Through the Great Lakes)

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At times out-o'-sight of land with only a vista of tumbling green waters and wheeling seagulls. Again through green embowered passages of wonderful loveliness. Luxurious

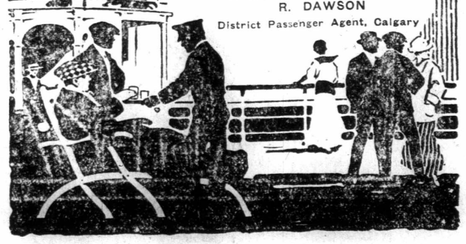
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FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

ISLAY FARMER BUYS SOME BLOODED STOCK

J. J. Bell of Islay, attended the auction sale at Bolna Iowa, and made some purchases of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Mr. Bell bought 30 head in all. Among his purchases was Twin Burn Pride 2nd, a cow rising four years, for which he paid $1,000; Fairland Prima Donna 2nd, for $600; Pure Ito Pride, $780; Kitturah 144,257 for $470; Eurotia Bell 195,461 for $560; Ebeenette 198,293 for $690; Blackbird of Cherokee 44th for $530; Butterfly Lassie 198,188 for $440; Blackbird of Cherokee 47th for $425. These cows and heifers are bred in the purple and will make a valuable addition to the pure breeding stock of Alberta.

U. S. SHIPPED 40,000 HORSES

More than 30,000 horses and 10,000 mules were exported during January. The entente allies have taken more than 1,000,000 horses from this country during the last three years.

FARMERS GETTING MORE MONEY THAN EVER

Washington, D. C.—The level of prices paid producers of principal crops on June 1 was 99.8 per cent. higher than a year ago and 107 per cent. higher than the last nine years' average on that date, the department of agriculture reported. Producers of meat animals on May 15 received 48.4 per cent. more than a year ago and 71 per cent. more than the average price on that date in the last seven years. The composite condition of all crops on June 1 was 5.8 per cent. less than their 10-year average on that date.

ROUTE OF MIXED FARMING TRAIN

The annual mixed farming train is now visiting the various farming points in Alberta. The schedule announced is as follows:

Lacombe Branch C. P. R.
Fleet—July 7, 9 to 12 a.m.
Coronation—July 7, 2 to 5 p.m.
Veteran—July 9, 9 to 12 a.m.
Loyalist—July 9, 2 to 5 p.m.
Consort—July 10, 9 to 12 a.m.
Monitor—July 10, 2 to 5 p.m.
Kirriemuir—July 11, 9 to 12 a.m.
Compeer—July 11, 2 to 5 p.m.

Wetaskiwin Branch C. P. R.
Provost—July 12, 9 to 12 a.m.
Cadogan—July 12, 2 to 5 p.m.
Metiskow—July 13, 9 to 12 a.m.
Czar—July 13, 2 to 5 p.m.
Hughenden—July 14, 9 to 12 a.m.
Amisk—July 14, 2 to 5 p.m.
Hardisty—July 16, 9 to 12 a.m.
Lougheed—July 16, 2 to 5 p.m.
Sedgewick—July 17, 9 to 12 a.m.
Killam—July 17, 2 to 5 p.m.
Strome—July 18, 9 to 12 a.m.
Daysland—July 18, 2 to 5 p.m.
Bawlf—July 19, 9 to 12 a.m.
Camrose—July 19, 2 to 5 p.m.
Arrive Edmonton 9 p.m. July 19.

Dunvegan Line
High Prairie—July 21, 2 to 5 p.m.
Peace River—July 23, 2 to 5 p.m.
Falher—July 24, 2 to 5 p.m.
Spirit River—July 25, 2 to 5 p.m.
Grande Prairie—July 26, 2 to 5 p.m.

This special train will consist of 15 cars, including three cars of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, to be used for demonstration purposes; other cars will contain exhibits upon which demonstrations and lectures will be given on different phases of agricultural work, live stock and domestic science.

Ladies are specially invited to inspect the train, and everybody is welcome.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The deputy provincial treasurer, Edmonton, reports that provincial savings certificates are meeting with a splendid reception from the public. Under this plan one may deposit his savings and be sure of receiving a good interest rate with the solid security of the government behind it. There has been a steady flow of deposits into the provincial treasury, the amounts received from individual investors varying from $5 to sums representing a modest fortune. The averagt daily receipts continue to increase in amount as time goes on, evidencing the growing popularity of the idea. As the savings certificates act was intended primarily for the benefit of residents of the province of Alberta, deposits from outside the province were hardly looked for, but considerable sums have been received from neighboring provinces. The advantage of obtaining 5 per cent. and of being able to withdraw the deposit on demand without any unnecessary formality naturally appeals to investors, especially when interest is allowed for the full time the money remains on deposit, however short it may be. Another attractive feature is the option of having interest compounded half-yearly, or if preferred, of having it forwarded yearly or half-yearly.

Awards at Calgary Exhibition

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Awards in agricultural products have been made as follows:

Hard spring wheat, 1 bushel—1, Giffin Bros.; 2, H. Mackintosh; 3, W. Turner; 4, W. J. Cranston.

Hard winter wheat—1, P. Middlemiss; 2, W. Turner; 3, S. J. Waddell; 4, W. A. Bell.

Soft winter wheat, 1 bushel—1, P. Middlemiss; 2, W. A. Bell.

White oats, 1 bushel—1, Albert Lougheed; 2, James Black; 3, W. J. Cranston; 4, P. Middlemiss.

Six-rowed barley, 1 bushel—1, Albert Lougheed; 2, W. A. Bell.

Two-rowed barley, 1 bushel—1, E. G. Young and Son; 2, W. C. Short; 3, W. A. Bell.

Peas, 1 peck—1, W. Turner; 2, C. Turner; 3, Giffin Bros.

Flax seed, 1 peck—Giffin Bros.

Rye, 1 peck—1, E. J. Young and Son; 2, Wm. Cook; 3, W. A. Bell.

Six-rowed barley, 1 bushel—1, Albert Lougheed.

White oats, 1 bushel—1 Albert Lougheed.

Hard spring wheat, 1 bushel—1, Albert Lougheed.

Sheaf timothy, this year's—1, Jas. Williamson.

Sheaf brome grass, this year's—1, Wm. Cook; 2, W. A. Bell.

Sheaf this year's alfalfa—1, John Cameron; 2, James Williamson; 3, W. A. Bell.

Collection wild grasses, this year's—1, Dan Patton; 2, W. R. Stewart.

Bale of hay—1, Albert Lougheed.

Timothy seed, 1 peck—1, J. H. Grose; 2, W. Grose; 3, W. A. Bell.

Western rye grass, 1 peck—1, W. A. Bell.

Red clover seed, 1 peck—1, Dan Patton.

Millet seed, 1 peck—1, Giffin Bros.; 2, W. A. Bell.

Hops, native, 1 lb.—1, Mrs. Wm. Miller; 2, A. Hutcher.

Six carrots for stock feeding—1, Wm. Cook; 2, Mrs. W. Miller.

Six carrots for domestic use—1, Mrs. W. Miller; 2, Wm. Cook.

One bushel potatoes, any variety—1, Steve C. Swift; 2, J. A. Coulthard; 3, W. Grose.

Collection potatoes, not less than five varieties—1, Wm. Cook.

Bunch asparagus—1, S. J. Waddell; 2, Dan Patton.

Bunch rhubarb—1, W. Grose; 2, Mrs. D. Davidson; 3, Mrs. Kneeshaw.

Collection beets—1, Wm. Cook.

Collection onions—1, Wm. Cook.

Collection vegetables, grown by one exhibitor—1, Wm. Cook.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Cheese prizes awarded were:

One, factory, white or colored, 70 pounds or over, make of current season—1, C. J. Donnelly, Lambert, Ont.; 2, Mr. Brophy, Olds; 3. A. A. Dunkley, Olds; 4, Walter Hamilton, Calgary; 5, the Woodland Dairy, Ltd., Edmonton; 6, W. F. Oliver, Atwood, Ont.

Two, factory, white or colored, flats or Stilton shape, make of current season—1, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, Ont.; 2, A. A. Dunkley, Olds; 3, Walter Hamilton, Calgary; 4, Mr. Brophy, Olds; 5, W. F. Oliver, Atwood, Ont.; 6, Woodland Dairy, Ltd., Edmonton.

Asortment of cheese, factory—1, W. Hamilton, Calgary; 2, Edmonton City Dairy; 3, A. A. Dunkley, Calgary.

Best cheese on exhibition—1, C. J. Donnelly, Lambeth, Ont.

Cheese, farm dairy, full milk cheese, 8 to 10 pounds, make of current season—1, E. Wirth, Kopernick.

Creamery butter results, in which 30 out of 32 awards, went to Alberta, were as follows:

One package, 14 pounds solid pack—1, H. Hanson, Markerville; 2, Carlyle Dairy, Calgary; 3, Co-operative Dairy, Calgary; 4, A. A. Munro, Elnora; 5, W. Hanson, Innisfail; 6, Geo. Nielson, Red Deer; 7, Edmonton City Dairy; 8, Hays' Dairy, Calgary.

One package, 14 pounds solid pack—1, H. Hanson, Markerville; 2, Carlyle Dairy Co., Calgary; 3, Geo. Nielson, Red Deer; 4, P. Pallesen, Mayton; 5, Edmonton City Dairy, Edmonton; 6, Woodland Dairy, Ltd., Edmonton; 7, A. A. Munro, Elnora; 8, G. H. Carter, Moosomin.

One package, 56 pounds solid pack—1, H. Hanson, Markerville; 2, J. J. Skalitzy, Viking; 3, Carlyle Dairy Co., Calgary; 4, Edmonton City Dairy, Wetaskiwin; 5, W. Hanson, Innisfail; 6, P. Pallesen, Olds; 7, Co-operative Dairy, Calgary; 8, Campbell & Griffin, Calgary.

One package, 20 pounds in one pound prints—1, H. Hanson, Markerville; 2, Edmonton City Dairy, Wetaskiwin; 3, W. Hanson, Innisfail; 4, Co-operative Dairy, Calgary; 5, Campbell & Griffin, Calgary; 6, T. Eaton Co., Winnipeg; 7, Hepworth and Trimble, Red Deer; 8, P. Pallesen, Calgary.

Average score in above classes—1, H. Hanson; 2, Carlyle Dairy Co.; 3, Co-operative Dairy.

Farm dairy butter—Farm dairy, 5 pounds in 1 pound prints (13)—1, M. Margaret King, Cochrane; 2, Mrs. J. C. Hunter, Parkland; 3, Mrs. H. Allwood, Parkland; 4, Mrs. E. Corbett, Shouldice Park; 5, M. Hunt, Priddis; 6, Mrs. W. Northcott, jr.; 7, Mrs. H. Hankinson, Cochrane; 8, Mrs. Mitchell, Midnapore.

Package farm dairy, 10 pounds solid pack—1, M. Margaret King; 2, Mrs. H. Hankinson; 3, Miss Lily Livingstone; 4, Mrs. J. J. Martin; 5, A. G. Stewart; 6, Mrs. W. Northcott, jr.; 7, Mrs. Chas. Cote; 8, Mrs. J. H. Roland.

Best average score of exhibits in farm dairy butter—1, Margaret King, Sunset ranch, Cochrane.

EGGS

Awards in eggs were as follows:

One dozen, specials—1, John Cameron, Nightingale; 2, James Williamson, Calgary; 3, Mrs. Northwood, Calgary; 4, E. Northcott, jr., Calgary.

One dozen, extras—1, Wm. Stuckey, De Winton; 2, John Cameron, Nightingale; 3, Mrs. Northwood, Calgary; 4, F. L. Paine, Calgary; 5, A. A. Elkins, Calgary.

One dozen, No. 1—1, John Cameron, Nightingale.

Six dozen specials—1. Wm. Northcott, jr., Calgary; 2, James Williamson, Calgary.

Six dozen extras—1, James Williamson, Calgary; 2, Mrs. Northwood, Calgary; 3, Wm. Northcott, jr., Calgary; 4, John Cameron, Nightingale.

Six dozen No. 1—1, Wm. Northcott, jr.; 2, James Williamson; 3, Wm. Eyers.

One case, 30 dozen, in cartons—1, Wm. Northcott, jr.; 2, P. Pallesen.

Twelve dozen, specials—1, Wm. Northcott, jr.; 2, P. Pallesen.

Twelve dozen, extras—1, W. Northcott, jr.; 2, Reardon Bros.; 3, P. Palleson.

Twelve dozen No. 1—1, P. Pallesen; 2, Reardon Bros.; 3 W. Northcott, jr.

Best exhibit of eggs—1, W. Northcott, jr.

CATTLE

Herefords awards were:—

Bull, three years or over—1, Geo. E. Fuller, Martin Fairfax; 2, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Bonnie Brae 31st; 3, L. O. Clifford, Lord Fairfax; 4, W. M. Williams, Bawlf, General Anderson; 5, Frank Collicutt, Bow Perfection 11th; 6, Curtice Cattle Co., Beau Donald 48th.

Bull, 2 years—1, Curtice Cattle Co., Beau Perfection; 2, Frank Collicutt, Gay Lad 40th; 3, J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Mack Fairfax; 4, J. A. Chapman, Brydon Perfection; 5, W. M. Williams, Bawlf, Otis Farmer.

Bull, senior yearling—1, Curtice Cattle Co., Beau Donald 192nd; 2, Frank Collicutt, Wilton Fairfax; 3, W. M. Williams, Don Perfection; 4, W. M. Williams, Prince Donald.

Bull, senior yearling—1, Curtice Cattle Co., Beau Donald 199; 2, John Wilson, Milnerton, Royal Fairfax; 3, J. A. Chapman, Beau Major; 4, W. M. Williams, Dandy Perfection; 5, L. O. Clifford, Brae Real 8th; 6, W. M. Williams, Virgil Fairfax.

Beef Cattle—Herefords

Bull, senior calf—1, L. O. Clifford, Lord Fairfax; 2, W. M. Williams, Hoff Farm Elect; 3, Curtice Cattle Co., Beau Perfection; 4, Curtice Cattle Co., Beau Donald; 5, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa, Grove Fairfax.

Junior calf (bull)—1, Curtice Cattle Co., Beau Donald; 2, J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Beau Magor; 3, L. O. Clifford, Dale's Gift; 4, W. M. Williams, Bawlf, Keystone Albert; 5, W. M. Williams, Bawlf, Keystone Improver.

Bull, senior champion, two years or over—Champion, Curtice Cattle Co., Beau Perfection; reserve, Geo. E. Fuller, Martin Fairfax.

Bull junior champion, under two years—Champion L. O. Clifford, Lord Fairfax 5th; reserve, Curtice Cattle Co., Beau Donald.

Bull, grand champion—Grand champion, Curtice Cattle Co., Beau Perfection; reserve, L. O. Clifford, Lord Fairfax 5th.

Aberdeen Angus

Bull, three years or over—1, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Young Leroy; 2, Jas. W. McGregor, Brandon, Black Abbot Prince; 3, Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Enjoiner of GGlencarnock.

Bull, two years—1, Jas. Bowman, Beauty's Leroy; 2, A. E. Hoad, Olds; Marshall of Glencarnock; 3, Wm. Porterfield, of Brandon, Bomade of Glencarnock; 4, S. C. Pritchard, Camrose, Rosedore of Glencarnock; 5, Jas. Bowman, Elm Park, Kelso; 6, W. R. Setwart, Pride Lad of Gwenmawr.

Bull, senior yearling—1, J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Quality Lad of Glencornock; 2, Jas. Bowman, Guelph E. P. Raregoods.

Bull, junior yearling—1, Jas. D. McGregor, Marshall of Glencarnock; 2, Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Pathfinder of Gwenmawr; 3, J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Dude; 4, Jas. Bowman, E. P. Rambler; 5, Jas. Bowman, E. P. Pulto.

Bull, senior calf—1, J. D. McGregor, Black Cap McGregor; 2, Jas. Bowman, E. P. Buxom; 3, A. E. Nead, Glencarnock Donald; 4, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, E. P. Partaker; 5, S. C. Pritchard, Glenrose Edward.

Bull, junior calf—1, Jas Bowman, E. P. Kenyon; 2, Jas D. McGregor, Balatum of Glencarnock; 3, S. C. Pritchard, Glenrose Edward 3rd; 4, W. R. Stewart, Meadow Brook Pride 2nd; 5, J. D. McGregor, Prince Felzar of Gwenmawr.

Bull, senior champion—Champion, J. D. McGregor, Black Cap McGregor; reserve, J. D. McGregor, Quality Lad of Glencarnock.

Bull, grand champion—J. D. McGregor, Black Cap McGregor; reserve, Jas. Bowman, Beauty's Leroy.

Aberdeen Angus

Cow, 4 years and over—1, Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Majesty Queen; 2, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, E. P. Rosebud 15th; 3, J. D. McGregon, Key of Heather 2nd; 4, Jas, Bowman, E. P. Rosebud 17th; 6, S. C. Pritchard, Camrose, Rose of Glendale 5th; 6, A. E. Noad, Olds, Ruby Nancy.

Cow, 3 years—1, S. C. Pritchard, Pride of Glencarnock; 2, W. R. Stewart, Hastings Coulee, Meadow Brook Flower 3rd; 3, W. R. Stewart, Meadow Brook Flossie.

Heifer, 2 years—1, Jas. Bowman, Emmeline of L. F.; 2, J. D. McGregor, GGlencarnock Rubicon 2nd; 3, J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Pride Petite; 4, A. E. Noad, Prilena of Glencarnock; 5 Jas. Bowman, Elm Park RoRsebud 23rd.

Heifer, senior yearling—1, Jas. D. McGregor, Blackbird of Glen 3rd; 2, Jas. Bowman, E. P. Pride 15th; 3, Jas. Bowman, E. P. Keepsake 15th; 4, A. E. Noad, Pride Lass of Gwenmaur 2nd; 5, W. R. Stewart, Meadow Brook Best.

Heifer, junior yearling—1, J. D. McGregor, Pride of Glencarnock 3rd; 2, J. Bowman, E. P. Rosebud 26th; 3, J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Rubicon 3rd; 4, W. R. Stewart, Meadow Brook Liewella.

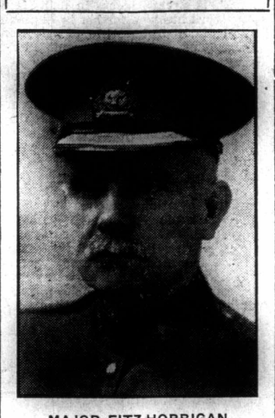
Heifer, senior calf—1, J. D. McGregor, Pridista of Glencarnock; 2, J. D. McGregor, Pride Lass of Gwenmaur; 3, J. Bowman, E. P. Bertha; 4, J. Bowman, E. P. Idalia; 5, E. Gillespie, Ohaton, Bessie of Spring Creek; 6, S. C. Pritchard, Glen Rose Precious Pride.

Heifer, junior calf—1, J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock, Pretty Rose 2nd; 2, J. D. McGregor, Glencarnock Rubicon 4th; 3, J. Bowman, E. P. Rosebud 29th; 4, W. R. Stewart, Meadow Brook Neonia; 5, J. D. McGregor, Black Bird of Gwenmaur; 6 S. C. Pritchard, Glenrose Patricia.

Senior champion female, 2 years and over—J. D. McGregor, Majesty Queen; reserve, Jas. Bowman, Emmeline.

Junior champion female, under 2 years—J. D. McGregor, Pride of Glencarnock 3rd; reserve, Predista.

IN THE LIMELIGHT



MAJOR FITZ-HORRIGAN

As a conspicuous member of the Confederation and as head of the R. N. W. M. P. of Calgary, he made the address at the celebration held on the barracks' site on Monday.

Grand champion female—J. D. McGregor, Pride of Glencarnock 3rd; reserve, J. D. McGregor, Majesty Queen.

Ayrshires

Cow, 4 years and over—1, Rowland Ness, De Winton, Birdie of Lone Spruce; 2, Laycock & McDonald, Calgary, Bonnie Bessie; 3, Rowland Ness De Winton, Ada; 4, Laycock & McDonald, Lily of Lone Spruce; 5, Rowland Ness, Lakeside Clara; 6, D. Livingstone, Jumping Pound, Lady Kelso.

Cow, 3 years—1, Rowland Ness, Marie of Lone Spruce; 2, Rowland Ness, Woodlands Myrtle; 3, Rowland Ness, Braemar Lass; 4, W. J. Mortson, Fairlight, Sask., Bonnie Jean 2d.

Heifer, 2 years—1, Rowland Ness, Lakeview Brown Dell; 2, RoRwland Ness, Burnside Lady Laurier; 3, Laycock & McDonald, Springfield Pet; 4, Rowland Ness, Grange Annie; 5, W. L. Baker, Calgary, Springfield May.

Heifer, senior yearling—1, Rowland Ness, Lakeview Pansy; 2, Laycock & McDonald, Springfield Nora; 3, Rowland Ness, Burnside Monkland Dorothy; 4, Laycock & McDonald, Springfield Prairie Flower; 5, Rowland Ness, Lakeview Flossie.

Heifer, junior yearling—1, Rowland Ness, Lakeview Blossom; 2 Rowland Ness, Lakeview Vera; 3, A. D. Black, Airdrie, Glen Burn's Duchess; 4, Laycock & McDonald, Springfield Jean; 5, Laycock & McDonald, Springfield Damsel.

Heifer, senior calf—1, Rowland Ness, Lakeview Monkland Maud;; 2, Rowland Ness, Lakeview Primrose; 3, Rowland Ness, Lakeview Dewdrop; 4, Laycock & McDonald, Springfield Violet; 5, Laycock & McDonald, Springfield Minnie; 6, Rowland Ness, Lakeview Addie.

Heifer, junior calf—1, Rowland Ness, Lakeview Elexa; 2, Rowland Ness, Lakeview Blanche; 3, Laycock & McDonald, Springfield Queen.

Senior champion wemale, 2 years or over—Rowland Ness, Birdie of Lone Spruce; reserve, Rowland Ness, Marie of Lone Spruce.

Junior champion female—Rowland Ness, Lakeview Monkland Maud; reserve, Rowland Ness, Lakeview Elexa.

Grand champion female—Rowland Ness, Birdie of Lone Spruce; reserve, Rowland Ness, Lakeview Monkland Maud.

Red Polled

Bull, 3 years or over—1, Jean Du Luth Farm, Du Luth, Minn., Paul; 2, J. H. & W. E. Elliott, Irma, Noble Robin; 3, O. C. Thubron, Freshfield, Dwight.

Bull, junior yearling—1, Jean Du Luth Farm, Pilot Lee.

Bull, junior calf—1. J. H. & W. E. Elliott, Noble 15th; 2, J. H. & W. E. Elliott, Noble 16th; 3, J. H. & W. E. Elliott, Noble 17th.

Senior champion bull—Jean Du Luth Farm, Paul; reserve, J. H. & W. E. Elliott, Noble Roblin.

Junior champion bull—Jean Du Luth Farm, Pilot Lee; reserve, J. H. & W. E. Elliott, Noble 15th.

Grand champion bull—Jean Du Luth Farm, Pilot Lee; reserve, Jean Du Luth Farm, Paul.

Grand champion bull—Jean Du Luth Farm, Pilot Lee; reserve, Jean Du Luth Farm, Paul.

Shorthorns

Bull, 3 years and over—1, Yule & Bowes, Carstairs, Missie's Wonder, Jr.; 2, Yule & Bowes, Banner Bearer; 3, John Miller, Ashburn, Ont., Lancaster Boy.

Bull, 2 years—1, Geo. Walters, Calgary, Barron Stamford; 2, John Graham, Carberry, Montrich Prince; 3, John Graham, Bridgebank Reginald; 4, G. A. Davidson, Calgary, Fashion King; 5, Chas. G. Beeching, Nanton, Gainford Duke.

Bull, senior yearling—1, Yule & Bowes, Rosebury; 2, John Graham, Signaller; 3, W. C. Short, Gwynne, Alta., Matchless Bluff; 4, P. M. Bredt & Co., Fancy's Broadhooks; 5, W. C. Short, Scotch King.

Bull, junior yearling—1, P. M. Bredt &Co., Red Major; 2, J. A. Neilson, Calgary, Gainford Reliance; 3, J. G. Barron, Carberry, Star of Morning; 4, Dr. O. H. Patrick, Crown Reserve; 5, W. A. & B. G. Todd, Clinock, Danny Gardner; 6, W. C. Short, Fame Duke.

Bull, senior calf—1, J. G. Barron, Fairview Chief; 2, J. G. Barron, Jubilee Star; 3, Yule & Bowes, Kinmale Hercules; 4, Yule & Bowes, Kinmel Sovereign; 5, Yule & Bowes, Kinmel Chieftain; 6, G. R. Hughes, Cobble Hill, Brigadier General.

Bull, junior calf—1, J. G. Barron, Oakland Star 2nd; 2, Yule & Bowes, Oakland Opportunity; 3, J. G. Barron, Fairnview Prince; 4, Chas. G. Beeching, Tranby Clipper.

Bull, senior champion—Yule & Bowes, Missie's Wonder Junior; reserve, George Walters, Baron Stamford.

Bull, junior champion—J. G. Barron, Fairview Chief; reserve, Yule & Bowes, Roseberry.

Bull, grand champion—Yule & Bowes, Missie's Wonder Junior; reserve, J. G. Barron, Fairview Chief.

3 Get of one bull—1, J. G. Barron; 3 sired by Scotch Thistle; 2, J. G. Barron, 3 sired by Oakland Star; 3, Yule & Bowes, 3 sired by Missie's Prince; 4, W. C. Short, 3 sired by Baron Chief; 5, J. G. Barron, 3 sired by Emma's Prince.

2 progeny of one cow—1, J. G. Barron, 2 by Fairview Queen; 2, Yule & Bowes, 2 by May Violet 3rd; 3, J. G. Barron, 2 by Jubilee Queen 2nd; 4, J. G. Barron, 2 by Baroness Queen.

Herd—1, Yule & Bowes; 2, John Miller.

Junior herd—1, J. G. Barron; 2, Yule & Bowes; 3, G. R. Hughes; 4, John Miller.

3 calver under one year—1, J. G. Barron; 2, G. R. Hughes.

Jerseys

Bull, 3 years or over—1, J. Harper and Son, Westlock, Pet's Kentucky, Wonder; 2, J. Harper and Son, Kitty Noble.

Bull 2 years—1, N. L. McGregor, Calgary, Sir Victor Glen Lyon.

Bull, senior yearling—1, J. Harper and Sons, Kentucky Jolly wonder.

Bull, junior yearling—1, J. Harper and Sons, Kentucky Ruler.

Bull, senior calf—1, J. Harper and Sons, Manila's Daisy Lad; 2, J. Harper and Sons, Kentucky Champion; 3, J. Harper and Son, Kentucky's Noble.

Bull, junior calf—1, J. Harper and Sons, Kentucky's red ribbon.

Senior Champion bull, J. Harper and Sons, Pets Kentucky Wonder; reserve J. Harper and Sons, Kentucky Champion.

Grand champion bull, J. Harper and Sons, Pet's Kentucky Wonder; reserve J. Harper and Sons, Manila's Daisy Lad.

Guernseys

Bull, 3 years or over—1, W. Tims, Crossfield, Juel.

Bull, 2 years—1, Jean Du Luth Farm, Duluth, Starlight Excelsior of Jean Du Luth.

Bull, senior yearling—Jean Du Luth Farm, King Starlight of eJan Du Luth.

Senior champion bull—Jean Du Luth Farm, Starlight's Excelsior of Jean Du Luth; reserve, W. Tims, Juel.

Junior champion bull—Jean Du Luth Farm, King Starlight of Jean Du Luth.

Grand champion bull—Jean Du Luth Farm, Golden Noble of the Lakes; reserve, eJan Du Luth Farm, Starlight's Excelsior of Jean Du Luth.

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E AGE
RIBERS

MARKET AND FINANCE

HOW CANADA CAN PAY HER WAR BILL

THE United States has a population of a hundred millions to Canada's seven. Yet the United States has found it difficult to last enthusiasm up to the point where the public would subscribe $2,000,000,000 for the Liberty bonds to prosecute the war.

Canada's national obligations are today almost $2,000,000,000; and we are only half way through the war—and the easiest, most inexpensive half of the way at that. If the war goes on for another two years—which Gerard and Joffre and Balfour all plainly indicate there is every prospect of it doing—we may expect Canada's national obligations to total $4,000,000,000—or nearly $600 for every man, woman and child in the country. In the eyes of the courts as established by law suits for damages, I believe, the potential value of every child born in the world is between $1,000 and $1,500. That is, owing to the great war, every child born in Canada for the next generation will be worth the $1,000, less the $600 debt, with which the war has saddled Canada's future.

It may be said that if the war had not been fought, every child born in Canada would have been worth less than $1,000, for he might have grown up to pay tax levies to German conquerors. Don't forget that Canada was nearer armed invasion by German reservists resident in the United States than either the American or Canadian Government have ever permitted the general public to know.

A German Menace

That may be true. Everything points to the fact it is true. Germany had plans for the massed invasion of Canada. It is barely a year ago since German reservists on the borders of Canada were hurriedly and peremptorily ordered by Bernstorff to hide their arms; but the fact of the great war being a war to block Germany's world aggression, will not pay our war bills. We have to keep on whacking up to our last shoe peg till Germany is beaten.

Now in Europe, they can tax industry 80 per cent. of profits without breaking industry because all the industries there are very old. They have garnered away "the thrifty husbandry of many years" in reserves, in capital increased without the addition of cash, in expanded plants, in bonuses paid over and above dividends to the shareholders.

Young Industries and Taxes

In Canada that is not the case. Industry in Canada is still young. Very little of it dates beyond 1880; and in the '90's the assets of many corporations, both rail and factory, were best represented by minus. If you taxed many Canadian industries 80 per cent. of their profits, you would break them. They need their surplus profits to amortize indebtedness. Two great railroads will be examples of this for some time to come.

Then, how is Canada to pay her war bill?

How is Canada to keep her credit above the dead line?

She can't repudiate one of her debts without hurting her credit. She must keep her credit good in order to borrow and expand as she grows.

Because Uncle Sam has jojined in the fight for democracy, he will, undoubtedly, be a willing banker; but if the war goes on, it is going to take Uncle Sam all his time to raise money for direct loans to European countries and for his own war expenses. The Liberty Loan proves this.

How is Canada to keep up her war expenses?

When the war broke, I remember telling a Canadian financier that Canada would have to spend billions. He gave me one look of incredulous contempt. "That," he said, "is a physical impossibility."

Yet here we are almost up to the $2,000,000,000 mark, and never a prospect of quitting.

Paying the Future

Now, Canada can pay in several ways. She can keep on issuing bonds and subscriptions subject to renewal, which is letting posterity carry the burden; but unfortunately we, of this day, will have to keep on paying interest; and that system of paying indebtedness is a dead weight around a young country's neck. It is a dead weight that might hamper and handicap the future. For instance, if to pay interest we had to tax profits to excess, we would handicap every industry and business in the country. We would keep them from expanding as the nation expanded. We would keep outside capital from coming into industry. Who will loan money on industries that are taxed to death? We would keep the public from buying railroad shares. We would keep the railroads from paying good wages and giving good service.

Not by War Profits Tax

A young country cannot tax profits to excess and stay in business.

Canada may as well swallow that fact and not hurt herself experimenting.

But the beauty of a young country is—she has untapped reservoirs of wealth from which she can dip.

Canada will have to dip from these reservoirs, or go broke. In more dignified language, Canada will have to draw on her undeveloped resources, or suffer such a financial panic as pessimists have never had in their blackest nightmares.

Potential Natural Resources

To be specific—

Canada is the only country in the world—barring China and Russia—that has unlimited and unexploited coal areas.

Canada is the only country in the world that has unlimited and unexploited pulp wood areas.

Canada is the only country in the world—barring again China and Russia—that has unexploited gold bearing areas.

Barring only Russia, Canada is the only country in the world that still has boundless timber areas.

Barring no country on earth, Canada is the only country that has arable, rich and free land.

It is not my place to point out how these unexploited reservoirs of wealth can be used to pay the war bill. It doesn't matter to me whether the new fiscal policy entails socialism or any other "ism." The point is, we have to pay the bill, or go broke; and we have to enter on a contsructive policy of do, and case the old laissez faire, which, being interpreted, should be written lazy fellow of drift. In the past, fiscal policies have simply passed the burdens on to posterity, and called it statesmanship. That sort of statesmanship, financing will not stand the test of the present war.

A Policy of Action

What do I mean by do instead of drift?

Coal is a good example, or oil, which is bound to be the great motor power for ships and cars in future. South America is a land of 70,000,000 people. They have not a ton of coal in all their area, and as far as I know, they have little oil. While the climate is hot in three quarters of the continent and mild in the other quarter, coal is needed for power purposes—to drive street cars, run factories, etc. Has Canada ever sent a ton of coal from the Pacific Coast or the Atlantic to South America? Coal is selling in certain sections of South America today at $30 a ton.

Or, take pulpwood—whether you raise the revenue from it by an export duty or by the Government going into the business itself. There is today a famine in print paper. I know printing concerns in the United States now using from $1,800,000 to $2,500,000 of paper a year. There are countless such firms. Suppose Canada sold only $50,000,000 of pulpwood a year. It would take only 40 years to pay off her war bill.

Or, take timber. When the world begins to rebuild after the war, Canada could sell a billion dollars of timber a year and not feel the loss; but somebody would definitely have to attend to the job. It won't sell itself by wearing a frock coat and looking wise and drifting.

The Agricultural Outlook

Or, take the matter of wheat lands! In the United States we are lying to ourselves about the scarcity of wheat. We are telling ourselves we are short of wheat because we have been selling what we need to the Allies. That is so much hot air. The most we have sold in a year went out in 1916-17—over 300,000,000 bushels. The next most was some 200,000,000. Those amounts are nothing compared to the possible exports if all American wheat lands were in wheat— but they are not. Yearly from Minnesota, south, more and more wheat land has been turned to corn; and yearly, more and more farm people have deserted the land for the towns, the farm for the factory. The United States is no longer an agricultural country. It is a 30 to 70 country. Thirty million people live on the land and have to feed the 70,000,000 living in town and city; and when the population increases another 20,000,00, as it does every ten years, Uncle Sam will not be able to feed himself. Figure this for yourself—six bushels per head for food, 720,000,000 bushels and 100,000,000 for seed. Canada will have to raise Uncle Sam's bread as well as a good percentage of John Bull's. Now, it isn't my place to point out how such a future wheat crop may pay the war bill; but if Canada were planting 50,000,000 acres to wheat instead of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000 acres, one year's crop would pay half the war bill.

But the supremely easiest way to pay the war bill would be as England has paid her war bills since the days of the Armada—by sea commerce; and that I shall take up in detail in the next issue, with the vital, the very vital importance of Canada's new oil fields as a supply of motor fuel for the merchant vessels of the world.

CANADA'S COAL OUTPUT

Statistics Covering First Operation of Current Year

The Mine Branch of the Department of Mines, has received from the principal coal mine operators returns of their production during the first three months of 1917, on the basis of which the following estimates have been made of total production during this period. According to these estimates, the total production of coal during the first quarter of 1917 was 3,590,991 short tons, comprising 1 233,934 tons in January; 1,143,956 tons in February and 1,213,101 tons in March. Corresponding records for the year 1916 are not available for comparison.

The record would appear to show that the average rate of production in Nova Scotia and British Columbia was less than the average rate of production during 1916, but greater in the provinces of New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The exports of coal during the three months were 501,570 tons, as against exports of 737,744 tons during the corresponding period of 1916.

WINNIPEG LETTER

Our Winnipeg market continues to be quiet, but there is ready sale for all the wheat offered, and the receipts from the country are on a fair scale about 400 cars daily, compared with 500 to 700 cars daily a year ago when receipts were extra large for the time of year. Today's prices are 1 nor. 220c, 2 nor. 217c, 3 nor. 212c, No. 4 200c, No. 5 176c, No. 6 159c. Feed 119c. Futures closed July 218c, October 187c.

Oats—The oat market is very firm with eager demand. There has been active buying of cash oats, and for July delivery, for some weeks, evidently principally on government account, and these oats do not come back in the market, so that it acts tight. During the week, up to the last day of June, prices held very firm at a little above the close of a week ago, but today, the first business day in July in this market, it was seen that July oats in Chicago advanced 1c yesterday, and corn was up 2c to 3c, and our July oats opened almost 1c higher, and later when it was known that there were no deliveries made on the July contracts in this market, prices advanced to 2¼c over Saturday's close for July, and October and December oats followed with an advance of about 2c. There is no restriction on the trading in oats for future delivery as there is on wheat. Today's prices are 2 C.W. 73⅜c, 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed 72⅞c, 1 feed 71⅝c, 2 feed 69⅝c. Futures closed July 73⅜c, October 62c, December 59¾c.

Barley—Barley is in quiet demand at 1c under last week's prices. No. 3 125c, No. 4 120c, rejected and feed 110c. The July future closed 115c.

Flax—The flax market has been quiet with a downward tendency and prices have lost 13c to 16c on the week. The visible supply of flax is very small in Canada and America, and the great shortage in the last Argentine crop precludes the United States getting any supplies from that country until after another crop is grown. In the United Kingdom the linseed and linseed oil situation is that the supply does not meet the demand, as there, they have to look wholly to India for a supply of seed this year. The demand for cake and oil is also very strong and supplies small. Technically, therefore, the world's flax seed situation is very strong, and should the favorable development of the new crop in the United States and Canada be hindered by adverse weather flax prices will again go very high. Today's prices are 1 N.W. 263½c, 2 C.W. 259¾c, 3 C.W. and rejected 245c. July 263c, October 259½c.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN MARKET

CALGARY GRAIN PRICES

Prices of grain are on the basis of grain in store at Fort William or Port Arthur.

Spring Wheat—	Thurs.	Wed.
No. 1 northern	219	217
No. 2 northern	216	214
No. 3 northern	211	209
No. 4	199	197
No. 5	174	173
No. 6	156	156
Feed	116	116
Oats—		
2 C. W.	74	73¾
3 C. W.	73¼	73¼
Ex. 1 feed	73½	73
No. 1 feed	72¼	72
No. 2 feed	70¾	70

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—	Open	Close
October	189¼	193⅞
Oats—		
July	73⅜	74⅛
October	61¼	62⅛
December	58¾	59⅝
Barley—		
July	—	125
Flax—		
July	264	253
October	255	252½

WINNIPEG CASH

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.26; 2 northern, $2.23; 3 northern, $2.18; No. 4, $2.06; No. 5, $1.81; No. 6, $1.63; feed, $1.23.

Basis contract—July, $2.22; August, first half, $2.17.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 74c; No. 3 C.W., 73⅜c; extra 1 feed, 73⅝c; 1 feed, 72¾c; 2 feed, 70⅜c.

Barley—No. 3, $1.25; No. 4, $1.21; rejected and feed, $1.10.

LIVESTOCK

PRICES FOR CATTLE DOWN AT CALGARY STOCK YARDS

Steers—	
Choice export, 1100 up	$9.00@$9.25
Com. butcher, 1100 up	8.25@ 8.75
Killers	7.50@ 7.75
Choice feeders	7.00@ 7.25
Heifers—	
Choice heavy	8.00@ 8.50
Common	7.50@ 8.00
Cows—	
Heavy	7.00@ 7.50
Common butcher	6.00@ 6.50
Thin canners	3.500@ 4.00
Bulls—	
Choice butcher	6.50@ 7.00
Common	5.50@ 5.75
Oxen—	
Choice	7.00@ 7.50
Common	4.75@ 5.00
Calves—Light	11.00
Sheep—	
Wethers	11.25@12.00
Ewes	11.25@11.75
Hogs—	
Select	15.20
Fed and watered	14.85

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, July 4.—Cattle receipts 3,000; market weak. Beeves 8.30 to 13.35; stockers and feeders 6.40 to 9.50; cows and heifers 5.40 to 11.75; calves 10.50 to 15.25.

Hogs receipts 12,000; 10c to 20c higher. Light 14.30 to 15.50; mixed 14.55 to 15.90; heavy 14.45 to 15.95; rough 14.45 to 14.65; pigs 10.75 to 14.20; bulk of sales 14.80 to 15.70.

Sheep receipts 2,000; strong 25c higher. Lambs, native 10.00 to 16.75.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg, July 4.—Union stockyards' receipts, today, were 1,000 cattle and 1,417 hogs. Cattle trading slow, only the good quality stuff are easier. Stockers and feeders dull at 25c to 75c lower. Veal calves steady, milch cows and close up springers steady. Hogs sold steady at $15.25. Both eastern and local buyers were on the market.

Butcher steers—Choice to prime 10.50 to 11.75; medium to good 9.25 to 10.00; common 6.50 to 7.25.

Butcher heifers—Choice to good 10.00 to 10.50; common to medium 7.25 to 9.50.

Bulls—Good to common 4.50 to 8.00; oxen, god to common, 3.75 to 7.50.

Feeders—Steers, choice to good 7.50 to 8.00.

Stockers, steers and heifers—Choice to good 7.25 to 8.60; common to medium 6.75 to 7.25; choice to good heifers 8.25 to 8.75; common to medium 6.50 to 7.00.

Sheep and lambs—Choice yearling yambs 10.50 to 11.50; common to medium 7.50 to 9.25; heavy sheep 8.25 to 8.75; light sheep 6.50 to 7.00.

Hogs — Selects 15.00 to 15.15; heavies 10.00 to 11.00; sows 8.00; light hogs 12.00 to 13.00.

FINANCIAL

BANK CLEARINGS

Following are the bank clearings of the principal cities of the Dominion for the week ending today as compared with those of the corresponding week last year:

	Week ending July 5, 1917	Corresponding week, 1916
Montreal	$71,088,993	$74,542,948
Toronto	58,935,910	57,745,600
Winnipeg	41,545,226	34,254,441
Vancouver	7,509,591	6,526,679
Calgary	7,327,366	4,543,622
Ottawa	6,310,980	5,739,333
Quebec	4,689,481	4,317,951
Hamilton	4,577,780	3,800,812
Halifax	4,370,012	2,993,746
Regina	3,071,346	2,115,557
Edmonton	2,436,668	2,018,448
London	2,435,578	2,569,463
St John	1,925,284	1,653,523
Victoria	1,763,442	2,011,335
Saskatoon	1,554,923	966,571
Moose Jaw	993,855	866,840
Brantford	780,677	693,076
Fort William	773,223	582,667
Lethbridge	731,385	562,980
Medicine Hat	483,597	329,881
N. Westminster	378,392	319,775

CALGARY OIL EXCHANGE

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Associated Oils	..	335
Alberta Petroleum Con.	⅞	1⅛
Alberta Pacific Con.	2¼	2¾
Athabasca Oil Co.	..	20
Beaver	¼	½
British Canadian Oils	..	½
Calgary Alberta Oils	1	2
Calgary Pet. Products	15	18½
Federal Oil & Gas	½	2
Monarch	1	..
Moose Mountain	4	..
Mt. Stephen Oil & Gas	18	20
North West Pacific Oil	..	3½
Piedmont Pet. Products	..	¾
Progress	..	¼
Record	9	15
Stokes-Stephens	2	4
Southern Alberta	3.25	3.50
Segur Oils, Ltd.	..	1
Union Pacific	⅛	¼
United	..	1.25
Western Pacific	5	..
Western Petroleum	1	..

Calgary Public Market

Prices Asked Consumers

Fruit

Apples	3 to 5 lbs. for 25c
Apples, per case	$2.00 to $2.75
Bananas	30c to 35c per doz.
Grape Fruit	7½c to 10c each
Oranges	15c to 40c doz.
Lemons	20c to 25c per doz.
Cocoanuts	12½c each

Vegetables

Asparagus	20c per lb.
Beets (new)	3 lbs. for 25c
Carrots (new)	4 lbs. for 25c
Celery	10c to 12½c per lb.
Cauliflower	10c to 25c each
Cucumbers	10c to 25c each
Lettuce (head)	2 for 10c
Lettuce (bunch)	5 for 10c
Onions (green)	5 for 10c
Onions (cooking)	3½ lbs. for 25c
Parsley	3 bunches for 10c
Potatoes (old)	$1.70 per bus.
Potatoes (new)	10c per lb.
Radishes	5 bunches for 10c
Spinach	5c per lb.
Tomatoes	25c to 35c per lb.
Turnips	15 to 20 lbs. for 25c
Rhubarb	8 lbs. for 25c

Poultry—Dressed

	Per lb.
Fowl	25c

Poultry—Live

Chicken	25c
Fowl	20c

Produce

Butter, creamery	43c to 45c
Dairy No. 1	35c
Dairy No. 2	28c to 30c
Dairy No. 3	25c
Eggs, new laid, case	$10.25 to $10.50
New laid, per dozen	35c
Cooking, per dozen	30c

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 15c
Pot roast	12½c to 15c
Rib roast	20c to 25c
Sirloin roast	25c to 28c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porter house steak	25c to 28c
Mutton, sides	25c
Front quarters	20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 30c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 20c
Shoulder roast	20c to 25c
Steak	20c to 25c
Pork, sides	22c to 25c
Roast shoulder	22c to 25c
Hind quarters	25c to 28c
Spare ribs	18c

Fresh Fish

Herring	12½c
Pike	10c
White fish	15c

Sundries

Dripping	15c
Head cheese	15c
Sausage	15c

Calgary Public Market

Prices Paid to Farmers

All farm killed meats must be accompanied by the viscera, viz., heart, liver and lungs.

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind qr.	17c to 17½c
Front quarters	12c to 13c
Cow, hind quarters	15c to 16c
Front quarters	11c to 12c
Pork, lightweight	18c to 18½c
Mutton, ewes	17c to 18c
Wethers	19c
Lamb	20c to 21c
Veal, No. 1 light	20c
Heavy	16c to 17c

Produce

Butter, creamery	38c to 40c
No. 1 dairy	26c to 30c
No. 2 dairy	25c
Eggs, new laid, case	$9.00 to $9.25

Poultry—Dressed

Fowl	20c to 22c

Poultry—Live

Fowl and pullets	17c to 18c

Vegetables

Beets (new)	$5.00
Carrots (new)	$2.75
Cabbage (new)	$7.00
Onions	$5.00
Potatoes, per ton	$45.00 to $48.00
Turnips, per ton	$16.00

ALBERTA FAIR DATES

Edmonton	July 9-12
Lacombe	July 17-18
High River	July 19-20
Okotoks	July 24-25
Nanton	July 26-27
Staveley	July 31
Claresholm	August 1-2
Vulcan	August 2-3
Granum	August 7-8
Macleod	August 9-10
Carmangay	August 14-15
Langdon	August 16
Gleichen	August 17
Irvine	August 7
Winnifred	August 8
Warner	August 8-9
Magrath	August 10-11
Raymond	August 13-15
Cardston	August 17-18
Grassy Lake	August 21-22
Taber	August 23-24
Youngstown	August 6-7
Chinook	August 8
Hanna	August 9
Delia	August 10
Oyen	August 13-14
Munson	August 15
Swalwell	July 26-27
Empress	July 31
Suffield	August 1-2
Retlaw	August 3-4
Peace River Crossing	August 8-10
Vegreville	August 14-15
Stony Plain	August 15-16
Edgerton	August 17
Irma	July 31
Chauvin	August 1
Wainwright	August 2-3
Sedgewick	August 7
Hardisty	August 8
Provost	August 9
Strome-Killam	August 10
Daysland	August 14-15
Camrose	August 16-18
Wetaskiwin	August 21-22
Coronation	August 7-8
Stettler	August 10-11
Consort	August 14-15
Castor	August 16-17
Bidegord	August 21
Cochrane	September 4-5
Didsbury	September 5-6
Olds	September 7-8
Three Hills	September 11-12
Lousana	September 13-14
Leduc	September 17-18
Innisfail	September 19-20
Alix	September 21
Gadsby	September 22
Rocky Moun. House	September 24-25
Ponoka	September 26-27
Milnerton	September 28
Trochu	October 2-3

OIL PROSPECTS SEEM EXCEEDINGLY BRIGHT

The annual meeting of the Alberta Petroleum Products Company Limited, held at the board room recently was full of promise. Not promise as some oil companies promise, but of real prospect. In his annual report, A. W. Dingman, the managing director called attention to the fact that a subsidiary company had been formed for the purpose of extracting gasoline from the gas produced by the wells of the company. This company is called the Calgary ePtrol Company, Limited, and is capitalized at $250,000. Part of the company is composed of oil men from Los Angeles, who are superintending the installation of the gas extraction plant. The first unit of this plant which will be erected at a minimum cost of $50,000, is expected to be ready by September 1.

Another firm is negotiating to take the residue of the gas after the gasoline has been extracted and are willing to pay a satisfactory price for it. Arrangements are also being made to start to clean out No. 1 well. The officers elected were: President, A. E. Cross; first, vice-president, Wm. Fearce; second vice-president, A. J. Sayre; managing director, A. W. Dingman; secretary-treasurer, E. R. Mosher; directors, A. E. Cross, Wm. Pearce, A. J. Sayre, E. Taylor, T. J. S. Skinner, P. T. Bone, A. W. Dingman.

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Where To Look For Immigrants

J. S. Dennis, of C. P. R., Says Canada's Hope for New Population Lies in U. S. and N. W. Europe.

J. S. Dennis, assistant to the president of the Canadian Pacific, in a letter to the Toronto board of trade, says:

"If and when Canada begins to prosecute a vigorous campaign for the attraction of settlers, it is obvious that it can be carried on in the British Isles only incidentally. In the United States, in northwestern Europe and certain other European peoples, including Russia, is where it must be most vigorously pushed.

"In the United States alone there are a large number of young men brought up on farms who leave them every year and flock to the cities, because of the impossibility of securing land at a low price. Every effort must be made to intercept these men and, by placing inducements of Canada before them, to attract them to this country.

"The resumption of immigration is not a question that can be idly dismissed with a wave of the hand. Very big issues are involved, the outcome of which will probably have a permanent effect upon the Canadian nation. It is a common habit, for instance, to deplore the foreigner's "hyphen" and apparent lack of ability to assimilate our ideals of citizenship and freedom, whereas, on the contrary, the fault sometimes lies at home. The newcomer's impressions are generally gained from personal contact with natives; his memories and natural prejudices in favor of the country of his nativity never extinguish themselves rapidly and, under the difference and even derision which he encounters, may perhaps never extinguish themselves at all.

"A certain amount of responsibility inevitably devolves upon the native inhabitants of a country, individually and collectively, to make immigrant newcomers welcome, especially if immigration is what that country particularly desires. A realization of this, and its putting into practice, ends in making the immigrant pleased with his changed surroundings, while the lack of such welcoming spirit tends to keep him hyphenated."

U. S. OFFICIAL THINKS THE STATES AND CANADA CAN SUPPLY ALLIES

Washington, D. C.—The grain requirements of the allies and the European neutrals were put at 971 million bushels, a total much greater than the United States can supply, in a statement by Herbert C. Hoover today, listing the minimum needs of each nation for human consumption and for feed.

The amounts have been presented to Mr. Hoover by the foreign governments as follows:

	Bread Grains. Bushels	Fodder Grains. Bushels
United Kingdom	225,000,000	170,000,000
France	175,000,000	70,000,000
Italy	90,000,000	60,000,000
Belgium and Portugal	50,000,000	None
European neutrals and ex-European neutrals	15,000,000	116,000,000
Totals	555,000,000	416,000,000

"It will, of course, be impossible," Mr. Hoover said, "for North America to furnish all this quantity, although the major load must fall on us. In any event it emphasizes the necessity for control of exports in order to control prices and to protect our supply, and the necessity for conservation and elimination of waste."

U. S. A. ADOPTS NEW METHOD OF SCORING

The American Kennel club's new scheme of rating, which goes into effect July 1, gives championship points according to the number of dogs entered in each breed, and not according to the total benched in a show, as is at the rule at present.

YOUNGEST CHAMPION IN GOLF HISTORY

Atlanta, Ga.—Robert Tyre Jones, Jr. is the name of the new southern golf champion and he is just 15 years old. "Little Bob," as he is affectionately called by all Atlantans, earned this title by the most consistent golf that a champion has ever played in a tournament. He earned it by outplaying one of the gamest golfers the south has ever seen, Louis Jacoby, of New Orleans, in the 36 holes final at Birmingham.

"Little Bob" is named after his grandfather, Robert Tyre Jones Sr., of Canton, Ga. His father, Robert P. Jones, is a well known Atlanta attorney.

The fact that "Little Bob" was born on St. Patrick's day may have something to do with his success in golf, for it was on March 17, 1902, that he first saw the light of day in the old L. P. Grant home near Grant park, his parents residing with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan M. Grant, at that time. He is the youngest golf champion on record.

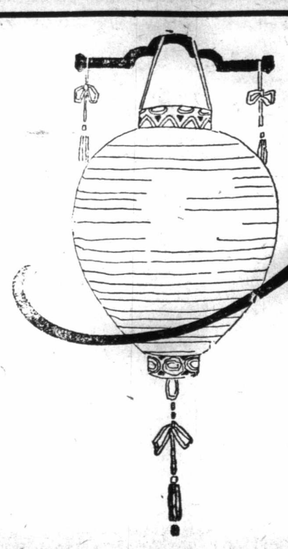
For the last several years the Joneses have resided at East Lake and a plausible explanation of Bob's great success as a golfer is due to what artists would call "atmosphere." He fairly breathed golf from the cradle.

"Little Bob" is one of those "born" golfers. He had the natural ability and under the careful training of Stewart Maiden, professional of the East Lake club, he broadened rapidly into one of the best golfers the south has ever seen. Bob gives Maiden credit for his golfing ability. The jolly Scotchman is also given credit for the wonderful game of Miss Alexa Stirling, the national woman's golf champion. Their accomplishments seem to merit the credit given.

It was at the age of nine years that "Little Bob" first began to really shoot "regular" golf, and Maiden, seeing the promise of the youngster, took him in hand and coached him carefully, firm in the belief that one day Bob would be a champion. Maiden's judgment has been proven.

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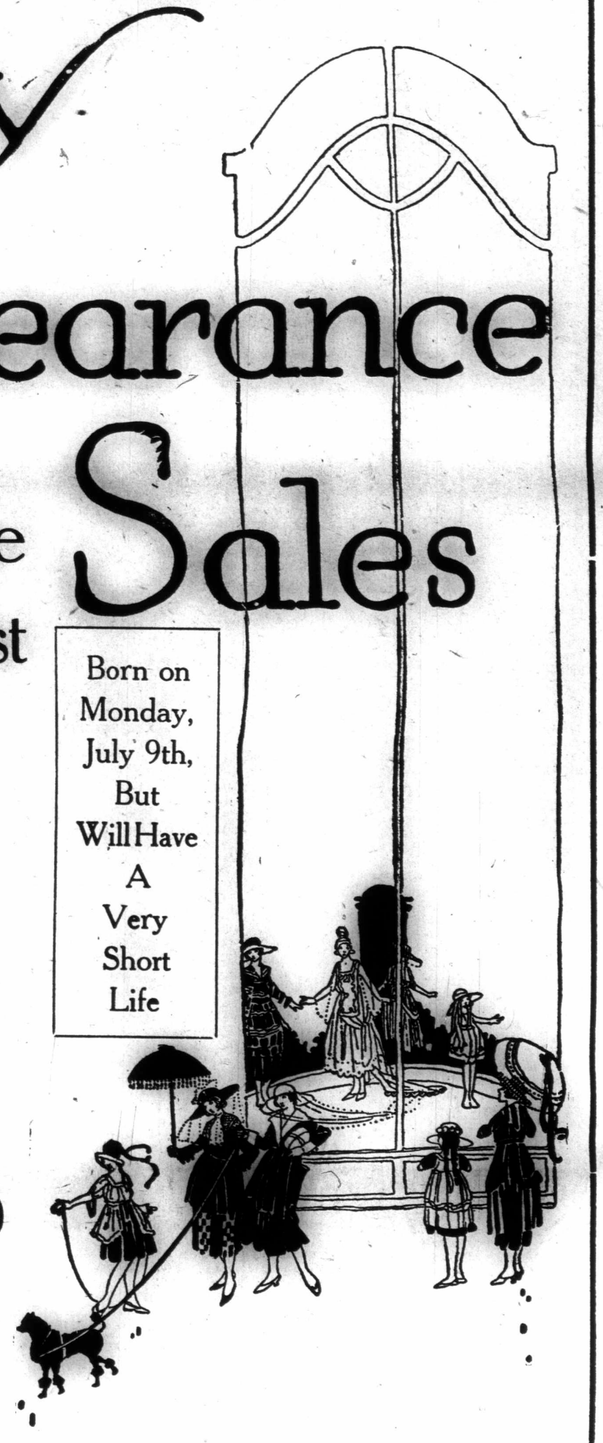
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THE GREATEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two | CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 8, 1917 | SECOND SECTION—Pages 9 to 12

STORIES OF EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD TODAY

Work of the Red Cross and What They Do In War

THE work of the Red Cross, dividing roughly into two classes—first, peace activity in cases of pestilence, famine, fire and flood, and, second, in time of war, relief and care for the sick and wounded and relief to dependent families of soldiers—carries an appeal at this time to the American woman exercised perhaps by no other organized war effort, either governmental or private. To those who may have felt the pull of this appeal or who may be in contemplation of essaying the difficult role of the Red Cross nurse the question, "What does a woman need to know to be eligible as a Red Cross nurse?" must often have occurred.

A glance at some of the most important prerequisites to service as a Red Cross nurse will prove at once that more than 90 per cent. of those who aspire to go to the front as Red Cross nurses must be eliminated at the start through their lack of experience necessary to fit them for the work.

The Red Cross nurse must have been graduated from a nurses' school, giving at least two years' general hospital training in an institution caring for both sexes and maintaining a daly average of at least fifty patients.

Some of the Qualifications

She must be not only of voting age, but must have added four additional years of discretion and arrived at the mature age of 25, yet she must not have passed her fortieth birthday.

If her state law so requires she must have been registered as a nurse under the law.

If your potential nurse has satisfied all of the requirements already named she must be in addition a member of an organization affiliated with the American Nurses' Association and obtain the indorsement of its executive committee or two of its officers. She must have the indorsement of the superintendent of the nurses' school where her diploma was acquired, the further aproval of the local committee on Red Cross nursing service, and, finally, must pass the exacting physical examination required by the Red Cross before assignment to active duty.

A woman needs to know many things and have wide experience to be eligible as a Red Cross nurse. The work which must be done in the care of the wounded in hospitals not only demands skill and training in the technique of nursing but also a constitution acustomed to bear the strain of physical effort and a nervous system which will withstand shocks of whatever intensity. The stipulations made by the Red Cross, to be satisfied by its nursing candidates, can be said to be most appropriate to insure nursing material capable of proving equal to war time emergencies.

Nurses' Aids May Be Needed

A limited number of nurses' aids may be used at the front who lack the wide professional training required of the nurse. Though the greater volume of Red Cross work must be done at home the experience of deepest human interest will always be met in the paths trod by the Red Cross nurse in the actual care of the wounded soldier. The professional Red Cross nurse who is so fortunate as to reach the front will meet with experiences to which the supporting armies of women behind the lines are strangers.

The last request of the dying soldier is often intrusted for fulfilment to the Red Cross nurse and his last message to her hands for delivery. American Red Cross nurses have served in caring for wounded of all European armies since September, 1914, but with the sending of the Pershing expedition to the western battle front American boys will bleed, suffer and die and the American Red Cross nurse will share their sorrows.

Service as a Red Cross nurse, while founded upon the principle of ministering to others, is not without its own inherent hazards to those engaged, as witnessed by the recent Mongolia incident, in which the lives of two American hero nurses were sacrificed for the American cause. The function of the Red Cross nurse might be best expressed in the words of Ian Malcolm, the representative on the British commission recently in Washington of the British Red Cross, who defined it to be "to draw a great net of mercy through an ocean of unspeakable pain."

Incidents are legion which show the patriotism, heroism and bravery of American nurses in the Red Cross service, and these attributes have made the service what it is today.

It is stated that as soon as information reached Chicago of the loss of the two nurses on board the Mongolia and the serious injury of a third a number of nurses in that city promptly volunteered to fill the places of those who had made the "major sacrifice" in the service of their country.

Red Cross nurses in Serbia, in order that they might have better facilities in caring for the wounded, elected to go to shell fire of the enemy. These nurses remained in this dangerous position through the capture of Belgrade by the Austrians, followed by its recapture by the Serbians and later by a subsequent recapture by the Prussian and Austrian armies, all the time directly in the line of fire.

That it is impossible to anticipate and provide against danger is demonstrated from the fact that not a nurse among the number of more than 250 sent by the Red Cross to foreign battle fields since September, 1914, has lost her life, while it remained for two nurses, peacefully seated on the deck of a ship in midocean to meet with a fatal accident which occurred during practice firing.

Red Cross nurses have been assigned to duty in all European countries and not a single nurse died from accident since the opening of the European war. The experience of Miss Helen Scott of Illinois and Miss Rachel Torrance, of New York, is a drama of thrills. These two nurses were sent out on board the Red Cross ship in September, 1914, to Russia where they helped to organize a Red Cross hospital at Kieff. After about one year's service in this city, at the urgent request of the Queen of Bulgaria, they were transferred to her country to aid the Bulgarian government in establishing a nursing service for the Bulgarian army. In this work a nurses' school was established in Sofia, into which many native women at Constantinople were received for training. These two American nurses continued their work at Sofia until the hospital service there was taken over by the Germans. During this time they were always under the direct patronage of the Bulgarian queen. After the assumption of the work by the Germans, Miss Hay and Miss Torrance went to Philipponolis and took over the relief work in that part of the country at the request of the Bulgarian queen. The nurses were recalled to the United States immediately after the declaration, on April 6, of the existence of a state of war by the Congress of the United States and have already reported to Red Cross headquarters in Washington.

In war expert services must be conserved, and while it seems necessary to hold our enrolled Red Cross nurses for the technical hospital service, there is still ample opportunity for the service of the patriotic women throughout America. To meet the needs of the present situation every woman must be willing to perform the duty for which she is best qualified, believing that every service rendered to one's country is equally important.

Sub. Plan Working Well, Says U. S. Naval Expert

THERE has been a decrease in the weekly number of victims of the German submarine, but in the opinion of the writer it is due to the arming of merchantmen and the increased experience of their masters in steering zigzag courses in their attempts to escape this peril. The decrease in the number of vessels sunk is due to these causes rather than to the actual destruction of the submarines themselves.

The present German submarines are capable of keeping the sea for several weeks, and can be so quickly submerged upon the approach of a destroyer that it has become exceedingly difficult for chasers to catch them.

I believe that to depend upon inventions to destroy submarines is a delusion and a snare. They must be met by a systematic defence and hard fighting.

Remedy

Lay out a "lane" four miles wide and two hundred miles long, starting from the west coast of Ireland westward, the western extremity of the lane to be known as the "base."

Station picket boats every two miles on each side of the lane.

At the "base" there should be detailed a force of destroyers to convoy steamers through the lane, with picket boats so stationed as to cover every mile.

With these picket boats so stationed, and destroyers convoying steamers through the lane, it will be nigh impossible for submarines to break through this cordon of defence.

Operation

Picket boats should not be under three hundred tons, capable of keeping the sea in stormy weather. They should be armed with a three-inch gun forward and a rapid-fire gun aft; should have one mast for a crow's nest; should all be provided with good sea anchors for heavy weather.

A lane two hundred miles long will require two hundred picket boats, and they should be relieved every ten days, requiring a total force of four hundred.

In time it may be found that these boats can be stationed further apart than two miles. A speed of ten knots is sufficient for the pickets.

There are many steamers in the menhaden fishing business and offshore trawlers admirably adapted for this service.

The only ports for clearance to England should be Bristol and Liverpool. In order to avoid the dangers of the English Channel, no clearances should be permitted for London.

All steamers bound to English ports should be required to report at the "base" for convoying, its latitude and longitude being given confidentially to their masters before departure from the United States.

At the "base" should be an energetic officer, in charge of the convoying flotilla. His duty would be to regulate and keep in operation the system of convoying.

There are many other details for this system, but it would require too much space to enumerate them.

Wooden steamers and sailing vessels should not be employed on the European highway. Their employment simply invites destruction.

To employ steel steamers with a speed of less than sixteen knots would be to incur great risk.

To the United States more than any other nation is the safety of the Atlantic passage necessary, and our navy must take upon itself the protection from the German submarines. It is absolutely necessary that the navy should at once rise to the responsibility resting upon it for it will surely and justly be held responsible for the safety of the Atlantic Ocean.

The above is the defensive system, but it does not contemplate any cessation of the relentless warfare which must be waged by all the allied forces against these scourges of the ocean.

ON TO PARIS??



"On to Paris," said the Germans in 1914. Here is the "On to Paris" of 1917. German prisoners taken in the recent advance in France. Inset: General R. E. Turner, commanding a division of heroic Canadians.

French Youth Is the Premier Fighter of Air

A YOUTH whose chief distress in life is that he can't grow a heavy moustache, holds the record of the war for the number of enemy airplanes destroyed in battle. He is Captain Guynemer, 22 years old, who at the beginning of the war quit college to join the air corps. He recently brought down his 43rd enemy plane, according to a cablegram in the Star a few days ago. He has been flying since December, 1915. An aviator's life at the front is supposed to be brief. Yet Guynemer has been reported wounded only once.

Forty-three destroyed airplanes is Guynemer's official record. How many planes he actually has put out of commission probably never will be known. A downed airplane only goes into the official records when observers are certain that a fallen machine has been made unfit for further service.

No other aviator on either side of the trenches has made anything near Guynemer's record. Lieut. Navarre, another French aviator whose achievements have been quoted widely, has only 19 credited to him. Navarre spends 10 hours a day in the air. And he was seriously wounded last year—so seriously that it is said he is not "just right" in his head any more.

German Record Fifteen

Immelmann, the greatest of the German fliers the war has produced, had only 15 on his list when he was killed in 1916.

Guynemer enlisted at once when the war began. He never had made a flight, but his heart was set on flying. The first time he was allowed to go up in a machine alone he put it through paces which astonished even veterans. For this he was reprimanded "for taking unheard of chances." But he was given his certificate.

When he arrived at the front in April, 1915, he was assigned to reconnaissance work. He didn't like it. He complained! said he had been sent there to fight German airmen. And in a few months officers made him a fighting man.

That was December 5, 1915. Before nightfall he had pursued and shot down a German machine. On the 8th, 11th and 14th he brought down one each day. Since then he has established the record of four in one day, and two in one minute. Guynemer has all the medals that are given for military deeds by France.

Like Immelmann and like Navarre, Guynemer flies alone. But his fighting methods are different. Immelmann hid in clouds at great heights, swooped down on an enemy plane and fired all his ammunition as he passed. He kept on going and did not return to give battle if he missed.

Navarre is like a hornet. He dashes nose on into an enemy plane, with machine gun spitting, and hits as a hornet stings until the enemy plane crumples up and falls. Guynemer goes into battle with more caution. He circles around and around the enemy plane, manoeuvering as prize fighters do, until he sees an opening. Then he strikes a vital spot, and it is over.

Fell 9,000 Feet

It was in October, 1916, that Guynemer had the spill which nearly proved fatal. He had just brought down three enemy machines and was up more than 9,000 feet when a shell burst full in one of the wings of this airplane. The whole left wing was completely cut to bits.

With the canvas torn into strips the machine crashed through space. Guynemer gave himself up as lost. His only prayer was that he might hit inside his own lines. Allied aviators have great fear of falling into the hands of the Germans.

"At 4,800 feet," he said, in relating the incident, "I determined to make a fight for it, all the same. The wind had brought me back into our own lines. I was almost happy. I was already thinking of my funeral, with sorrowing friends walking behind my body. However I felt that it was death, and the thought is not a very pleasant one.

"My fall continued. In spite of all my efforts I could not do what I wanted with my machine. I tried to turn it, first to the right and then to the left. I pushed and pulled, but all to no purpose. I could no nothing.

"Down I fell, faster and faster. I shut my eyes. I opened them again. I looked down. At something like 120 miles an hour I crashed into a pillar.

"There was a terrific crashing sound and a deep thud. I looked round and found that nothing was left of my machine. How is it I am still alive? I wonder myself.

"I think it was the straps which held me in my seat that saved my life. They had eaten right into my shoulders. For 24 hours I was absolutely stunned. It is an odd sensation——"

Guynemer shrugged his shoulders and passed his hand thoughtfully over the trace of a mustache on his upper lip. If he only could grow that man-sized mustache!

RAPID-FIRE GUN IN BOW OF SUB. CHASER



Since the declaration of war between United States and Germany many hundreds of submarine chasers have been patrolling the coast in and about the harbors. They are very speedy and the guns are manned by sharpshooters.

A TORPEDO THAT JUST MISSED ITS MARK



An instantaneous snap from the stern of a vessel at which a German steel shark, as the torpedoes are called, had been directed. This is one of the most unusual pictures ever made of this death dealing device that is being used by the Germans.

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Training to Win

(By A. L. CRANFIELD)

"WE shall win the war all right—I know it, not because I've just returned from France, but because I've seen what you are doing at home."

The officer from the Somme was talking to the officer who had not yet been "out."

From a grassy platform high in the Chiltern Hills they surveyed a training area of many miles. A huge wooden city stretched east and west and north, the huts brown as the brown earth, half hiddden on the hill-side, and veiled by the clustering woods and spinneys in the valley.

The hills rolled back their echo to the rattle of four giant ranges—the musketry of whole battalions at "mad minute" and field firing.

A hundred acres of undulating parkland lay immediately below the Somme man and his companion. Here everything that the soldier has to do was being done to fit him for the front. The accumulated, perfected experience of two and a half years of unparalleled warfare was being condensed and applied. No helpful hint was too small to teach, no "latest note" too new to have ben brought home and adopted. Every specialist had his corner, and every portion of the ground had its busy squad of men—doing things, listening, and watching them being done by men who did not make mistakes.

"This is the most refreshing and inspiring sight a trench-weary Britisher could see," said the Somme man, with the contented smile of one who had not always had reason to be appreciative.

You might have started with company drill and finished by throwing live bombs. You might have practiced the standing-load position, and ended with a thrilling bayonet charge over the final assault course. And if you could read the Morse code—dots and dashes sparked out of cables, flicked in blue and white above the bushes, flashed from mirror to mirror of cunningly-aligned heliographs.

Yet there was nothing done at random. The skilled eye recognized in a moment the graduations, the scientific preparations of men who had the will and the power to win the war. The recruits had their squad drill because only thus do they obtain the precision of movement implicit obedience and cohesion, which make possible the subsequent relaxation into extended order. Near by, other platoons further advanced had learnt to extend, to advance by short rushes, to get up and get down, with the same vigor and nerve with which they had previously formed fours.

The physical training experts from Aldershot had things all their own way. Not only had they large classes of ruddy-cheeked, bare-headed, half-stripped Britains in every conceivable position of bodily alertness and supple movement, but they had organised an obstacle course to try every muscle in a man's body.

"Every man an athlete," was their motto; and sure enough, stodgily built men, who in civil life last summer felt faint over their gardening now leapt and scrambled and jumped like the red blood that bubbled so strongly in their veins. Up a fence like the side of a house, through wire, along a plank that ended in an 18-foot jump—these were the sort of things that everybody was surprised to find he could do, and only wished they were really German trenches and entanglements.

All this was splendid practice for the bayonet—fighter's masterpiece—the final assault course a few hundred yards away. You heard the cheering all the time. There, with full pack and fixed bayonet at the high port, and the air was hideous with their joyous whoops and exultant yells.

It was a formidable journey. Packs are heavy and rifles and bayonets no help at all when you are running hard with wire and high banks to clear, a stiff and jarring downward jump to take, swinging sacks to jab, and at last a deep trench into which to leap with savage lungs at prostrate sandbags.

Meanwhile, and in passing, one had glimpses of exhiliarating displays by sergeants highly placed at Hythe, whose strident admirably lucid detail stripped musketry of all its secrets for recruits, and nearly drowned the busy rattle of the miniature range close by. The added diversion of a company rehearsing "The attack" served but to redouble the vigor with which these instructors expounded care of arms and rapid loading, since every specialist worthy the name knows that his own particular job is winning the war.

But there was much more that this wonderful training ground held for the pleased eye of the watchful officer from France.

Platoons practiced bomb-throwing with better aim and sturdier effort that they had ever shied at cocoa-nuts, and every man of them could tell you all about the inside and outside of the latest grenade. And there was no escaping the intrusive activities of the many schools, all helping to give a thorough grounding in military knowledge and practice which is sending out material moulded into the most thoroughly-equipped reinforcements that the British army in the field could desire.

Alongside the range-taking and cookery schools were the headquarters of the signalling school. Telephone and lamp, flag, heliograph and shutter spoke from every vantage-point; wires were being laid and worked in the trenches which the pioneers were digging. No less vigorous than the signallers were the staff of the anti-gas school, through whose subterranean chamber platoons were being passed after hours of preliminary drill in gas helmets. Typical also of the wise co-operation of one school with another was the presence of signallers in the gas chamber operating their telephones oblivious to the deadly cloud which enveloped them. Accustomed to don their gas helmets upon a three-seconds alarm and signal thus for long periods, these were the kind of men who might be trusted to maintain communication—that factor vital to success in every emergency of attack or defence.

Here, then, in this pleasant park was unfolded a fair example of the strenuous home training of an infantry brigade—the sort of work that may be every day in scores of similar camps throughout the British Isles.

"No wonder," remarked the officer from the front, "that I say victory is ours. I have seen these men come out, and they make good at once every time. And with the Germans driven back and such drafts pouring into France——!

"Given the same standard of efficiency and organisation in munitions and civil effort, these men and the millions they reinforce will do the rest."

Thomas O'Hara was sitting at a luncheon-room counter with his friend Sandy McDougall. The latter kept turning around to see if his coat and hat were still hanging on the nail where he had hung them.

"You're a very suspicious mon," said the Irishman, "Who do ye think would be after walking in here and steal our coats?"

"I canna say," replied the Scot, "but I'll take gude care that no one gets mine, laddie. Yours went about ten minutes ago."



A Real Improvement

The Sitting Position You Occupy When Sewing *is a Very Important Matter*



Your work is directly in front of you *THE "WHITE" SIT-STRATE* is only one of the many *Real Improvements* offered in the *"WHITE"*

You Can Have Yours Now, Just—

PAY $1.00 EACH WEEK—SOON PAID FOR

Sold by THE NEILSON FURNITURE CO., Calgary

For all Pain

"The efficiency of any drug" says Dr. C. P. Robbins "is known to us by the results we obtain from its use. If we are able to control pain and disease by means of any preparation, we certainly are warranted in its use. One of the principal symptoms of all diseases is pain, and this is what the patient most often applies to us for, i.e., something to relieve his pain. If we can arrest this promptly the patient is most liable to trust in us for the other remedies which will effect a permanent cure. One remedy which I have used largely in my practice is anti-kamina tablets. Many and varied are their uses. I have put them to the test on many occasions, and have never been disappointed. I found them especially valuable for headaches of malarial origin, where quinine was being taken. They appear to prevent the bad after-effects of the quinine. Anti-kamina tablets are also excellent for the headaches from improper digestion; also for headaches of a neuralgic origin, and especially for women subject to pains at certain times. Two anti-kamina tablets give prompt relief, and in a short time the patient is able to go about as usual."

JEWELERS

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS Issuers of Marriage Licenses D. E. BLACK & CO., LTD. Corner 7th Avenue and 1st Street West

LOCKSMITHS

TIDDIOLS BROS., SAFE AND LOCK EXperts. We repair Bicycles, Sewing machines, Guns, Locks, Etc. We sharpen lawn mowers, saws, shears, razors, etc. 712 2nd Street East, City Hall Corner Blk. East. Phone M6516. 12-1yr

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

Great Snap in one slightly used Willis Auto Player Piano, 88 note, mahogany finish, $550.00, formerly sold at $950.00. Terms if desired. Also bargains in some slightly used Organs.

WILLIS & KNABE Show Rooms: 325 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary W. M. Howe, Manager Alberta Branch



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

The Western Standard has a quantity of old newspapers for sale, suitable for wrapping, putting on shelves or putting under carpets. Apply Circulation Dept., 109 Sixth Avenue West.

STANDARD'S MOTOR DIRECTORY

AUTO GARAGES

TRY THE WEST END GARAGE FOR Automobile Repairs; our work is superior at low cost, and satisfaction guaranteed. 12th Ave. and 5th St. West. 13-26

SECOND-HAND CARS BOUGHT AND Sold. We always have a good line of autos to make a good selection. Our Garage is second to none for Repairs and Supplies. WEBBER'S GARAGE 129 8th Avenue W. Phone M2033

VULCANIZING

We are specialists in vulcanizing everything in rubber. We are agents for the famous Firestone Tire. Don't forget the address: BELL TIRE CO. 602 First Street East Phone M5905 Res. M4702

MANUFACTURING FURRIER

FURS REMODELLED AND REPAIRED—Your own skins dressed and made up. Highest prices paid for raw furs. THOMAS PAIN, Successor to Mackay & Dipple, Fur Manufacturing Department 218A Eighth Avenue West Calgary.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE CALGARY

ACADEMIC COURSES; BOOK-KEEPING and Stenography; Music, Expression, Art, Etc. Resident and Day Students. Open to all denominations and classes. Phone M2191. Calendar free on application.

NURSING HOMES

ENGLISH MATERNITY HOME—TERMS $20 per week inclusive. Graduate nurses supplied. Phone M3423. 812 2nd Ave. W.

OSTEOPATHY

DRS. CHURCH & PLUMMER, OSTEOpathic Physicians and Surgeons, members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta. Suites 7, 8, 9, Alberta Block. Phones M2787. All Curable Diseases Successfully Treated. Adenoids removed without anesthesia, the famous Irrigation Treatment used in the treatment of Catarrh. Going on Nine Years in Calgary.

OPTICIANS

HERBERT J. AKITT OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN PHONE M. 6150. MACLEAN BLOCK

PATENT SOLICITORS

FORD, WRIGHT & MILLER, PATENT Solicitors. Patents secured in all countries. Phone M6671. 207 Alberta Corner. Calgary, Alberta.

PIANOS

HARDY & HUNT PIANO CO., LIMITED 816 Eighth Ave. West. Main 1585.

PICTURE FRAMING

THE ART SHOP — PICTURE FRAMING a Specialty. 237 Seventh Ave. West J. W. BOOTH, Proprietor. Four years with Royal Picture Gallery

PLUMBING CONTRACTOR

YOUNG PLUMBING CO. LTD. Steam & Gas Fitters Tinners M2869 205 7th AVE E.

PRINTING

A. B. LITTLEBURY, COMMERCIAL AND Book Printer; 105 Sixth Avenue West Phone M2207. Estimates given.

SAFETY RAZORS SHARPENED

JUST TO CONVINCE YOU, SEND US three blades, we will resharpen them and return to you Free of charge. Our prices are: Gillette 35c per doz., and single edge blades 25c per doz., old fashioned razors 25c each. We sharpen Clippers Scissors and Lances of every description Give us a trial. THE CALGARY SHOE HOSPITAL 1239 Eighth Avenue West

SHOES REPAIRED



O. K. SHOE CO. Calgary's Leading Shoe Repairers Let Us Fix Your Shoes We Guarantee the Utmost Satisfaction Country Orders Receive Prompt Attention 718 First St. E. Phone M6478

PHOTOGRAPHER

CHAZIN PHOTO STUDIO—PORTRAITURE enlarging, developing, printing, and commercial work. 7 Eighth Ave. West Phone M3923.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLORING

FOR ENLARGING, COLORING, FRAMing Photos of all kinds, faded and damaged Enlargements and Pictures restored. The Colorphoto Co., 710 First St. East. Please mention the Standard.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

WILLSON STATIONERY CO., LIMITED, 215 Eighth Avenue West,—Everything in Stationery and Office Supplies. The most complete stock in Western Canada.

SECOND-HAND DEALERS

CHICAGO IRON AND METAL CO. 501-503 Sixth Ave. E., corner 4th St. Phone M4448.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Brass, Copper, Zinc and Lead, Rubber Tires and Inner Tubes, also Manilla Rope and all kinds of Old Machinery. It will be to your convenience to see us. Phone, call or write. MAX RUBEN, Manager.

STORAGE AND CARTAGE

STORAGE AND CARTAGE FOR ANY kind of goods. Warehouse specially fitted for household merchandise, each customer having separate rooms. Trackage. Padded vans for furniture and pianos. Expert packers and shippers. Estimates cheerfully given Official cartage and baggage agents C.N.R. JOHNSTON STORAGE & CARTAGE CO Phone M4444 and M5678. Limited Office and Warehouse 423 Sixth Ave. East

CALGARY STORAGE & CARTAGE CO LIMITED 437 TENTH AVENUE EAST PHONE M1340

Storage for all classes of Merchandise, including Cold Storage Equipment; Separate Compartments for Furniture, Pianos; Padded Furniture Vans; Packers, Forwarders. Baggage Delivered. Trackage for carlots.

TAILORS

SANDY MACLEAN Alterations, Tailoring, Repairs, Cleaning and Pressing Suits made to measure from $18 to $35 433 Lougheed Building, over Grand Theatre—Phone M6506. Calgary, Alberta

UNDERTAKING PARLORS

GRAHAM McCALL AND RUTTLE LTD. FUNERAL DIRECTORS. Horse and Motor Equipment, Ambulance in connection. 611 Centre St. Phone M3788

VIOLINS AND VIOLONCELLOS

JAS. J. DOHERTY Expert Violin Repairing, Tone Restored, Bows Rehaired Musical Instruments of All Kinds Rebuilt and Repaired 405A EIGHTH AVE. WEST

ROSEDALE STAR

LUMP $6.00
STOVE $5.25

Stock up now before the raise in price.

YORK SHAW 238 Eighth Ave. East Phone M6423

PARCEL POST RATES

Any P. O. within twenty miles of Calgary, five cents for the first lb. and one cent additional for each additional lb. up to five lbs. when the rate is two cents for each additional lb. up to eleven lbs. To any P.O. beyond 20 miles but within the radius of Alberta, ten cents for the first lb. and four cents for each additional lb. To any P. O. in Saskatchewan ten cents for the first lb. and six cents additional for each additional lb.. To any P. O. in Manitoba, twelve cents for the first lb. and eight cents for each additional lb.

HOME
CLASSIFIED
BUSINESS
GUIDE

OTOR DIRECTORY

PHOTOGRAPHER

CHAZIN PHOTO STUDIO—PORTRAITURE enlarging, developing, printing, and commercial work. 7 Eighth Ave. West Phone M3923.

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CALGARY STORAGE & CARTAGE CO. LIMITED
437 TENTH AVENUE EAST
PHONE M1349

Storage for all classes of Merchandise, including Cold Storage Equipment; Separate Compartments for Furniture, Pianos; Padded Furniture Vans; Packers, Forwarders. Baggage Delivered. Trackage for car lots.

TAILORS

SANDY MACLEAN
Alterations, Tailoring, Repairs, Cleaning and Pressing
Suits made to measure from $18 to $35
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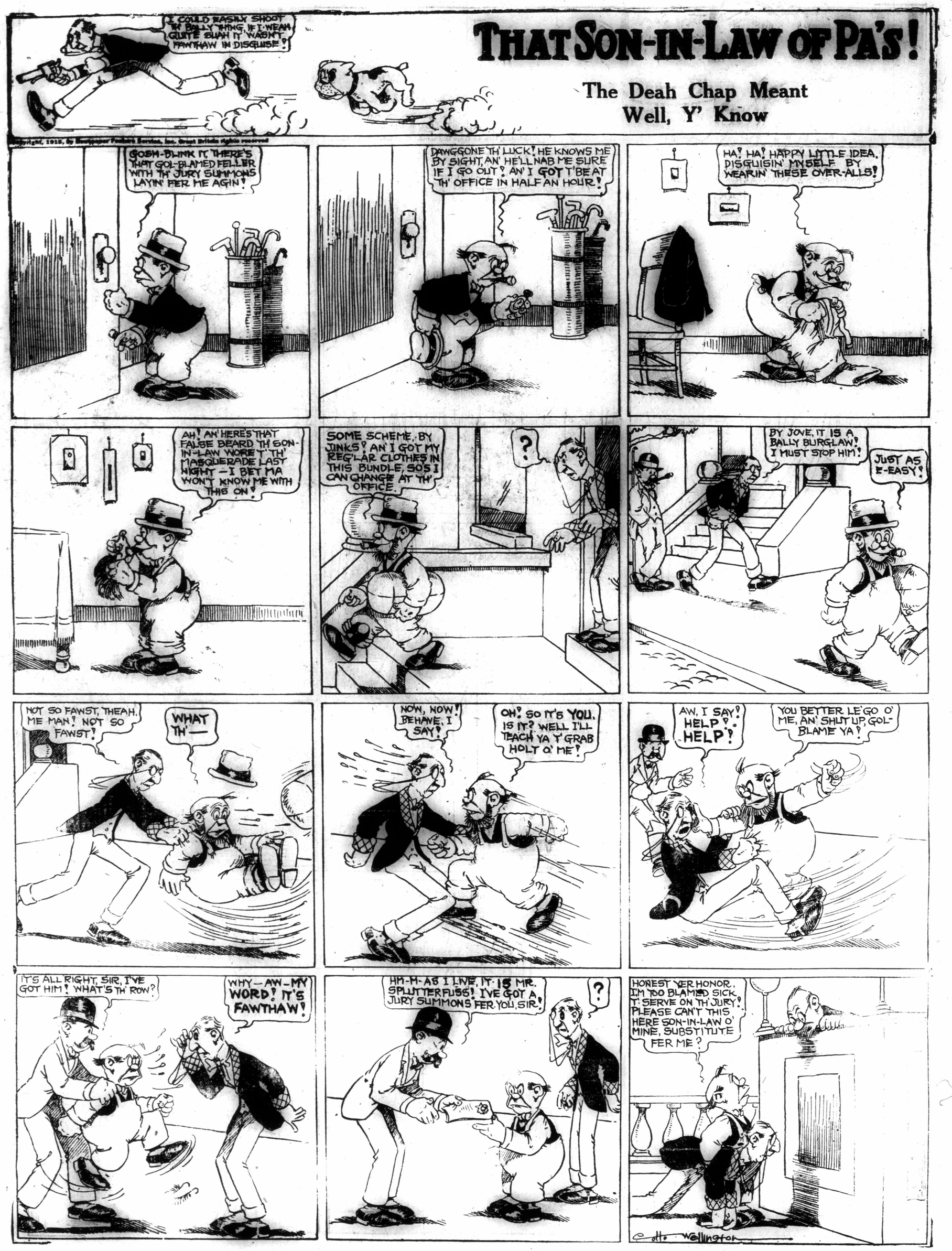
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THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S!

The Deah Chap Meant Well, Y' Know



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This section contains:
SPORTS
THEATER
SOCIETY
FARMING
LIVESTOCK
MARKET REPORTS
FINANCE

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.

Vol. VII. No. 19 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 15, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages Five Cents the Copy

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

BOY SCOUTS
DESERVE ENCOURAGEMENT

The Boy Scouts are proving their worth in the United States in a decidedly striking manner since the war was declared in that country. They have not only taken much of the auxiliary work off the shoulders of the home guards but their last aggressive campaign in interest of the Liberty loan when they raised directly over $25,000,000 without figuring on what they did indirectly proves beyond the question of a doubt their work to the country. The Boy Scouts is a great organization everywhere and they deserve the earnest support and co-operation of the citizen generally.

* * * *

CALGARIANS PROVE
THEIR PATRIOTISM

We did not collect one million dollars, nor one hundred thousand dollars for our Red Cross work on Dominion Day, but after three years of continual hammering after subscriptions from the citizens for Red Cross work we did collect over six thousand dollars in one day. And this in face of the fact that within ten days previous to this scampaign two very aggressive campaigns had been waged in the city for subscriptions, both of which had been generously supported by the citizens beyond the fondest hopes of the promoters. Are Calgarians patriotic? This should be conclusive evidence that we are.

* * *

ALBERTA TAKES
MANY HONORS AT FAIR

Those skeptics who doubt the greatness of Alberta have but to review some of the happenings at the Calgary Industrial exhibition to be fully convinced as to this province's standing in agricultural and commercial activity. In the first place the winning of the first prize by the Curtice Cattle Co., with Alberta Bred stock from Frank Collicutt's prize $12,000 and Saskachewan's famous $17,000 bull, establishes a new mark in cattle breeding in this province. It makes Alberta the prize producer of North America, and sets back some of the famous producers of the States. Then to top this over the prizes won for our butter in the Dairy exhibits was another feather in our cap that will make us all swell with pride at the honor. These honors were only two of a score that could be mentioned, but they are sufficient to prove that Alberta is becoming famous for its pursuits the world over.

* * * *

KNOCKERS AT
THE CITY HALL

A few days ago a committee of the city hall officials had a meeting to lay plans for the publicity pertaining to the tax reports. His honor, the mayor, a true friend of the newspapers, was in favor of expending a majority of the amount in the local papers while the balance of the committee wanted to buy a "pig in a bag," and take space in the foreign papers. This is the usual attitude assumed by this bunch of time-killers at the hall. When election time comes around, or when they are looking for personal publicity of any kind they are submissive as a negro porter to a millionaire and they "Kai-Tai" to the newspapers like Pooh-Bah in Mikado. Just as soon as they get into office they forget the little favors they have exacted in the past, and they become as domineering as the Kaiser himself. They are as appreciative as a pig over a dish of ice cream. If you criticize them they assume a lordly attitude and remind you that they are only filling in the time at the hall as a favor; that if they were not doing this work (?) they might be running the Standard Oil Co. or managing some corporation like the C. P. R. This is the kind of a bug that gets into their bonnet as soon as they get into office. However, the present scarcity of men won't last forever and sooner or later these work-slackers may be seeking other means of support. Who knows?

* * * *

CLEAN UP
CENTER STREET BRIDGE

You city fathers—what about the Center street bridge? You property owners and molders of the city's destiny, are your going to sit down quietly and let this great feat of modern progress rot and decay or are you going to wake up from your inertia and finish the work that you have now left half done. Over fourteen thousand people live on the North hill. Most of these people are in business in the down town frequently during the week. Today most of them avoid this beautiful bridge like you would a skunk's carcass. Why? Because of the unpleasant inhabitants that are now located around the lower end of the bridge. This element should be removed immediately from this locality and segregated in some other sections. It is a pity and a shame to expend thousands upon thousands of dollars in building a monument of this character, and then leave the work half done. Besides the people of the north hill deserve more consideration than this. To expect the mothers and daughters to walk along this thoroughfare now is out of the question. You would not permit your mother or daughter to do so, and if you did you would be living in mortal terror all the time. Then why expect your neighbors and friends to do it? It is time that the city gave some attention to this momentous question. It is time that steps were aken to clean and beautify the approach to the bridge, and the first step in this direction is to find another section for these inhabitants of questionable repute and remove them from Center street entirely. Or better still remove them from the town altogther.

THE WAR'S GREATEST BATTLES

Jutland, May 31, 1916—German battle fleet engaged British dreadnoughts and are driven back to their base.

Lutsk, June 9, 1916—The Russians begin their great June drive on Volhynia, Galicia and Bukowina.

Somme, July 1, 1916—Anglo-French major offensive begins.

Dobrudja, September 7, 1916—Central powers invade Roumania from the south.

Bucharest (December 1st-June 3rd)—Germans and Austrians overrun three-fifths of Roumania.

Second Battle Kut-el-Amara, Feb. 26, 1917—British advance up the Tigris and force Turks to surrender.

Bagdad, March 11, 1917—The British advance over 100 miles up the Tigris and capture Bagdad.

Baupaume, March 11, 1917—British capture Baupaume, and Germans begin great retreat on a front extending from Croisselles to Soiseons.

Kanikin, April 5, 1917—British and Russians join hands in Mesopotamia.

Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917—Canadians storm and win famous crest and many square miles of territory.

Champagne, April 16, 1917.—French begin great drive and take 17,000 prisoners.

Messines, June 7, 1917—The British win a very strongly fortified salient from the Huns.

Brzezany, July 1, 1917—Russians reject offer of Separate peace and begin great drive in Galicia; to date they have captured over 29,000 prisoners.

Charleroi, August 21, 1914—Germans broke through French lines in Belgium and invade France.

Tannenburg, August 29, 1914—Von Hindenburg drove the Russians out of East Prussia.

Lemberg, September 3, 1914—Russian drive across Galicia began.

Marne, September 5, 1914—French and British drove Germans from Paris to the Aisne.

Flanders, Oct. 14, 1914—Battle began which prevented Huns from reaching Calais.

Dunajec, May 3, 1915—Austro-Germans drive Russians out of Galicia.

Warsaw, August 4, 1915—Germans complete defeat of Russians along Vistula.

Danube, October 6, 1915—Austro-German campaign against Serbia began.

Ctesiphon, December 1, 1915—British forced to retreat from the Turks.

Dorian, December 12, 1915—Bulgarians complete conquest of Serbian Macedonia.

Gallipoli, January 9, 1916—Evacuation of British army completed.

Verdun, February 23, 1916—Germans began their offensive against French Meuse lines.

Trebizond, April 17, 1916—Russian capture major part of eastern Asia Minor.

Kut-el-Amara, April 29, 1916—British Bagdad army surrendered to the Turks.



JAMES HOSSACK WOODS
Recently Appointed President Canadian Press Assoc.

The following story is an appreciation taken from Economic Advertising for June.

The press men of Canada are to be heartily complimented on the astute discrimination which elected James Hossack Woods to their chair of honor for the coming year. If precedent is a practical guide, he will prove one of the most popular presidents ever appointed by that organization.

Never met him? Then life still holds for you one of its most enjoyable experiences. There can be only one "Bert" Woods, and him it is ever a pleasure and inspiration to know. With a heart as big and broad as the prairie country he has made his home, wherever "Bert" Woods gives the latch string a pull and opens the gate the atmosphere about him is surcharged with a smile. The man is yet undiscovered who has failed to greet him with the welcoming smile and hearty handshake. Meet Woods at your first opportunity. You'll find him as keen on good acquaintances as yourself, and your idea of simple sincerity will be pleasantly refreshed.

But Woods is not the sort of sunshine and smile, however, well meant, that masks an empty head and uninitiative will. By no means. Nature endowed him differently to that, and character approved the gift. Withal his friendliness of spirit and graciousness of manner "Bert" Woods possesses a plentiful mixture of uncommon ability and commercial acumen.

Woods was born in Quebec forty-nine years ago—just a year after confederation. His people had lived in Quebec for some generations previously. There are some who can discern the mark and characteristics of those stirring times traced in his personality.

Woods seemed naturally equipped for a life of effort in newspaper work. His education at McGill and Manitoba Universities rounded out his innate capabilities to effectual performance.

The newspaper business called him in 1893 as reporter on the Toronto Mail, prior to its amalgamation as the Mail and Empire. While here he reported several sessions in the Ontario press gallery, and also several in the gallery of the House of Commons.

In 1896 Woods went to Montreal as news editor of the Herald, but the following year returned to Toronto Mail as city editor, which position he held until 1902.

It was in this year that Mr. Woods became business manager of Toronto News, to remain until the time of its sale.

Quick to perceive the importance to advertising of capable advertising service, in 1904 Mr. Woods founded the J. H. Woods Advertising Agency, which later became Wods-Norris, Limited, when Mr. C. C. Norris became identified with it. Here was laid the groundwork upon which was built the present well-known agency of Norris-Patterson, Limited,

Ten years ago he severed his connection with that business to become the managing director and editor of Calgary Herald, which position he holds today together with that of vice-president of Edmonton Journal.

Oh! and was I forgetting that Woods is quite a hand at sports? For one thing he is a chronic golf enthusiast, and rather an accomplished one. They tell me not many of his club associates are over anxious to challenge his ability at the game on the links.

Besides being a popular club man, Woods is vice-president and executive head of the Calgary Hospitals Board, which controls and directs all the public hospitals of Calgary. For two years, until the beginning of the war, he was first vice-president of the Alberta branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, and has been, since the out-break of the war, honorary secretary treasurer and executive officer of the Belgian Relief Society of Southern Alberta.

Now you know James Hossack Wods, simon-pure newspaper-advertising-man. At least, you will know him well enough that his name will stand out with particular clearness next time you see it.

As President of Canadian Press association, Inc., for the present year, his activities will be watched with keen interest by advertising men. His term of office will undoubtedly be characterized by material success and an even closer union of his fellow associates. Again let me say that the C. P. A. and its member are to be congratulated on having elected so able and amiable a man and business counsellor as James Hossack Woods for their 1917 chief.

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

EXHIBITION
A LITTLE REMISS

The only criticism we have to offer the exhibition management for the best show ever given in this country was the seeming lack of attention displayed toward our celebrated visitors. Lt.-Gov. Brett came to town to boost the exhibition. He was an invited guest of the exhibition. His presence added greatly to the exhibition. In his democratic way he came without ostentation or display and sat in the ordinary reserve seats of the grand stand. He was not even put in the front row. If it was not for that genially and active head of the R. N. W. M. Police, Major FitzHorrigan, in escorting him to the grand stand his presence might have gone unannounced. This was a grave mistake. He should have been properly exploited as befits his office as the chief executive of the king in this province. Besides he is a fine enough fellow to be accorded this honor on personal grounds. However, here is an idea for the exhibition management. Set aside a few seats in the front row of the Grand stand way down front. Make a box arrangement, and when you have celebrated visitors drape the box with bunting. It's a courtesy that they deserve and the crowds will appreciate the honor and do due deference to the visitors. What think you?

* * * *

AN IDEA FOR
THE CITY FATHERS

Speaking on the subject of publicity reminds us that Calgary has a half dozen of the greatest publicity men in the country. Nowhere in the whole of Canada can the equal of such men as E. L. Richardson, R. J. Lydiatt and R. J. C. Stead be found. They are forerunners of publicity men. Give them full sway and they will make a mountain out of a mole hill, or a metropolis of a cow-town. In this connection here's an idea for the city fathers. Appoint these men on an advisory committee with Chas. Hayden and J. B. Mallette to exploit Calgary. Pay them for their services and set aside a few thousand for them to expend as they deem best in exploiting Calgary. The Standard will wager that Calgary will be advertised as it never was advertised before. The country will ring with good words about the city and better still the outsider will be interested because he will have a clearer conception of what Calgary is. Possibly it may be the means of bringing a few settlers and business houses to the city. At least it is a movement in the right direction and can do much good. The idea lends itself to great future possibilities and is worthy of the attention of the city fathers.

* * * *

LET'S GET BUSY
AND GIVE MAYOR AUTO

While we are on the subject of the city hall reminds us that we think that a city of the size of Calgary could afford to supply our chief executive with an automobile. It is a sad reflection on the town to have visitors and noted men come to the city and not be properly entertained. His honor is very democratic and hospitable. He believes in showing the best points of the city to those who come here. How can he do so properly without the means? Calgary can not advertise itself to the visitors any better than a casual review of the business houses and homes. When these visitors now come to town his honor either has to borrow an auto or forego the pleasure of a visit around the city. It is a sad reflection on the city of Calgary that a town this size can not afford to furnish the means for the chief official to properly represent the office and the city. The Standard believes that it is high time that some of these "moss-backs" and "way-backs" at the hall should bury their antiquated and pessimistic views regarding the future of the city and open up the purse strings of the treasury and give our worthy chief executive an automobile and anything else he needs to properly represent this growing metropolis of the west. He deserves it, and the niggardly attitude of council in past days should now be eradicated and an open-handed policy adopted if we are to continue to progress, which we are bound to. Down with poverty-screamers and calamity hollerers, say we.

* * * *

RED CROSS WORKERS
SHOULD GET THE PROFIT

Through the press the attention of the people of this country have recently been called to a movement of widespread interest, and one that has done much good to the rural communities of the States. We speak of the Chautauqua movement. It is almost national in character, this Chautauqua idea, in the United States, and it only has good things said about it wherever it is held. Of late this movement has been started in Western Canada. The idea is being fostered by three representatives from the States who are practically the owners and proprietors of the scheme. They propose or promise to devote a certain percentage of the income to the Red Cross work. As the business men of the communities—of Calgary and other provincial towns—have been solicited and contributed on the representations that were made by the promoters—that a certain percentage of receipts would be given to this noble work of an enlightened nation then we believe that proper steps should be taken by the local as well as the provincial authorities to see that this is done. The Standard does not wish to hamper the men in their work, and they deserve all the encouragement we can give them and a fair amount of profit for their efforts, but we do believe that since promises were made by the promoters to contribute a part of the income to the Red Cross work it should be done. Possibly a personal call from those two intrepid workers—the president, Mrs. J. S. Dennis, and the secretary, Mrs. John Cairns, will have the desired effect in securing proper arrangements for the delivery of a part of the income.

THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE

PANTAGES
UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

WEEK OF JULY 16

EDNA KEELEY & CO.
The Other Fellow's Girl

Frank Morrell
The California Boy

Claire & Atwood
Bump-de-Bumps

O'Connor & Dixon
Hired and Fired

Current Events

6 VENETIAN GYPSIES
Frollicking

Screen Triumph, "Giving Becky A Chance"

Charming Vivian Martin, the Morosco-Paramount star, who recently scored such a success in "The Spirit of Romance," and "The Girl at Home," will be seen at the Allen next Friday and Saturday in Edith Kennedy's adaptation of Lois Zellner's clever story, "Giving Becky a Chance."

Formerly a charming star of the speaking stage, Vivian Martin has added fresh leaves to her laurel wreath with every appearance on the screen. Possessed of unusual piquancy and charm, full of life and vitality, she is the photodrama's best exponent of vivacious American girlhood.

In "Giving Becky a Chance" Vivian Martin has an opportunity to run her entire scale of dramatic emotions from the lightest light comedy to heavy gripping tragedy.

That Miss Martin is an accomplished and graceful dancer, was unknown to her many friends until the production of this picture. The director had prepared to make these scenes mere incidents, but when Miss Martin astonished them all with her grace, he promptly made them an important feature.

The cast supporting Vivian Martin is one of unusual excellence, and includes such prominent players as Jack Holt, Alice Knowlan, P. H. Sosso and Jack Richardson.

The production was made in the usual Morosco-Paramount thoughtful and beautiful manner.

Big Varied Program At The Pantages Coming Week

Many bright features will be offered at the Pantages theater for the coming week commencing with the matinee next Monday afternoon. For headliner Edna Keeley and her company will offer a musical comedy entitled "The Other Fellow's Girl"; the large cast presenting this number is composed of clever artists and capable singers. During the action of the playlet many tuneful musical numbers will be given such as "Physical Culture Girls," "He's Built for Speed Not Comfort," "In an Auto Built for Two," "Good-by George," "Some Day," etc. Some very bright and original costumes will be exhibited by a chorus of beauties, while the special scenery will further enhance the beauty of the offering.

The Six Venetian Gypsies will present a singing and musical number descriptive of gypsy life in Venice; all the members of the troupe are Italians, highly talented in the art of music and singing. A complete set of scenery is carried showing a beautiful picture of a typical gypsy caravan encampment, with electrical effects that enhances the beauty of the scene most realistically.

Frank Morrell billed as "The California Boy," will amuse with his singing and comedy sayings. Morrell is known the country over for his witticisms and clever presentation of the negro character.

O'Connor and Dixon will present a comedy skit entitled "Hired and Fired," which bristles with bright comedy lines and fun-making situations.

Claire and Atwood will present a knockout novelty which is the cause of much laughter, entitled "Bump de Bumps."

The Universal Current Events and a comedy motion picture will conclude a most worthy program of vaudeville that is sure to please everyone, even the most exacting of amusement seeker.

Norma Talmadge in "Poppy," at the Allen Mon.-Tues.

"Poppy," a Selznick-Pictures photodrama version of the popular novel of the same name, with beautiful Norma Talmadge as the star, will be the attraction at the Allen theater Monday and Tuesday, two days only.

This is the second of Miss Talmade's productions since she abandoned the programs for the broader field of the open booking system, at the head of her own company. She never has had a vehicle in which there was more scope for her versatility than in "Poppy" and it promises to be the sensation of the career of this young favorite screen artist.

Though barely 20 years old, Miss Talmadge is noted for the great range of her characterizations. In "Poppy" she begins by enacting the role of a girl of 14, and by gradual progression finally reaches that of a cultured woman of 30. In a singer this would be a register of three octaves. This is something more than a mere display of cleverness; it gives the story a variety of incidents that makes it unique and fascinating.

The story is adapted from the play by Ben Toal and John P. Ritter, based upon the novel, "Poppy," by Cynthia Stockley. It is directed by Edward Jose, and in the supporting cast appear such favorites as Eugene O'Brien, Frederick Perry, Jack Meredith and Dorothy Rogers. Miss Talmadge has declared that "Poppy" is the best role she has had since she firlst appeared in pictures. This is high praise, in view of the fact that her previous Selznick pictures, "The Law of Compensation," are among the big successes of this year.

The special musical score which accompanies this superb attraction, put the finishing touches on one of the finest productions ever presented in Calgary.



At the Allen, Monday and Tuesday

Noted Japanese 'In Jaguar's Claws' At the Allen

Sessue Hayakawa, the noted Japanese screen star, scored a tremendous success in his latest Jesse L. Laspy photodrama, "The Jaguar's Claws," now showing at the Allen for the last times today.

Mr. Hayakawa has been seen as a Japanese, a Chinese, Hawaiian, East Indian and American Indian, and now for the first time is to be seen as a Mexican—a cruel, merciless bandit who, with his band of followers, whom he rules by fear, terrorizes a certain portion of northern Mexico.

The major portion of the picture was filmed in the exact locality in which the scenes of the story are laid, the Lasky company having received permission from the Mexican commander who was at that time in charge, to spend several days in the interior, a hundred cowboys being brought to Mexico for the purpose of securing some of the thrilling battle scenes between the Mexicans and cowboys.

In the supporting cast are Tom Moore, Marjorie Daw, Tom Forman, Mabel Van Buren, Lucien Littlefield, and Horace B. Carpenter. The production was made for the Lasky company under the direction of Marshall Neilan.



A current edition War Graphic will also be shown with the exceptional fine attraction.

Parallel Histories of Some Famous Movie Stars

It is not generally known that D. W. Griffith's spectacle "Intolerance", which will appear at the Grand next Monday as a special attraction for fair week, was in course of construction in advance of the making of his other big spectacle, "The Birth of a Nation," and that the players in the former picture were transferred when their scenes were over to the latter screen. It is interesting to those familiar with both pictures to note the versatility of some of these Griffith stars who, with few exceptions, were entirely unknown on the screen until Mr. Griffith employed them.

The versatility of these Griffith actors and actresses is noted in the widely different characters they portrayed in these nearly concurrent productions. For instance in "The Birth of a Nation" Mae Marsh was a very young girl and in "Intolerance" she is a young woman who saves from a life of crime a youth, played by Robert Harron. In the first produced spectacle Mr. Harron portrayed the younger son of a southern family of affluence while in "Intolerance" he is the son of a mill-hand, and is swept into a city's undercurrent.

From playing a negro villain in "The Birth of a Nation," Walter Long now gives us a new type of "heavy," that of a musketeer of the slums, in "Intolerance." George Seigmann, who led the negro rebellion from his office as lieutenant-governor in "The Birth of a Nation," now leads the Persians against Babylon, his role in "Intolerance" being that of Cyrus the Great.



AT THE ALLEN NEXT FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

An exponent of motherhood's graces in "The Birth," Josephine Crowell now visualizes the cruel Catherine de Medici. Lillian Gish is the eternal mother rocking the cradle of humanity in "nItolerance." She was given this role before "The Birth" was begun, but in that spectacle Miss Gish was cast for the leading part.

Although his name was widely known for his work on the spoken stage, Spottiswood Aiken had not been heard of in the screen world when he was cast in "Intolerance." However, like the others, Mr. Aiken became famous as a screen actor in "The Birth" before his first picture was completed. He was the southern planter in "The Birth." Typifying the finely reared daughter of southern aristocracy, Miriam Cooper gave to her role in "The Birth of a Nation" the naturalness of bearing that her convent training has given to her. In "Intolerance" Miss Cooper goes to the other extreme portraying a woman of the underworld.

"The Inner Shrine" At the Allen Next Wed. and Thurs.

Margaret Illington, the famous dramatic star, who will be remembered for her successes on the speaking stage in "Within the Law" and "Kindling," will be the star in "The Inner Shrine" at the Allen Wednesday and Thursday next.

The announcement that Miss Illington had decided to appear in photodrama caused the greatest interest in motion picture circles since the announcement that Geraldine Farrar was to appear on the screen, as Miss Illington has always been considered one of America's most distinguished and popular actresses.

The story of "The Inner Shrine" is said to be exactly suited to Miss Illington's personality and gives her ample opportunity to display her wonderful versatility in running the gamut of emotions.

The story is from a popular novel which was later prepared for the stage by the noted dramatic author, Channing Pollock, and has to do with a wealthy young American girl who marries a titled but unscrupulous Frenchman.

The Lasky company has surrounded Miss Illington with a splendid cast including Hobart Bosworth, Elliott Dexter, Jack Holt and Earnest Joy.

Many of the scenes of "The Inner Shrine" are laid in France and the production abounds in beautiful settings. The production is being made for the Lasky-Paramount company under the direction of Frank Reicher.

Charley Chaplin May Get One Million a Year

Broadway theatrical and movie stars were startled when they heard that Charley Chaplin, the English comedian, had received an offer of a salary of $1,000,000 for his services for one year, beginning about September 1. According to the report that reached the Rialto, Chaplin, who is now at work at Los Angeles on the final part of his contract with the Mutual Film company, for which he is paid a salary of $670,000 a year, will average more than $20,000 a week in his new job, as he is to receive a bonus of $50,00 for signing the "million-dollar contract."

The report that Chaplin was to receive the largest salary ever paid to a performer in the history of the amusement world could not be confirmed through his brother and manager, S. Chaplin. Mrs. Chaplin, wife of the manager, who was at the Hotel Claridge, said her husband was away with a yachting party. Mrs. Chaplin said she had heard of negotiations for the services of her brother-in-law, but knew nothing of his signing a contract or what amount had been offered him.

S. L. Rothapfel, proprietor of the Rialto theater, said the offer of $1,000,000 a year had been made to Chaplin by the First National Exhibitors circuit, a new picture organization, of which Rothapfel is the president, but he had no contract to show that the deal had been completed. Mr. Rothapfel said he expected to make an announcement to that effect within a day or two, or as soon as cash advances had been made to bind the agreement.

It was said that 24 other moving picture men were interested with Rothapfel in the First National Exhibitors' circuit, each of whom was to have exclusive rights to the Chaplin productions in certain territories.

A week ago it was reported that the Mutual Film company had offered to raise Chaplin's salary to the million mark providing he would produce a series of 12 pictures during the year. This he considered too big a task. It is said that he will engage himself according to the Exhibitors' Circuit contract to produce a series of eight pictures.

Movies Act on All the Senses

An Italian scientist has gathered some interesting psychological data with reference to the "movies." He was led to conduct his investigations in this relation by a curious circumstance. In watching the projection of a series of pictures representing a religious ceremony in the east, he distinctly heard the sound of bells.



When the film had been wound off and the illusion was at an end, the psychologist observed that in the orchestra there were no instruments other than stringed ones. He reached the conclusion that he had been the victim of auto-suggestion.

Another time this gentleman was afforded still another instance of auto-suggestion, when there was being shown a reel depicting a farmyard with men unloading a hay cart. The scientist asserts that he smelt fresh hay, and his assistant, sitting by his side, claimed to have had the same sensation.

As they glanced about for an explanation they observed that a spectator nearby had scented himself with some strong perfume. This they had not before observed; and now that it greeted their senses, they both remarked that it bore no relation whatever to the scent of new mown hay. The inference was clearly that the perfumed man had indirectly produced the illusion in their minds by stimulating, so to speak, the imagination of their sense of smell.

From these and similar experiences the Italian psychologist concludes that the moving picture acts upon all the senses. By some mysterious association, it would seem, it can delude the "warders of the brain." While the eye seems to see things actually moving, the ear hears the noise made by them, the nostrils catch up their smell, the skin itself feels hot or cold. The sense of taste alone remains unaffected.

Pearl White, the Pathe star, no sooner gets through with one serial than another is thrust upon her. Her last, "Pearl of the Army," showed her as rescuing America from its secret foes. Now she is working in "The Fatal Ring," which has her undergoing many startling adventures and hairbreadth escapes. Astra is producing the serial for Pathe and the cast includes Warner Oland, the renowned "heavy" of "Patria," and Ruby Hoffman. Fred Jackson wrote the story.

Ruth Roland, star of Pathe's "The Neglected Wife," has definitely decided to put into practice the theories which she has formed during her work in the serial. Her part, be it noted, was that of "the other woman." When Miss Roland arrived in New York on the completion of the serial she is reported to have said that the reason for much marital unhappiness is the too great latitude allowed to the husband by the wife and a neglect on the part of many wives to take pains to retain the love they had once won. Now Miss Roland has gone and got married. The happy bridegroom is Lionel Kent, of Los Angeles, who made her acquaintance on the coast and who for some weeks has been conducting an ardent wooing campaign by mail and telegram. As Miss Roland is supposed to believe that a husband should confine himself to two cigars a day and that he should devote his days to business and his evenings to his home it will be interesting to see if her theories work out in practice.

To induce the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds among the employes of the Pathe Exchange, Inc., the great motion picture company, J. A. Berst, vice-president and general manager, has offered to buy the bonds and permit the subscribing employes to pay for them at the rate of $1 per week for each $50 bond.

This offer has been telegraphed to each of the 30 branch offices in the United States as well as to all the studios and factories. It is believed there will be a large response.

Will M. Ritchey, who graduated into film writing from newspaper editorial work, recently joined the Astra forces, producers of many pictures for Pathe. He is one of the best known photoplaywrights in the business.

"Who Pays?" established him as a writer par excellence of sustained continuity. Next came "The Red Circle." Since then Ritchey has done "The Neglected Wife," now being released by Pathe. He has also turned out many feature photoplays.

THE REASON WHY

An English militant crusader strolled into a barn when a young man was milking a cow. With a snort she asked: "How is it that you are not at the front, young man?"

"Because ma'am," answered the milker, "there ain't no milk at that end."

It's the easy job that is hard to get.

PRINCESS
PHONE M1944
"Where Everybody Goes"

Don't Miss
"THE COUNTRY STORE"
Every Tuesday Night

A Gigantic Amateur Contest
Every Thursday Night

"The Voice on the Wire"
And a splendid Week-end Program every Friday and Saturday.

GERTRUDE MOODY
MILLER EVANS

ALLEN THEATRE
PIPE ORGAN and ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT

Last Times Today— —Last Times Today
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
—in—
"The Jaguar's Claws"
AND CURRENT EDITION WAR GRAPHIC

MONDAY AND TUESDAY
NORMA TALMADGE
The Adorable Screen Favorite
—in—
"POPPY"
From the Famous Novel by Cynthia Stockley, Directed by the Master Director, Edward Jose.
A SELZNICK-PICTURE SUPERB
With Special Musical Score by the Allen Paramount Concert Orchestra—H. G. Copley, Director

MATINEES: Children, 5c Adults, 15c
EVENING: Children, 10c Adults, 15c
RESERVED SECTION, 25c

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY
Jesse L. Lasky presents the Celebrated Stage Star
MARGARET ILLINGTON
in
"The Inner Shrine"
Also Added Attraction, "SONS OF OUR EMPIRE"

Friday and Saturday VIVIAN MARTIN in "Giving Becky a Chance"
Coming, July 23-24-25 DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "Wild and Woolly"

IDEAL VENTILATION



VILLE

EN | PIPE ORGAN and ORCHESTRAL ACCOMPANIMENT

TRE

—Last Times Today

AYAKAWA

in—

iar's Claws"

DITION WAR GRAPHIC

ND TUESDAY

TALMADGE

Screen Favorite

in—

PPY"

Cynthia Stockley, Directed by

ector, Edward Jose.

PICTURE SUPERB

by the Allen Paramount Concert

G. Copley, Director

EVENING:
Children, 10c
Adults, 15c

SECTION, 25c

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Society

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Dr. Hicks spent the week-end at Banff.

• • •

Mrs. McPhedran has left to spend the summer in Banff.

• • •

Mrs. W. Diamond was in town a few days ago en route to Banff.

• • •

Mrs. Gerber, of Bassano, spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Charlie Bell.

• • •

Mrs. R. B. Rushworth and her family have gone to spend a month at Sylvan Lake.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Levinson, of Edmonton, spent a few days in Calgary en route to Banff.

• • •

Mrs. T. C. Bruce has gone to visit her daughter, Mrs. McLeod at Peace River Crossing.

• • •

Dr. Niven of the Army Medical Corps, and Mrs. Niven are in the city from Edmonton.

• • •

Mr. Justice Stewart has left for the Peace River Crossing, and later will go to Fort Vermilion.

• • •

Mrs. Alex Sereth has returned home from the states where she underwent an operation.

• • •

Mr. Alexander Short of the C.P.R., left for the coast on Tuesday to enjoy a two months' holiday.

• • •

Mrs. Howard Foster, 3511 Fifth street west, is the hostess of Miss Maurice Avery of Toronto.

• • •

Mrs. Trainor and Miss Gertrude Trainor left recently for Charlottetown, P. E. I., and will spend two months.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Gillespie and family have gone to the coast where Mrs. Gillespie will spend a couple of months.

• • •

Mrs. L. M. Bannerman has returned after a week's sojourn in Edmonton, where she visited her sister, Mrs. Percy Page.

• • •

Mrs. James L. Turringtine of New Orleans, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. T. B. Hill, and expects to stay here until the fall.

• • •

The engagement is announced of Mr. Rex Neeve and Miss Jessie Moffatt. The marriage is reported to occur on the 25th inst.

• • •

Mrs. Garfield Carlyle of Winnipeg, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. R. J. Brown, of Twenty-sixth avenue west, left on Monday for coast points.

• • •

The twentieth anniversary was held at the King George grill room on Tuesday last for Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Bell. The room was prettily decorated with carnations and smilax and the guests were received by the officers of the Calgary Jewish Benevolent society. Mr. and Mrs. Bell were the recipients of many beautiful presents, amongst which was a chest of silver from the Jewish Benevolent society of which Mrs. Bell is vice-president. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Margolis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Benjamin, Mrs. Taube, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus, Mr. and Mrs. Zeemans, Mrs. Sereth, Mrs. Gerber (Bassano), Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. Tipp, Mrs. Shapero, Mrs. Geichett, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, the Misses F. Goldstein, B. Herman, S. and E. Sereth, H. and R. Zeemans, Mae Taube, and others.

Mrs. Charlie Bell, accompanied by her little son, Michael, are spending a few weeks in Banff.

• • •

Mr. J. Ben Cronk will leave to take charge of the Allen theater at Toronto, at the end of the month.

• • •

Miss Nellie Moffitt is expected home from Edmonton the last of the week to visit her mother, Mrs. Alexander Moffitt.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. M. Muscovitch and little son have returned today from the eastern states where they have been spending their holidays.

• • •

Mrs. Smith, from Brandon, who was formerly Miss Greta Moffitt, is expected home on a visit with her mother, Mrs. Alexander Moffitt, the first of the week.

• • •

The Misses Haverson, who have been visiting Mrs. George Wright for a fortnight, left on Saturday for Edmonton en route to their home in Brandon. During their stay in Calgary they were the recipient of many social affairs.

• • •

Dr. Norris of Seattle, returned to Calgary a few days ago en route to his ranch. Dr. Norris is so impressed with the future possibilities of Alberta that he has purchased 2,000 acres near Drumheller and will follow agricultural pursuits for the time being.

WEDDINGS

DE LURE—ROBINSON

The marriage took place of Miss Mary Robinson on July 3 to Mr. Charle H. De Lure, at the home of the bride, 730 Eighth avenue west, the Rev. C. R. Bland officiating. The rooms were prettily decorated with pink carnations and smilax. The bride was prettily attired in a hand embroidered white silk gown and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. She was unattended. After the dinner given for the immediate relatives the happy couple left on the midnight train for the eastern states.

BOOK REVIEWS

"THE NEW ERA IN CANADA"

J. M. Dent & Son, Publishers. $1.25 at All News Stands

A book which is now electrifying the Canadian people is called "The New Era in Canada," a volume of essays written by prominent Canadians dealing with questions of the day. It speaks of subjects of present day importance and will find a place in the hearts of readers of all classes. Bankers and financial men, politicians, mayors of cities, manufacturers, business men, etc., will read with great interest the essays written by men of renown. Conspicuous among the writers are Stephen Leacock, Sir Edmund Walker, G. Frank Beer, Sir Clifford Sifton, Peter McArthur, Dr. J. O. Miller, Sir John Willison, Professor Frank Adams, Archbishop McNeil, etc. No other book yet published will be of such vital interest to the Canadian people.

NO SWIMMING ALLOWED

Some one has been taking regular baths in the city reservoir, which supplies water to the city of Calgary, is the startling news which has reached our ears. However, this is emphatically denied by the caretaker, Andrew Haxton.

LIFE TRIUMPHANT

Love, laugh and work," sang Elbert Hubbard, and his song lives after him.

LOVE!

We must not only love individuals, but we must love in that larger sense that takes in the whole world.

It is sweet to have one particular being enshrined in the inner temple of one's heart and to know the joy of unselfish devotion to that loved one; but such love, rightly understood, melts the heart until it is inclusive rather than exclusive—until the humblest human being who comes within the radius of our influence is the recipient of some form of our favor, until the face of every flower and dumb animal looks good to us and we read Divine Love in everything.

True love takes in the whole world, making one's life a benediction.

LAUGH!

What is more inspiring than honest laughter! We should each day make merry with those about us, and learn to extract a laugh from the most commonplace incidents. We should not only begin each day with a laugh, but we should cultivate a sense of humor, for it is a saving grace. There is no situation so grave that a kindly laugh will not relieve the tension.

WORK!

No life is complete without a daily task, and fortunate are those who must toil for a living. It is the salvation of both body and soul. It must be purposeful, however; something that we love and that leads us upward and onward. It must be something with a vision that makes for growth.

No normal person is so accursed by Fate that he has not a work born with him.

One must find one's particular work and then apply himself patiently and persistently at it. Success will come to him who has the genius of work within him.

What is more satisfying than the sense of a well-earned victory!

LOVE, LAUGH AND WORK!

Life will be triumphant then.

Clothes That Science Has Decreed to Wear

To Avoid the Peril of Bad Health Attention Should Be Given to All Wearing Apparel.

We have a number of good excuses for wearing clother. They capture and retain the body heat; afford us a defence against the wind; they protect us from the tissue and energy-destroying rays of the sun; they preserve us from the bumps, scratches, cuts and bruises that embitter our fair young lives, and they keep at bay the hordes of bloodthirsty mosquitoes and other insects that might otherwise devour us.

They also absorb the perspiration and assist the skin in performing its natural function of getting rid of body debris and other impediments to our glad, free progress through life. And they keep out the rain and snow, prevent the tarnishing of our complexions and the rusting of our internal machinery.

They are also the most effective means of adornment ever invented, and have afforded mankind—and especially womankind—more opportunities for exhibiting artistic temperament and the variegated spectra of their aura than all other measures combined. A little shrimp who, without clothes, might closely resemble a forked radish on a stick, by the aid of habiliments, bodily garniture and ornamentation, may plump himself into the Solomon class without an effort.

The woman who was otherwise engaged when Pandora liberated pulchritude, by a judicious enswathment in recherche garments a la mode, easily puts the Queen of Sheba in the "also ran" class.

Also, as an A1, free-hand topic of conversation — inexhaustible and boundless as the farthest reaches of the empyrean blue—clothes can give the war babies and the high cost of living cards and spades, and beat them blindfolded.

But what most interests us here is what bad clothes do to good health, and why they do it.

Perhaps the most ridiculous and undertaker-encouraging fashion in clothes—since those old days when the Spartans wore the same weight toga in the winter that they did in the summer, and got very tough or died doing it—is the quite generally employed fashion of draping the female chest—a most admirable costume, if only it were restricted to summer wear.

I refer to the "low neck" in-and-outdoor uniform of women. Its captious critics called it "daring." But the most daring thing about it was wearing it while breasting the sleet, snow and boreal winds of a kindly but frosty winter, while protected by nothing thicker than a thin skin and an inadequately adjusted fur boa.

Naturally a certain amount of resistance to exposure was developed. But thousands of cases of bronchitis, pneumonia and catarrhal throat conditions were evolved, which the medical profession is not yet through patching up, and the seeds sown for none can say how many cases of tuberculosis, neuritis and general conditions which would logically follow the physical depression of exposure.

A judicious amount of exposure is helpful But nobody who has anything to do with fabricating fashions seems to understand that there is such a word as "judicious" in the dictionary.

The perfectly senseless wearing of sheer stockings in low-cut, thin-soled shoes for "dress purposes"—if not for all purposes—is another example of sacrificing sense to style. Even in the summer the occasional "east winds" of our coast towns and the damp, penetrating breezes of inland resorts and cities are best met with something more heat-conserving than bare feet. If reasons were as thick as blackberries, there is not in the whole apologetical gamut one that would convince the veriest simpleton that this practice has anything sensible, utilitarian or advantageous in it—except perhaps its sex appeal.

For the available energy in the body is limited to so much engine power, so much capacity for assimilating food and converting it into heat and force. Therefore any extraordinary demands made upon it inevitably reduce the total stock.

For example, if a certain amount of energy is required to digest a meal, the brain during this period is capable of only a proportion of its maximum power for work. By the same token, if the system must "scare up" a definite amount of heat and energy to maintain the body at a uniform temperature of 98 degrees, and there are extraordinary demands placed upon it—as, for instance, to keep a pair of bare feet and legs from chilling, while supplying heat and energy for the remainder of the body—the resistance of other organs is lessened. In the event of an exposure to noxious germs, with just a little extra fatigue, or a wetting, this results frequently in some one or more of the acute "exposure" infections.

So if there exists any quicker or surer way of "catching" anything catchable than to wear low shoes or thin-soled slippers and gauze stockings, even in cool summer evenings, no doctor has ever heard of it.

Clothing, even summer clothing, should be sufficiently heavy to insure the proper functioning of the skin and the conservation of body heat, and at the same time, even in winter, be as light as possible, consistent with adequate protection.

It should afford freedom of movement and should be so planned and built as to afford protection to all parts of the body—particularly the delicate throat and lungs and the extremities—which are our veritable Achilles tendons.

It should be sufficiently porous and loose to afford the air a chance to circulate and carry off the sensible and insensible perspiration.

But probably if we had enough sense to wear proper clothes, adequately adapted to promote the greatest comfort and efficiency under all climates and weathers, we wouldn't be wearing clothes; we would be wearing harps and wings.

GIRLS TRAIN IN U. S. AERIAL CORPS



Patriotic enthusiasm is running high in California, so high that several girls are learning to be aviators so as to serve their Uncle Sam in the Coast Patrol. Photo shows Mrs. William Duffy, one of the women aerial scouts.

A CHILD LED MANY

Nearly Fifty Men Were Converted by a Nine Year Old Girl Evangelist

Pittsburg.—Mary Agnes Vichestain, 9 years old, daughter of former Police Magistrate J. H. Vichestain, spoke the other night at the Union Rescue Mission. This youthful evangelist, by painting vividly the pitfalls that await the careless youth, caused nearly fifty men to drop on their knees and ask for forgiveness for their sins, beseeching Mary Agnes to pray for them.

The little girl's impassioned pleas were several times interrupted when she began to cry. With a final sob of "Oh, men, come here and let me pray for you and shake you by the hand. Come to me and proclaim your conversion and set an example to the rest. Please come and let me kneel and pray for you!" Mary sank to her knees and prayed aloud.

Men stumbled over one another to reach the little girl. With cries of "Save me! Oh, pray for me!" they rushed to her feet and proclaimed their desires for a better life in their own picturesque language.

One young man who had been seemingly unaffected suddenly rose to his feet and, running down the aisle, shouted: "Little girl, ask God to save my soul and if he will I'll enlist in the army tomorrow and fight for my country."

TIMELY HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER

When ironing—When ironing rub your iron to clean it on a piece of brown paper sprinkled with rough salt.

• • •

To Soften Water—If the water in which you wish to wash the flannels is hard use two teaspoonfuls of glycerine to a tub of water.

• • •

To Remove the Smell of Onions—If a pot you need has a smell of onions fill it with boiling water and drop in a red hot cinder.

• • •

To Clean Real Lace—If you want to clean real lace carefully place it between folds of tissue paper well sprinkled with calcined magnesia and put it between the leaves of a book under a weight for two or three days. Shake out the powder and the lace will be found quite clean.

• • •

To Polish Grained Wood—Soak a flannel in a little linseed oil and rub the wood well. Then polish with a dry, soft cloth.

• • •

When a Dark Suit Gets Shiny—If you have aserge suit that looks shiny you can often give it a fresh appearance by sponging it well with hot vinegar and press it in the usual way. No odor of vinegar will remain.

Here is an easy way to wash dishes. After the meal all dishes are stacked upon a large tray and carried to the kitchen table. On the legs of the table are steel guides, making it an easy matter to move. With the tray on it, the table is pulled close to the sink. As soon as the cooking utensils are emptied they are filled with water and put to soak.

If you happen to run out of silver polish and there is none at hand, try rubbing each article with a clean, soft cloth dipped in a little kerosene. Follow this with a good wash in warm suds, rinse in hot water and dry.

ITALIAN OMELET

Chop very fine one cpuful of cold cooked macaroni and add one onion grated, one green pepper minced very fine and cooked in two tablespoonfuls of shortening until tender, taking care not to brown. Now break three eggs in bowl and beat until light with a fork. Pour in a well heated pan containing two tablespoonfuls of shortening. Spread over the prepared macaroni and turn the molet, using either a spatula or cake turner. Fold and roll. Serve on hot platter and garnish with parsley.



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To conform with the government recommendation that all dressees shall be made very simply, a well known designer says:

"I, personally, believe that the princess dresses with Eton coats will be the favorite models. The stout woman can wear a princess line to the best advantage, and the slim woman looks smart in Eton. With the skirts scant and a little longer, I think that a suggestion of fullness over the hips for the small figure will give style, and still not use much cloth. With the close fitted dress and coat, an individual touch can be given by a smart flare on the coat, which is finger tip length. Tailored lines without trimming would not only carry out the wish of the government, but would be a decidedly new style feature.

THE HEIGHT OF PRAISE

Here is the warmest and finest of praise,
Here are the words that will flatter a man,
Search where you will there is never a phrase
Fitted to please as this little one can;
Say that he's clever, he's foxy, he's "there,"
Say that he's witty or say that he's sly,
None of them please him as when you declare,
"He's a regular guy!"

Pleased you may be when they say you are square,
Happy is he who is hailed as a brick,
Say a man's handsome, or quite debonnair,
Ply him with praises and lay 'em on thick;
Say that he's honest and true as the day,
Never you'll find one, however you try,
Able to please or to cheer him as, "Say, "He's a regular guy!"

Poets of old may have sung in their time
Praises of those they opined were the class,
Rhapsodies sung in a rapture of rhyme,
Hailing a lad (though mere often a lass),
Strumming their zithers in efforts to please.
Many a paean of praise did they try,
Seldom their words were as happy as these:
"He's a regular guy!"

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FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER

NO man is going to do much good at farming or anything else unless he is interested in that line. The instances in which a neglected business continues successful are very rare indeed. In all lines of mercantile service both the buying and selling must be looked after sharply, and where things are sold on credit the collecting is a vital point which cannot be neglected if bankkruptcy is to be avoided. There is usually plenty to do in any successful enterprise. The person on whom the business depends for success must think about it and must feel a deep and abiding interest in it. If there ever were any self-acting opportunities which kept themselves going they have been pre-empted for many years and those who would succeed these days must make their own opportunities and must know how to keep them alive.

There is no line in which a deeper interest or greater care is necessary than in farming. There are many things to do in order to succeed on a farm, and most of them are tasks which must be performed at a certain time, and tasks that are apt to be interfered with by bad weather, rains, drouths, early or late frosts, unreliable markets, overwhelming competition, bad health, insects or other pests, inability to secure necessary capital or labor, or by other acts of God or the public enemy.

A successful farmer must be a man who thinks and acts; but that is not all. He must be a man who feels. He must be interested in the plant and animal life of the farm. Such interest may not be absolutely necessary in certain lines in the cities or towns, but it is a necessary stimulus in the life of the man whose business is in the country.

There are undoubtedly many who are lacking in the attachment for the things of farm life, and some of these may make it go for a season; in fact, thousands of them drag along and endure it, while getting a living out of it and possibly increasing their substance in exceptional instances. It may be said that many in other lines drag through life in the same way; but surely such a drag-through, such a continuous pull-on-behind, the world cannot set down as a success. It is the person who is interested in his employment who is successful in it. It holds his attention. It excites his curiosity. It keeps his mind alive. It affords him employment, not only because of the profit he hopes to make out of it, but because it is an important part of his life.

Of late better roads and the automobile, better schools, the newly instituted rural credit system and the ready co-operation of the national and state agricultural departments have all done their share toward making farm life more livable and more productive. It now remains for the nation at large—the man in the street, the men in the trades and the professions—to grant the farmer their unquestioned regard.

* * *

The farmer is one of the few genuine craftsmen left to the world. However much he may avail himself of mechanical aids, the bulk of his work is carried on by hand. Moreover he does not suffer the bane of modern trade specialization; he plows the ground, he plants the seed, he cultivates the soil, he harvests.

Thoroughness cannot be claimed as a modern Canadian trait. Its absence mars our manufacturing, scholarship, and organizations. It leaves our defensive forces in chaos and makes us a mockery to our foes. The future of Canada depends very much on the ability of the people to acquire some of the steady, patient thoroughness which characterizes the farmer—the thoroughness that soils the hands and gnarls the knuckles and has little regard for appearances so long as it can be depended on for untiring work when national security is threatened.

Once on a time the world and his wife thought that war was fought by soldiers alone—men in glistening armor, men in chain mail, a multitude of spearmen and knights in all the colorful panoply of battle.

Nothing was more terrible than an army with banners!

Then arose the great hoax that, at will, bankers could start, sustain and stop a war. God favored the battalions with the heaviest money bags. Wall Street, Lombard Street and the Rue de la Vrilliere were held to be the real battlefields.

Nothing was more terrible than an army with bankers!

In the course of the present conflict we have experienced a third readjustment of values; we have discovered that war is sustained and seen through to victory by the men in the furrows. God fights on the side with the biggest crops. Battles are fought and won, ideals attained or lost in the quiet, rolling fields.

Nothing is more terrible than an army with farmers!

* * *

Heretofore the farmer represented to some extent, a lower order of being. He was held to be unpolished, unsophisticated, unlettered — and hence negligible. He was a butt for jokes; stubbornly the hayseed clung to his hair. Unevenly matched with capricious Nature, he took what he could wrench from her, and was humbly thankful.

Our vision! We have seen valleys of death where the rivers run crimson and men do noble and magnificent things; we have seen watery valleys down which mighty ships went to terrible destruction before the inexorable powers of the deep. But for grandeur, for strength, for nobility what can compare with valleys standing so thick with corn that they laugh and sing!

We cannot fully appreciate this grandeur of the field until we understand the man who makes it possible. And when we understand him, new light will be shed on the movement which leads men back to the soil and keeps them there.

One of the most serious problems we face is the tendency of the young people to become dissatisfied with life on the farm. They will follow any legitimate lure for a change in life and more money. One can scarcely blame them. In the past, farm life has not been made attractive, the farmer has not been given the position, respect and co-operation he deserved.

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The Farmer Has Now Come Into His Own

The War Does Not Depend Entirely on the Soldier, Popular Impression to the Contrary—The Tiller and Breeder Do Their Part.

As the attrition of war wastes down the world, we have begun to see that in the farmer's hands rests the ultimate decision. And since we have come to consider his position seriously, we find that for generations he has been deciding many things besides the outcome of war. Back of political strife and the manoeuvering of diplomats, back of economic struggle and the complaints of a million workers has stood the farmer.

The great difference between the present and the past position of the farmer is that previously he did not know that the destiny of nations rested in his hands. Today he is fully aware of his potentialities. No longer can legislation neglect him, no longer can bankers hold him in fee. He is in a position to demand attention and respect. But he has his weakness: he is at present, the one great race of workers lacking in the ideals of solidarity. When the American farmers shall have banded together for their mutual profit and advantage—and signs in the west show that they are already doing so—the rest of the nation's workers will appreciate the true value of the man who tills the soil. The man at the forge, the man in the mines, the man at the loom—these have demanded and gained a hearing. Certainly the American farmer, who never strikes is as much entitled to regard as a Polish miner who has not even taken the trouble to be naturalized and is eternally demanding his "rights."

If the war will gain for the farmer a proper regard, then the whole farming situation here in the United States will take on a different aspect and present a different future.

* * *

Ideals may be born in the soul of man, but the attainment of them starts in the soil. Back to that soil must man go to find the ultimate, fundamental things of life. We thought we knew where these were to be found—yet how limited was

THE PRESENT CONFLICT WAS FORETOLD IN 1600

Although Written Almost 400 Years Ago Brother Johanne's Prophesies Certainly Have a Strong Bearing on the Present Times

In the workshop of the Parish Magazine, under date of August 2, 1914, attention is called to Brother Johanne's prophecies written about the year 1600. It will bear repeating, although the war has been going on for three years, in view of the fact that the developments up to date are in keeping with the forecasts.

It is a prophecy about Anti-Christ, and it identifies Anti-Christ with the Prussion emperor, while the Allies in opposition to him are called the defenders of the lamb. It should be added that the "Black Eagle" stands for Germany, the "White Eagle" for Russia, the "Cock" for France, the "Leopard" for Great Britain, and "The other eagle" for Austria. Here then are some of the prophesies:

The real Anti-Christ will be one of the monarchs of his time, a Lutheran Protestant. He will invoke God and give himself out as his messenger. This prince of lies will swear by the Bible. He will represent himself as the arm of the most high sent to chastise corrupt people. He will have only one arm, but his innumerable armies will resemble the infernal legions. For a long time he will act by craft and strategy. His spies shall overrun the earth. He will have learned men in his pay who will maintain and undertake to prove his celestial mission. Anti-Christ will be recognized by various tokens, especially he will massacre the priests, the women, the children, and aged. He will pass along, torch in hand, but invoking God.

Next as to the army of which each side is composed, not even all Christians and all Musselmen, but even other more distant armies will be involved from the four quarters of the globe. Anti-Christ will have a confederate who will also have an eagle on his arms. He will be a Christian.

Anti-Christ's army will surpass anything that can be imagined. There will be Christians among the cohorts and there will be Mohammedan and heathen soldiers among the defenders of the lamb. What Anti-Christ will accomplish is shown by the following:—

The Black Eagle (Germany) will hurl itself upon the cock (France), which will lose many feathers, but will strike herocially with its spurs. It would soon be exhausted but for the aid of the Leopard (Great Britain) and its claws. The Black Eagle, which will come from the land of Luther, will make an attack upon the cock from another side and will invade the land of the cock up to one half. On the other hand we learn that the wh'te eagle (Russia), which will come from the north, and fall upon the black and other eagle (Austria), and will completely invade the land of the Anti-Christ. The Black Eagle will find itself forced to let go the cock to fight the White Eagle, whereupon the Cock and the Leopard will have to pursue the Black Eagle into the land of the Anti-Christ to aid the White Eagle. The battles fought up to the invasion by the land of the Anti-Christ will be nothing compared to those which will take place in the Lutheran country. Men will be able to cross the rivers upon the bodies of the dead, which will in places change the stream, and to the carnage of the battlefields will be added the destruction of myriads who will die by hunger and pestilence.

According to Brother Johanne this is a religious war, and your attention is called to it for this reason. To fight and win against the Anti-Christ, Britain, France and Russia must become Christian in deed as well as fame. Of these Britain in the first did not take the war as seriously as she might have. Many of her people still neglect their God, and though He should use her in overthrowing the Anti-Christ that does not necessarily say that she will be retained in that victorious position.

Such is the prophecy of old Brother Johanne, written about the year 1600 A.D. Each day finds the prophecy becoming more and more true. It is true that the kaiser has invoked God and proclaimed himself as His messenger. He stated that before God his conscience was clear, and swore by the Bible. His innumerable armies do represent the infernal legions, seemingly countless. His spies more than overrun the earth from U. S. to Japan. How true is his prophecy of the massacre of monks, priests, women and children—Germany's march of death through Belgium. The monk predicts the overthrow of Prussian militarism, but before this is accomplished men, more men, and still more men must fill the gaps, and it is not until all give their hearty co-operation that the German fortress will crumble.

CONSCRIPTION WILL BE NECESSARY TO SAVE THE COUNTRY

Leading Military Authority Diagnose the Situation in Which He Shows that Allies Have So Far Failed to Accomplish All They Claim

If the opponents of conscription really understood the situation or the dire necessity for such a measure being adopted we doubt very much if there would be any material opposition to the bill.

According to the views of a military expert published in the Times shows that:

On land, the German army has yielded the aggressive superiority, the control. The British army has done its share and done it well—in fact, it may be called a marvel of efficiency and good work; but, they have been unable to accomplish what they set out to do, because the plucky French have failed. It is stalled, worn out, and almost at the end of its offensive resources. This was foreseen a year ago. The future depends upon the British holding on and making what progress they can, until the new American army come to their assistance in full force.

On the sea, however, the British navy has lost its old-time control. It is not pleasant to admit, but it is too true. A situation has developed which we have very much feared—a possibility we plainly indicated in these columns as long ago as October, 1914, when we were urging greater preparations in Canada. When our Canadian and British leaders spoke of a few months' war, we said, that, unless the British fleets were defeated in the meantime, the war would go on five or six years. This was no guess, it was estimated on actual information obtained from the best sources. Our Navy is not defeated, but it has been rendered useless by German mines and submarines. This menace is becoming increasingly successful. So far nothing has been devised to effectively counteract it. We were on the way to certain defeat when the United States came in. Arrangements made with them are a very great help, and we hope will eventually be effective in enabling us to again regain control of the seas. But we must not count upon them.

The one thing we must de is to hold on in France, to give time for the reorganization of our Navy. It must be made as efficient as our new army—in the hope that with more intelligent direction, and in co-operation, with the United States, we may devise effective naval tactics. At the outset the Navy was more efficient than the Army, but Churchill and Asquith, ignoring the advice of the experts, brought on disorganization, disaster and defeat, from which it has not yet recovered.

Russia is out, for the present, at least. France is done and the whole cause of Canada today is resting on the British Army. If we fail, we will, most assuredly, have a German army at Quebec and Halifax, and, if the British government does not handle our Asiatic relations more intelligently, we will have our present ally, Japan, attacking us at Vancouver. This is a menace that must not be lost sight of.

The Chautauqua Plan and How It Operates

A famous man once said that there was no being, however wise, who could not learn or be taught now. It was on these very grounds that the great chautauqua movement was founded. Chautauqua—what do you think when this name strikes your ears? It is a name very well known to our American cousins; it is a movement directly fostered and supported personally by more business and professional men than any one world movement, either educational, social, or political. In thirty years this movement has grown from one assembly to over 5,000 assemblies. It is a movement which brings the world's greatest scientists, authors, lecturers, statesmen musicians, and entertainers to the doors of more than 12,000,000 people, who otherwise are practically shut out from the outside world. More than 250,000 public spirited men and women in United States and Canada, willingly obligate themselves for the the financial responsibility necessary to bring chatauqua to their respective communities.

Even as yet you have not probably grasped the meaning of the chautauqua movement. Soon Calgary will be ringing with the name of it.

The great open air meetings will be held here in a month and it is expected that every man, woman and child in this community will flock to hear the distinguished performers. The chautauqua meetings, without exception, are always held under canvas, because chautauqua promotes healthy minds and healthy bodies and fresh air and plenty of it.

Committees of this movement have been formed in forty Canadian towns and cities this year, similar to the 300 in United States which are getting their talent from Canadians.

Chautauqua is not a circus, or a moving picture show, but it is simply a sort of twentieth century fair which features intellect, oratory, art, music and entertaining rather that prize cattle. Chautauqua is purely educational and has solved the problem of clean wholesome public entertainment. Without touch of creed or denomination the Chautauqua is consistently a true expression of practical Christianity. It is Catholic only in a sense that it embraces all creeds and faiths; Protestant only in that it protests against all evil. World democracy is one of the aims of this movement, the suppression of autocracy, and the mutual friendship of man for man.

With these facts at your finger tips is it to be wondered why more people annually attend Chautauqua than league baseball.

The following are promoting the movement with vigor in Calgary:—G. W. Kirby, Alex. Calhoun, Lawrence Lambert, H. R. Chauncey, J. H. Woods C. A. Hayden, Dr. A. M. Scott, J. S. Ryan, R. J. Lydiatt, Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, A. C. Wisehart, E. W. Kolb, J. A. Irvine, S. G. Freeze, P. J. Parker, Geo. W. Craig, E. L. Richardson, P. N. Brecken, Mrs. Georgiana Newhall, W. T. D. Lathwell, J. Austin Huntley, D. E. Black, R. H. Meritt, W. Lewing, J. H. Ford, E. Gardener, A. S. Nimmo, R. Dawson, P. Harcourt O'Reilly, Allen Cameron, Chas. A. Stewart, Frederick Graham, E. C. Paget, S. H Adams, Harold E. Clum, F. Horigan, G. A. Anderson, H. A. Gibson, Wm. Irvine, W. M. Davidson.

This local Chautauqua committee has pledged themselves, according to Mr. Erickson, the local Chautauqua manager, to see that tickets are sold, to the extent, that the funds collected shall be sufficient to defray half the expense of holding the meeting in Calgary.

All those who attended the lecture given by Miss Ada L. Ward will be delighted to hear that this noted English woman and her blackboard are among the Chautauqua performers; all those who are interested in astronomy must not refrain from hearing Doctor Carpenter; to those who love music the Hawaiian Quintet will indeed be a treat. Miss Olive McCormick, the famous prima donna, will charm all by her beautiful voice, and Ruthven MacDonald, the well known Canadian baritone, has a very extensive reeprtoire consisting of descriptive, humorous, operatic, scotch and Irish songs. S. Platt Jones is in the first ranks of the continents entertainers. He rivals Charlie Chaplin as a humorist and an impersonator. These are only a few of the many noted entertainers—there are also Marion Ballen Fisk, the Comus Players, Dr. Labades, Mr. Donald and Miss Hill, of Toronto; Lacklan McNeill, Miss Byron, and many others, including the Chautauqua orchestra under the supervision of the Russian director, M. Witespike,

When Chautauqua has left Calgary there will be no one who regretted seeing the twenty-two attractions. It is different every day, and the program for the morning, afternoon and evening are different in every detail.

Famous and learned men have seen Chautauqua—this is what they say:

Dr. George W. Truett: "I believe thoroughly in the proposed co-operative Chautauqua movement, both for its educational and inspirational features."

Elbert Hubbard said: "Had my foresight in 1880 been equal to my hindsight in 1909 I would have dedicated my life to the Chautauqua idea."

Thomas Edison graduated in the literary work of the Home Chautauqua and kept on reading until his diploma is well-nigh covered with seals.

William Howard Taft last year gave a large part of his vacation to the Chautauqua platform to his own personal delight and to the betterment of his audiences.

Theodore Roosevelt said: "The Chautauqua is the most American thing in America."

President Wilson, Vice-President Marshall, Champ Clark, Opie Read, Henry Van Dyke, Arthur D. Carpenter, "Billy" Sunday and many others who may be properly listed as "Great Americans" have graced the Chautauqua platform and given the movement their unqualified support.

Cheaper Feed For Poultrymen

On account of the scarcity and high price of feed the poultry industry of this country is threatened by the prospect of the wholesale slaughter of laying stock and a serious falling off in the number of pullets to be matured.

The necessity for retaining for milling every possible bushel of wheat suitable for that purpose need not be emphasized. To provide poultrymen with feed for rearing their young stock with unnecessarily lowering the supplies of milling wheat, the federal department of agriculture has requested millers throughout Canada to put on the market the cracked and shrunken wheat removed from grain before it is milled.

In addition to small and broken wheat these cleanings consist chiefly of the seeds of wild buckwheat, a near relative of the cultivated buckwheat. The poultry division of the Central Experimental farm has used wild buckwheat in feeding experiments and reports it to be a highly satisfactory poultry feed and has ordered two cars of buckwheat screenings for the Central and branch experimental farms from the Canadian government elevators at Fort William. Fowls used to good grain do not take to it at first but when they become accustomed to it they eat it readily and do well on it.

The mill cleanings from local flour mills also contain traces of many other weed seeds, including several kinds of mustards. These, however, would not as a rule amount to more than two or three per cent. of the cleanings in the case of the standard grades of western wheat. This material is specially recommended for backyard, suburban and professional poultrymen. On farms the cleanings from yards and poultry houses where it had been fed would have to be disposed of so as not to disseminate noxious weeds in grain fields.

Those interested in obtaining this class of feed should immediately arrange with local mills or feed dealers for a supply. The mills cannot be expected to keep this material for poultry unless it is demanded for that purpose and that rests with the poultrymen themselves.

POULTRY

CULL THE FLOCK
(Experimental Farms Note)

The urgent need of conservation demands that all poultry not paying its way in either eggs or growth be killed for eating.

The present high prices of feed also make the keeping of such classes of poultry decidedly unprofitable as well as unpatriotic. Therefore, for your own good and for the good of the country, kill them.

There are in every poultry yard birds that have outlived their usefulness and others that will never pay their way, these might profitably be finished and marketed, not necessarily all at once but as soon as practicable, taking into account the market, etc. In these classes might be mentioned, in the order in which they should be disposed of, the following:

1. Male birds—The breeding season being over, all males should be fleshed and killed. It will cost $3 or over to keep each male until next breeding season, therefore, get rid of them; it will also be better for the layers, the eggs and the growing chicks.

2. Turkeys and waterfowl—Toms and turkey hens, geese and ducks, not absolutely needed for next year's breeding should be disposed of.

3. Hens—All hens of the heavier classes that are two years old and over might better be marketed now. In even the light classes many of this age ought to go. Others that are laying but that are not worth keeping for another year should be kept until the egg yield does not pay for the feed. Better still, keep culling out those that show signs of early moulting as you go along.

The best of the one and two-year-olds of the lightest breeds might pay to keep all summer but only the year-olds should be kept over winter and even these will stand culling fairly closely.

4. Broilers—If broilers are early it pays best to sell the cockerels when two or three pounds in weight rather than to keep till heavier. This is especially so when the sexes cannot be separated and where the runs are small; the pullets will soon require all the room and green feed available.

Light breed cockerels should be sold early; it seldom pays to feed them to maturity.

5. Roasters—Don't leave the marketing of all roasters till late in the fall. Distribute this sale over as long a period as possible. Never market without finishing.



MR. GEORGE J. BURY, who succeeds Mr. D. McNicoll, is a Montrealer. He was born here in 1866, and was educated at the Montreal College. His whole career has been spent in the service of the C.P.R. He started work in 1883 as clerk in the Purchasing Department of the C.P.R. Since then he has made a steady progression upward. He became Secretary to the Vice-President, now Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, and President, Sir William Van Horne, successively, in 1887, and Acting Superintendent of the Sleeping Car Service in 1889. In 1904, Mr. Bury was appointed General Superintendent of the central division of the C.P.R. at Winnipeg, and continued in that office some time. Since then Mr. Bury has always been engaged in the western work of the Canadian Pacific, and when a few years ago the late Sir William Whyte retired from the western executive office, Mr. Bury was appointed to succeed him as Vice-President. Since that time Mr. Bury has been in charge of the western interests of the C.P.R. During much of his career, Mr. Bury has worked in close touch with Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Sir William Van Horne, and Mr. David McNicoll, and is fully imbued with the progressive C.P.R. spirit. Mr. Bury takes up his duties at Montreal on January 1st.

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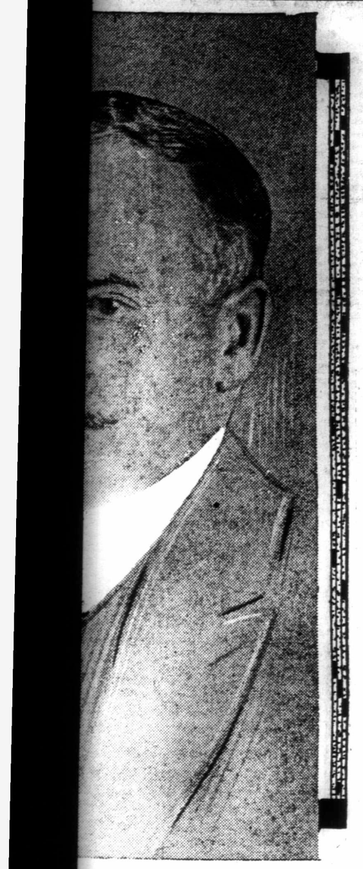
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MARKET AND FINANCE

WINNIPEG LETTER

Winnipeg, July 10, 1917.

Wheat—The wheat market situation has been rather mixed throughout the past week, for owing to the movement of new winter wheat, just beginning in a small way in Oklahoma and Texas, prices at winter wheat markets in the United States have declined, while at spring wheat markets they have advanced, owing to good general demand and moderate receipts. The decline in the winter wheat markets seems really to be caused by the prohibiting of trading in future deliveries on the grain exchanges and boards of trade. Because of this, country dealers and elevator companies cannot hedge the wheat they may purchase from the farmers. There is no broad purchasing power coming between the buyers who purchase direct from the farmers, and the millers and exporters, who stand practically next to the great consuming public. For want of this, the buyer who buys the farmers' wheat, must find some miller or exporter to whom he can sell it, or perhaps consign shipments to a commission merchant at some central market town or city, where he has to take the chance of getting it sold at a profit or the risp of having to sell it at a loss or else hold on to it at expense of storage, etc., until he can decide to sell. This will result in the prices offered and paid to the farmer being much lower than they would be if there was a good healthy futures market going, where the buyer at country points, whether an individual local dealer or a line elevator company, could at all times without any delay sell practically any quantity of wheat day by day and scarcey depress the market at all. In fact it would just be getting back to the way the business was handled 30 years ago, before we had any grain exchange or any rules or regulations as regards trading. The food administration in the United States, and the board of grain supervisors in Canada, are to have the control of the distribution and movement of the wheat crops in the two countries. The executive of the Canadian board are at present at Washington, conferring with the American administration, but so far nothing definite has been published as to what regulations they may make. The main objects are to have all surplus wheat go for the use of the allies, and control prices so that they will continue high enough to encourage the farmer to increase production, and at the same time set a limit of maximum price, in order that speculative buying may be held in check, and restrained from carrying prices to an excessive height. Until these administrators and commissioners adopt a definite policy with rules and regulations to govern the trade, all interested must await the result in patience. Yesterday, the United States government crop report for July was published. The favorable weather for the winter wheat crop in June, resulted in an estimated increase over the June report in probable yield of winter wheat of 29,000,000 bushels, bringing it up to 402,000,000 bushels. Spring wheat, however, owing principally to dry backward weather in part of North Dakota decreased 7,00,000 bushels from the June estimate, making it 276,000,000 bushels. Together, winter and spring wheat indication at July 1 is for a yield of 678,000,000 bushels against 640,000,000 bushels, the final estimate of yield last year, an increase over last year of 38,000,000 bushels. This, of course, may be further increased or decreased according to weather to be experienced during the remainder of the season. The estimated probable production of corn and oats in the United States by the July report is also large. The corn crop is given as 3,124,000,000 bushels against after harvest estimate last year of 2,583,000,000 bushels and oats estimated this year 1,453,000,000 bushels against actual production of 1,252,000,000 bushels last year. World's shipments from exporting to importing countries last week were liberal at 9,499,000 bushels against 11,012,000 bushels last year. The United States visible supply decreased 1,572,000 bushels against a decrease of 799,000 bushels last year, and the total is now 12,647,000 bushels against 41,829,000 bushels last year. The Canadian visible supply increased 332,586 bushels for the week against a decrease last year of 1,153,343 bushels and the total now is 14,791,738 bushels against 21,467,968 bushels last year.

Our Winnipeg market is not showing much activity but there is a ready demand for all the wheat that is coming forward, and the government buyers, regular shippers and exporters and millers all participate in the buying. The movement from the west is getting lighter, averaging about 400 cars of wheat daily, against about 650 cars daily last year at this date. The weather during the past week over our prairie provinces has been favorable for growth, good rain showers in many districts supplying needed moisture and seasonable temperature supplying needed heat. The appearances, nevertheless, are that we will have no bumper crops this year. All crops are several days late, and the cool dry weather in May and first half of June caused a stunted development in much of the wheat crop that cannot now be fully overcome, no matter how favorable future weather may be. Today's cash prices are: 1 northern, $2.30; 2 northern, $2.27; 3 northern, $2.24; No. 4, $2.12; No. 5, $1.89; No. 6, $1.70; feed, $1.28. Futures closed, July, $2.30; October, $1.97½.

Oats—A good demand for oats continues, all cash oats being taken for export. This has kept prices for cash oats firm, and the strong course of Chicago oats and corn has given extra strength to oats for future delivery. The trading in oats for future delivery is unrestricted, and several traders are working on the bull side in helping to advance prices. Our October oats a year ago today closed at 42c, today at 62⅝c. Today's cash prices are, 2 C.W. 74½c; 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed 73⅝c; 1 feed 72⅜c; 2 feed 70⅜c. Futures closed, July 74½c; October 62⅝c; December 59½.

Barley—The barley market is firmer than it was a week ago with prices 2c to 3c higher. No. 3, $1.28; No. 4, $1.23½; rejected and feed, $1.12. The July future closed $1.27.

Flax—During the week the flax market declined severely without any apparent reason. On the 6th inst. July flax dropped down to $2.43 from its close at $2.53 the day before. It recovered, however, and closed at $2.52½. Since then the feeling is decidedly stronger and moderate advance has been seen each day since the 6th, today's close being $2.63½. Two months ago today July flax closed at $3.28. Perhaps there never was any good reason for the price going as high as that, but the situation as regards the stocks of old flax at this date, and the demand for both linseed oil and oilcake warrant a much higher price than the figures flax has been hovering around this past week. Today's prices are, 1 N.W. $2.64¼; 2 C.W. $2.60½; 3 C.W. $2.45½. Futures closed, July $2.63½; October $2.63½; December $2.64.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

GRAIN MARKET

CALGARY GRAIN PRICES

Spring Wheat—	Thurs.	Wed.
No. 1 northern	235	229
No. 2 northern	232	226
No. 3 northern	229	223
No. 4	217	211
No. 5	194½	188
No. 6	175	169
Feed	128	126
Oats—		
2 C. W.	73⅞	75¼
3 C. W.	73¼	74½
Ex. 1 feed	73¼	74½
No. 1 feed	72	73¼
No. 2 feed	70	71¼

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—	Open	Close
October	—	200
Oats—		
July	75¼	74¾
October	63½	63
December	59¾	59½
Barley—		
July	—	131
Flax—		
July	280	260½
October	282	277¾
December	—	276

LIVESTOCK

ALL LIVESTOCK DOWN AT CALGARY STOCK YARDS

Steers—	
Choice export, 1100 up	$8.50@$8.75
Com. butcher, 1100 up	7.50@ 8.00
Killers	7.25@ 7.50
Choice feeders	7.00@ 7.25
Heifers—	
Choice heavy	7.50@ 8.00
Common	7.25@ 7.50
Cows—	
Heavy	7.00@ 7.50
Common butcher	6.00@ 6.50
Thin canners	3.50@ 4.00
Bulls—	
Choice butcher	5.75@ 6.00
Common	4.75@ 5.50
Oxen—	
Choine	6.50@ 7.00
Common	4.75@ 5.25
Calves—Light	11.00
Sheep—	
Wethers	11.25@12.00
Ewes	11.25@11.75
Hogs—	
Select	15.35
Fed and watered	15.00

WINNIPEG PRICES

Winnipeg, July 12.—Union stockyards receipts today were 600 cattle and 1,643 hogs. Cattle trading slow, prices about steady at Wednesday's quotation. No good butcher cattle in the offerings. Stockers and feeders slow and draggy. Veal calves steady. Milch cows steady at firm prices. Hogs went down 25c a hundred on a liberal run. Prospects look like a further drop.

Hogs—Selects, $14.75 to $15.00.

SOUTH ST. PAUL PRICES

South St. Paul, July 22.—Hogs—Receipts, 4,200; steady, 15c higher; range, $14.25 to $15.10; bulk, $14.50 to $14.70.

Cattle — Receipts, 3,400; killers steady, 10c lower; steers, $6.00 to $12.00; cows and heifers, $7.00 to $10.25; calves, steady, $5.50 to $13.25; stockers and feeders, strong, $5.00 to $8.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 150; 50c lower; lambs, $7.00 to $15.00; wethers, $7.00 to $9.50; ewes, $5.00 to $8.50.

CHICAGO PRICES

Chicago, July 11.—Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; weak; bulk, $14.50 to $15.50; light, $14.00 to $15.40; mixed, $14.25 to $15.65; heavy, $14.10 to $15.70; rough, $14.15 to $14.40; pigs, $10.75 to $13.80.

Cattle—Receipts, 17,000; unsettled; beef cattle, $8.40 to $14.00; stockers and feeders, $6.30 to $9.50; cows and heifers, $5.40 to $11.90; calves, $10.75 to $15.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; weak; wethers, $7.75 to $11.00; ewes, $7.00 to $9.25; lambs, $10.00 to $15.75.

MONTREAL PRICES

MONTREAL, July 11.—At the Canadian Pacific livestock market the offerings today amounted to 350 cattle, 300 sheep and lambs, 700 hogs, 700 calves. There was no further change in prices for cattle. Trade on the whole was slow with sales of odd lots of choice steers at $11.00 to $11.50; good at $10.50 to $10.75, and the lower grades from that down to $8.50, while butcher cows brought from $7.50 to $9.50, and bulls from $8.00 to $10.00 per 100 pounds.

There was a good demand for lambs, and sales of small lots were made at from $9.00 to $11.00 each. Sheep sold at $7.50 to $9.00 per 100 pounds. The trade in calves was active, all the offerings selling at $7.00 to $12.00 per 100 pounds. The market for hogs was weaker, and prices scored a decline of 25c per 100 pounds in sympathy with other Canadian markets. Demand from packers was fairly good, and sales of choice selected lots were made at $16.70 to $17.00 per 100 pounds weighed off cars.

FINANCIAL

BANK CLEARINGS

Winnipeg, July 12.—Following are the bank clearings of the principal cities of the Dominion for the week ending today, as compared with those of the corresponding week last year:

	Week ending July 12, 1917	Corresponding week, 1916
Montreal	$99,320,057	$82,117,101
Toronto	66,663,014	47,592,814
Winnipeg	43,362,995	37,935,967
Vancouver	7,602,894	6,824,518
Ottawa	6,509,889	5,856,406
Calgary	6,106,058	3,934,481
Hamilton	5,054,234	3,570,180
Quebec	4,426,262	4,090,005
Halifax	3,659,203	2,807,606
Regina	3,343,470	2,177,671
London	2,339,058	2,072,793
Edmonton	2,708,802	2,093,441
St. John	2,239,147	1,977,543
Victoria	1,190,012	2,203,513
Saskatoon	1,654,061	1,036,310
Moose Jaw	1,054,060	835,165
Brantford	946,481	613,548
Lethbridge	868,308	531,658
Fort William	690,075	575,213
Medicine Hat	562,119	297,970
Brandon	462,102	513,886
N. Westminster	335,819	283,819

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

London, July 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£1,537,000.
Circulation, decreased	273,000
Bullion, decreased	1,810,166
Other securities, decreased	2,480,000
Other deposits, decreased	4,475,000
Public deposits, increased	415,000
Notes reserve, decreased	1,566,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.00. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

Paris, uJly 12.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs
Gold in hand, decreased	2,617,000
Silver in hand, decreased	480,000
Notes in circulation, inc.	840,430
Treasury deposits, inc.	27,332,000
General deposits, dec.	66,505,000
Bills discounted, dec.	163,260,000
Advances, increased	20,801,000

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Lougheed & Taylor)

	Close
American Sugar	120⅞
American Beet Sugar	92½
American Canneries	50⅛
American Locomotive	72½
American Smelters	106⅛
American Car Foundry	78⅝
Anglo-French	93⅜
Anaconda	80
Atchison	100½
Baldwin Locomotive	70¾
Baltimore & Ohio	72⅝
Bethlehem Steel	132
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	59½
C. P. R.	159½
C. M. & St. P.	72
Central Leather	89⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	51⅜
Crucible Steel	85½
Distillers	21⅜
Erie, common	25¼
Great Northern, pfd.	104½
Industrial Alcohol	162
Inspiration	62¼
Kansas City Southern	22
Lehigh	62⅝
Mexican Petrol	98
New York Central	90
Northern Pacific	101
Pennsylvania	52½
Rep. I. & S.	91½
Reading	96
Southern Pacific	93½
Southern Railway	27
Studebaker	58⅛
St. Paul	72
Tennessee Copper	17¾
Union Pacific	135⅛
Utah Copper	108¾
U. S. Steel, com.	126¼
Westinghouse	50⅝

MONTREAL STOCKS

(Taylor & Lougheed Ltd.)

	Close
Ames-Holden, common	16
Brazil	40½
Bell Telephone	137½
Canada Cement	61
Car Foundry	32¼
Civic	75⅞
Detroit United	107
Dominion Loan, 1925	97⅝
Dominion Loan, 1931	95⅞
Dominion Bridge	124
Dominion I. & S., common	60⅛
Laurentide	171
Macdonald	14¾
Nova Scotia Steel	95½
Ogilvie, common	144
Quebec Railway	17
Riordan Paper	121
Shawinigan	119½
Steel of Canada	66⅛
New Dominion Loan	95½
Canada Steamship	43

CALGARY OIL EXCHANGE

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Associated Oils	..	335
Alberta Petroleum Con.	⅞	1⅛
Alberta Pacific Con.	2¼	2¾
Athabasca Oil Co.	..	20
Beaver	¼	½
British Canadian Oils	..	⅛
Calgary Alberta Oils	1	2
Calgary Pet. Products	15	18½
Federal Oil & Gas	½	2
Monarch	1	..
Moose Mountain	4	..
Mt. Stephen Oil & Gas.	18	20
North West Pacific Oil	..	3½
Piedmont Pet. Products	..	¾
Progress	..	½
Record	9	15
Stokes-Stephens	2	4
Southern Alberta	3.25	3.50
Segur Oils, Ltd.	..	1
Union Pacific	⅛	¼
United	..	1.25
Western Pacific	5	..
Western Petroleum	1	..

Calgary Public Market

Prices Asked Consumers

Fruit

Apples	3 to 5 lbs. for 25c
Apples, per case	$2.00 to $2.75
Bananas	30c to 35c per doz.
Grape Fruit	7½c to 10c each
Oranges	15c to 40c doz.
Lemons	20c to 25c per doz.
Cocoanuts	12½c each

Vegetables

Asparagus	20c per lb.
Beets (new)	3 lbs. for 25c
Carrots (new)	4 lbs. for 25c
Celery	10c to 12½c per lb.
Cauliflower	10c to 25c each
Cucumbers	10c to 25c each
Lettuce (head)	2 for 10c
Lettuce (bunch)	5 for 10c
Onions (green)	5 for 10c
Onions (cooking)	3½ lbs. for 25c
Parsley	3 bunches for 10c
Potatoes (old)	$1.70 per bus.
Potatoes (new)	10c per lb.
Radishes	5 bunches for 10c
Spinach	5c per lb.
Tomatoes	25c to 35c per lb.
Turnips	15 to 20 lbs. for 25c
Rhubarb	3 lbs. for 25c

Poultry—Dressed

	Per lb.
Fowl	25c

Poultry—Live

Chicken	25c
Fowl	20c

Produce

Butter, creamery	43c to 45c
Dairy No. 1	35c
Dairy No. 2	28c to 30c
Dairy No. 3	25c
Eggs, new laid, case	$10.25 to $10.50
New laid, per dozen	35c
Cooking, per dozen	30c

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 15c
Pot roast	12½c to 15c
Rib roast	20c to 25c
Sirloin roast	25c to 28c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porter house steak	25c to 28c
Mutton, sides	25c
Front quarters	20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 30c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 20c
Shoulder roast	20c to 25c
Steak	20c to 25c
Pork, sides	22c to 25c
Roast shoulder	22c to 25c
Hind quarters	25c to 28c
Spare ribs	18c

Fresh Fish

Herring	12½c
Pike	10c
White fish	15c

Sundries

Dripping	15c
Head cheese	15c
Sausage	15c

Calgary Public Market

Prices Paid to Farmers

All farm killed meats must be accompanied by the viscera, viz., heart, liver and lungs.

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind qr.	17c to 17½c
Front quarters	12c to 13c
Cow, hind quarters	15c to 16c
Front quarters	11c to 12c
Pork, lightweight	18c to 18½c
Mutton, ewes	17c to 18c
Wethers	19c
Lamb	20c to 21c
Veal, No. 1 light	20c
Heavy	16c to 17c

Produce

Butter, creamery	38c to 40c
No. 1 dairy	26c to 30c
No. 2 dairy	25c
Eggs, new laid, case	$9.00 to $9.25

Poultry—Dressed

Fowl	20c to 22c

Poultry—Live

Fowl and pullets	17c to 18c

Vegetables

Beets (new)	$5.00
Carrots (new)	$2.75
Cabbage (new)	$7.00
Onions	$5.00
Potatoes, per ton	$45.00 to $48.00
Turnips, per ton	$16.00

ALBERTA FAIR DATES

Many new towns are putting on a fair this year for the first time. The list is very much larger this year on account of this fact and all bid fair to be a great success. The below list has just been announced:

Lacombe	July 17-18
High River	July 19-20
Okotoks	July 24-25
Nanton	July 26-27
Staveley	July 31
Claresholm	August 1-2
Vulcan	August 2-3
Granum	August 7-8
Macleod	August 9-10
Carmangay	August 14-15
Langdon	August 16
Gleichen	August 17
Irvine	August 7
Winnifred	August 8
Warner	August 8-9
Magrath	August 10-11
Raymond	August 13-15
Cardston	August 17-18
Grassy Lake	August 21-22
Taber	August 23-24
Youngstown	August 6-7
Chinook	August 8
Hanna	August 9
Delia	August 10
Oyen	August 13-14
Munson	August 15
Swalwell	July 26-27
Empress	July 31
Suffield	August 1-2
Retlaw	August 3-4
Peace River Crossing	August 8-10
Vegreville	August 14-15
Stony Plain	August 15-16
Edgerton	August 17
Irma	July 31
Chauvin	August 1
Wainwright	August 2-3
Sedgewick	August 7
Hardisty	August 8
Provost	August 9
Strome-Killam	August 10
Daysland	August 14-15
Camrose	August 16-18
Wetaskiwin	August 21-22
Coronation	August 7-8
Stettler	August 10-11
Consort	August 14-15
Castor	August 16-17
Bidegord	August 21
Cochrane	September 4-5
Didsbury	September 5-6
Olds	September 7-8
Three Hills	September 11-12
Lousana	September 13-14
Leduc	September 17-18
Innisfail	September 19-20
Alix	September 21
Gadsby	September 22
Rocky Moun. House	September 24-25
Ponoka	September 26-27
Milnerton	September 28
Trochu	October 2-3
St. Albert	October 4-5
Bowden	October 5
Priddis and Millarville	October 6
Fort Saskatchewan	September 4-5
Innisfree	September 6-7
Manville	September 11
Vermilion	September 12-13
Kitscoty	September 14-15
Lloydminster	September 18-19
Viking	September 20
Holden	September 21
Tofield	September 22
Bashaw	September 25-26
St. Paul	September 5
Elk Point	September 7
Berry Creek	September 7
Colinton	August 28
Athabasca	August 30-31
Mid-Pembina	September 4
Paddle River	September 6
Westlock	September 8
Nakamun	September 11
Onaway	September 12
Entwistle	September 13
Edson	September 14
Lake Saskatoon and Beaver Lodge	September 13-14
Grande Prairie	September 17-18
Waterhole	September 20-21
GGriffin Creek	September 24-25
High Prairie	September 26-27

CANADIANS IN FIGHT FOR FUN

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadians at the front apparently are earning a peculiar reputation among the Germans, according to a dispatch received here from Canadian army headquarters in France.

"An officer, recently captured, who knows the Dominion and its people well," the message says, "said to a Canadian officer in whose charge he ultimately found himself: "We Germans fight as a duty and because we have to. You Canadians appear to be in the war for fun and souvenirs."

Probably no other genius ever stirred up as much trouble for mankind in general as the man who invented the lawn mower.

Conscription of Men and Wealth, Says U. F. A.

The following resolution was passed by the United Farmers of Alberta yesterday:

Resolved, that we, the board of directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, in executive meeting assembled, hereby affirm our belief in the principle of the selective conscription of men to carry on the war, and the conscription of wealth for the same purpose. We also pledge our support to the government in an effort to intelligently and prudently carry into effect the conscription of men for this purpose, but in connection with and at the same time as that effort is made we insist that the government put into effect a systematic, just and equitable scheme of conscription of the wealth of the whole country. It must be understood, however, that this scheme must embrace the conscription of income wealth of all the men and institutions of the Dominion. The rate at which these incomes are assessed must be increased as the incomes increase until a certain limitation is reached, after which the remainder of said income is to be conscripted.

We also insist that in case of lands that have been acquired and held out of productive use, such lands are to be subject to equitable taxation, and in cases where lands are not subject to assessment and collectable taxation, such lands are to be expropriated, with or without, at the discretion of the government, a reasonable remuneration to cover original cost of said lands, and the title thereto to revert to the crown and become part of the public domain.



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SPORTS | NEWS OF THE DAY | MOTORING | GOSSIP OF THE TRADE | BICYCLES

Jonnie O'Leary Meets Defeat

Johnny O'Leary is no longer lightweight champion of Canada, for that title now belongs to Clonie Tait; an Alberta boy. In the middle of the tenth round O'Leary was knocked out and Tait was awarded the decision by Referee Maxwell of Nelson. Up to the last round Tait had shaded O'Leary a little but through the fight the former was in fresher condition than O'Leary. At the end of the ninth round Johnny was in a weakened condition and the constant jabs on the jaw and body punches proved too much for the champion in the tenth. The bout took place at Medicine Hat after the preliminaries.

Following is the story of the bout by rounds:

1. Sparring and slinching.
2. More sparring and clinching and hanging on each other; even round.
3. Tait merely boyed while O'Leary moved wildly; even round.
4. O'Leary delivered two body blows but Tait drove O'Leary across the ring. Tait's round by a shade.
5. Coming back quick after breaking, Tait showed up well; even round.
6. Tait drove O'Leary to the ropes, fighting very carefully. O'Leary showed that he was weakening but Tait missed his opportunity; Tait's round.
7. For most part locked in clinches, no hard hitting; even.
8. Joked each other for the most part, and Tait got several straight lefts to jaw with no weight. Tait's round.
9. Whirlwind fighting. Both hammered the other all over the ring. At the end O'Leary was much weakened.
10. Tait got O'Leary twice to the jaw and the latter countered weakly. Tait dropped his opponent who rose only to be smashed down by Tait again, who was awarded decision.

The preliminaries were fast while they lasted and pleased the crowd down to the ground. Major Fitz-Horrigan, Lieut.-Governor Brett, Provincial Treasurer Mitchell and several prominent citizens were present. The preliminary bouts were as follows:

Kid McKonkie of Great Falls, knocked out Alex Tait of Edmonton, in the first round.

K. O. Chaliff of Regina, knocked out Billy Burke of Winnipeg, in the 12th round.

On the eve of the contest the betting was 3 to 2 on O'Leary. On Monday Tait weighed 132¼ and O'Leary about 135 pounds.

NEW NATIONAL LACROSSE SCHEDULE

The National Lacrosse union at Montreal has decided to finish the season with a four club schedule; the Tecumsehs have been dropped as will be seen in the below schedule:

July 14—National vs. Shamrocks.
July 21—Ottawa vs. Shamrocks, National vs. Cornwall.
July 26—Cornwall vs. Ottawa, Shamrocks vs. National.
Aug. 4—Ottawa vs. National, Shamrocks, vs. Cornwall.
Aug. 6—National vs. Ottawa.
Aug. 11—National vs. Shamrocks.
Aug. 18—Cornwall vs. Shamrocks.
Aug. 25—Shamrocks vs. National.
Sept. 1 — Cornwall vs. National, Shamrocks vs. Ottawa.
Sept. 5—National vs. Shamrocks.
Sept. 8—Shamrocks vs. National, Ottawa vs. Cornwall.
Sept. 15—National vs. Shamrocks.
Sept. 22—Shamrocks vs. National.

OLYMPIC GAMES BELOW THE MARK

The great Olympic games which were held in Tokio this year were not up to the mark so far as records were concerned. The excuse for the poor showing of the Japanese was that the kind of food they ate was not conducive to stand the endurance tests, and the lack of proper coaching.

The Japanese team with experienced athletes from Wasede, Keio, and the Imperial universities, won the meet with 120 points. The Filipino athletes, mainly developed by the Y. M. C. A.'s, were second, and China, with its team composed of athletes from several governmental and mission schools, was third. The times usually were considerably slower than those in American meets, but the races were staged with faster records than in former years. Particularly good marks resulted in the pole vault, in which a Chinese boy cleared 11 feet 7 inches, and the 100 yard dash, where some of the performers who took part were credited with marks of :10.

PUT ALL SPORTS UNDER CONTROL

In the Scandinavian countries steady progress in the development of athletic standards is reported. A recent congress was formed at Stockholm to have control of all arrangements regarding sports among Norway, Denmark and Sweden.

$4,000,000 PAID FOR PLAYERS IN FIVE YEARS

Organized baseball spent nearly $4,000,000 in five years, from 1911 to 1916, in the draft and purchase alone of players, according to President August Herrmann, of the national commission.

HEAD OF GRAY DORT WILL TOUR THE WEST

Next month, R. Gray, president of the Gray Dort Motors Ltd., will take a western trip and a view of going over the western provinces to take note of the crop conditions. The Gray Dort car has met with much approval at the hands of the prairie people and Mr. Gray hopes he will be able to estimate what the proposed manufacturing increase should be for the coming season. J. P. Byers, secretary-treasurer of the company, will accompany the president on this trip.

Ban On Racing Till After War

The text of the order in council putting a stop to Canadian racing August 1, is published in Daily Racing Form. Strictly speaking, it only prohibits betting on racing after that date, but that is tantamount to a prohibition of the sport as well. Apparently there will be no more racing until peace arrives. That will come some time, but it may not be for several years. Possibly a smashing victory for the allies might result in a modification of present restrictions.

The order reads as follows:

"Whereas, it is deemed advisable in view of the conditions created by the present war and the desirability of encouraging in every way possible thrift and economy among the people of Canada and of taking steps to prevent as far as possible extravagant and unnecessary expenditures, that the exception in favor of horse racing in section 235 of the criminal code respecting betting, pool selling, and bookmaking should be rescinded during the continuance of the present war and immediately thereafter; and

"Whereas, it has been made to appear by very strong representations that this opinion is shared in by a great body of the population of Canada;

"Now, therefore, his excellency the governor-general, by and with the advice of the king's privy council for Canada and under and by virtue of the provisions of the war measures act, 1914, is pleased to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly:

"1. Subsection 2 of section 235 of the criminal code, chapted 146 of the revised statutes of Canada, 1906, and enacted by chapter 10 of the statutes of 1912, is amended by striking out all the words after the words "business of betting" in the eighth line thereof.

"2. This regulation shall come into force on the first day of August, 1917, and the amendment hereby made continue in force only during the present war in Europe and for six months after the conclusion of the said war.

UTAH HIGH JUMPER BESTS WORLD RECORD

Clinton Larsen, the Brigham Young university high jumper who gained national fame by clearing 6 feet 5⅝ inches in the recent Pennsylvania relay carnival, succeeded in making a world record jump a few days ago on the Provo (Utah) college grounds when he jumped 6 feet 7⅜ inches. The former record, by E Beeson, was 6 feet 7-16 inches. The record was made before a big crowd, but did not include Amateur Athletic union officials. Special care was taken in measuring the height and well known citizens of Provo witnessed the feat and are ready to certify to its correctness.

KAYO TAKES THE COUNT

Fred Fulton, the Minnesota heavyweight, knocked out Jack Moran, of St. Louis, in the third round of a bout scheduled for 12 rounds, at St. Louis on July 10.

AMATEUR GOLF RECORD BROKEN

Ned Sawyer of Bobolink club, Chicago, defeated Robert Markwell of Yale university, on July 11, at Chicago, winning on the 42nd hole after being five down on the 27th. Sawyer was western champion in 1906, and it took par golf to overtake his opponent. This was the world's record for an extra hole match.

THE MOTORIST CALENDAR

July 14—Speedway races, Des Moines, Ia.; hill climb, Rochester, N. Y.

July 15—Track race, Missoula, Mont.

July 17-19—Intercity team reliability match, start and finish at Buffalo, N. Y.

July 22—Track race, Anaconda, Mont.

July 29—Track race, Great Falls, Mont.

Provincial Automobile Club Organization

A meeting of the committee was held in Calgary last week to arrange for a proposed convention.

The committee suggested that the organization be known as the "Alberta Automobile Association." That the symbol of the three "A's" be adopted, subject to the confirmation of the convention.

It was moved by Mr. George H. Webster, seconded by Mr. Roy Cowan, of Langdon, that the secretary of the Calgary Automobile club is requested to issue invitations to all known organized automobile clubs in Alberta, to send from one to three delegates, and that he also take steps to advertise in the public press in order to cover the entire province, inviting delegates from any city, town or village in the province, which has not yet an organized club, to send delegates to the convention, which is to be held at the Palliser hotel, Calgary, Alberta, on Friday, August 3, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

The calling of this convention is the outcome of a widely expressed desire, from all parts of the province, that some form of organization of automobilists be formed, for the purpose of attaining the objects which have been gained by similar organizations throughout Canada and the United States, which have been highly successful and to the advantage of all automobile owners. These objects cannot be attained unless a live automobile club is formed in each locality, and is represented by a provincial wide organization, such as is suggested.

AQUAPLANING AT BRIGHTON BEACH



Photo shows exciting sport of aquaplaning; riding on a board behind a swift motor boat, new popular at Brighton Beach, New York.

It is the desire of this committee that the officers and executive to be elected will be representative of the entire province, and that places of all future meetings and conventions, will be left absolutely to the decision of the convention, the idea being that an effective and representative provincial organization may be formed.

It was suggested by this committee that among the matters to be taken up at the convention, is, the election of officers, appointment of necessary committees, the question of assisting in the organization of local clubs at points where clubs do not now exist, and to discuss the all important question of good roads—this point involving the consideration of past and future legislation affecting roads, the proper expenditure of money now appropriated for this purpose, the arranging of good roads conventions, and any suggestion or action with this object in view, also any other questions which might be brought up by delegates and which are of general interest to automobile owners.

The automobile road between Banff and Calgary is now in first class condition, and the committee recommends that delegates, and all automobilists who drive their cars to this convention, take this opportunity of running up to Banff. The idea of calling this convention to meet in Calgary on a Friday is to give automobilists an opportunity of spending the week-end at our great national playground.

The officials of the park department, of the department of the interior, have set the first week in August as automobile week in Banff. Tents and other accommodations are being placed there for the use of visiting automobilists. A large attendance of autoists is expected, and the committee expresses a hope that car owners will show their appreciation by turning out in large numbers from all parts of this province.

On Saturday, the day following the convention in Calgary, a club run from Calgary to Banff is being arranged, returning on Sunday. Car owners from many points have already signified their intention of making this run.

Members of committee:
George Webster.
O. N. Gilbert.
Roy Cowan.
W. O. Helm.
A. S. Nimmo, chairman.

NEW BABY GRAND CHEVROLET IS OUT

The new Baby Grand, or model F. Chevrolet, has just made its appearance at the Pacific Coast Chevrolet factory. The first one of these cars turned out on the Pacific coast is being driven from San Francisco to St. Louis by R. C. Durrant, vice-president of the Chevrolet factory, as the official trail blazer of the San Francisco Ad club motor caravan en route to the national convention. Additional Baby Grands are being turned out daily to meet a demand created by the former larger four-cylinder model.

There are many improvements in the new car. The greatest change, according to President DeVaux, is to be found in the powerful valve-in-head motor. The stroke has been increased from four to five and a quarter inches, giving a piston displacement of 224 inches instead of 170. The car comes with 33x4 tires instead of 32x3½, as formerly.

The car now has semi-cantilever springs, which have replaced the three-quarter elliptic. The body has also been increased in size, giving more room.

NEW MAXWELL PLANT IN CANADA

In a very short time Maxwell cars will be a Canadian industry. An automobile factory, which will be completed at a cost of $500,000, is being erected at Windsor, Ontario, by the Maxwell Motor company. A large factor at present in the company's annual output, is the distribution of these cars in Canada. After a war there will be a great demand for automobiles in Canada and United States and this company has been forced to start a new plant to meet the production requirements.

Things An Autoist Should Know

Movable Headlights

Adjustable and reversible headlights are among the newest wrinkles of the moment. As supplied on Dodge Brothers cars, their light may be turned in any desired direction through the loosening of a lock nut. Throwing the rays straight back illuminates the rear wheel for any necessary repairs. If a tire is to be changed on a front wheel the polished front door is swung open and used as a reflector to throw the light where it is wanted.

Spare Wheels for Fords

Ford owners may now carry a spare wheel, with its attendant convenience in the matter of making quick tire changes. Removing a single nut removes the wheel with the incapacitated tire. The spare wheel, with a tire ready inflated, is slid into place, the nut tightened, and everything is shipshape. An extra wheel with four new hubs to replace the regular Ford hubs is offered for $30.

Time by Electricity

A self-winding dash clock, which is kept going by electric current from the storage battery or four dry cells, is to be had for $15. The clock is wound every minute by tension of the main spring created by electric current. The watch movement is seven jeweled, mounted on a hard rubber composition base that acts as both insulator and absorber for any vibration. Removing the bazel exposes the regulator and setting device, by which adjustments can be made, if desired. The clock is designed with the idea of avoiding danger of dirt or dust penetrating. The current consumption is said to be so slight that the clock will continue to run after the current has become too weak for starting or lighting. The clock, designed to be set flush in the instrument board, comes in either nickel or black, with black or silvered dial.

FORD HAS NOW REACHED TWO MILLION MARK

Last Thursday was a real red-letter day in the history of the Ford Motor company, as it recorded the production of the two-millionth Model T Ford motor. This is more amazing in the light of modern progression when improvements and refinements in everything mechanical is the order of the day. Here is a most simple power plant, so simple that it is probably perfect in its original scientific design, duplicated 2,000,000 times without as much as a hair's breadth of change. Can one think of a greater tribute to the worthfulness of the genius of Henry Ford? Two million of this one Model T Ford motor in practical operation along almost all lines of human activity and meeting all demands to the full extent of a world-wide, universal satisfaction. No wonder the demand for Ford cars keeps so continuously ahead of production.

More Engine Power

A device designed to increase the efficiency of motors attaches to the intake manifold after tapping it, and from it extends in a flexible tube to the radiator. The radiator is also tapped and a copper tube extends into the neck of the radiator so that it can conduct moist air through the instrument to the cylinders. The device keeps the mixture constantly damp. Water in the moist air is instantly decomposed into 88 per cent. oxygen and 12 per cent. hydrogen. The liberated oxygen combines with carbon in the cylinders forming carbon monoxide, and an explosion of gasoline vapor, carbon monoxide, and hydrogen results, blowing out the carbon. This induction of moist air also makes the mixture a better conductor for the spark than dry air. The price is $10.

Kerosene for Dust

When any part gets rusty, put kerosene on it, but wipe off the kerosene after it has stood a while. Kerosene is useful in removing rust, but it will also cause rust. After removing the kerosene, put oil on the parts or wipe them with an oily rag.

Strain Your Oil

It seldom occurs to the motorist that he ought to strain his lubricating oil, but this should be done, nevertheless. Most people rely on the strainer in the funnel and many give the matter no thought at all. The result is that foreign matter carried into the pump may clog it or cause it to fail, besides clogging the strainer in the pump.

Inspect Valves Monthly

Do not neglect to inspect your valve clearance at least once a month. If the valve lifters are out of adjustment power is being lost without its being noticed. Wait until the motor cools and adjust them to 1-64th of an inch. If they are too wide open they become noisy; if too far closed the motor loses compression. In either case there is a serious loss of power.

Watch Fan Blades

The blades of some fans have a bothersome habit of working loose, through defective riveting at the hubs, and for this reason a new fan should be rather carefully watched for a time. A loose blade can do a good deal of damage and when one blade goes the rest of the fan often is injured, if running at high speed, because of the lack of balance.

Look for Leaks

Do not neglect a slight leak in the gasoline line because it isn't leaking fast. The vapor, being colorless, accumulates without your seeing it, and a disastrous fire may result. If tightening the joints does not stop the leak, rub some soap in the threads.

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FROM LAKE ATHABASCA TO GREAT SLAVE LAKE

By CHARLES CAMSELL

During the summer of 1914, an exploration was carried out in the hitherto unexplored region lying between Athabasca and Great Slave lake and east of Slave river. The expedition was undertaken with the object of obtaining as much information as possible on the geography, topography, geology, and natural history of a region that had previously been visited by only one man who had left any written record of his journey. That man was Samuel Hearne, an officer of the Hudson's Bay company, who crossed the region in company with a band of Chipewyan Indians in the winter of 1771-72 as he was returning to Fort Churchill from his voyage of exploration to the Coppermine river.

The exploration carried out by the writer consisted of a single canoe traverse across the region from south to north leaving Lake Athabasca at a point a few miles west of the mouth of Charlot river and entering Great Slave lake at the mouth of the Taltson river about 40 miles east of the mouth of Slave river. Parts of the route are travelled by the Indians that live and hunt in the region, but the whole route is apparently not known to any single individual, and there are certain parts of it that have never been travelled by any one of the present generation. As a result it was found impossible to get any native to accompany the expedition in the capacity of guide and the route was followed with the aid only of rough sketch drawn by an Indian, and in which there were many blanks.

Though a period of five and a half months elapsed from the time the party left Ottawa on May 5 until its return on October 18 only about two months of this time was actually employed in geographical and geological investigation of the field, the remainder of the time having been taken up in travel to the point of starting on Lake Athabasca, and from the point of completion of field work on Great Slave lake.

Our course to the point on the north shore of Lake Athabasca where exploration actually began followed the usual boat route from Athabasca, at the end of the railway line, down the Athabasca river to its mouth and thence northeast for about 100 miles on Lake Athabasca. The return journey from Resolution, on Great Slave lake, was made by way of Slave river to Lake Athabasca and thence by the Athabasca river to the point of starting at Athabasca.

The unexplored portion of northern Canada, exclusive of the islands of the Arctic, is embraced in a number of blocks of territory marked off from each other by the travelled routes of explorers. The largest of these blocks has an area of about 75,000 square miles in extent is about twenty-five. The aggregate area of all the unexplored blocks is over 350,000 square miles or about one-fourth of the total area of continental Canada.

One of the largest of these unexplored blocks is that across which our traverse was made. It covers an area of about 53,000 square miles and extends in a north and south direction from Athabasca lake to Great Slave lake and Hanbury river, and in an east and west direction from Slave river to the Thelon and Dubawnt rivers. It embraces the whole of the basin of the Taltson river and the headwaters of the Thelon river. It includes the extreme northwest corner of the province of Saskatchewan and the northeast corner of the province of Alberta, but the greater portion of it is in North West Territories, beyond latitude 60 degrees north.

From Edmonton, which is a convenient starting point for expeditions into that northern country, the region may be reached by either of two routes. One follows the course of the Athabasca river for 430 miles, to Lake Athabasca, and the other lies over the new Edmonton, Dunvegan, and British Columbia railway to Peace River Crossing and thence follows the Peace river to Athabasca lake.

The only means of entering this unexplored block of territory in the summer and of travelling through it, is by canoe, and there are several Indian canoe routes leading into it from points on Athabasca lake, Slave river, and Great Slave lake. Most of these routes lead to a point on the edge of the Baron lands near the headwaters of the Taltson river, which has been a rendezvous for many years for the Indians of Forth Smith, Fond du Lac, and Resolution, during the autumn hunting season.

The chief results of the expedition into the region north of Athabasca lake were the carrying of a survey across an unexplored block of territory 53,000 square miles in extent; the exploration of two streams previously unexplored, the Tazin and Taltson rivers, for a distance of about 290 miles; the exploration of a number of lakes, ranging from 15 to 30 miles in length, along the course of these rivers; and the location of a number of belts of the older, pre-Cambrian, stratified rocks, in which minerals of economic importance may occur.

The Taltson river drains practically the whole of the country between Athabasca and Great Slave lakes, east of Slave river to the 108th meridian. Its main tributary is the Tazin, which drains the region immediately north of Athabasca lake, while the Taltson river itself carries the water from the region between the east end of Great Slave lake and latitude 61 degrees, its headwaters interlocking with those of the Thelon river.

Neither the Tazin nor the Taltson can be considered navigable for large boats, except in short stretches, and steamers could only ascend the Taltson river from Great Slave lake for a distance of 23 miles, to the first falls. Falls and strong rapids occur at frequent intervals and in our descent of the two rivers it was necessary to make about forty portages, the longest one mile in length, and to run dozens of rapids.

The basin of the Taltson river lies entirely within the Laurentian Plateau region, and its physical features of land and water are characteristic of the great region that comprises the northeastern part of the continent of North America. It is a country, when viewed on a large scale, of moderate relief and rounded outline, but in detail it is rugged, broken and rocky. It abounds in lakes, and its streams flow in ill-defined and irregular valleys, rarely more than 100 feet deep.

The highest elevations in the region are on the immediate shores of Athabasca lake where the hills rise somewhat abruptly to a maximum height of about 700 feet above the lake or about 1,400 feet above the sea. From there, the surface slopes gradually and regularly, northwest, to Great Slave lake. In consequence of this general character of the region the height of land between Athabasca and Great Slave lakes lies about 3 miles north of Athabasca lake and the average slope of the upper level of the plateau from there to the mouth of Taltson river at Great Slave lake is about 5 feet to the mile and presents no decided break at any point.

The Taltson river flows northward to Great Slave lake following the slope of the land surface; but, like most rivers in the Laurentian Plateau region, it has no well defined valley nor has it an evenly graded profile. It is characterized rather by a succession of level stretches and short, sharp falls. Here and there, for considerable distances, its valley is well defined and regular: but more generally, it flows from one expansion to another through narrow, gorge-like openings at which there are as a rule direct falls or strong rapids. For the greater part of its course it flows through a rock country, on which there is little or no soil; consequently, there are few gravel beaches and the river itself is clear and carries no sediment. Within 30 miles of Great Slave lake, however, it enters an alluvial plain which has been built up in the past by Slave river and is a part of the ancient delta of that stream. Here, the river cuts a shallow valley in the old delta deposits, exposing sections of sands and silts.

The country abounds in lakes, all of them remarkable for the clearness of their water and the beauty of their surroundings. The largest of these are: Tazin lake, 29 miles long and 8 miles wide, Hill Island lake, about 24 miles long and 2 miles wide, Tsu lake 17 miles long, and Thekulthili lake, a lake which we did not thoroughly explore, but which is at least 25 miles long. They are all rock basins, with irregular shore-lines and few beaches.

Over the greater part of the region the bed-rock has no covering of soil nor loose material. Here and there sandplains or patches of boulder clay occur; and, towards the mouth of the river, the bed-rock is covered by sediments from Slave river. On account of the lack of soil there are no possibilities for agriculture even if the climate were more temperate. The forest trees are small and stunted and no commercial timber, other than pulpwood, occurs anywhere in the whole region. The principal trees are spruce, Banksian pine, poplar, larch, and tanarack.

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COMMANDER OF THE "BLUE DEVILS"
Lieut.-Col. Fabry, the noted commander of the Alpine Chasseurs, known as the Blue Devils, whose remarkable heroism and awful experiences are well known.

The lakes and streams abound in fish, including whitefish, pike, suckers, and lake trout. Game, however, is scarce except in the winter season when caribou come into the region in great numbers from the Barren lands. Besides these, there are a few moose and black bears. All the fur-bearing animals common to the Mackenzie river are found here.

The country is inhabited by Indians known as Caribou Eaters, a branch of the Chipewyan stock, who trade at Fort Smith. A few other Indians, also, from Chipewyan, Resolution, and Fond du Lac hunt over parts of it.

The commercial possibilities of the region are small and it is not likely to support any population except, possibly, such as might be engaged in mining pursuits. Agriculture is out of the question and unless economic minerals are found in it, it will always remain unsettled. So much of this block of territory remains to be explored that it is impossible to say, yet, what it may contain in the way of minerals. Quartz veins were noted in the Tazin rocks in several places, notably at Hill Island lake, a region which it might be worth while to prospect. These veins may possibly prove in places to be gold-bearing.

All the solid rocks of the region are of Pre-Cambrian age. The oldest rocks encountered are a series of schists, quartzites, conglomerate, narrow beds of limestone and argillite, and some volcanic rocks, all classed together under the name Tazin series. They occur in several isolated bands which trend northwest to north and are entirely surrounded by granite or gneiss. These bands are merely remnants of a once more widespread series of rocks which were reduced in area by the intrusion of the granites and by erosion. They are economically the most important rocks met with since they are cut by a number of quartz veins which may contain some of the precious metals. These bands of Tazin rocks are the areas to which prospectors should devote their attention in prospecting in the region.

The Tazin rocks are everywhere intruded by granites and gneisses of a great, composite batholith, which covers 86 per cent. of the country along the route of our traverse. Granites and gneisses of different ages are here grouped together, but some of the massive varieties are clearly younger than the gneissic. The trend of the gneiss is mainly north and south, conforming to the trend of the rocks in the Cordilleran region rather than of those in eastern Canada.

No information is available with regard to the climate of the region traversed except that obtained during the months of July and August from our own observations. During these two months the prevailing conditions were bright, warm days and cool nights. Storms of wind and rain were infrequent and the rainfall was so light as to interfere very little with the progress of the work.

The maximum temperature recorded at noon was 86 degrees F. on July 25. Frost was not noted until September.

The four factors which influence the climate conditions in this region are: (1) the warm winds from the west; (2) the presence of the two large bodies of water on either side, namely, Athabasca lake on the south and Great Slave lake on the north; (3) the cool winds coming over the Barren lands from Hudson bay on the east; and (4) the absence of soil or other loose material on the bed-rock over a great part of the region.

Ice remains in Athabasca lake until the middle of June and in Great Slave lake somewhat later, and no doubt has the effect of retarding the advance of the spring, particularly in the country bordering these lakes. The proximity of the Barren lands on the east and of Hudson bay has a similar effect, so that spring is much later in this region than in the same latitude farther west, towards the foot of the Rocky mountains. These two factors so counteract the effects of the warm winds from the Pacific as to produce, also, a somewhat lower average temperature throughout the year than that which prevails in the same latitude farther to the west.

Judging by information obtained from the natives, the precipitation of rain and snow is very much the same as it is at Chipewyan where the average rainfall for the year is about 15 inches and the snowfall 4 feet.

It appears that the winter temperatures are not too low to permit of people living in the region with some degree of comfort. The chief drawback to travel and residence in the region are the myriads of mosquitoes in the summer months. These pests are in such numbers in the months of June and July, and in the early part of August, that some protection from them is absolutely necessary when travelling either through the woods or on the lakes and streams.

The lakes and streams of the region abount in fish, but the variety is not great. Nearly all the larger lakes contain lake trout and whitefish. Pike, suckers, and loche are found nearly everywhere in the rivers. The inconnu and rayling are caught in the lower part of the Taltson river below the last falls, but do not ascend to the upper parts of the stream.

American Makes Plea For Horses

Former Ambassador to Germany Tells of Need of Developing Breeding Studs.

Former United States Ambassador to Germany has come out in a strong appeal being made for the horse by the Jackey club, the National Federation of Horse Shows, the Hackney association, and other kindred organizations throughout the country.

Mr. Gerard is familiar with the policy that has given continental Europe such splendid war horses. He is a son-in-law of the late Marcus Daly, who brought some of the best thoroughbred blood of Europe to this country. As a daring cross-country rider he learned much about horses, and his opinion is likely to be valued highly by American breeders.

"This war is calling for horses as well as for men of fighting spirit," said Mr. Gerard, "and while cavalry has played only a small part in hostilities to date it does not follow that they will not be needed later on. Germany and Austria are prepared for any emergency through the establishment many years ago of a system of studs for the production of army horses which is only rivaled by that of France. Only those who have visited continental Europe and have seen the system under operation can appreciate the care and experience bestowed upon the work. Racing and army horse breeding are so closely allied that the recent announcement of 108 days of sport in the German empire this year, while it caused comment here, only means that the enemy is keeping up the speed tests in order to find the most desirable material for the 24 great breeding studs that are scattered throughout the empire.

"The chief of these is located at Graditz in East Prussia, and was founded by Count Lehndorff, the famous Prussian master of horse. Only horses whose breeding in all parts trace in a direct line to the English Stud Book are kept at Graditz and none is considered worthy to be a member of that band which has not demonstrated his quality on the race course. Count Lehndorff gave 21,000 guineas for the Irish-bred Ard Patrick, a winner of the English Derby, and 14,000 guineas for his half-brother, Galtee More. This would indicate that money was not a consideration in the development of the plan, which was inaugurated in the late sixties and had assumed such proportions that in 1870 16,000 mares were bred in East Prussia alone. This number was increased in 1910 to 47,000, and the cost of the upkeep of the various establishments was given in the budget for that year at £388,552, or almost $2,000,000 of our money. The revenue from stud fees, which are purely nominal, sometimes as low as $3 at the country establishments, and from speculation on the race courses in the same year amounted to £216,221, leaving a deficit of £172,341 to be defrayed by the Prussian government.

"When the Russians invaded East Prussia during the early days of the war and carried off more than 10,000 of their prized brood mares there was greater regret than over any other incident connected with that campaign. Americans have never placed a proper value on the mares and I am glad to learn that their purchase for army use has been forbidden by our government. Every available matron of the proper type will be needed to rehabilitate our supply of war horses.

"It ought to be an obligation," said Mr. Gerard in conclusion, "for every farmer and horse breeder in the country to see that the crop of foals next season should be the largest in the history of the United States. If the rural communities have not the type of sire which is needed to secure the best results, an appeal should be made to the government. There is an abundance of good warm blood in the country, and it should be had for the asking for such a patriotic purpose."

ANCESTORS AND THE MULTIPLICATION TABLE

"A man tackled me for a job the other day. After enumerating his various accomplishments he wound up with a final claim that was intended to impress me with its importance and for all," writes "Sid" in the June American Magazine. "He said that he was a direct descendant of Bishop Ump-te-ump—the most learned man of his time in England. I asked what time that was, and he said that it was about 400 years ago. I told him that—allowing 25 years for each generation—he must be the sixteenth descendant. 'No, not the sixteenth,' he said, 'but the fifteenth.' 'All right,' I said, 'call it the fifteenth. Now let's take a sheet of paper and see what your credentials really are. Let's see—you had one father and one mother, two grandfathers and two grandmothers, four great-grandfathers and four great-grandmothers, eight great-regat-grgandfathers and eight great-great-grandmothers — and so on.'

"Carrying the multiplication back to the fifteenth preceding generation I showed that at the time the bishop lived, my friend, the applicant, had exactly 32,768 ancestors. In other words, the bishop was only one of the 32,768 human being who were his forbears at that time.

"'You have mentioned the bishop, but what about the other 32,767?' I asked. 'It seems to me that I ought to hear something about them if I am to judge you by the good blood which you say is in you. The bishop was all right. You are lucky to have as much of him in you as you have. But the bishop's stock has been considerably watered. I don't believe he would recognize you. What about the rest?'

"That is the trouble with this heredity game—if you carry it back very far. Old Mother Nature is a wonderful leveler. She won't let geniuses or boneheads breed in a straight line. To the weak she frequently gives a child of incredible talent—to keep the neighbors from getting abusive. To the brilliant and favorel of the earth she often presents a choice of ivory in the shape of a dull son. Apparently the idea is to carry the race forward together and not to play favorites.

"Another feature of the scheme is that it keeps us all interested. Surprises abound on all sides. There is no telling where the next giant is coming from."

NEW JOB FOR WILHOIT

Joseph Wilhoit, right infielder of the Boston Nationals, has been bought by the Pittsburg Pirates.

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An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from $11 to $30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to $50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to $2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 925 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

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FIGHTING THE FOOD SHORTAGE

New Industries From Vegetable Fats

C. P. R. Working Out A Solution

THE seriousness of the food situation throughout the world has been frequently emphasized by the press and no one disputes the fact that the world seems steadily marching toward a period of starvation. Efforts are being made in all civilized countries along different lines to avert such a dissster and to devise means of overcoming a situation created by the war.

There have been food crisis in nearly every great war, and these have frequently given rise to new processes of sufficient merit to be continued in peace times, as for example, the manufacture of sugar from sugar beets, and the substitution of vegetable for animal fats as in oleomargarine.

Oleomargarine has been under discussion in Canada for some time and needs no further comment, except perhaps to point out that under the present regulations prohibiting the manufacture of this material there are undoubtedly many in the Dominion who are not getting the fats requisite for the proper maintenance of the body, because they are unable to purchase this fat at the present price of butter. In many countries where oleomargarine has been used for years a larger and ever larger percentage of vegetable fat is being substituted for the animal fat, and the day seems not far distant when hydrogenated vegetable oils may entirely replace animal fats for certain food purposes.

Arthur D. Little, Limited, the organization of analytical chemists which on the instigation of Lord Shaughnessy has been making an exhaustive study of Canadian natural resources have been investigating the utilization of vegetable fat in materials which have proven satisfactory substitutes for cream for all purposes excepting butter making and where whipped cream is required. The material is especially adapted to the manufacture of ice cream and can be produced much cheaper than cow's cream, a quantity of which through the use of such a substitute may be made available for other food purposes.

Dry milk, while a very important article of commerce, is known chiefly to bakers, hotels and ice cream manufacturers. A good product is now being manufactured in Ontario, but recognizing the advisability of establishing drying plants in smaller units and of a size that could be supported by the local community, work is being carried on with this requirement in mind. The installation of such plants would make it possible for dairymen to find a constant market, although they might be located at a distance so great from large centres of population as to make it impossible to sell liquid milk. For example, in Alberta the dairy industry is growing and would undoubtedly develop to a wonderful extent if drying plants requiring small amounts of capital could be established.

The same is true of vegetables, and mixed farming would be encouraged in the west if the farmer had a home market for his produce. Milk is 85% water, and many vegetables run as high or even higher in their moisture content. They are perishable, require special handling, and a large portion of the crop is composed of sizes too small to market. There are objections to the drying processes now employed and it is important, to perfect a method of drying vegetables and yet leave them fresh. Such material when placed in warm water soon absorbs the moisture which has been removed, and the vegetables when cooked in the water in which they have been placed give the same results as do fresh vegetables. The drying process must leave the vegetable with its natural color and with all the flavor with which it comes from the garden. The dried product must not be cooked or discolored, and should provide the housewife with a cleaned, sorted, ready-prepared material, which will keep without refrigeration or special storage, and enable her to avoid all the losses which accompany the use of most fresh material.

The utilization of that portion of fruits which is considered below standard, and therefore unprofitable to ship, is another problem which is receiving the consideration of Arthur D. Little, Limited. For example, a considerable part of every apple crop falls into such classifications as windfalls, seconds and thirds, poorly formed or poorly colored fruit, and as this proportion of the crop increases the selling price of the standard apple also increases. Methods for preparing a high [illegible] are under consideration, as well as the [illegible] of various apple products to utilize the portion of the crop considered unsalable or inferior by fruit dealers.



(1) Drying machine and constant level feed tank showing milk in sheet.
(2) Packing Department—Filling cans in foreground and heap of powdered dried milk.

The desirability of increasing the food content of farm produce is obvious. It may be pointed out that the starch content of potatoes grown in Germany is much higher than that of potatoes on this continent, twice as high in fact. The cultivation of certain hybrids producing larger and better varieties of berries, etc., should also be encouraged, and while this phase of the problem scarcely comes within the province of the chemist, it is under consideration as a part of the general study.

Eabouraging progress has been made in the various fields onlined above, and definite announcements are expected in the near future.

NATIONAL BASEBALL

NATIONAL

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	46	23	.661
Philadelphia	38	31	.551
St. Louis	39	35	.527
Cincinnati	40	39	.524
Chicago	40	39	.507
Brooklyn	32	38	.471
Boston	28	39	.418
Pittsburg	24	46	.343

AMERICAN

	W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	47	28	.627
Chicago	48	29	.623
Cleveland	42	37	.538
New York	38	34	.528
Detroit	38	38	.500
Washington	31	43	.419
Philadelphia	28	45	.384
St. Louis	30	49	.380

INTERNATIONAL

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	46	28	.622
Baltimore	44	30	.595
Providence	44	32	.579
Toronto	43	32	.573
Rochester	38	40	.487
Buffalo	32	47	.405
Richmond	30	45	.400
Montreal	25	48	.342

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	51	31	.622
St. Paul	44	32	.579
Kansas City	42	33	.560
Louisville	46	38	.548
Columbus	41	41	.500
Minneapolis	30	37	.448
Toledo	33	46	.418
Milwaukee	29	58	.333

NORTHWESTERN

	W.	L.	Pct.
Great Falls	38	29	.567
Seattle	43	33	.566
Tacoma	38	31	.551
Butte	31	34	.477
Spokane	32	41	.438
Vancouver	33	46	.410

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
San Francisco	59	40	.596
Los Angeles	51	45	.531
Salt Lake	48	43	.527
Oakland	46	52	.469
Portland	42	49	.462
Vernon	40	57	.412

BOBBY WALLACE IN NEW ROLE

The veteran shortstop of the St. Louis Americans, Bobby Wallace, and recently in the Western league, has been signed by President Rickey of the St. Louis Nationals. He will be used as a utility outfielder.

PILLET FOR CINCINNATI

Herman Pillet, pitcher for the Tacoma team in the Northwestern league, has been sold to the Cincinnati Nationals.

BROOKLYN BUYS LEARD

"Scrappy Bill" Leard has left to join the Brooklyn Nationals, who have bought him from the Seattle team.

HANS WAGNER WELCOMED

Hans Wagner, Pittsburg's star third baseman, was given a great welcome by the fans of that city in celebration of the return to the game. Over a hundred automobiles took part in the demonstration.

MATT WELLS REJECTED

Matt Wells, former English lightweight champion, who lost his title to Freddie Welsh, applied at British army headquarters in New York, for enlistment, but was rejected on account of deafness. Otherwise he was physically perfect, and he expressed deep regret on being unable to enter the service.

FREEMAN TURNED DOWN

Matt Freeman, an amateur featherweight, of London, who was a candidate with Matt Wells for enlistment, was also rejected.

NEARING .400 MARK

Ty Cobb, the Detroit star, piled up 34 points in the last ten games and is nearing the .400 mark. He is still going strong and the Detroit fans are very eager for their idol to make the grade.

NEW LACROSSE LEAGUE

At a meeting of the National Lacrosse union it was decided that all games played this year should be thrown up. The Shamrocks and Nationals, and the Ottawa and Cornwall organizations will commence a new playing season of 12 games.

FAIR ATTENDANCE 110,000

Calgary.—The reports from the Calgary Fair association shows that the attendance was over 110,000 for the show week.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS

Calgary.—The street railway did a big business during fair week. According to reports $8,125. This was $1,125 less than last year, however.

MAYOR WENT TO STAMPEDE

Calgary.—Mayor Costello with numerous other citizens of Calgary left on Wednesday to attend the Stampede at Medicine Hat.

REWARD OFFERED

Calgary.—A reward has been offered of $1,000 for information that will lead to the arrest of the slayer of Constable Duncan.

NOT CHARGING FOR INVENTIONS

Supt. McCauley has not charged the city a cent for the use of his inventions on the 40 one-man street cars now in operation. The list of his patents in connection with the car are impressive. It includes the imergency step, the ceiling, with its ventilating system, lighting and shading arrangements, the door controlling mechanism, the front door entrance and step, and the brake. When questioned on the subject Mr. McCauley said that if the city thought his inventions were worth something then the remuneration was entirely in its hands. Winnipeg is thinking seriously of adopting the device on cars of the outlying district and Edmonton has already adopted it.



July Clearance Sale

The First Saturday Laden with a Score of Golden Opportunities to First Shoppers

THE longer the July Clearance progresses, the better it becomes. For instance—A number of suits are grouped in three lots at so many attractive pricings. In each case the majority are sold the day after they are advertised. The remaining lots in each selection are then grouped at ONE PRICE. This very principle is being carried out in numerous instances in tomorrow sales. Early to bed, early to rise and partake of these unusual offers.

Any Trimmed Hat in Salons

Your unrestricted choice of any trimmed hat in millinery parlors.. **$7.19**

All high grade summer models mostly all white and cream, a few black, value to $25.00, for **$7.19**

CLEARING ALL MOUNTS

Final clearance of mounts, fancy feathers and odd trimmings, all colors, values to $2.50 for, each **10c**

Rose foliage, with buds, 25c each regular; Saturday, 6 for **25c**

Floor Two

SATURDAY'S SALE OF USED Library Books

Continuing the sale of used Library Books at 10c and 25c each. Hundreds of titles from which to make your selection. Best authors included.

Main, Right of Elevators

OTHER BOOKS JULY SAVINGS

White House Cook Books. Regular $1.25, for, each 89c

The Pure Food Cook Book. Regular $1.00, for, each 39c

Military Books, a large assortment. Regular 10c to $2.00 each. Half Price.

Main, Right of Elevators

AFLOAT! BATHING CAPS

75c gum bathing caps. Saturday special 59c

85c gum bathing caps, Saturday special 69c

$1.00 gum bathing caps. Saturday special 89c

Main—Opp. Elevators

Veils and Veiling

White, Black and Colored Veiling, plain hair line, hexagon mesh with figures or chenille dots. Regular 35c and 50c. Yard..19c

New Drap Veils and Pattern Veils, long and square. In black, white and colors. Regular to $3.50 each, for $1.49

Main—Center

Enter Your Snap Shots Tomorrow in the Amateur Photo Competition

ON your holidays a camera or Kodak generally accompanies you. Utilize it and the snap shot opportunities at hand for some profit to yourself. No matter how young or old you are take your snaps and enter them in the Bay Amateur Photographers competition. Have your films developed and printed anywhere. The only stipulation is that you buy one roll of firm for your camera here when you file your entry blank. $32.50 in eight merchandise prizes to winners. Ask for free folder descriptive of the contest at The Kodak Korner—

Main Floor—Near Elevators.



WONDERFUL! A Sale of Dresden Ribbons

In Staple and Novelty Patterns 39c THE YARD

These are ribbons we cannot buy from the importers at such a price today. Careful planning with advantages ours during the past year has resulted in the accumulation of these stocks, so desirable just now. The color range is a revelation. The rainbow's rival, we are sure. Floral effects, stripes, checks, plaids and dozens of dark and light shades in abundance. Several hundred yards all told. You make your own selection tomorrow. The yard just .. **39c**



Silk Parasols --- Silk Umbrellas

100 in this Group---Values to $5.00

$2.95

Look through any of the large dailies in the great cities to the east or south of us and we'll wager no offer comes to light to rival this. 100 Parasols for women and a score or more of silk Umbrellas, some for men and some for women. The Parasols are shown in exceedingly attractive red, green or grey stripes—some with satin borders. A large variety of plain and fancy handles. All finished with cord and tassels. Pick out your selection for **$2.95**

Main—Opposite Elevators

Just as Popular as when First Organized WEEK-END GLOVE SALE

The predominating note in these week-end glove sales is economy. The quality is assured. Gloves along with other staple commodity have jumped sky high in the open market. The Bay system of purchasing has secured for us some of the best makes at prices little short of phenomenal.

These French Kid Gloves offer an elequent testimony to this purchasing power referred to.

In French Kid or Suede, giving you a choice of either black or tan. All with oversewn fingers. Paris points and two dome fasteners. Sizes 5½, 5¾ and 6. Regular to $1.75, pair for **89c**

Silk Gloves in white or black with silk of contrasting pts, also small pleated frill on cuff, two dome fasteners, Queen quality make. Regular $1.25. Special **98c**

Main—Centre

The Vanity Fair Silk Gloves in white with navy tan or black bands on cuff, also black with single or double bands of white on cuff, double tipped fingers. Regular $1.75. Special.. **$1.35**



A Number of Summer Suits at $14.95

Dainty Suits of Silverbloom in soft shades, striped, pleated and plain skirts, with coats of one colored material in shades of mauve, green and blue, wash suits of khaki colored drill, and fancy patterned linen shade with khaki kool designs, also a few suits of shantung. These suits are of the design and stamped smart for immediate wear.

Former values to $32.50, for **$14.95**

COATS for those Sudden Showers $14.95

Showerproof Coats of sand colored gabardine, some fashioned with all round belts, convertible collars and patch pockets, others on full loose raglan styles just an ideal travelling coat. Light in weight, and no odor of rubber, although absolutely rainproof. Formerling selling at $19.75. Saturday, special **$14.95**

Floor Two

WASH SUITS ARE AWAY!

Novelty Suits of cloth and silk, beautifully tailored, and on such smart lines as to be perfectly correct for next season. Lovely shades of silver grey, castor, navy blue, rooky and purple, formerly selling to $50.00. Sat. **$29.50**

Floor Two

SUITS OF POIRET TWILL

Exclusive suits Poiret twill, tricotine, soft satin and gros de londres silk, beautifully fashioned with the latest finish, in the very newest shades of grey, sand, blue, rooky black, formerly selling to $62.50, for **$39.50**

Floor Two

SUITS OF SILK AND WOOL UNION

Smart suits of cream linen with fancy patterned shirts, coats of the plain colors with wide collars and deep cuffs of the fancy material, also in white, dainty suits of white gabardine, formerly selling to $14.95. Sale price .. **$9.95**

Floor Two

Join the Amateur Photo Contest NOW!

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT L. WARMINGTON, STORES COMMISSIONER

Photo Enlargements 14 x 20 in. from any Clear Bust Stag Photo 29c

For MEN

6 only Men's Suits, Palm Beach, the keep cool kind; two piece; sizes 36, 37, 38 and 39. Regular $8.50. Saturday **$5.95**

Main—Seventh Avenue

50 SUITS

A late shipment in all types to suit every man, small, large, tall slim, or short stout, we have them in this lot. Values up to $22.50. Saturday selling **$14.85**

Main—Seventh Avenue

FOR BOYS

50 Boys' Suits Norfolk style and pinch back in light grey and medium, also a dark broken check effect, sizes 25 to 35. Special .. **$9.00**

50 Boys' Suits Norfolk style in a full range of shades, sizes 25 to 35. Special **$8.00**

Main—Seventh Avenue

Dressmakers!

These prices are less than any ordinary 10 per cent. discount you are accustomed to in some places.

Dome fasteners on tape, black and white, 25c per yard; 12 yards for $2.50

Hooks and eyes on tape, black and white, 25c yard; 12 yards for $2.50

2-inch straight or curved belting, black or white, yard 15c

12 yards for $1.55

5c bone or steel thimbles, 2 for 10c

Main—Center

Baby Feeders "JUSTRITE"

Nursery bottle fitted with patent Rigo valve, nipple in a sealed packet, thoroughly antiseptic, a brush with each bottle. Sat. special 19c

Wide mouth feeding bottles with breast like nipple. Sat. special, each **19c**

Main—Opp. Elevators

FRENCH IVORY Photo Frames

Choice of several sizes and shapes; they are strong and well finished, self backs and stands.

30c snapshot size frames. Saturday 29c

59c post card size frames. Saturday 49c

98c frames 79c

$1.50 frames, cabinet size. Saturday $1.29

$1.98 frames, extra large. Saturday $1.69

Main—Opp. Elevators

SUITS OF Gros de Londres

in shades of blue and purple, fashioned with gauged back and belt across front. Small sizes only formerly selling to $45.00. for **$24.50**

Floor Two



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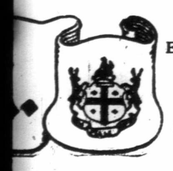


Photo Enlargements 14 x 20 in. from any Clear Bust Stag Photo 29c

∴ GIVE YOUR TONGUE MORE HOLIDAYS THAN YOU DO YOUR BRAINS ∴

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two | CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 15, 1917 | SECOND SECTION—Pages 9 to 12

STORIES OF EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD TODAY

U. S. Build Army Cities to Hold 600,000 in Ten Weeks

Homes For the Accommodation of the Great Overseas Army Will be Completed Before Sept. 1st—Each Encampment to Have 1,000 Homes

SIXTEEN great military cities, which when completed will house about 40,000 men each—and there are not more than 150 cities in the entire United States of greater population—are now in process of construction. These cities are the cantonments in which the first American selective draft army, of between 500,000 and 600,000 men, will receive their preliminary training in this country, prior to their transfer overseas to the allied battle fronts in France. The contractors to whom the contracts have been let for the building "overnight," so to speak, of these sixteen army cities, are already hard at work, and they have less than nine weeks ahead in which to finish their jobs.

That the War Department will succeed in making good and that each of these new cities will be ready on schedule time for the more than 30,000 draft men, who will be ordered to them for training, is the belief of every officer in the army. Army officers and regular army enlisted men, with several thousand civilian employees added, will bring the population of each cantonment to about 40,000 men, necessitating a building problem involving the construction of about 1,000 houses, all of them of considerable size, in the space of but a few weeks. The average ground area covered by each cantonment will be between 1,500 and 2,000 acres, and the maintenance of the sixteen cities is expected to entail an expenditure which in one year will probably total more than $120,000,000.

To feed the soldiers alone, who will be trained in these cantonments, will require in one year more than 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, more than 84,000,000 pounds of fresh beef, and 42,000,000 pounds of fresh pork. The milk needed will total in a year more than 10,500,000 gallons, and there will be needed probably 2,500,000 bushels of Irish potatoes, over 325,000 bushels of onions, and over 275,000,000 pounds of other vegetables, such as cabbage, spinach, turnips, &c. In addition to all this food for man are the oats, hay, and other feed which will be needed by the more than 100,000 horses and mules which will be employed at the cantonments.

The sixteen army cities will be located near Ayer, Mass.; Yaphank, L. I.; Wrighmtstown, N.J.; Annapolis Junction, Md.; Petersburg, Va.; Columbia, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chillicothe, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Rockford, Ill.; Little Rock, Ark., and American Lake, Wash.

What the emergency means which faced the War Department following the passage of the selective draft law and the announcement by President Wilson that he would call to the colors the first 500,000 men of constription age on Sept. 1 can be understood, as was pointed out by an officer of the Quartermaster Corps, by keeping in mind what happens in the ordinary run of affairs during the construction of the average living house. The architect takes his time over the plans, there is plenty of time to look about for a contractor, and much time is wasted waiting for materials.

"Compare," says a War Department memorandum, "this every day experience with the government's task of providing in about twelve weeks barracks for about 600,000 men, with water supplies, plumbing and heating equipments, hospitals, store houses, stables, and shops in locations where there was nothing at the time the site was selected but mealow and grove. What private citizen would expect to move into a house on Sept. 1 on which not a stroke of work had been done on June 1?"

Each cantonment will be a city of orderly and properly laid out streets and blocks, with complete sewerage and electric lighting systems, railroad yards, water lines and fire departments, garbage incinerators, and hundreds of other conveniences necessary in the life of any well-organized modern settlement.

In the construction of the Panama Canal the Government's expenditure amounted to about $40,000,000 a year, and for the cantonments probably as much will be expended in four months. Just about one month ago the officials on whose shoulders was placed the burden of making the cantonments ready on time, started to solve the problem. Involved in the task was first of all the selection of the sixteen sites, the scientific planning and laying out of the sixteen cities, the purchase and the assembling of the materials, the drawing up of the contracts and the signing up of the contractors. Also there was the mobilization of the thousands of carpenters, mechanics, and other laborers, skilled and unskilled, and hundreds of other matters, some big, others small, and all of which had to be settled in the shortest possible time.

To construct each cantonment were required about 4,000 carloads of materials. As soon as the site was determined upon a sanitary engineer, a city planner, and an army officer representing the War Department proceeded to the place selected and started the work going. They were followed by the contracting engineer, who holds a major's commission, and under whose supervision the city is now being built.

An idea of the size of this job may be gained from a glance at the material estimate for a typical cantonment. Lumber is the big item, some 26,000,000 feet or 1,325 carloads being the requirement. Roofing nails alone will fill one modern freight car. Crushed stone for the roads will make 812 carloads.

Here are some of the other items; 28,000 squares of roofing, 60 cars; 20 carloads nails and hardware; 20 carloads plumbing; 192 carloads of tanks, heaters, stoves, ranges, piping, electrical materials, refrigerators, and the like; railroad materials for five miles of track, divided into 30 carloads of ties and other timber, 20 carloads of spikes, rails, fish plates, &c., and 114 carloads of ballast; 10 carloads of electric light poles, wires, insulators, &c. Materials for 12,000 cubic yards of concrete will take 70 carloads of cement, 350 carloads of stone, and 175 carloads of sand.

The men of the cantonments will sleep in double-deck bunks. This means there will be 37,000 separate bunks, each with its mattresses, 125 cars will be required, and the bunks will take 62 more. Water and sewer lines will make 65 carloads each, and 150 carloads of hospital equipment will be necessary. Three carloads of screens are also included in the estimate, as are 20 carloads of construction tools.

Where water cannot be obtained from already utilized sources wells must be driven or reservoirs constructed. The problem of sewage disposal will be met by connecting cantonment sewage mains to already existing sewage systems where possible, or by building reduction stations where necessary.

Areas of the cantonments will vary with the topography, the minimum being from 1,500 to 2,000 acres. In addition to the city itself, parade grounds, manoeuvring spaces, and rifle ranges must be provided.

Each cantonment will contain close to 1,000 buildings, the typical company barracks being a two-storey structure, built of wooden frame, covered with watched boards. The roofs will be covered with prepared roofing. They will be well ventilated with flues, lighted by electricity, heated in the north by steam and in the south by stoves. Each will have a kitchen and mess hall.

Colonel I. W. Littell of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, is in charge of the work of building the cantonments.

There is probably no more interesting feature of the great cantonment problem than the subsistence of the soldiers. H. M. Cottrell, agriculturist of the Farm Development Bureau of Memphis, was asked by the Little Rock Board of Commerce to estimate the amount of food supplies which will be needed at one cantonment. Mr. Cottrell is one of the recognized agricultural experts of the south, and his conclusions are made with authority. Mr. Cottrell took as his unit, in compiling his figures, the army division of 28,500 officers and men.

"Army rations," says Mr. Cottrell, "vary somewhat with the opportunity to secure the diefrrent foods. In a permanent cantonment like that to be established at Little Rock (which is similar to all the others in the country) the allowance per man will approximate four and a half bushels of wheat and one and a half bushels of corn yer year. The daily rations per man will average one-half pound of beef, one-fourth pound of pork, one-fourth pound of mutton or goat meat, one-half pint of fresh milk if it can be obtained at a reasonable price, one and one-fourth ounces of butter, and two and one-fourth pounds of vegetables, including twelve ounces of Irish potatoes and one ounce of onions.

"One division of men will need at least 7,000 mules and horses. Each horse and mule will be allowed daily fourteen pounds of grain and ten pounds of hay. Three-fourths of the grain ration will be oats and one-fourth corn if the price and supply make this practicable."

To feed a division of American selective draft troops Mr. Cottrell estimates the following as the amount of food needed:

128,250 bushels of wheat.
42,750 bushels of corn.
146,698 bushels of Irish potatoes.
20,320 bushels of onions.
17,554,250 pounds of fresh vegetables, other than Irish potatoes and onions.
5,201,250 pounds of fresh beef.
2,600,625 pounds of pork.
2,600,625 pounds of mutton or goat
650,000 gallons of fresh milk.
822,250 pounds of butter.
57,800 dozens of eggs.
91,250 pounds of chicken.

For the animals required by one division there will be needed annually 838,400 bushels of oats, 159,690 bushels of corn, and 12,775 tons of hay.

"With average yields," Mr. Cottrell continues, "it will take the crop from 11,000 acres of wheat, 10,000 acres of corn, 37,000 acres of oats, 10,000 acres of hay, 2,000 acres of Irish potatoes, 140 acres of onions, and probably 1,000 acres of green truck, such as spinach, turnips, mustard, cabbage, and like crops. It will also require 10,000 fat cattle weighing over 1,000 pounds each, 17,000 fat hogs, and 50,000 fat young sheep and goats. It will take 8,000 cows to supply the butter and 1,700 cows to produce fresh milk; 7,000 hens will be needed to lay the eggs, 25,000 chickens to supply the meat needed for hospital extras.

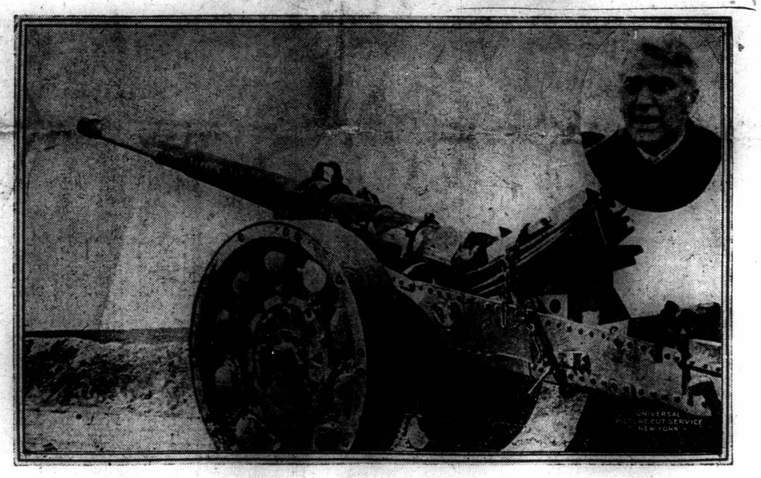
"It will take from 1,000 to 1,500 men and as many mules to raise the field and garden crops consumed directly by the soldiers. It will take 630,000 bushels of grain to feed and fatten the cattle, hogs, and sheep, besides pasture and cottonseed meal. It will take 1,130,000 pounds of grain to feed the hens and raise and fatten the chickens. To raise the grain for the live stock and the poultry and to care for the animals and to market will require the labor of 1,200 to 1,500 men. It will take 15,000 tons of silage to fatten the cattle, sheep, and goats and 27,000 tons to feed the cows that furnish the milk and butter—a total of 42,000 tons."

As to what the production of these huge quantities of foods means to the farmers and live stock men of the country, particularly those who live in the vicinity of cantonments, Mr. Cottrell says:

"There must be immediate and thorough organization of planters, farmers, dairymen, truck gardeners, and poultry men, if home producers are to secure the benefits of the cantonment. It is the habit of producers of any farm producth to market all at the same time. The men and animals in the cantonment must be supplied every day in the year. Every week throughout the year more than 2,800 bushels of Irish potatoes, 600 bushels of onions, and 337,000 pounds of other green vegetables will be consumed.

"Every Monday there will be needed for the next seven days 100,000 pounds of fresh beef, 50,000 pounds of fresh pork, 50,000 pounds of mutton or goat meat, over 15,000 pounds of butter, nearly 1,200 dozen eggs, and about 1,800 pounds of dressed chicken. Every day there must be delivered 1,780 gallons of milk. Any week in which there is a failure to deliver the fodstuff, orders will have to be placed in distant States, and it will not take many failures to cause all local orders to be cancelled."

TWO FACTORS AGAINST GERMANY



Big French gun with the words "Justice Wilson Droit" marked on the barrel. Inset, George Ledebour, the German Independent Socialist, whose declaration in Berlin that "Revolution must come in Germany."

FIRST AMERICAN FLAG IN ACTION ON THE WEST



Corporal Edward Hinkle, of the Lafayette Escadrille, is shown in front of the aeroplane which first carried Old Glory over the German lines. Below the Stars and Stripes is the flag of the Escadrille, which bears an Indian head in red, white, blue and yellow.

A Fortnight of Torture at the Hands of Barborous Huns

The Following Account of the Suffering of the Occupants of Steamer Alnwick Castle Which Was Torpedoed by Germans, Published in London Mail.

IN all the long list of Hun villainies none will stand out more prominently than the torpedoing of the Travose and the Alnwick Castle which occurred 350 miles from land. The suffering endured by the survivors was most intense.

One young man has died from exhaustion, both his feet having dropped off. Of the five in hospital still suffering grevious pain after nine weeks in bed, one from the Alnwick Castle, Mr. Vernon King, of Teddington, has had all his toes amputated one after another, and weeks of pain still lie before him before his feet can be healed. Another Mr. G. Biggleston, second engineer of the Thevose, whose narrative of the torpedoing is given below, has lost three toes by amputation from one foot, and part of one on the other foot. Mr. Biggleston is a native of Cornwall. Mr. Durand, the quartermaster of the Alnwick Castle has lost three toes; James Day, officers' steward, has lost two of three toes; and Roberage, baker's assistant, also of the Alnwick Castle, has lost three toes. He is a youth of 17 and a native of Richmond, Surrey; he is still suffering such great pain that it is pitiable to see him; the only sleep he gets is that produced by hypodermic injections. Barring complications, the lives of these men may now be looked upon as saved.

Diary of Pain

Here is the narrative of the second engineer of the Trevase, Mr. Biggleston:

Monday, March 19.—We were steaming along in fine weather with a northerly swell in the Atlantic ocean when, about 11 a.m. there was a loud explosion on the port side. A torpedo had struck the Trevose between the bunkers and stokehold. The inrush of water was so great that it filled the engine-room and stokehold in a few minutes.

Two firemen were killed by the explosion and the subsequent inrush of water. The rest of the crew got into the starboard boats the port boat having been blown out of its davits by the explosion.

We rowed round the Trevose for some time, seeing that she did not sink, but the submarine came to the surface, so we cleared off. The Trevose kept afloat for more than an hour, when the Germans put bombs on board and sank her.

We were pulling in the boats until 4 p.m., when we sighted smoke in the distance. This ship turned out to be the Ailwick Castle; she speedily sighted us and, coming up quite close, took us on oard.b After having a good meal we turned in to get a good night's rest. All went well until 6 a.m. when bang! came a torpedo once more. All hands made a rush for the boats. There were two ladies—a French passenger, who had a baby with her, and the stewardess.

The boats were soon lowered and filled. There were four lifeboats and two small boats. We rowed away from the ship, which sank within 15 minutes. The submarine appeared on the scene to watch her sink, but did not interfere with any of the boats.

All the boats now made tracks in a northeasterly direction, but got got separated at night. In our boat, commanded by the chief officer of the Alnwick Castle, Mr. Blackman, were two ladies and the baby and 26 of the crew and passengers of the Alnwick Castle and 3 of the Trevese.

Tuesday, 20.—The sea was very rough, so we had to down sail and put out a sea anchor and some oil bags, to keep the boat's head to it.

Wednesday, 21.—The sea moderated a little, so we kept sailing on our course again. All the time the cold was intense, and, as many were clad in night clothes, the sueffring was great. (The narrator, whose modesty does not permit him to say so, left the ship in his pyjamas, but had slipped on a thick patrol jacket, which would have stod him in good stead; but, seeing a fireman who had only a thin vest on, he nobly took off his thick coat and gave t to the shivering stoker; and who shall say how much he suffered for this act of generosity, which probably saved the fireman's

(Continued on Page Twelve)

DISABLED SOLDIERS AT WORK



Many remarkable devices have been created since the beginning of the war, to take the place of missing hands and legs of disabled soldiers. These contrivances are so skillfully made that they perform all the natural functions.

THE ADVENTUROUS CAREER OF CONSTANCE DUNLAP

"The Clairvoyants"

By ARTHUR B. REEVE

"DO you believe in dreams?" Constance Dunlap looked searchingly at her interrogator, as if her face or manner betrayed some new side of her character.

Mrs. deForest Caswell was an attractive woman verging on forty, a chance acquaintance at a shoppers' tea room downtown who had proved to be an uptown neighbor.

"I have had some rather strange experiences, Mildred," confessed Constance tentatively. "Why?"

"Because——" the other wom n hesitated, then added, "why should I not tell you? Last night, Constance, I had the strangest dream. It has left such an impression on me that I can't shake it off, although I have tried all day."

"Yes? Tell me about it."

Mildred Caswell paused a moment, then began slowly, as if not to omit anything from her story.

"I dreamed that Forest was dying. I could see him, could see the doctor and the nurse, everything. And yet somehow I could not get to him. I was afraid, with such an oppressive fear. I tried—oh, how I tried! I struggled, and how badly I felt!" and she shuddered at the very recollection.

"There seemed to be a wall," she resumed, "a narrow wall in the way and I couldn't get over it. As often as I tried, I fell. And then I seemed to be pursued by some kind of animal, half bull, half snake. I ran. It followed closely. I seemed to see a crowd of people and I felt that if I could get to that crowd, somehow I would be safe, perhaps might even get over the wall and—I woke up—almost screaming."

The woman's face was quite blanched.

"My dear," remonstrated Constance, "you must not take it so. Remember—it was only a dream."

"I know it was only a dream," she said, "but you don't know what is back of it."

Mildred Caswell had from time to time hinted to Constance of the growing incompatibility of her married life, but as Constance was getting used to confidences, she had kept silent, knowing that her friend would tell her in time.

"You must have guessed," faltered Mrs. Caswell, "that Forest and I are not—not on the best of terms, that we are getting further and further apart."

It rather startled Constance to hear frankly stated what she already had observed. She wondered how far the estrangement had gone. The fact was that she had rather liked deForest Caswell, although she had only met her friend's husband a few times. In fact, she was surprised that momentarily there flashed through her mind the query as to whether Mildred herself might be altogether blameless in the growing uncongeniality.

Mildred Caswell had drawn out of her chatelaine a bit of newspaper and handed it to Constance, not as if it was of any importance to herself, but as if it would explain better than she could tell what she meant.

Constance read:

"MME. CASSANDRA,

"THE VEILED PROPHETESS.

"Born with a double veil, educated in occult mysteries in Egypt and India. Without asking a question, tells your name and reads your secret troubles and the remedy. Reads your dreams. Great questions of life quickly solved. Failure turned to success, the separate brought together, advice on all affairs of life, love, marriage, divorce, business, speculation, and investments. Overcomes all evil influences. Ever ready to help and advise those with capital to find a safe and paying investment. No fee until it succeeds. Could anything be fairer?

"THE RETREAT,

"—— W. 47th Street."

"Won't you come with me to Madame Cassandra?" asked Mrs. Caswell, as Constance finished reading. "She always seems to do me so much good."

"Who is Madame Cassandra?" asked Constance, rereading the last part of the advertisement.

"I suppose you would call her a dream doctor," said Mildred.

It was a new idea to Constance, this of a dream doctor to settle the affairs of life. Only a moment she hesitated, then she answered simply, "Yes, I'll go."

"The Retreat" was just off Longacre square among quite a nest of fakers. A queue of automobiles before the place testified, however, to the prosperity of Madame Cassandra, as they entered the bronzed grilled plate glass door and turned on the first floor toward the home of the adept. Constance had an uncomfortable feeling as they entered of being watched behind the shades of the apartment. Still, they had no trouble in being admitted, and a soft-voiced colored attendant welcomed them.

The esoteric flat of Madame Cassandra was darkened except for the electric lights glowing in amber and rose-colored shades. There were several women there already. As they entered Constance had noticed a peculiar, dreamy odor. There did not seem to be any hurry, any such thing as time here, so skilfully was the place run. There was no noise; the feet sank in half-inch piles of rugs and easy-chairs and divans were scattered about.

Once a puff of light smoke appeared, and Constance awoke to the fact that some were smoking little delicately gold-banded cigarettes. Indeed it was all quite recherche.

Mrs. Caswell took one from a maid. So did Constance, but after a puff or two managed to put it out and later to secure another which she kept.

Madame Cassandra herself proved to be a tall, slender, pale woman with dark hair and magnetic eye. An eye that probably accounted more than anything else for her success. She was clad in a house gown of purplish silk which clung tightly to her, and at her throat a diamond pendant sparkling, as well as other brilliants on her long, slender fingers.

She met Mildred and Constance with outstretched hands.

"So glad to see you, my dears," purred Madame, leading the way into an inner sanctum.

Mrs. Caswell had seated herself with the air of one who worshipped at the shrine, while Constance gazed about curiously.

"Madame," she began a little tremulously, "I have had another of those dreadful dreams."

"You poor dear soul," soothed Madame, stroking her hand. "Tell me of it—all."

Quickly Mrs. Caswell poured forth her story as she had already told it to Constance.

"My dear Mrs. Caswell," remarked the high priestess slowly, when the story was complete, "it is all very simple. His love is dead. That is what you fear and it is the truth. The wall is the wall that he has erected against you. Try to forget it—to forget him. You would be better off. There are other things in the world—"

"Ah, but I cannot live as I am used to without money," murmured Mrs. Caswell.

"I know," replied Madame. "It is that that keeps many a woman with a brute. When financial and economic independence come, then woman will be free and only then. Now, listen. Would you like to be free—financially? You remember that delightful Mr. Davies who has been here? Yes. Well, he is a regular client of mine, now. He is a broker and never embarks in any enterprise without first consulting me. Just the other day I read his fortune in United Traction. It has gone up five points already and will go fifteen more. Let me see—yes, I can do that. You too will be lucky in speculation."

Constance, with one ear open, had been busy looking about the room. In a bookcase she saw a number of books and paused to examine their titles. She was surprised to see among the old style dream books several works on modern psychology, particularly on the interpretation of dreams.

"Of course, Mrs. Caswell, I don't want to urge you," Madame was saying. "I have only pointed out a way in which you can be independent. And, you know, Mr. Davies is a perfect gentleman, so courteous and reliable. I know you will be successful if you take my advice and go to him."

Mildred said nothing for a few moments, but as she rose to go she remarked, "Thank you very much. I'll think about it. Anyhow, you've made me feel better."

"So kind of you to say it," murmured the adept. "I'm sorry you must go, but really I have other appointments. Please come again—with your friends. Good-bye."

"What do you think of her?" asked Mrs. Caswell on the street.

"Very clever," answered Constance dubiously.

Mrs. Caswell looked up quickly. "You don't like her?"

"To tell the truth," confessed Constance quietly. "I have had too much experience in Wall street myself to trust to a clairvoyant."

They had scarcely reached the corner before Constance again had that peculiar feeling which some psychologists have noted, of being stared at. She turned, but saw no one. Still the feeling persisted. She could stand it no longer.

"Don't think me crazy, Mildred," she said, "but I just have a desire to walk back a block."

Constance had turned suddenly. As she glanced keenly about she was aware of a familiar figfiure gazing into the window of an art store across the street. He had stopped so that although his back was turned he could, by a slight shift of his position, still see by means of a mirror in the window what was going on across the street behind him.

One look was enough. It was Drummond, the detective. What did it mean?

Neither woman said much as they rode uptown, and parted on the respective floors of their apartment house. Still Constance could not get out of her head the recollection of the dream doctor and of Drummond.

Restless, she determined that night to go down to the public library and see whether any of the books at the clairvoyant's were on the shelves. Fortunately she found some, found indeed that they were not all, as she had half suspected, the works of fakers but that quite a literature had been built up around the new psychology of dreams.

Deeply she delved into the fascinating subjects that had been opened by the studies of the famous Dr. Sigmund



"Get out!" he said, suppressing his voice with difficulty.

Freud, of Vienna, and as she read she found that she began to understand much about Mrs. Caswell—and, with a start, about her own self.

At first she revolted against the unpleasant feature of the new dream philosophy—the irresistible conclusion that all humanity, underneath the shell, is sensuous or sensual in nature, that practically all dreams portray some delight of the senses and that sexual dreams are a large proportion of all visions. But the more she thought of it, the more clearly was she able to analyze Mrs. Caswell's dream and to get back at the causes of it, in the estrangement from her husband and perhaps the brutality of his ignorance of woman. And then, too, there was Drummond. What was he doing in the case?

She did not see Mildred Caswell again until the following afternoon. But then she seemed unusually bright in contrast with the depression of the day before. Constance was not surprised. Her intuition told her that something had happened and she hardly needed to guess that Mrs. Caswell had followed the advice of the clairvoyant and had been to see the wonderful Mr. Davies, to whom the mysteries of the stock market were an open book.

"Have you had any other dreams?" asked Constance casually.

"Yes," replied Mildred, "but not like the one that depressed me. Last night I had a very pleasant dream. It seemed that I was breakfasting with Mr. Davies. I remember that there was a hot coal fire in the grate. Then suddenly a messenger came in with news that United Traction had advanced twenty points. Wasn't it strange?"

Constance said nothing. In fact it did not seem strange to her at all. The strange thing to her, now that she was a sort of amateur dream reader herself, was that Mrs. Caswell did not seem to see the real import of her own dream.

"You have seen Mr. Davies today?" Constance ventured.

Mrs. Caswell laughed. "I wasn't going to tell you. You seemed so set against speculating in Wall street. But since you ask me, I may as well admit it."

"When did you see him before?" went on Constance. "Did you have much invested with him already?"

Mrs. Caswell glanced up, startled. "My—you are positively uncanny, Constance. How did you know I had seen him before?"

"One seldom dreams," said Constance, "about anything unless it has been suggested by an event of the day before. You saw him today. That would not have inspired the dream of last night. Therefore I concluded that you must have seen him and invested before. Madame Cassandra's mention of him yesterday caused the dream of last night. The dream of last night probably influenced you to see him again today, and you invested in United Traction. That is the way dreams work. Probably more of conduct that we know is influenced by dream life. Now, if you should get fifteen or twenty points you would be in a fair way to join the ranks of those who believe that dreams do come true."

Mrs. Caswell looked at her almost alarmed, then attempted to turn it off with a laugh. "And perhaps breakfast with him?"

"When I do set up as interpreter of dreams," answered Constance simply, "I'll tell you more."

On one point she had made up her mind. That was to visit Mr. Davies herself the next day.

She found his office a typical bucket shop, even down to having a section partitioned off for women clients of the firm. She had not intended to risk anything and so was prepared when Mr. Davies himself approached her courteously. Instinctively Constance distrusted him. He was too cordial, too polite. She could feel the claws hidden in his velvety paw as it were. There was a debonnair assurance about him, the air of a man who thought he understood women, and indeed did understand a certain type. But to Constance, who was essentially a man's woman, Davies was only revolting.

She managed to talk without committing herself, and he in his complacency was glad to hope that he was making a new customer. She had to be careful not to betray any of the real and extensive knowledge about Wall street which she actually possessed. But the glib misrepresentations about United Traction quite amazed her.

When she rose to go, Davies accompanied her to the door, then out into the hall to the elevator. As he bent over to shake hands, she noted that he held her hand just a little longer than was necessary.

"He's a swindler of the first water," she concluded as she was whisked down in the elevator. "I'm sure Mildred is in badly with this crowd, one urging her on in her trouble, the other making it worse and fleecing her into the bargain."

At the entrance she paused, undecided which was the quickest route home. As by chance she turned just for a moment she thought she caught a fleeting glimpse of Drummond dodging behind a pillar. It was only for an instant but even that apparition was enough.

"I will get her out of this safely," resolved Constance. "I will keep one more fly from his web."

Constance felt as if even now, she must see Mildred and, although she knew nothing, at least put her on her guard. She did not have long to wait for her chance. It was late in the afternoon when her door buzzer sounded.

"Constance, I've been looking for you all day," sighed Mildred, dropping sobbing into a chair. "I am—distracted."

"Why, my dear, what's the matter?" asked Constance. "Let me make you a cup of coffee."

Over the steaming little cups Mildred grew more calm.

Forest has found out in some way that I am speculating in Wall street," she confided at length. "I suppose some of his friends—he has lots down there—told him."

Momentarily the picture of Drummond back of the post in Davies' building flashed over Constance.

"And he is awfully angry. Oh, I never knew him to be so angry—and sarcastic, too."

"Was it wholly over your money?" asked Constance. "Was there nothing else?"

Mrs. Caswell started. "You grow more weird, every day, Constance. Yes—there was something else."

"Mr. Davies?"

Mildred had risen. "Don't—don't—" she cried.

"Then you do really—care for him?" asked Constance mercilessly.

"No—no, a thousand times—no. How can I? I have put all such thoughts out of my mind—long ago." She paused, then went on more calmly, "Constance, believe me or not—I am just as good a woman today as I was the day I married Forest. No—I would not even let the thought enter my head—never!"

For perhaps an hour after her friend had gone, Constance sat thinking. What should she do? Something must be done and soon. As she thought, suddenly the truth flashed over her.

Caswell had employed Drummond to shadow his wife in the hope that he might unearth something that might lead to a divorce. Drummond, like so many divorce detectives, was not averse to guiding events, to put it mildly. He had ingratiated himself, perhaps, with the clairvoyant and Davies. Constance had often heard before of clairvoyants and brokers who worked in conjunction to fleece the credulous. Now another and more serious element than the loss of money was involved. Added to them was a divorce detective—and honor itself was at stake. She remembered the doped cigarettes. She had heard of them before at clairvoyants. She saw it all. Madame Cassandra playing on Mildred's wounded affections, the broker on both that and her desire to be independent, and Drummond pulling the wires that all might take advantage of her woman frailty.

That moment Constance determined on action.

First she telephoned to deForest Caswell at his office. It was an unconventional thing to do to ask him to call but she made some plausible pretext. She was surprised to find that he accepted it without hesitating. It set her thinking. Drummond must have told him something of her and he had thought this as good a time as any to face her. In that case Drummond would probably come, too. She was prepared.

She had intended to have one last talk with Mildred, but had no need to call her. Utterly wretched, the poor little woman came in again to see her as she had done scores of times before, to pour out her heart. Forest had not come home to dinner, had not even taken the trouble to telephone. Constance did not say that she herself was responsible.

"Do you really want to know the truth about your dreams?" asked Constance, after she had prevailed upon Mildred to eat a little.

"I do know," she returned.

"No, you don't," went on Constance, now determined to tell her the truth whether she liked it or not. "That clairvoyant and Mr. Davies are in league, playing you for a sucker, as they say."

Mrs. Caswell did not reply for a moment. Then she drew a long breath and shut her eyes. "Oh, you don't know how true what she says is to me. She——"

"Listen," interrupted Constance, "Mildred, I'm going to be frank, brutally frank. Madame Cassandra has read wour character, not the character as you think it is, but your unconscious, subconscious self. She knows that there is no better way to enter into the intimate life of a client, according to the new psychology, than by getting at and analyzing the dreams. And she knows that you can't go far in dream analysis without finding sex. It is one of the strongest natural impulses, yet subject to the strongest repression, and hence one of the weakest points of our culture.

"She is actually helping along your alienation for that broker. You yourself have given me the clue in your dreams. Only I am telling you the truth about them. She holds it back and tells you plausible falsehoods to help her own ends. She is trying to arouse in you those passions which you have suppressed, and she has not scrupled to use drugged cigarettes in order to do it. You remember the breakfast dream, when I said that much could be traced back to dreams? A thing happens. It causes a dream. That in turn sometimes causes action. No, don't interrupt. Let me finish first.

"Take that first dream," continued Constance, rapidly thrusting home her interpretation so that it would have its full effect. "You dreamed that your husband was dying and you were afraid. She said it meant love was dead. It did not. The fact is that neurotic fear in a woman has its origin in repressed, unsatisfied love, love which for one reason or another is turned away from its object and has not succeeded n being applied. Then his death. That simply means that you have a feeling that you might be happier if he were away and didn't devil you. It is a survival of childhood, when death is synonymous with absence. I know you don't believe it. But if you had studied the subject as I have in the last few days you'd understand. Madame Cassandra understands.

"And the wall. That was Wall street, probably, which does divide you two. You tried to get over it and you fell. That means your fear of actually falling, morally, of being a fallen woman."

Mildred was staring wildly. She might deny, but in her heart she must admit.

"The thing that pursued you, half bull, half snake, was Davies and his blandishments. I have seen him. I know what he is. The crowd in a dream always denotes a secret. He is pursuing you, as in the dream. But he hasn't caught you. He thinks there is in you the same wild demimondaine instinct that with many an ardent woman slumbers unknown in the back of her mind.

"Whatever you may say, you do think of him. When a woman dreams of breakfasting cozily with some one other than her husband it has an obvious meaning. As for the messenger and the message about the United Traction, there, too, was a plain wish, and, as you must see, wishes in one form or another, disguised or distorted, lie at the basis of dreams. Take the coal fire. That, too, is susceptible of interpretation. I think you must have heard the couplet:

"'No coal, no fire so hotly glows
As the secret love that no one knows.'"

Mildred Caswell had risen, an indignant flush on her face.

Constance put her hand on her arm gently to restrain her, knowing that such indignation was the first sign that she had struck at the core of truth in her interpretation.

"My dear," she urged, "I'm only telling you the truth, for your own sake, and not to take advantage of you as Madame Cassandra is doing. Please—remember that the best evidence of your normal condition is just what I find that absence of love would be abnormal. My dear, you are what the psychologists call a consciously frigid, unconsciously passionate woman. Consciously you reject this Davies; unconsciously you accept him. And it is the more dangerous, although you do not know it, because some one else is watching. It was not one of his friends who told your husband——"

Mrs. Caswell had paled. "Is—is there a—detective?" she faltered.

Constance nodded.

Mildred had collapsed completely. She was sobbing in a chair, her head bowed in her hands, her little lace handkerchief soaked. "What shall I do? What shall I do?"

There was a sudden tap at the door.

"Quick—in there," whispered Constance, shoving her through the portieres into the drawing room.

It was DeForest Caswell.

For a moment Constance stood irresolute, wondering just how to meet him, then she said, "Good evening, Mr. Caswell. I hope you will pardon me for asking you to call on me but, as you know, I've come to know your wife—perhaps better than you do."

"Not better," he corrected, seeming to see that it was directness that she was aiming at. "It is bad enough to get mixed up badly in Wall street, but what would you yourself say—you are a business woman—what would you say about getting into the clutches of a—a dream doctor—and worse?"

He had put Constance on the defensive in a sentence.

"Don't you ever dream?" she asked quietly.

He looked at her a moment as if doubting even her mentality.

"Lord," he exclaimed in disgust, "you too, defend it?"

"But, don't you dream?" she persisted.

"Why, of course I dream," he answered somewhat petulantly. "What of it. I don't guide my actions by it."

"Do you ever dream of Mildred?" she asked.

"Sometimes," he admitted reluctantly.

"Ever of other—er—people?" she pursued.

"Yes," he replied, "sometimes of other people. But what has that to do with it? I cannot help my dreams. My conduct I can help and I do help."

Constance had not expected him to be frank to the extent of taking her into his confidence. Still, she felt that he had told her just enough. She

(Continued on page Eleven)

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(Continued on page Eleven)

The Adventurous Career of Constance Dunlap

THE CLAIRVOYANTS

By ARTHUR B. REEVE.

(Continued from Page Ten)

discerned a vague sense of jealousy in his tone which told her more than words that whatever he might have said or done to Mildred he resented, unconsciously, the manner in which she had striven to gain sympathy outside.

"Fortunately he knows nothing of the new theories," she said to herself.

"Mrs. Dunlap," he resumed, "since you have been frank with me, I must be equally frank with you. I think you are far too sensible a woman not to understand in just what a peculiar position my wife has placed me."

He had taken out of his pocket a few sheets of closely typewritten tissue paper. He did not look at them. Evidently he knew the contents by heart. Constance did not need to be told that this was a sheaf of the daily reports of the agency for which Drummond worked.

He paused. She had been watching him searchingly. She was determined not to let him justify himself first.

"Mr. Caswell," she persisted in a low, earnest tone, "don't be so sure that there is nothing in this dream business. Before you read me those reports from Mr. Drummond, let me finish."

Forest Caswell almost dropped them in surprise.

"Dreams," she continued, seeing her advantage, "are wishes, either suppressed or expressed. Sometimes the dream is frank and shows an expressed wish. Other times it shows a suppressed wish or a wish which in its fulfilment in the dream is disguised or distorted.

"You are the cause of your wife's dreams. She feels in them anxiety. And, according to the modern psychologists who have studied dreams carefully and scientifically, fear and anxiety represent love repressed or suppressed."

She paused to emphasize the point, glad to note that he was following her.

"That clairvoyant," she went on, "has found out the truth. True, it may not have been the part of wisdom for Mildred to have gone to her in the first place. I pass over that. I do not know whether you or she was most to blame at the start. But that woman, in the guise of being her friend, has played on every string of your wife's lonely heart, which you have wrung until it vibrates.

"Then," she hastened on, "came your precious friend, Drummond. Drummond who has, no doubt, told you a pack of lies about me. You see that?"

She had flung down on the table a cigarette which she had managed to get at Madame Cassandra's.

"Smoke it."

He lighted it gingerly, took a puff or two, puckered his face, frowned, and rubbed the lighted end on the fireplace to extinguish it.

"What is it?" he asked, suspiciously.

"Hashish," she answered tersely. "Things were not going fast enough to suit either Madame Cassandra or Drummond. Madame Casandra helped along the dreams by a drug noted for its effect on the passions. More than that," added Constance, leaning over toward him and catching his eye, "Madame Cassandra was working in league with a broker, as so many of the fakers do. Drummond knew it, whether he told you the truth about it or not. That broker was a swindler named Davies."

She was watching the effect on him. She saw that he had been reserving this for a last shot at her, that he realized she had stolen his own ammunition and appropriated it to herself.

"They were only too glad when Drummond approached them. There you are, three against that poor little woman—no four, including yourself. Perhaps she was foolish. But it was not so much to her discredit as to those who cast her adrift when she had a natural right to protection. Here was a woman with passions which she herself did not understand, and a little money—alone. Her case appealed to me. I knew her dreams. I studied them."

Caswell was listening in amazement. "It is dangerous to be with a person who pays attention to such little things," he said.

Evidently Drummond himself must have been listening. The door buzzer sounded and he stepped in, perhaps to bolster up his client in case he should be weakening.

As he met Constance's eye he smiled superciliously and was about to speak. But she did not give him time even to say good evening.

"Ask him," she cried, her eyes flashing, for she realized that it had been part of the plan to confront her, perhaps worm out of her just enough to confirm Drummond's own story to Caswell, "ask him to tell the truth—if he is capable of it—not the truth that will make a good daily report of a hired shadow who colors his report the way he thinks his client desires it, but the real truth."

"Mr. Caswell," interrupted Drummond, "this woman——"

"Mr. Drummond," cried Constance, rising and shaking the burnt stub of the little gold-banded cigarette at him to impress it on his mind, "Mr. Drummond, I don't care whether I am—a she-devil"—she almost hissed the words at him—"but I have evidence enough to go before the district attorney of this city and the grand jury and get indictments for conspiracy against a certain clairvoyant and a bucket shop operator. To save themselves, they will probably tell all they know about a certain crook who has been using them."

Caswell looked at her, amazed at her denunciation of the detective. As for Drummond, he turned his back on her as if to ignore her utterly.

"Mr. Caswell" he said bitterly, "in those reports——"

"DeForest Caswell," insisted Constance, rising and facing him, "if you have in that heart of yours one shred of manhood it should move you. You—this man—the others—have placed in the path of a woman every provocation, every temptation for financial, physical, and moral ruin. She has consulted a clairvoyant—yes. She has speculated—yes. Yet she was proof against something greater than that. And I know—because I know her unconscious self which her dreams reveal, her inmost soul—I know her better than you do, better than she does herself. I know that even now she is as good and true and would be as loving as——"

Constance had paused and taken a step toward the drawing room. Before she knew it, the portieres flew apart and an eager little woman had rushed past her and flung her arms about the neck of the man.

Caswell's features were working as he gently disengaged her arms, still keeping one hand. Half shoving her aside, ignoring Constance, he had faced Drummond. For a moment the brazen detective flinched.

As he did so, DeForest Caswell crumpled up the mass of tissue paper reports and flung them into the fireplace.

"Get out!" he said, suppressing his voice with difficulty. "Send me—your bill. I'll pay it—but, mind, if it is one penny more than it should be, I'll—I'll fight if it takes me from the district attorney and the grand jury to the highest court of the staet. Now—go!"

Caswell turned slowly again toward his wife.

"I've been a brute," he said simply.

Something almost akin to jealousy rose in Constance's heart as she sow Mildred, safe at last.

Then Caswell turned slowly to her. "You," he said, stroking his wife's hand gently but looking at Constance, "you are a real clairvoyant."

PRUDENCE OF THE PARSONAGE

THE FAMOUS STORY OF A HAPPY FAMILY

By Ethel Hueston

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SYNOPSIS

Mr. Starr, minister, arrives in Mount Mark to take charge of the Methodist diocese, he is a widower with five children, all girls, namely, Prudence, the eldest, who mothers the rest of the family, who include, Fary, Connie and Carol and Lark, who are twins. The girls all go school and are particularly clever.

The twins, though very lovable and obedient children, are very mischievous, and often embarrass Prudence and Fairy.

Every one in the parish admires Prudence for her sweet and womanly disposition. Professor Rayburn, of the college, a suitor for her hand, but Prudence refuses him, considering her home and bringing up of the family, her particular duty.

Owing to Mount Mark being a small parish and the congregation rather sla about money matters, the parsonage family have quite a hard time to make ends meet. Fairy and Prudence make over old coat of their fathers for Connie, who always comes in for the left-overs, being the smallest, this being a particular disappointment, as she was promised a new coat. Connie calls on Mr. Harold, the president of the bank, and asks for loan of $5.00, explaining the situation him and promising to pay it back in two years, a nickle at a time. Mr. Harold tells her he is proud to have her trade. Connie surprises the family at dinner-time by producing the $5.00.

One night while Mr. Starr was away from home the twins hear a noise and awake the other girls. Through the braveness of Prudence the thief was caught. Prudence wins the $500.00 which had been offered as a reward for the catching of this noted burglar. Prudences decides to go for a bicycle ride and runs into a mule. She is hurt and is seen safely home by a stranger, Jerrold Harmer. He later calls and asks for Prudence's hand, to which Mr. Starr consents.

So the twins went back to the haymow. When it grew dark, they slipped into the kitchen, and huddled together on the woodbox beside the stove. And down to them presently came Fairy, smiling, her eyes tear-brightened.

"She is better!" crief Carol, springing to her feet.

"Yes," said Fairy, dropping on her knees and burying her face in Lark's lap, as she still sat on the woodbox. "She's better. She is better." Lark patted the heaving shoulders in a motherly way, and when Fairy lifted her face again it was all serene, though her lashes were wet.

"She is conscious," said Fairy, still on her knees, but with her head thrown back, and smiling. "She regained consciousness a little while ago. There is nothing really serious the matter. It was a hard knock, but it missed the temple. When she became conscious, she looked up at father and smiled. Father looked perfectly awful, twins, so pale, and his lips were trembling. And Prudence said, 'Now, father, on your word of honor, did you knock me down with that ball on purpose?' She spoke very low, and weak, but—just like Prudence! Father couldn't say a word, he just nodded, and gulped. She has a little fever, and the doctors say we may ned to work with her part of the night. Father said to ask if you would go to bed now, so you can get up early in the morning and help us. I am to stay with Prudence tonight, but you may have to take turns in the morning. And you'll have to get breakfast, too. So father thinks you would better go to bed. Will you do that, twinnies?"

"Will we!" And Carol added, "Will you kiss Prudence good night for us, and tell her we kept praying all the time? Prudence is such a great hand for praying, you know."

Fairy promised, and the twins crept up-stairs. It was dark in their room.

"We'll undress in the dark so as not to awake poor little Connie,' whispered Lark. "It's nice she can sleep like that, isn't it?"

And the twins went to bed, and fell asleep after a while, never doubting that Connie, in her corner of the room, was already safe and happy in the oblivion of slumber.

But poor Connie! She had not wakened when Fairy closed the dungeon door. It was long afterward when she sat up and began rubbing her eyes. She did not know where she was. Then she remembered! She wondered if Prudence— She scrambled to her feet, and trotted over to the dungeon door. It was locked, she could not turn the knob. At first, she thought of screaming and pounding on the door.

'But that will arouse Prudence, and frighten her, and maybe kill her," she thought wretchedly. "I'll just keep still until some one passes."

But no one passed for a long time, and Connie stretched her aching body and sobbed, worrying about Prudence, fearful on her own account. She had no idea of the time. She supposed it was still early. And the parsonage was deathly quiet. Maybe Prudence had died! Connie writhed in agony on the hard floor, and sobbed bitterly. Still she would not risk pounding on the dungeon door.

Up-stairs, in the front room, Prudence was at that time wrestling with fever. Higher and higher it rose, until the doctors looked very anxious. They held a brief consultation in the corner of the room. Then they beckoned to Mr. Starr.

"Has Prudence been worrying about something this winter?"

"Yes."

"Has she been grieving, and fretting for something?"

"Yes, she has."

"It is that young man, isn't it?" inquired the family doctor,—a Methodist "member."

"Yes."

"Can you bring him here?"

"Yes,—as soon as he can get here from Des Moines."

"You'd better do it. She has worn herself down nearly to the point of prostration. We think we can break this fever without serious consequences, but get the young man as soon as possible. She can not relax and rest, until she gets relief."

So he went down-stairs and over the telephone dictated a short message to Jerry. "Please come,—Prudence."

When he entered the front bedroom again, Prudence was muttering unintelligible words under her breath. He kneeled down beside the bed, and put his arms around her. She clung to him with sudden passion.

"Jerry! Jerry!" she cried. Her father caressed and petted her, but did not speak.

"Oh, I can't," she cried again. "I can't, Jerry, I can't!" Again her voice fell to low mumbling. "Yes, go. Go at once. I promised, you know.—They haven't any mother.—I promised. Jerry! Jerry!" Her voice rang out so wildly that Connie, down in the dungeon, heard her cries and sobbed anew, relieved that Prudence was living, frightened at the wildness of her voice. 'Oh, I do want you—more than anybody. Don't go!—Oh, yes, go at once. I promised.—Father needs me." And then a piercing shriek, "He is falling! Connie, drop that rope!" She struggled up in the bed, and gazed wildly about her,—then, panting, she fell back on the pillows.

But Mr. Starr smiled gently to himself. So that was the answer! Oh, foolish little Prudence! Oh, sweet-hearted little martyr girl!

Hours later the fever broke, and Prudence drifted into a deep sleep. Then the doctors went downstairs with Mr. Starr, talking in quiet ordinary tones.

"Oh, she is all right now, no danger at all. She'll do fine. Let her sleep. Send Fairy to bed, too. Keep Pru quiet for a few days,—that's all. She's all right."

They did not hear the timid knock at the dungeon door. But after they had gone out, Mr. Starr locked the door behind them, and started back through the hall to see if the kitchen dors were locked. He distinctly heard a soft tapping, and he smiled. "Mice!" he thought. Then he heard something else,—a faintly whispered "Father!"

With a sharp exclamation he unlocked and opened the dungeon door, and Connie fell into his arms, sobbing piteously. And he did the only wise thing to do under such circumstances. He sat down on the hall floor and cuddled the child against his breast. He talked to her soothingly until the sobs quieted, and her voice was under control.

"Now, tell father," he urged, 'how did you get in the dungeon? The twins——"

"Oh, no, father, of course not, the twins wouldn't do such a thing as that. I went into the dungeon to pray that Prudence would get well. And I prayed myself to sleep. When I woke up the door was locked."

'But you precious child," he whispered, "why didn't you call out, or pound on the door?"

"I was afraid it would excite Prue and make her worse," she answered simply. And her father's kiss was unwontedly tender as he carried hed upstairs to bed.

Prudence slept late the next morning, and when she opened her eyes her father was sitting beside her.

"All right this morning, father," she said, smiling. "Are the girls at school?"

"No,—this is Saturday."

"Oh, of course. Well, bring them up, I want to see them."

Just then the distant whistle of a locomotive sounded through the open window, but she did not notice her father's sudden start. She nodded up at him again, and repeated, "I want to see my girls."

Her father sent them up to her at once, and they stood at the foot of the bed with sory faces, and smiled at her.

"Say something," whispered Carol, kicking Lark suggestively on the foot. But Lark was dumb. It was Carol who broke the silence.

"Oh, Prudence, do you suppose the doctors will let me come in and watch them bandage your head? I want to begin practicing up, so as to be ready for the next war."

They then laughed, and the girls realized that Prudence was really alive and quite as always. They told her of Connie's sad experience, and Prudence comforted her sweetly.

"It just proves all over again," she declared, smiling, but with a sigh close following, "that you can't get along without me to look after you. Would I ever go to bed without making sure that Connie was safe and sound?"

Down-stairs, meanwhile, Mr. Starr was plotting with Fairy, a willing assistant.

"He'll surely be in on this train, and you must keep him down here until I get through with Prudence. I want to tell her a few things before she sees him. Bring him in quietly, and don't let him speak loudly. I do not want her to know he is on hand for a few minutes. Explain it to the girls, will you?"

After sending the younger girls down-stairs again, he closed the door of Prudence's room, and sat down beside her.

"Prudence, I can't tell you how bitterly disappointed I am in you."

"Father!"

"Yes, I thought you loved us,—the girls and me. It never occurred to me that you considered us a bunch of selfish, heartless, ungrateful animals!"

"Father!"

"Is that your idea of love? Is that ——"

"Oh, father!"

"It really did hurt me, Prudence. My dear little girl, how could you send Jerry away, breaking your heart and his, and ours, too,—just because you thought us such a selfish lot that we would begrudge you any happiness of your own? Don't you think our love for you is big enough to make us happy in seeing you happy? You used to say you would never marry. We did not expect you to marry, then. But we knew the time would come when marriage would seem beautiful and desirable to you. We were waiting for that time. We were hoping for it. We were happy when you loved Jerry, because we knew he was good and kind and loving, and that he could give you all the beautiful things of life—that I can never give my children. But you thought we were too selfish to let you go, and you sent him away."

"But father! Who would raise the girls? Who would keep the parsonage? Who would look after you?"

"Aunt Grace, to be sure. We talked it over two years ago, when her husband died. Before that, she was not free to come to us. But she said then that whenever we were ready for her she would come. We both felt that since you were getting along so magnificently with the girls, it was better that way for a while. But she said that when your flitting-time came, she would come to us gladly. We had it all arranged. You won't want to marry for a year or so, yet. You'll want to have some happy sweetheart days first. And you'll want to make a lot of those pretty, useless, nonsensical things other girls make when they marry. That's why I advised you to save your burglar money,—so you would have it for this. We'll have Aunt Grace come right away, so you can take a little freedom to be happy, and to make your plans. And you can initiate Aunt Grace into the mysteries of parsonage housekeeping."

A bright strange light had flashed over Prudence's face. But her eyes clouded a little as she asked, "Do you think they would rather have Aunt Grace than me?"

'Of course not. But what has that to do with it? We love you so dearly that we can only be happy when you are happy. We love you so dearly that we can be happy with you away from us,—just knowing that you are happy. But you—you thought our love was such a hideous, selfish, little make-believe that——"

"Oh, father, I didn't! You know I didn't!—But—maybe Jerry won't forgive me now?"

"Why didn't you talk it over with me, Prudence?"

"I knew you too well, father. I knew it would be useless. But—doesn't it seem wrong, father, that—a girl—that I—should love Jerry more than—you and the girls? That he should come first? Doesn't it seem—wicked?"

"No, Prudence, it is not wicked. After all, perhaps it is not a stronger and deeper love. You were willing to sacrifice him and yourself, for our sakes! But it is a different love. It is the love of woman for man,—that is very different from sister-love and father-love. And it is right. And it is beautiful."

"I am sure Jerry will forgive me. Maybe if you will send me a paper and pencil—I can write him a note now? There's no use waiting, is there? Fairy will bring it, I am sure."

But when a few minutes later, she heard a step in the hall outside, she laid her arm across her face. Somehow she felt that the wonderful joy and love shining in her eyes should be kept hidden until Jerry was there to see. She heard the door open, and close again.

"Put them on the table, Fairy dearest, and—leave me for a little while, will you? Thank you." And her face was still hidden.

Then the table by the bedside was swiftly drawn away, and Jerry kneeled beside her, and drew the arm from her face.

"Jerry!" she whispered, half unbelievingly. Then joyously, "Oh, Jerry!" She gazed anxiously into his face. "Have you been sick? How thin you are, and so pale! Jerry Harmer, you need me to take care of you. don't you?"

But Jerry did not speak. He looked earnestly and steadily into the joyful eyes for a moment, and then he pressed his face to hers.

[THE END]



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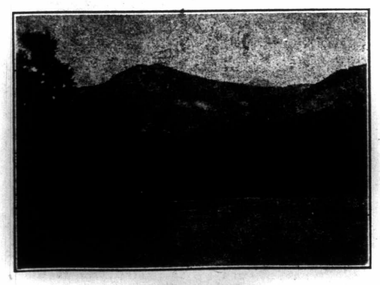
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THE TWENTY-EIGHTH OF JUNE

By JOHN GABRIEL

WHEN I went down to Merehurst a few years ago to do locum work for my old friend, John Mott, we had an hour or so in which to run over his list of patients. He never told me the hundredth part of what was interesting about Chaldrake—but there, of course he did not know the hundredth part himself.

"Ah, yes, Chaldrake!" he said, when he came to the name; "not much trouble for you there, Allaby. He wants bucking up more than anything—what a pity he never married. He is going on all right now, and there'll be no need for you to attend him at all unless he sends for you." And he went on to speak of periodic and recurring fits of depression, and I listened, interested in a merely professional matter that was not in the least out of the common. Afterwards—afterwards, the veil was drawn aside.

John Mott left Merehurst the next morning, and I had a month to spend in that exceedingly pleasant village on the fringe of Surrey and Sussex, while Mott attended a special course of lectures in Edinburgh. The prospect pleased me more than a little, for it was the middle of a particularly brilliant June, and already London had become a weariness and infliction to one who had been born and bred in just such another village as Merehurst. As for work, that promised to be just heavy enough to prevent downright slacking, and the first week passed almost before I realized that it had started. And then on the Tuesday of the second week, the 22nd of June it was, I had a message from the Grange, and an hour later I had seen James Chaldrake for the first time in my life.

Merehurst Grange was a house much older and more impressive than I had supposed. Without misuse of language it might have been styled a mansion, and set in that exquisite frame of the Surrey hills it would have been a delectable abode, but for the one thing. That one thing was the deplorable neglect and decay that one saw all around, from the wide, unkept garden to the cracking paint on the heavy, studded front door. And inside it was just the same, an untidy desolation everywhere. The place was more like a musty old ruin than an inhabited house of the twentieth century.

A decrepit old butler received me and conducted me through a hall hung with tapestries that, for all the lack of care, looked almost priceless. He opened a door on the left, and I heard him say:

"Dr. Allaby has arrived, sir."

I stepped into a book-lined room which was just suffocatingly hot, for a huge fire was blazing away in the square, old-fashioned grate, and the incongruity of it, on that flaming day of mid-June, was enhanced by the shafts of brilliant sunshine that streamed in through the window. And then from a chair, planted squarely in front of the fire, James Chaldrake rose to receive me, and I forgot all about the appalling temperature of the room in my interest in its occupant. A great, gaunt man was peering forward at me, and my first impression was one of surprise at his unusual stature. My second was that I was in the presence of a very sick man, indeed. Chaldrake's harsh-featured face was flushed and then of ivory pallor in turn, and I noted that, as he stood there, he was supporting himself by the chair from which he had just risen. His hair was quite white, I should have said, and yet in a queer, indefinable way, he did not look like a man who had passed from youth to age in the ordinary, normal way. And then I remembered—Mott had mentioned that Chaldrake was 48. I was finding my new patient decidedly interesting.

His first remark was disconcerting enough.

"I am not ill," he said, in a rough, grating voice. "I do not know why they sent for you; it was my sister. She is unnecessarily solicitous."

I made some commonplace reply and asked a few orthodox questions. After a little tactful cajolery he allowed me to test his pulse and heart, and both the one and the other told the story. Not ill? He was on the verge of collapse if ever a man was; he was acutely and critically ill.

He listened while I told him his medicine would be sent up within an hour, and then I made some remark about the overheated temperature of the room. He looked at me in the oddest way.

"June is my bad month," he said curtly—his first admission that he was ill at all.

"Why?" I asked, but he would not tell me why for quite a long time, and, indeed, showed as plainly as a man could that he wished me to leave him.

But at last he relented so far as to say, with a queer distrust in his manner:

"Did not Dr. Mott tell you? Years ago I had a great grief in June." He stopped, and fumbled with his bony hands at the lapels of his coat. And then he half rose in his chair, and cried out in a voice that I shall never forget: "Oh, it's hell itself on the 28th of June. I hear him crying to me always, but never, never like he cries to me on the 28th of June. Oh, my God, my God; his face in the water!" And there he was with his head buried in his hands, quivering and shaking from head to foot.

Not another word could I get from him, and the finish of it was that I left him, and in the hall told the butler that I wished to speak to Mr. Chaldrake's sister. She came to me, a sad-faced woman of middle age, who seemed in keeping with all else in that house of desolation. I gave her a few very definite instructions, and told her that her brother's state was gravely serious, and she listened primly, and said that everything should be done as I desired.

"And tell me," I said, "what is this grief your brother had years ago, the grief that always comes back to him in June?"

She looked up at me, and I am sure there was resentment and distrust in her eyes just then; she looked as though she thought I was trying to pry into matters which did not concern me.

"I will show you if you can wait a moment," she said quietly, and she slipped away like a little mouse, to return a minute later with an old and yellowed newspaper cutting, which she passed to me without a word. I glanced at the date; it was a page from the Times, and the date was June 30, 22 years ago. And the news upon the page concerned the going down in the Channel of the P. & O. liner Laventic, outward bound to the east—an event I dimly remembered.

"See," she said, and pointed to the list of drowned.

I looked and read:

"Hugh Chilton Chaldrake, younger son of John Chaldrake, of Merehurst Manor, Merehurst, Surrey."

"He was James' brother and mine," she said in that acid voice of hers. "James was always very fond of him."

I thought I began to understand then, and I remember that I had just then a quick impulse of pity for that gaunt-faced man I had just left. I repeated my instructions to Miss Chaldrake and came away. And that same night I wrote to Mott, and told him of James Chaldrake's condition, mentioning, too, that I was very interested in the man.

II.

Mott's letter from Edinburgh did nothing to lessen my interest in James Chaldrake; indeed, it stimulated that interest very considerably. He wrote as follows:

"I am sorry, but not in the least surprised that Chaldrake has had a relapse—I quite agree with you that his condition is serious. You seem to have been told a little about that unhappy house, but perhaps I can fill in the blanks. Chaldrake has never got over the loss of his younger brother, who went down in the Laventic on the 29th of June, a score of years ago. Hugh Chaldrake was going out to take up a post in Ceylon, I always understood. The story, as I have always heard it, is that the two brothers had had a quarrel, and had had not been on speaking terms during the year that preceded Hugh's death. The reason? Cherchez la femme, my dear Allaby. There was the inevitable woman, and the story goes that first one of the brothers and then the other was the favorite for her hand. But eventually she chose Hugh, and the elder brother was left inconsolable. The gossips had it that James would be sure to marry the lady after a decent interval had elapsed following his brother's death, but the gossips were quite wrong, and no such thing happened. Almost at once James Chaldrake began to live the life of a recluse, and the inference seems plain, that he never forgave himself for that angry quarrel with his brother, which had not been made up at the time of Hugh's death. We may take it, I think, that an unavailing remorse has spoiled James Chaldrake's life. As regards his condition"—and he passed on to professional matters.

During the next few days I paid regular visits to the Grange, and if Chaldrake was not conspicuously better, he was certainly not worse. And then came a visit which told me that all the drugs known to medical science would avail little enough to help James Chaldrake, and that it was his mind that was sick far more than his body. I had been shown into that same library in which I had first seen Chaldrake, and as the door closed behind me I heard him muttering and mumbling in his chair. I spoke, and he never heard me—I doubt if he would have heard anybody or anything just then. And then, just as I stepped forward, he rose unsteadily from his chair, and I never saw a look of such rapt eagerness upon a man's face as I saw upon his just then. He was listening—listening to a sound that only existed for himself. And—so I thought—he was looking at something, and here again, the thing at which he looked existed for none other than James Chaldrake. It was pitiful to see him—looking at nothing and listening to nothing. And then his lips parted and I just caught the almost whispered words:

"Look," he said, "there, there with the moonlight on his face!" He stopped and peered forward—at nothing. "Hark!" he whispered, "he is calling to me. 'Jim, Jim,' he is saying, 'save me, Jim!'" He seemed to tremble as he stood, and then there spread over his face a look of the most acute and dreadful fear. "He—has—gone," I heard him say, and it was as though every word was dragged from his ashen lips.

He stood for a moment, still trembling from head to foot, and then sank back in his chair.

When I spoke to him then and he answered me, he seemed to have no remembrance of that strange outburst of a few minutes before, for he did not refer to it in any way, beginning to speak with more interest than usual of his own illness. As a matter of fact this was the first occasion upon which he had really admitted that he was ill at all, and I listened with interest while he mumbled something about being glad if I would give him some strong medicine.

"Make it stronger, doctor, make it stronger," he said in a clearer voice. "Tide me over the 28th; aye, do that and I'll thank you."

"The 29th you mean," I said soothingly, wondering at his confusion of dates in a matter which was photographed upon his memory with such dreadful clearness.

He looked at me with that suggestion of vagueness and wondering that I had often noticed before, and I knew he was losing his grip upon himself once more. He sat there, huddled up in his chair, muttering incoherent snatches of words. And then, a full minute after I had corrected him about the date of his brother's death, he said again:

"Aye, tide me over the 28th, and I'll thank you, doctor."

So my correction had fallen upon deaf or unheeding ears.

I saw the sister again the day before I left, and I happened to mention this odd circummstance of her brother getting mixed in his dates when harping upon his brother's death.

"He keeps referring to the 28th as the day upon which your brother died," I said. "Of course he's wrong; the Laventic went down in the early evening of the 29th of June, did it not?"

"Yes," she said, "the Laventic went down on the 29th of June."

I made some casual remark about the oddity of her brother's mistake, and straightway forgot all about the matter.

It was that same evening I received a visit from the village parson, a fine old fellow who had had that little cure of souls for over 30 years. He looked in to smoke his pipe and chat of the great world that lay outside Merehurst, but after a time our talk came back to local affairs, and eventually centered upon James Chaldrake.

"A great tragedy that, Dr. Allaby, and I—I have never really understood it. A natural grief one can understand; that is a thing entirely admirable, of course. But this is a grief far removed from the normal; James Chaldrake's life, so it seems to me, has been one long penance, and I tell you again, I have never understood why. The inscrutable decrees of Providence ordained that his brother should be drowned at sea. It was natural that so grievous a loss should affect James, but not natural at all that it should affect him as it has done."

I made some remark about the quarrel between the brothers, and he gently shrugged.

"That is so; they quarrelled, but even so—no, Dr. Allaby, it is not natural. And the queer thing is this: They quarrelled about a girl, and I have always understood that those who knew the circumstances fully expected that James would marry her after a proper and decorous interval had elapsed following his brother's death. She had chosen Hugh, but I believe her feelings toward James had always been those of attachment and cordial liking. But he made no attempt to press his suit, and some years afterwards the girl married one of the Dorset Fanes. That, too, I never understood."

Nor did I. I only knew that for some reason beyond me, and apparently beyond those who knew James Chaldrake much better than I did, he had spoilt his life pining for that brother with whom he had quarrelled.

III.

The riddle was solved on the 28th of June, solved in circumstances every little detail of which I shall remember as long as I live. In the morning I paid my usual visit to the Grange, and found James Chaldrake in bed, where he had every reason for being, considering the state he was in. He was semi-delirious and very weak. And still his poor, fevered mind kept dwelling upon the one subject; still he had that queer obsession that he could see his brother in the water and could hear him crying for help. It was pitiful to hear him and to see the terrified intensity of his eyes as he had that vision of a night of long ago. Once he whispered:

"Oh, how could I, Hugh. Hugh, speak to me; I loved you always."

I left him after giving instructions that on no account must he be allowed to leave his bed. An hour later I sent over some sedative medicine.

That evening I had to go to one of Mott's patients at a village three miles away, and it was about half-past eight when I returned. I found waiting for me the old butler from the Grange, and as soon as I saw him I knew that he brought bad news. Almost before I had got in the hall he had come up to me and clutched my hand and his own hand was trembling.

"Oh, sir," he said, in a shaking voice, "come at once! The master has slipped away."

I stared my surprise, and there the old fellow was, almost dragging me to the door.

"Miss Chaldrake went to his room an hour ago, and he had gone. She told me to come for you, sir. Oh, be quick, be quick!"

I was quick, I think, for I was at the Grange 10 minutes later. And there in the hall I found Miss Chaldrake waiting for me. Her face was quite colorless, and the pallor was enhanced by the burning brightness of her eyes. I had a quick fancy that I should soon have two patients at the Grange on my hands.

"He has gone," she said in a strange, mechanical voice. And then she told me what I knew already, that she had gone to her brother's room and found that he had got up, dressed, and left the room and the house.

"And what have you done?" I said, now thoroughly alarmed.

"Berners got some men together before he came for you. They are looking for him, these men from the village."

Suddenly she covered her face with her hands, and it was just then that I heard a sharp rat-tat at the door, and saw that as they pulled the rope personally. The village constable was standing there, and he peered up at me with a latent excitement in his manner.

"Can you tell Berners to come, sir? We want some ropes—we've rigged up a drag, doctor." He lowered his voice when he said that, but not enough. For Miss Chaldrake was at our side, and I shall never forget that unhappy woman's face just then.

"The mere," she whispered, and then stood as though turned to stone. And then a little pitiful cry broke from her lips, and she turned and left us.

We went to the mere, the three of us, and I found other men waiting. It was a small pool of water on the estate, not a hundred yards from the house, willow-fringed and pleasant to look upon. But my heart was heavy as lead as I first set eyes upon it.

They began to do their grim work, and for a long time they worked with no result. And then I heard a shout, and say that as they pulled the rope it was taut and firm. I stood and watched them as they drew James Chaldrake to the mossy bank, and as his head and shoulders came into view I bit my lip. The pity and tragedy of it all had gripped me just then.

And then I heard another shout, a shout of unbelieving horror. I looked and saw that with James Chaldrake—underneath James Chaldrake, held in his arms—was something that once had been a man.

The chatter died away, and those silent village men drew slowly to the bank James Chaldrake and the burden that James Chaldrake held in his arms. And the next thing was that they had cleared a little space for me, and I was kneeling.

My work with James Chaldrake was soon finished. He was dead, and had been dead for a long time. It was my work with James Chaldrake's burden that chiefly mattered, for before I rose I had taken, unseen, a ring from what had once been the hand of a man.

* * *

An hour later I gave that ring to a woman, and I said this:

"No one will ever know. If you would rather not tell me anything I will go away."

She was silent for a moment, and then she told me all—told me with no tremor of her voice from first to last, and yet with something in it, and something in her face and eyes, that showed me how she had suffered.

"They loved each other, those two brothers of mine," she began. "And then they quarrelled. They quarrelled about a girl and I do not think she was worth it; no girl could have been worth such a price as that. She was going to marry Hugh after he had been a year in Ceylon. He was to sail on the 29th of June on the Laventic.

"The day before he came from London to say good-bye to me, James was away for the day—that is why Hugh came. He left me in the evening, and went past the mere on his way to the road. He stopped there for a time, and the reason was one of sentiment; it had been a trysting place for him and that girl who made two brothers hate each other. And while he was there James came upon him as he returned from his business."

She stopped and looked at me steadily.

"Hugh turned and saw him, and he gave a little cry. He slipped, and a moment later he was in the mere. It is deep and he could not swim."

She was silent again, and suddenly I felt most passionately sorry for her. And then I heard again that mechanical lifeless voice.

"The devil came to James just then, and the devil won. He, too, could not swim, but if the devil had not come to him he would have jumped into the water to try and save the brother he had once loved. But I told you—the devil won. James stood there on the bank. He stood there, seeing a picture he saw ever afterwards. That was his penance," she added quietly. "And it was part of his penance that he could never tear himself away from this spot, not even for my sake, and oh, how I begged him to come away. But he stayed—near Hugh.

"Listen! I knew all this three years later. James was ill—we thought he was dying—and he told me. Others never knew it, and you know why. Twenty-four hours afterwards the Laventic went down in mid-Channel, and my brother was supposed to be on board. He wasn't. He was lying in the mere, a hundred yards from this house."

She had finished, but after a time, in which I struggled vainly to find the right words, she asked me a question.

"Were they—were they together?" she whispered.

"Yes, they were together," I said. "James had his arm"—and I could not finish.

And at that, mercy was shown at last, and the woman came to silent weeping.

A rough intruder upon grief such as that, I stole away.

It isn't policy to promise men things; they like better to be uncertain of you.

A Fortnight of Tortuae at Hands of the Germans

(Continued from Page Nine)

life?)

tense. During the day the boatswain, a passenger, and one of the boys died and were buried at sea.

Friday, 23.—Bitterly cold. The storekeeper, a fireman, and another boy died and were all buried at sea.

Saturday, 24.—The cattleman, who had become crazy jumped overboard for the fourth or fifth time. (Mr. King had pulled him in once.) The boat was turned round to search for him, but no trace could be found. As he was heavily clothed, he no doubt sank almost immediately.

On this day the fresh-water supply was finished, and the only water to be

During the eevning the chef died from exposure and was buried at sea. The storekeeper went crazy the same night.

Tuesday 22.—The cold continued inhad after this was the few drops to be caught from the sail when it rained.

Sunday, 25.—Two more men died and were buried at sea. The boat still kept heading for the land.

Monday, 26.—Everybody suffering intensely from thirst. There were plenty of biscuit on board, but no one dared to eat on account of the want of water. Heavy sea running. At 6 land was sighed. At 7 p.m. the sail was carried away and, as the sea was very rough, the boat was allowed to drift until morning.

Tuesday, 27.—The linen-keeper died during the night, but, as land was in sight, he was not buried at sea. In the morning we pulled for the shore. Feet terribly swollen, later on turned black.

Suckling the Baby

These poor people arrived at Carino and were welcomed by the kind-hearted Spanish fisherfolk. The women and children shed tears of pity as the men lifted from the boat its half-dead occupants. At the sight of the poor little baby the pity of the good Spanish women became, if possible, intensified and Mr. Biggleston says that both they and the Spanish children stood around with the tears rolling down their cheeks. These good people, under the direction of their parish priest, carried the poor sufferers up to their houses, more dead than alive (a few more hours and all would have been dead), put them to bed, and gave them hot coffee.

The British Vice-Consul at Ferrol promptly did everything possible to alleviate suffering.

They remained in Carino nine days, when the terrible condition of the frost-bitten feet necessitated their removal to the hospital at Ferrol. There every care has been lavished upon them, but notwithstanding this, as already stated, five are still in bed with their feet in a terrible condition. One has died, having lost both feet, and the poor little baby, after surviving the ordeal of nine days at sea in an open boat, has died of meningitis. When the poor French lady had no longer any milk to give the little one, she put some condensed milk in her mouth and let the baby such it out in the manner that mother birds feed their young.

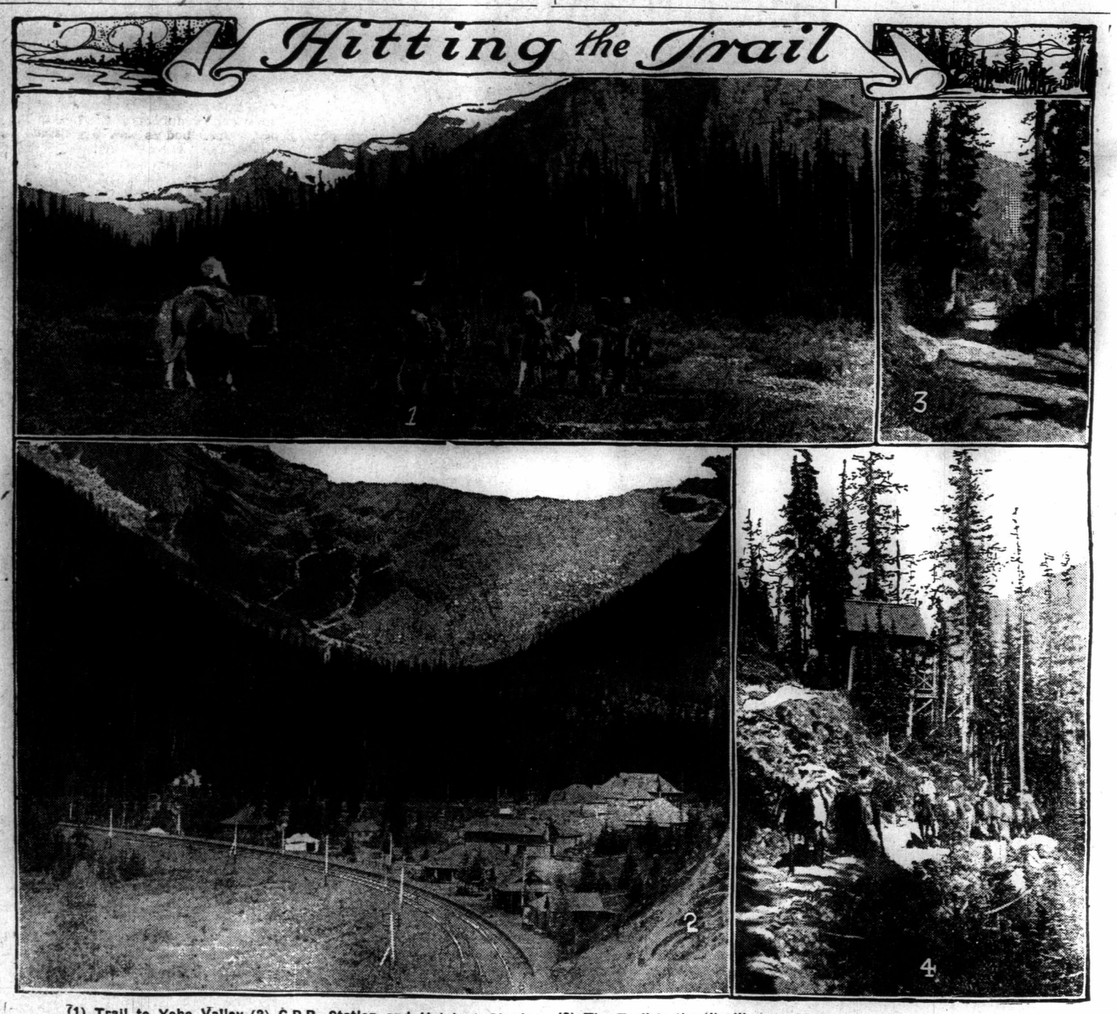
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Six boats in all set out from the Alnwick Castle. Two were picked up and their occupants landed at Cardiff; another was picked up and the occupants taken to New York (Captain Chave's boat). The fourth boat arrived at Carino, in Spain, but the other the other two, in one of which was the captain of the Trevose, have never been heard of.

JUST ANSWERED

A soldier in the English army wrote home: "They put me in barracks; they took away my clothes and put me in khaki; they took away my name and made me 'No. 575'; they took me to church, where I'd never been before, and they made me listen to a sermon for forty minutes. Then the parson said: 'No. 575. Art thou weary, art thou languid?' and I got seven days in the guardhouse because I answered that I certainly was."

Hitting the Trail



(1) Trail to Yoho Valley. (2) C.P.R. Station and Hotel at Glacier. (3) The Trail to the Illecillewaet Glacier. (4) A Mountain Trail.

CANADA is a land of trails.

Trails over mountains and hills, across prairies and through forests, by the banks of rivers beyond number and across country toward a distant sky line. Trails made by red men, by white men, and by nature.

But the mountain trails are the most alluring of them all, and hitting trails is the rarest of sport in Rockies or Selkirks, all the way from the Kananaskasis Pass on the east to the Yale gateway on the west.

The trail traveller feels the charm of the trail as soon as it is hit. It keeps you guessing where it is a hit-or-miss highway, where you require the keenness of an Indian to tell the way by the slighest of signs—a few twigs broken here, the mould of a horses' foot there, a blazed tree yonder, and then there will be a skip of a few yards that will throw you off the scent if you don't look out. Sometimes the trail is the way of a mountain stream, but just where you should emerge on the other side is a mystery unless you are in charge of guide or outfitter. A bog, too, will play tricks on you, for it carries few traces of other trailers.

Hundreds of miles of excellent trails have been made in the Canadian mountain ranges by the Canadian Pacific Railway and the National Parks department of the Canadian Government. Most of them are made for pony use, and mounted on one of these sure-footed little beasties of the west, you can be an explorer of the wilds and revel in the experience. Every mile of the devious way is a way of varying charm, every turn of the trail reveals new wonders.

Many trail trips are now made in loops. There is the one from Glacier station up the Cougar Valley to the caves and back by a loop route and over a pass that brings to view some of the sublimest scenery in the Selkirks. The literal ups and downs of this unique scenic route, as the railways would say, add to the interest, now in the bed of the valley, closed in by trees and huge plants like the Devil's Club, now climbing a thousand feet from which superb views are had of the kingly peaks like Sir Donald.

The trail traveller will find another region of infinite variety and attractiveness in the series of trails radiating from Field and leading up the Yoho Valley to the Yoho Glacier field at its upper end. One may go northward by the valley route, passing the Takkakaw, the Twin and the Laughing Falls, and return by the upper trail, bordering a charming lake or two, the nose of the Vice-President glacier, Summit Lake and then the steep down-hill bit to Emerald Lake and the tree-bordered avenue that will bring one back to Field. Shelter huts or tents make it possible to spend some days on this marvellous trail way, amid alpine region of surpassing beauty.

Lake Louise will also provide delectable trail paths, especially that leading to Paradise Valley and its circle of giant summits, and Sentinel Pass, leading to the valley of the Ten Peaks, while in the Rocky Mountain Park and Banff, the routes are multiplying year by year.

Yes, trail hitting is rare sport, I repeat, and no country in the world affords greater facilities for its enjoyment than our own Canadian mountain

F. Y.

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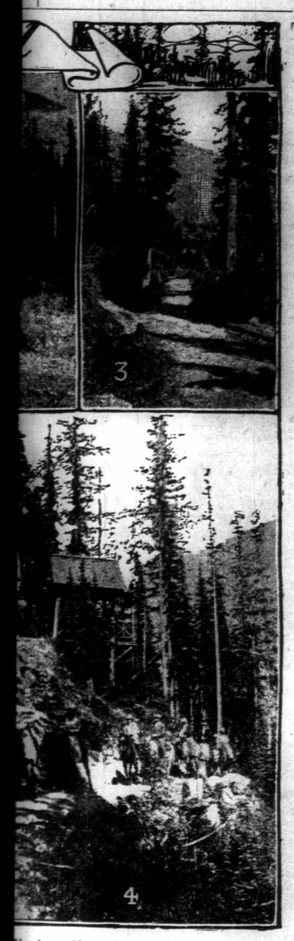
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Glacier. (4) A Mountain Trail.

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What Our Bodies Are Worth

The courts are cold blooded, and do not place the value of a woman's shapely limbs, coquettish eyes, and symmetrical form at nearly so high a figure as would her sweetheart or her admirers or relatives. They do not consider any part of a woman's body so valuable as a similar part of a man's body. The value of her leg comes more nearly reaching the value of a man's leg than any other part, in the relative measure of values by the legal tribunals.

From a sentimental point of view this would seem unreasonable; but a thorough examination of every decision of the different Supreme Courts of the various States discloses the cold facts in the case. Out of twenty-two cases where the highest verdicts were sustained for personal injuries, where men and women were almost similarly injured, the twenty-two men received a total of $292,957 against the twenty-two women's total of $150,738,82 in damages. These figures are taken from the largest verdicts ever given, and the ratio in smaller verdicts for similar injuries shows a falling off in greater proportion.

The biggest verdict ever allowed a woman which was sustained by the Supreme Court was for $16,338.82. This sum was allowed a Mrs. Kenney against the South Shore Gas & Electric Company by the Court of Appeals of New York. She was frightfully and permanently disfigured by an explosion of gas.

But the Supreme Court of Rhode Island allowed a man by the name of Carr $22,895 for similar injuries against the American Locomotive company as damages resulting from a boiler explosion; and only lately a man frightfully inpured in a railroad accident near New York was awarded a frightfully injured in a railroad acciahasn't yet been passed upon by the higher court.

The next highest verdict ever sustained in favor of a woman for personal injuries was that of a Mrs. White, of Alabama, who at the age of sixty-four years and when in good health was made a hopeless cripple in a railroad accident. The railroad company had to pay her $16,000. But the Texas Supreme Court compelled a railroad company to pay $30,000 to a brakeman by the name of Gray who was no worse injured.

Even the spine of a man is valued by the courts at a higher rate than that of a woman. The Texas courts allowed a Mrs. Probandt $15,000 for the fracture of her spine; while the Supreme Court of Arkansas allowed Brown, a brakeman, $25,000 for such an injury. The jury gave Brown $50,000, but the court reduced it one-half.

Against the $12,750 allowed Miss Hoskovec of Nebraska, who was made a mental and physical wreck in a railroad accident, a man by the name of Yeargan in Texas was allowed $18,962.

A woman's leg comes more nearly being an equal in value to that of a man, according to the courts, than any other member of her body. A Miss Bugge, of Seattle, was allowed $14,500 for the loss of her leg, and $500 for the surgeon's bill; while a man by the name of Freeman in Texas was allowed $15,000 straight. Freeman was forty-seven, and Miss Bugge was thirty-one.

For a fracture and the shortening of a leg as a consequence, Miss Nedry, a woman teacher, was allowed $5,000 by the Arkansas courts; while a man by the name of Lannon in Illinois was allowed $15,000 for similar injuries.

For the fracture of a hip Miss Bouknight, a government clerk, was allowed $7,500 by the courts of Virginia, against $12,500 allowed an electrician by the name of Shaklee in Texas.

The eye of a man is worth $11,000; while that of a woman is worth only $7,500, according to the version of the courts of this country. The federal court allowed a Russian immigrant woman the smaller sum; while the Texas Supreme Court allowed a boiler maker's helper the larger sum for the loss of an eye.

It costs just five times as much to paralyze a man through negligence as it does to inflict the same injuries on a woman, according to Texas and Illinois courts. For a partial paralysis East St. Louis paid a Mrs. Cole $7,000; while the Kansas City Southern Railroad Company paid a switchman by the name of Gordon $35,000. The injuries are described as about the same in seriousness.

The hearing of a man is much more valuable in law than the hearing of a woman, according to Kentucky and Texas courts. The former allowed a Mrs. Ackerman $7,500 in aggravating circumstances; while the latter court allowed a locomotive engineer $15,000. The jury had allowed him $25,000; but the court cut off $10,000.

And a man's ribs are much more valuable than those of a woman, according to Texas and Arkansas courts. The five broken ribs of a Texas brakeman cost a railroad company $20,000; while the breaking of three ribs of a married woman cost a railroad in Arkansas only $1,000.

Even the ill shaped fingers of a man are more valuable in law than the pretty, shapely fingers of a woman. Barnes, of Texas, a laborer, was allowed $9,000 for the loss of three middle fingers; while Mrs. McNally, a machine operator in Kentucky, was allowed $6,500 for the loss of her thumb on the right hand, forefinger on her left hand, and injury to forefinger on the right.

And a man's nervous system is subject to a more damaging shock than that of a woman, according to the courts. A business man in Arkansas was allowed $16,000 for a blasting shock to his nervous system; while a Mrs. Swann, age thirty-seven, was allowed $8,000 by the Texas courts. This was cut down from a verdict of $13,000 allowed by the jury.

Other comparative allowances:

Fracture of leg.—Man, $10,000; woman, $3,500.

Injury to leg.—Man, $7,500; woman, $4,000.

Fracture to arm.—Man, $6,000; woman, $1,200.

Fracture to knee.—Man, $3,000; woman, $2,500.

Fracture of ankle.—Man, $10,000; woman, $7,500.

Injury to foot.—Man, $6,000; woman, $3,500.

Injury to shoulder.—Man, $2,600; woman, $1,550.

Fractured wrist.—Man, $3,000; woman, $2,500.

Injury to hand.—Man, $4,500; woman, $900.

Influenza or La Grippe

It is quite refreshing these days to read of a clearly defined treatment for Influenza or La Grippe. In an article in the "Lancet-Clinic," Dr. James Bell, of New York City, says he is convinced that too much medication is both unnecessary and injurious.

When called to a case of la grippe, the patient is usually seen when the fever is present, as the chill which occassionally ushers in the disease, has practically passed away. Dr. Bell then orders that the bowels be opened freely with salts, or citrate of magnesia. For the high fever, severe headach, pain and general soreness, one antikamnia tablet every three hours is quickly followed by complete relief. Ask for A-K Tablets. They are also unexcelled for headache, neuralgia and all pains.

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SWISS IS MENACE TO ALLIES UNDER PRESENT REGIME

The renewed mobilization of the Swiss army is viewed as a menace to the Allies, in an article in the Washington Post purporting to come from Entente sources. This article states that the Germans for some time have been sending new and heavy artillery to the Swiss army, despite the urgent need of Germany's allies for big guns.

That the French appreciate the growing delicacy of the situation is indicated by the heavy withdrawal of funds from Switzerland, the Paris Rothchilds alone taking 80 million dollars out of Swiss banks. The Swiss are dependent upon Germany for fuel and food and the most of their guns are Krupp made. Switzerland also has invested in German war loans.

Both the president of Switzerland and the commander of the little republic's army are of German descent. Commander General Willie-Bismarck is a relative of the iron chancellor and his cousin, Count Bismarck, a German army officer, has been in Switzerland for some time.

With Swiss government voluntarily permitting the Germans to cross their border it means that it is giving this nation an undue advantage which no neutral nation would be guilty of.

Back in 1814 the Swiss permitted the Austrians under Prince Schwartzenburg to avail themselves of identically the same route to outflank the French in Alsace, and to repeat these tactics at this time means that Switzerland has ceased to be neutral and is a menace to the allies.

HOBBLE-DE-HOY

There were three jolly Welshmen,
As I have heard say,
And they went a-hunting
On Saint David's day.

All the day they hunted,
And nothing could they find
But a ship a-sailing,
A-sailing with the wind.

One said it was a ship,
The other he said "Nay,"
The third he said it was a house
With chimney blown away.

And all the night they hunted;
And nothing could they find
But the moon a-gliding,
A-gliding with the wind.

One said it was the moon,
The other he said "Nay;"
The third he said it was a cheese
With half o' it cut away.

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patents, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

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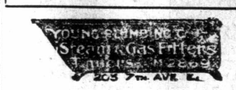
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FAIRY TALES FOR THE LITTLE ONES

How the Fire Was Kindled

IT was drawing near the night. Another December day had been spent under the sullen gray sky. The frozen earth is hidden beneath the heavy blanket of snow. The Indians are returning home with their game. They hunt and fish for their food, and in the summer they raise corn, which they grind to coarse meal which is used in making their bread. Occasionally here or there a white man is seen, either hunting for food or chopping among the forest trees to get his fuel. There are scattered over these prairies log huts, lined with furs and have a bright fire in the rude, stone fireplace. A kindly woman sits knitting and her children play about her chair. At night the father comes and enjoys his meal, prepared by his good wife, and then when it is over the little family sits by the open fire and hear the adventures of the day told by the father.

In this certain home there are the father(mother, two large boys and three smaller children. The father and eldest boy had been hunting and trapping all the day and the remainder of the family had stayed at the little log house, situated in the prairies of Oklahoma. Their nearest neighbors (a family of Indians) live eight miles away and their white neighbors lived about eleven miles from them.

This home was comfortable. The frame was of logs and the inner walls were lined with furs. The windows were of heavy oiled paper. There in the center of one side of the room was a large fireplace of stone. In it a cheerful fire glowed brightly beneath large logs upheld by the andirons.

The father and son were coming home at evening with much game and the other son was coming with a large load of logs on a big sled. The mother had the supper prepared for them, for she knew that they would be cold and hungry. They brushed the snow from their heavy boots and coats before entering. Then they greeted their parents. Next they dined. The dishes were of wod and pewter, the table linen was of heavy, coarse spun flax and the chairs were very heavy and unpolished, as was the table at which they sat enjoying their hot meal.

After the meal they took their chairs and placed them by the fireplace. They seated themselves with ease. Then father and the two boys told of the different happenings of that day. They were glad indeed that they had sufficient fuel and fire with which to burn it, for the night was cold and growing colder. The wind whistled about the corners of the cabin. The distant whoops of the Indians were heard and they knew that they were rounding up their comrades, who by chance might have been overtaken on their expeditions by the swift wind and cutting sleet. If an answer was given them they would go in search of the ones who were missing.

The family had retired after heaping the fire with logs and chips. They slept soundly as anyone does on a cold winter's night. The wind howled unmercifully about the cabin, sweeping the snow into drifts about it. It whistled down the chimpney of the fireplace and fanned the fire, taking it, spark by spark, up into the chimney and turning them loose to dissolve in the cold air. Finally the last spark had gone up the chimney and nothing but the unburned logs were lying there, with no fire to burn them.

Now the sky had changed from a dark gray to a lighter shade of gray and the little settlements were awakening from their winter night's repose, kindling their fires for a new day.

The family was astir and were surprised and troubled about the disappearance of their bright fire, which only last night was as bright as a twinkling star. It certainly meant something when the fire went out in these days. It meant a long, weary tramp over the desolate prairie to the fire of some other family and there to beg a cinder, which contained that wonderful and precious substance—fire.

The largest boy mounted his horse and started to the Indian village, but he got about half of the way there when his horse much exhausted, could go no farther with him. He decided to walk. So leading his horse gently he proceeded with his journey when he himself became very fatigued and was taken from his feet by a strong gust of wind.

His people waited for him and wondered very much why he did not return. What was the matter? Was he lost? Had the frightful blizzard taken him under the snow blanket? This question was solved when the next brother found the frozen body of his brother under the snow and by him stood the faithful horse. He removed the snow from the body and wrapped it in a heavy coat. Was he breathing? Yes, very faintly, very faintly.

"Perhaps he may recover," said the brother. Then they went home and the mother was frightened to see slowly moving across the snow covered plain her two sons, one stiff with cruel cold; the other trying to keep back the terrible wind.

At last home was reached and there in the place was a bright fire. The poor brother who had been almost frozen was recovering, and found himself in a fur covered chair sitting in front of the fire with his family around him. All of them sat with anxious eyes and did sigh a very long sigh of relief when he opened his eyes.

The father had succeeded in making ing a fire from the sparks of two flint stones. All of this adventure would not have been told here had he found that he could have made the sparks from the little flint stones kindle the fire.

HIDDEN PUZZLE



FROM ACROSS THE SEAS.
Find another Oriental musician.
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IF ALL WHO HATE WOULD LOVE US

If all who hate would love us,
And all our loves were true,
The stars that swing above us
Would brighten in the blue;
If cruel words were kisses,
And every scowl a smile,
A better world than this is
Would hardly be worth while;
If purses would not tighten
To meet a brother's need,
The load we bear would lighten
Above the grave of greed.

If those who whine would whistle,
And those who languish laugh,
The rose would rout the thistle,
The grain outrun the chaff.
If hearts were only jolly,
If grieving were forgot,
And tears of melancholy
Were things that now are not,
Then love would kneel to duty
And all the world would seem
A bridal bower of beauty
A dream within a dream.

If men would cease to worry,
And women cease to sigh,
And all be glad to bury
Whatever has to die;
If neighbor spake to neighbor,
As love demands of all;
The rust would eat the saber,
The spear stay on the wall;
Then every day would glisten,
And every eye would shine,
And God would pause and listen,
And life would be divine.

BIRDS WEIGH THEMSELVES

(From the Little Paper, London)

An ingenious naturalist has been making the tomtits record their weight. In order to obtain the food which he places for them they have to alight upon what appears to be a twig, but is in reality the beam of a tiny scale. As they rest upon it, so they register their weight, which averages about one-third of an ounce per bird—48 tomtits to the pound!

THE ESCAPE OF THE PRINCESS

Once upon a time there lived a princess. One day while she was playing three old witches came and carried her away to their cave. They made her work hard for them. They told her if she would not want to see her father and mother again they would treat her very nice. But she wanted to see her parents again.

They became angry with her then, and put her in prison, when she was not working. One day one of the witches died, and the princess said:

"If you will let me out of prison I will make her come back to life."

For the princess was a fairy.

When she was out, and had given the witch life, they put her into prison again. One day the king and queen, parents of the princess, were riding through the wood where the witches lived, when they spied the witches' cave.

One of the witches was a fairy, and she killed the other two witches and went with the princess to their palace. There they lived happily ever after.

The Enchanted Horse

AS the Shah of Persia was keeping the Feast of the New Year in the city of Shiraz an Indian magician came to his court, leading a very ugly horse. It walked in a jerky way and looked more like wood than a living creature. The shah could hardly help laughing when he saw it.

"Laugh as you will, sire," said the magician, "I think you will be glad to pay a great price for my horse when you know what it can do. If your brave young son, Prince Frouz, will deign to mount it, and turn the peg in the siddle, he will be able to test its power."

"Well, let me see what it can do," said the prince.

He sprang upon the horse and, without waiting to learn how to manage it, turned the peg in the saddle. The strange animal at once rose with him into the air with the swiftness of an arrow, and carried him out of sight.

At first he was delighted at the speed with which he rushed through the air. He did not grow uneasy until he tried to turn the horse's head back to Shiraz, and found that it would not answer the rein.

"I suppose," he said, "I must twist the peg the other way."

He did so, and to his alarm, the horse leaped up higher into the sky, and began to travel as fast as lightning.

Prince Frouz did not lose his wits, and after examining the saddle he found another smaller peg. He gave this a wrench, and the horse then stopped, and carried him gently downwards, and he alighted, tired, weak and hungry, on the terraced roof of a strange, great palace.

It was now night, and everybody was in bed. Prince Frouz crept downstairs, and came into a splendid hall. There he saw a lovely young lady sleeping on a sofa, with ten women reposing around her. Going up to the sofa, he awoke the lady, and asked her pardon, and told her the story of his wonderful adventure.

"And now," he said, "may I ask, my sweet lady, who you are, and where I am?"

"You are in the palace of the Princess of Bengal," said the lady kindly, "and I am the princess."

She then called her women and bade them set out a repast for Prince Frouz, and conducted him to a royal bed chamber. The prince slept soundly, and rose up fresh and gay of heart, and the princess sent for him and begged him to tell her again the story of his wonderful adventure. They remained together all day long, and the result was that they fell deeply in love with one another.

At break of day next morning, before anyone else was awake, the princess climbed to the terraced roof of the palace and found the prince waiting for her, and they both mounted the enchanted horse and set out for Persia, where they intended to get married. The prince now knew how to manage the horse, and in a short time he arrived with the princess at a castle a little way from Shiraz.

Leaving his sweetheart there to array herself in her richest attire for the wedding, he went to his father, the shah, to tell him of her coming. Unhappily, he left the enchanted horse at the castle instead of taking it with him. While he was telling his father the story of his wonderful adventure, the Indian magician heard what he said, and ran to the castle and got the enchanted horse, and exclaimed to the princess:

"The shah wishes to see you at once, and Prince Frouz has asked me to fetch you. Mount with me on the horse, as we shall reach Shiraz in a moment."

The princess got up beside the magician, and he at once turned the horse's head away from Shiraz, and carried her off to Cashmere. They descended in a road near the chief town of that country, just as the sultan was riding by.

"Save me!" cried the princess. "Save me from this wicked man!"

The Sultan of Cashmere was amazed at her loveliness, and with one stroke of the sword he slew her enemy, and then he led her kindly into the stateliest room in his palace, and commanded a hundred slaves to wait upon her.

"I have escaped from one snare," she said to herself, "and fallen into another."

So she had. The sultan was wildly in love with her, and instead of taking her back to Prince Frouz, he arranged to marry her himself.

But the princess was as subtle as she was beautiful, and she frightened him away by pretending that she was mad. He sent his wisest doctors to cure her, and she rushed upon them, raging like a mad woman, and they, too, fled in terror.

One day a strange physician came to the sultan and promised to take the madness away from the princess.

"You see, sir," he said, "the lady has been bewitched by riding an enchanted horse. Let me place her again on the horse, and I will cure her."

The sultan was delighted, and the strange physician was taken to the princess. "Do you not know me, dearest?" he whispered.

It was Prince Frouz, who had been wandering in disguise all over the world in search of her.

He placed her upon the enchanted horse and sprang beside her, and in less than an hour he brought her to Shiraz. And they were married, with the consent of the shah, and to the joy of all the Persian people.

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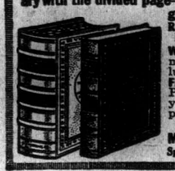
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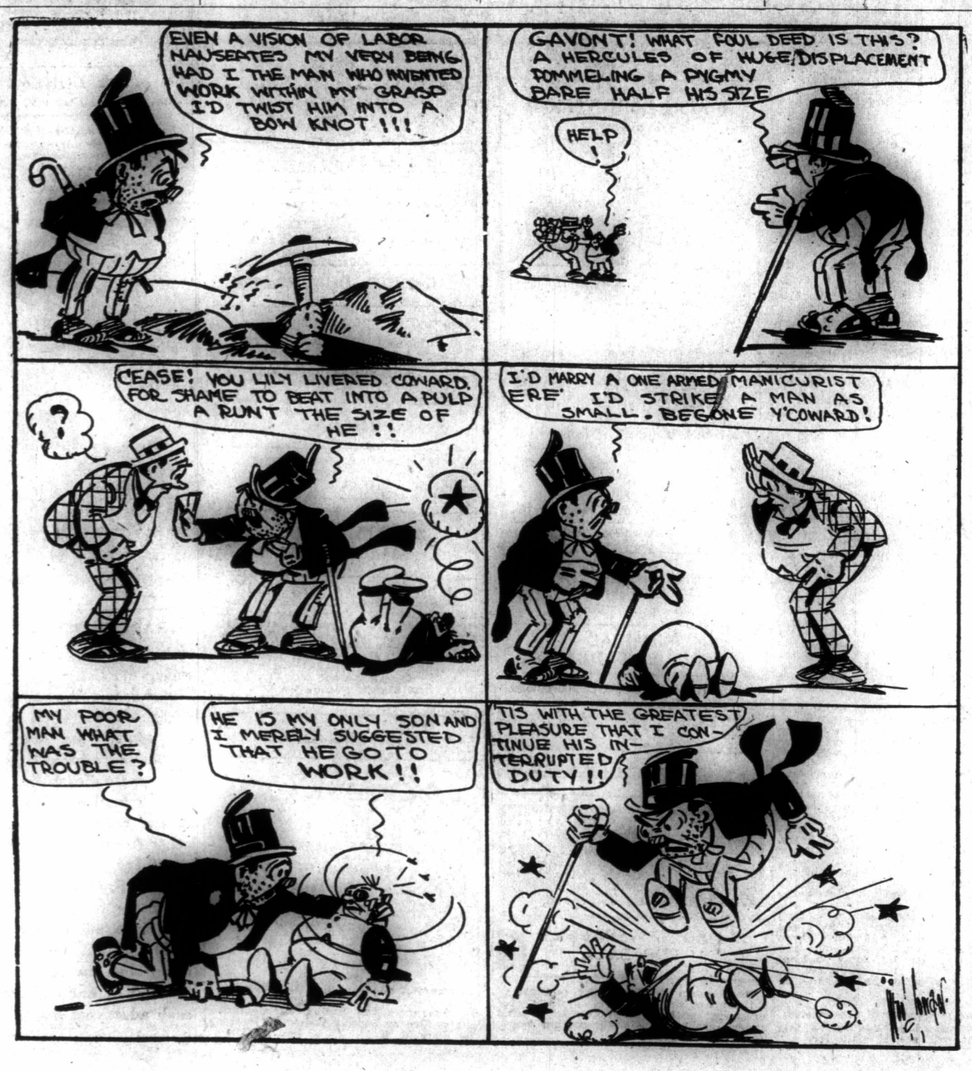
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"CANADIAN BUSINESS AND LAW"

By EDWARD MEEK, K.C.

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He placed her upon the enchanted horse and sprang beside her, and in less than an hour he brought her to Shiraz. And they were married, with the consent of the shah, and to the joy of all the Persian people.

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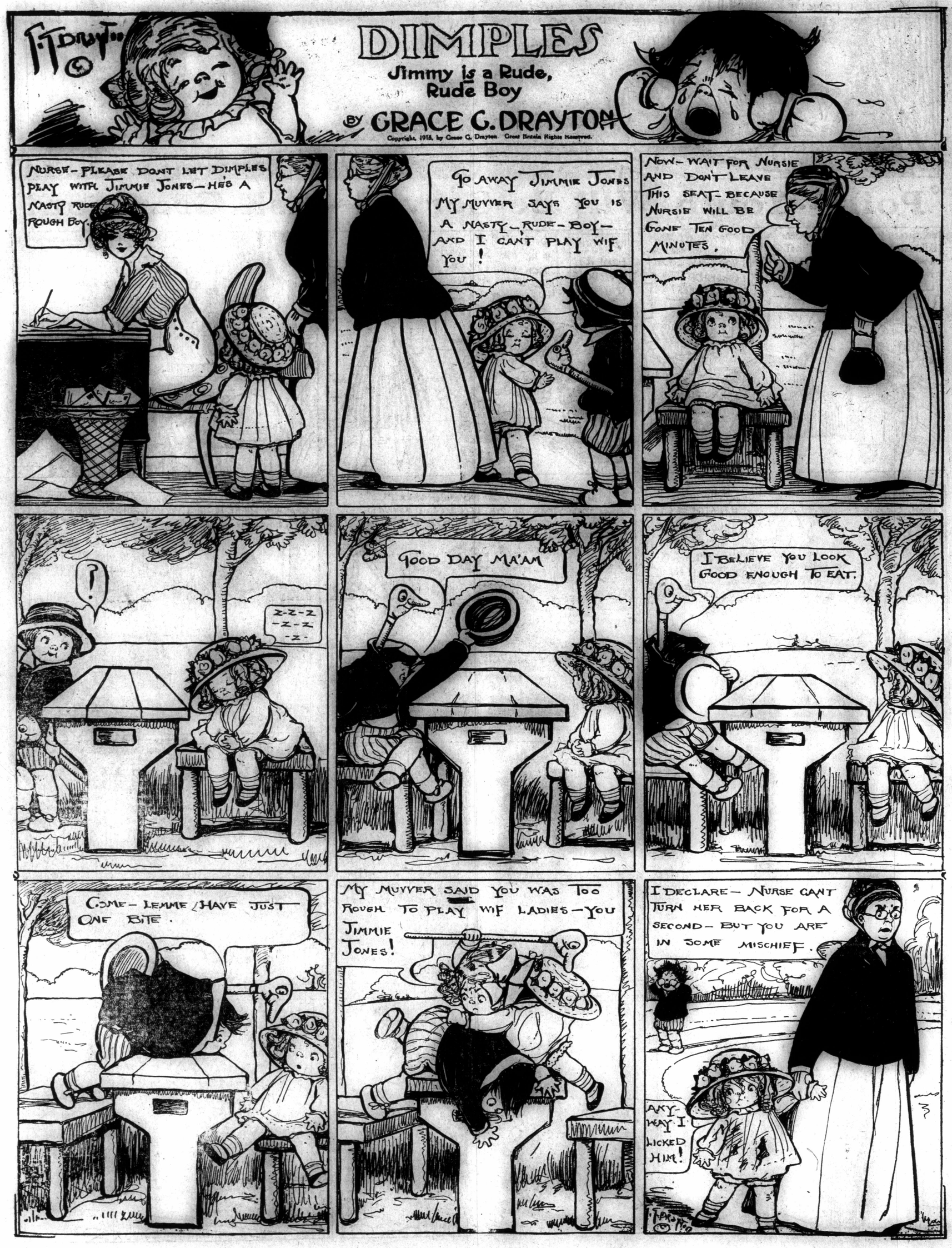
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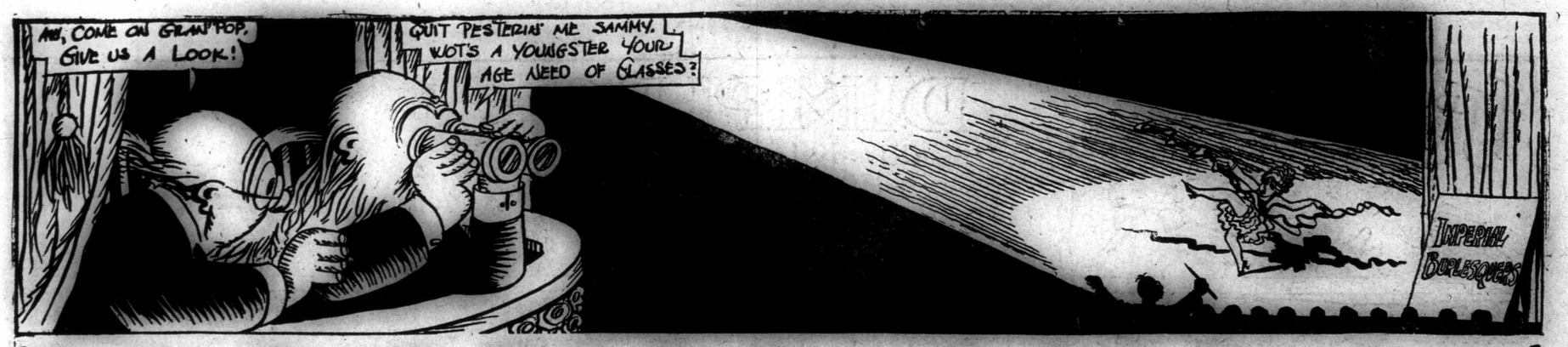
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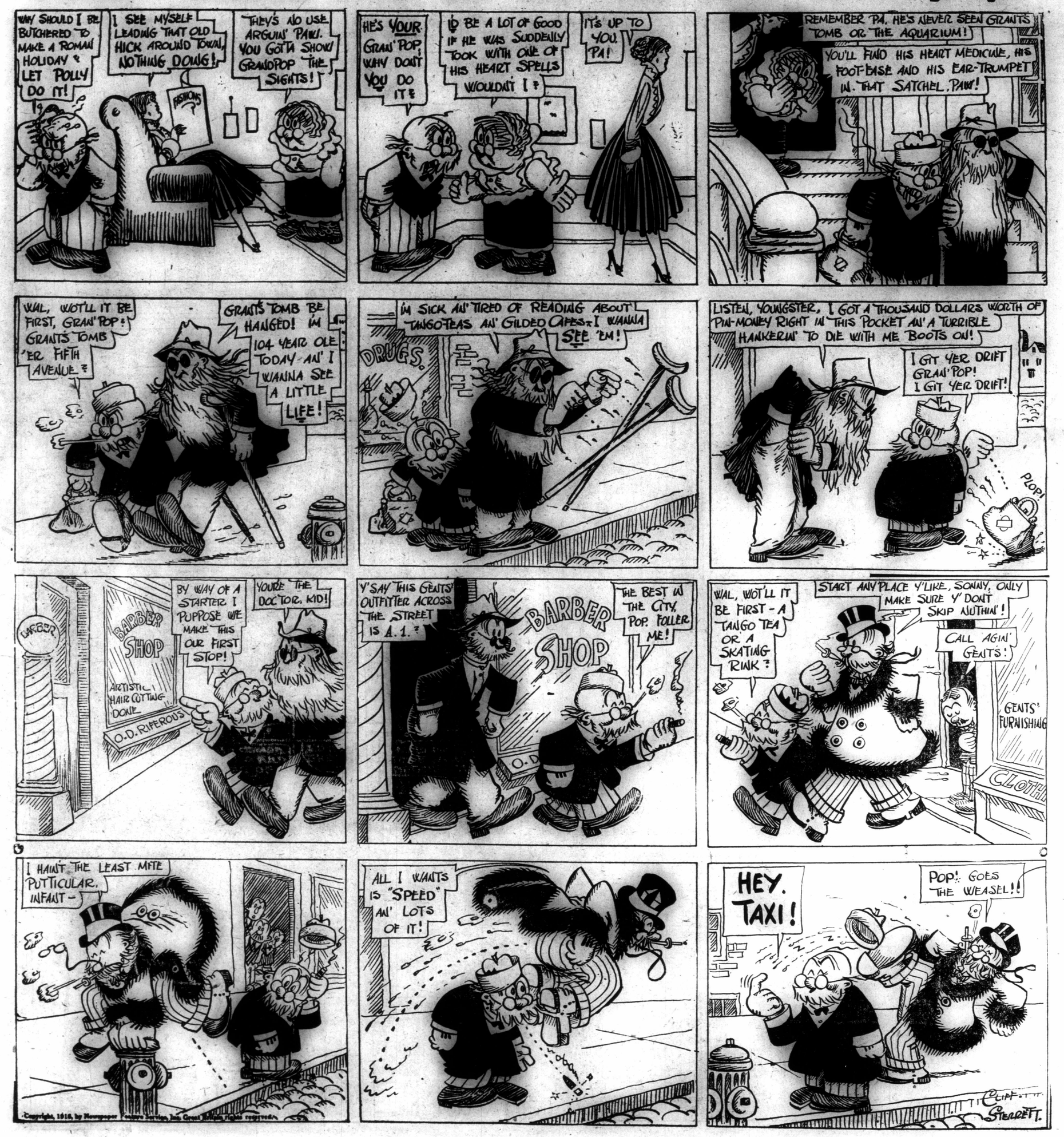
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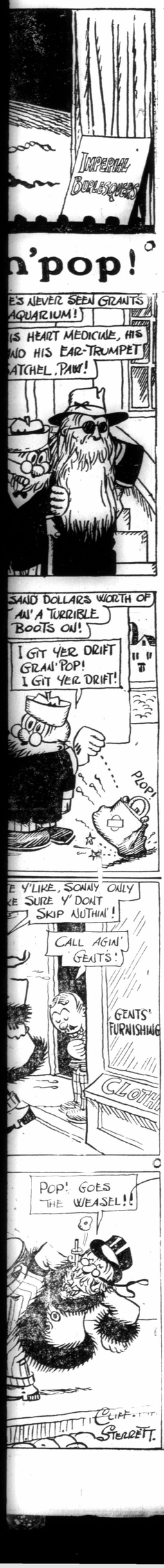
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Polly--Youth Will Be Served--Ask Gran'pop!





When a woman is angry she tells a man just what she thinks of him and incidently just what everyoneelse thinks of him.

This section contains:
SPORTS
THEATER
SOCIETY
FARMING
LIVESTOCK
MARKET REPORTS
FINANCE

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.

Vol. VII. No. 20 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 22, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages Five Cents the Copy

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

WHO WILL BE RESPONSIBLE?

Last Sunday a young lad was seen crawling to the top of one of the bridges spanning the Bow river. What a sad plight it would have been if accidentally he would have slipped off the top of that construction! Whose fault would it have been? Is there no man in the city who looks after such places and sees that no young boys are getting themselves into trouble and danger? It's a shame if there isn't.

* * * *

ALL PRAISE FOR THE R. N. W. M. P.

Did you ever see a finer bunch of men than those red-coated policemen that paraded around the exhibition grounds last week and took all the honors of the occasion. It just naturally made the breast of the Calgarians swell with pride at the fine appearance of these rural saviours of law and justice. Go where you will—in the States, England, France or Russia and view the crack regiments of these countries, and you will not find a more striking or more handsome bunch of men than the regiment of the R. N. W. M. Police. They are not only physically Adonises, but they have the true up-to-date soldierly bearing and deportment of men of the twentieth century training. They are the finest speciments of Canadian manhood, and the people of Calgary are justified in the pride they have for the R. N. W. M. P. boys.

* * *

TO YOU, MR. ELIGIBLE

Don't wait to have the brand of a conscript on your brow: It will be just as disgraceful as being a convict behind the bars. You have scorned your duty while he would probably willingly change shoes with a man in a first line trench. Men are needed, and if you are a man you will quit your civilian clothes. Remember Belgium and Serbia, direct your thoughts towards Scarborough and Hartlepool, think of Nurse Cavell, Captain Fryatt, and the crucified Canadians, the U-boats who are now seeking to prevent the passengers of ships from reaching land, by cold-blooded murder. If you do not wilter in shame at the remembrance of these atrocities then you have no feeling. Do you think that when the boys come home they will overlook the fact that you have not helped to uphold Britain's honor. If so, get the fact out of your brain. If you escape severe censure you will be getting off handsomely. Fan the sparks of your manhood into a flame of patriotism, it is not too late yet to do your duty, but you must join NOW.

* * *

CALGARY NEEDS REAL PUBLICITY

Calgary today is greatly in need of publicity. A proper exploitation of the resources, industries and advantages of Calgary, circulated far and wide, will bring inestimable benefits to the city in years to come. But this publicity must be of the right kind. It must consist of advertising that appeals. The display advertising must be in the right mediums and the literature of the kind that will be read. Today the only thing of a publicity nature issued by the city is a miniature manual that would hardly do credit to a cow-town to say nothing of a progressive city of the twentieth century. What we need is a booklet that is brief, concise, and to the point. It must contain illustrations of the city—business enterprises, schools, colleges, library, parks, and homes. These illustrations should be works of art. The whole publication must teem with modernism in printing and illustrations. It must tell Calgary's story forcefully but briefly. It must be printed in a style that will strike the eye and hold the attention of the reader. Such literature is easily produced in Calgary and at a nominal sum. The returns on such an investment should justify immediate action by the city fathers.

* * *

SCARCITY OF LABOR A SERIOUS PROBLEM TODAY

Calgary is almost swamped with too much business. The scarcity of skilled labor of all kinds is proving a serious problem. Men today are in great demand for every line of business, and this was never so evident as in the printing industry. Newspaper publishers and printing establishments generally are feeling this scarcity of men to an alarming extent. Wages are going up and men are not to be had for love nor money. With the recruiting agents calling for more men, with the various lines of industry calling for help it is making men's services rise to an alarming extent. Already good laborers are receiving wages much above the scale and as this demand increases, the wages are bound to rise still further. The answer to this problem is hard to solve. A laborer is worthy of his hire and good men—men who are experts in their line, who render a full day's time with a maximum amount of labor are entitled to the results of their efforts, but the present sarcity of labor is putting a premium on men's work of the mediocre class and creating a principal that pretends to the bad when this labor scarcity is over. It means that when the war is over and help will be plentiful, the ordinary laborer's wages will materially decrease. This will mean greater trouble at home than the war has proven, for few men will take a set back of this character with good grace. They will take this matter as a personal affront and will blame the government. No matter which party is in power, the readjustment of the labor situation after the war is going to prove a most serious one.

Another Treat For Readers Of The Standard

READERS of The Standard, what did you think of "Prudence of the Parsonage?" Was it not the most interesting little story you have ever read? Did it not grip you and hold you with a band so strong that you were not content until you had read every line from beginning to end. Well, we have another treat for you. We are going to give you the sequel. This is a rare treat. None but the most prosperous of newspapers can afford to give its readers such high priced serial stories. We are not so prosperous but we are alive and ambitious. We believe that nothing is too good for The Standard readers and so we have made arrangements with the publishers and have bought serial rights to "Prudence Says So," the sequel to "Prudence of the Parsonage." The same delightful characters with some additions predominate in this latest publication, but we are not going to tell you much about the story. It would take all the zest out of it.

Beginning with this issue the great serial story by that greatest of Canadian backwoods' writers, James Oliver Curwood, called "Kazan", will have the first instalment published. A generous portion of this story will be published each week and there is little doubt that once you start to read this thrilling and absorbing story of the wolf-dog that you will watch each week for the next instalment.

"Kazan, the Wolf Dog of the Great Snows" is a tale of a battle for Master, for Mate and for Offspring; a battle for life and the needs of hunger with the wild and bitter elements of the Arctic night.

Be sure that you get The Standard hereafter as you will be mightily pleased with these big features as well as the other stories and features that abound throughout the issue. This is all for the small sum of five cents weekly or two dollars for the year. More than was ever given by any newspaper in Canada. Two great $1,000 serials as well as a host of other good things. Subscribe today.

TYPE OF NEW WOODEN VESSELS

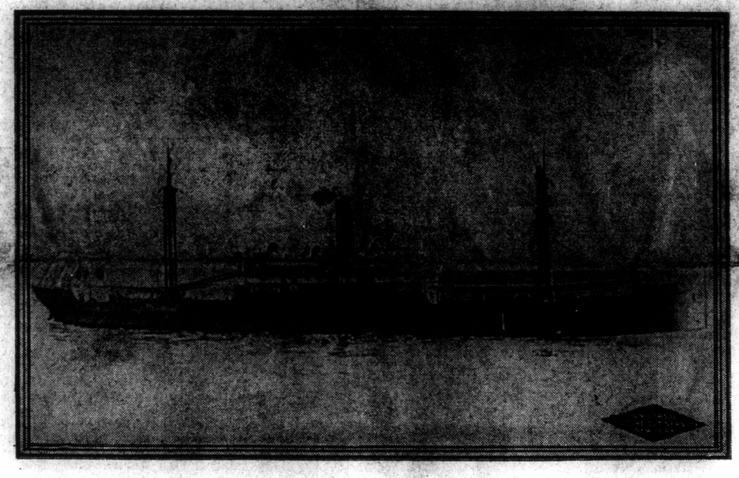


Photo shows vessel capable of carrying 5,000 tons cargo. These wooden vessels are now being constructed for the United States. It is expected that 3,000 will be built within eighteen months.

READ AND INWARDLY DIGEST

Every advertiser should listen to the advice of Arthur Brisbane. Brisbane is probably the highest paid editor in the world. His editorials made the Hearst newspapers what they are today. Mr. Brisbane makes some caustic remarks that are well worth following by every advertiser who wants results from advertising. He says in part as follows:

"I recall when the United Cigar Stores were first started by Mr. Whelan. He told me he had been advertising, but without any results. I said to him:

"'You advertise as my cat walks into the room. If I don't see her by accident I don't know she's there.

"'You advertise as if you went to the cigar counter in a hotel and told the girl you were selling cigars and asked how much the hotel would charge you to whisper the fact. She told you a whisper would cost you $5 and then you asked her how much for a yell. When she told you $50, you handed over $5 and said you'd take one whisper.

"'You whispered, but nobody heard you, and you left the hotel imagining that you have saved $45, when you had really thrown away $5.'

"No matter what you say with the written or spoken word, you must say it as if it had never been said before. I'd be ashamed to write an advertisement that was not looked at by every reader the paper had. You must write an advertisement so that people will see, will read, will understand and will believe."

EMPIRE UNITY

The great resistance of the Belgian people in 1914, and the Teuton defeat at the battle of the Marne, surprised the Germans greatly, but the thing which has astounded the Huns most is the fact that the British empire has not been broken up. Germany expected that on the moment war was declared that the Boers would strive to obtain independence and that Ireland, Canada, Australia and New Zealand would break away from their allegiance to Britain; that the Hindus, after being treated in a dog like matter by those tyrannical Englishmen would also attempt to establish their ancient empire. How badly she was mistaken; little did she realize how well the pups loved the old bulldog. She had given them self government and British freedom and the British fleet defied any foreign foe to injure her charges; and what has been the result? By her generous treatment of a vanquished foe in 1900, Great Britain received the love and co-operation of the Boer. What the latter has done in this war is invaluable: through him German Southwest Africa, Togoland and Kamerun have been conquered, and any day he is expected to bring about the downfall of German East Africa.

What has the Australians done? Very few hours after the war began her crack navy made the subjugation of Germany's eastern colonies possible, and co-operated with the Japanese in the capture of Kiao-Chau. When can fade the glory of the Australian and New Zealand troops at the Dardanelles? And now what has Canada done? Who checked Germany's drive on Calais? Who was one of the stars in the Somme offensive? Who won Vimy Ridge?—Johnny Canuck. Recognized to be the finest fighting man on God's earth. If you don't believe this, examine the German graveyard in France and Flanders. India showed her loyalty by a gift of over half a million men who are now operating in Mesopotamia and France. She is doing splendid work in subduing the hated Turk, and the sultan's edict about "a holy war" is laughed at by the natives. Ireland seems to be the mischievous pup of the old bulldog. In spite of this fact, Irish glory in the war can never die; the sympathies of four-fifths of the Irish people are for democracy, empire unity and British freedom. Thus you see what parts are played in the war by the colonies. All are determined to put an end to autocracy, Prussian militarism and Hunnish despotism. All will remain by the mother country till the latter's aims are accomplished. Till the fair fields of northern France bloom again; till Belgium once more becomes a united country and safe from further invasion; till Roumania, Servia and Montenegro are once more restored to their rightful owners, and till Germany and her allies have paid in full for the ruin, horror and misery they have caused in the war, the British people will fight, fight, fight. Unity is strength and the unity of the British people is firmly cemented. The war has already accomplished this thing and by God's grace our great empire will keep together, with a union no power on earth can defeat?

COMMENT AND CRITICISM

ARISE YOU ENTHUSIASTS!

The returned soldiers who have been laying around idle not because of laziness, but because of injuries incurred at the front, would certainly appreciate an auto trip to some outing place. They have been good enough to spill some of their blood for us and now we should show some appreciation. If any of you citizens have cars give the returned soldiers a good time by taking them out for a trip. How about forming some sort of a league? Other cities and towns in the Dominion have done this little bit for our heroes, then why can't we? Just give this a little thought and see if you and some one else won't feel better.

* * * *

MORE ABOUT THAT PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Last week in this column we spoke of the needs of a publicity committee to properly exploit the city. If there ever was need of a committee there is for one to acquaint the people with the facts regarding the city. What does the average citizen know of Calgary? Nothing. He knows Calgary is here and progressing. Things look fine around home but the real facts pertaining to the growth and progress of the city is a blank. The notable places of historic association, the parks and pleasure places, the public buildings, all should be listed and illustrated in a booklet and circulated freely so that the citizens may be cognizant of what a really big city we have.

* * * *

HOW ABOUT THOSE IMPROVEMENTS?

You city fathers, when are you going to give more attention to the needs of the populace? When are you going to see to the people's comfort and pleasure? It's a small thing to see that St. George's Island and Bowness are favored with the few necessary adjuncts to make the places really popular. Just being habitable may be satisfying to you but is most discouraging to those who are looking for comfort with their pleasure. Run the street cars down [illegible] George's Island. Make that long promised lake for boating. Put up a comfort station. Likewise make the necessary improvements to Bowness that have been a long time promised but never seem to come. The alderman who takes the initiative in this is going to earn the plaudits of the entire population of Calgary, men, women and children alike.

* * *

TROUBLED WITH CALGARY COMPLAINT

Last week The Standard made mention of the Center street bridge and the problem that now confronted the people that lived on the North Hill and were compelled to use this bridge. Since this comment appeared The Standard is not aware of any blowing of trumpets or shouting of the populace at the city hall to remove the cause. Nor does it expect any particular notice to be taken of the matter by the city fathers unless the people of the North Hill get after them with clubs and belaying pins. Those city fathers who live in other parts of the city are not interested and those that do live in the district are feeling too much the effect of the heat to awake from their lethargy. Most of them will need a bomb to wake them up. Some day a scandal or a murder or a disappearance of some young child will arouse the people to the fact that they should have eradicated the evil at the beginning. Until this happens we can hardly expect the authorities to arouse themselves sufficiently to protect the people of the hill. And in this connection the householders of the North Hill are as much to blame as the city fathers. They should organize, appoint an aggressive committee and insist that proper steps be taken to move the present occupants from the lower end of Center street.

* * *

WORRYING IS A SERIOUS MENACE

The birds build nests for the protection of their young against the weather; the fox builds holes for security from their foes; the squirrels lay by stores of nuts for the coming winter, and dogs lay by bones against a day when there will be no bones. These are the manifestations of a protective instinct arising from an experience of many generations. So far as we know, however, no bird ever attempted to build more nests than his neighbor; no fox ever fretted because he had only one hole to hide in; no squirrel ever died of anxiety because of a failure to lay by for two winter's supply instead of one, neither has any dog gone into a state of decline because he failed to lay aside sufficient number of bones for his declining days. This protective instinct of the animals and birds is prevalent in the human family, but coupled with it is a great menace called worry. This bugabear has filled more graves than all the wars combined. It is a deeply bedded scurge that sinks into our souls, and if unchecked in its career it slowly but surely conquers its victim. Worry is the greatest menace of the human race. Not all worries are groundless nor can they be avoided, but most of the worries are preventable. If we meet our troubles day by day as they come without fretting over them we will be surprised how quickly they will vanish. The best antidote for worry is a change of environment, of mental occupation. A getting away from the scenes that provoke worry. Fresh air and exercise with a change of occupation will kill most any case of worry. So take the scientists advice and take a change when you find yourself worrying.

THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE

PANTAGES
UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

WEEK OF JULY 23

OH DOCTOR

A Concoction of Mirth and Melody

Johnny Small and

Small Sisters

Bert Wheeler & Co.

AL WOHLMAN

Current Events

Owen McGiveney

"Bill Sikes"

Mme. Petrova to Appear at The Allen Shortly

Mme. Petrova, the celebrated Russian actress, who will be seen at the Allen shortly in "The Undying Flame," is one of the most talented actresses on the screen and has an enviable international reputation on both screen and stage. The fact that she is appearing in pictures produced by the Jesse L. Lasky Company for Paramount, recalls the fact that it was Mr. Lasky who first introduced this great actress to America. A few years ago, while Mr. Lasky was making his customary trip to Europe in search of new talent for his "Folies Bergeres," he heard of a remarkable young girl at the Tivoli, in London, who had created a sensation by her singing. He attended the performance, was greatly impressed and proceeded to negotiate for a contract with her to make her American debut under his management. Mme. Petrova proved to be a phenomenal success in the "Folies" and later went into vaudeville, and also appeared in the serious dramas.

Novel Features At The Pantages Next Week

A big program composed of many novel features will be presented at the Pantages theater for the coming week, commencing with the matinee next Monday afternoon.

"Oh, Doctor!" is the title of a concoction of mirth and melody as presented by the eminent New York producer, George Choos, who has sent many musical numbers over the Pantages circuit, and whose name in connection with an attraction is a guarantee of something worth while. "Oh, Doctor!" is a riot of bright and tuneful numbers, pretty girls and a wealth of gorgeous costumes and scenery.

The eminent English actor, Owen McGiveney will, present one of the most artistic presentations ever given in a vaudeville theater, namely, his protean playlet of the classic climax of Dickens' story of "Oliver Twist." Mr. McGiveney, who is noted as one of the foremost Dickens authorities will offer a fifteen minute sketch that enacts the tragic climax of this story, playing each one of the half dozen different characters introduced, himself, with the aid of cleverly executed quick changes of make up. He appears in turn, as Bill Sikes, Fagin Monks, Artful Dodger, and Nancy. Special and elaborate scenery is carried with this number.

Johnny Small and the Small Sisters are an attractive and talented trio, offering one of the peatest and niftiest comedy singing, dancing and talking acts to be seen in present day vaudeville.

Bert Wheeler will present one continuous budget of surprises in his succession of comical transportation vehicles, which he handles in a most comical manner.

Al Wohlman will offer some songs that are not easily forgotten, and the Current Events will conclude a most promising program of Pantages vaudeville that is sure to please immensely.

George Beban Thursday only At The Allen

"A ROADSIDE IMPRESSARIO"

In one of the most unusual of his wonderful serio-comic photodramas, George Beban will be seen at the Allen Thursday only, in the Pallas-Paramount production of "A Roadside Impressario", his own story.

In his recent production of "The Marcellini Millions," Mr. Beban is seen as an Italian truck gardener, and in "A Roadside Impressario" as a roaming Italian with a trick bear performing for the benefit of the children in wayside towns, Mr. Beban doing himself the tricks the bear is supposed to do.

Now while trying to earn money enough as a dish-washer in a restaurant, to get bruno, the bear, out of jail, where he has been incarcerated for wrecking an apiary, he discovers a blackmailing plot against the local candidate for mayor, and also finds his daughter for whom he has been searching for sixteen years—all this is brought about in a most unusual and appealing manner.

Mr. Beban, in his story, does not attempt to preach any sermons, or point out any morals, but with the unerring finger of the artist he is, he puts in all his productions a wonderful human touch and feeling that so many other artists strive for in vain.

During the filming of "A Roadside Impressario" Mr. Beban and Bruno had a wonderful time together. The actor spent several weeks in training his companion, until the bear gives a wonderfully human performance, even if Bruno, in a careless moment, nearly removed the star's ear.

While taking the scenes at the Pallas studio, in which the bear upsets the beehives, Mr. Beban, Bruno and the bees had the entire plant to themselves. Cameras were carefully protected and the scenes were filmed quickly, but for several days thereafter, wandering and indignant bees were lying in wait for any of those who would venture near Mr. Beban's set.

The production was made for the Pallas Company under the direction of Donald Crisp.

Other attractions will also be shown with the above feature.



Scene from the second act in the beautiful Joseph Urban production of the big New York Casino musical comedy success, "Flora Bella," coming to the Grand Theater, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 26, 27 and 28.

Douglas Fairbanks at The Allen Mon. to Wed.

Douglas Fairbanks, the popular exponent of the smile, appears in his second production under the Artcraft banner, entitled "Wild and Woolly". The scenario, brimful of typical Fairbanks humor, by Anita Loos, authoress of many of his past successes, has been produced under the direction of John Emerson, and discloses Douglas in what is felt to be his greatest portrayal.

For this production the strenuous actor-producer has been practising stunts since last summer and even while appearing before the camera in other pictures his lariat way always nearby, so that he could try new tricks whenever he had a few minutes to spare. One evening a friend found him in his New York apartment attired in dress clothes preparatory to attending a social affair, lassoing the door-knob while waiting. Whenever he found an opportunity for out-door work the ambitious actor hired a pony to practice western tricks. As a result of all this training, for it was just that, the athletic screen favorite presents in "Wild and Woolly" a remarkable display of cowboy accomplishments depicted in his own inimitable style.

Starting in New York and ending in California, the picture discloses a variety of metropolitan and western scenes presenting the proper backgrounds to the story. As the youth of metropolitan birth who finally realizes his ambition to ride the plains of the West astride a bucking broncho, Douglas Fairbanks offers a wonderfully effective picturization in the role of Jeff Hillington. Jeff's visions of life in the West are based entirely upon the gaudy covers of ten-cent weeklies which he has been reading since early boyhood. He pictures the West today exactly as photographs show it to have been in the early eighties. Friends in Arizona plan to live up to his expectations and to their own surprise, things turn out more seriously than they anticipated. The story ends, after many amusing as well as thrilling situations, with Jeff as the man of the hour.

"I am really living this picture," he was heard to remark recently between scenes, "I'd rather play western pictures than eat, and when I return from the amusement world I hope to gather a gang of cow-boys around me and live on the great plains. That's the life. No cabarets, limousines or elevator apartments for me. The fact that Douglas meant what he said will be readily evidenced in this film, which indicate that "Wild and Woolly" out-Fairbanks anything this athletic screen star has ever displayed.

An able cast appears in support of the star, including Eileen Percy, Douglas Fairbanks' new dainty little leading lady, Walter Bytell, Joseph Singleton, Calvin Carter, Forest Seabury, J. W. Jones, Charles Steves, Sam de Grasse, Tom Tilson, and a host of real rip-roarin' cow-punchers.

Show starts 11.30 a.m., 1.30, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m. Prices: Afternoons, children 5c, adults 15c. Evenings, children 10c, adults 25c, and reserved seat section 35c.



At the Allen, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

"Wild and Woolly" is undoubtedly the masterpiece of the season.

Another outstanding feature with this attraction will be the musical program, arranged by H. G. Copley, director of the Allen Concert Orchestra, which will be heard at each performance.

Though the way a self-made man makes love may be absurd, the way he makes money isn't.

Fannie Ward to Display Latest Wedding Dress

The ever-popular star of the stage and screen, Fannie Ward, will be seen at the Allen next Friday and Saturday in the Lasky-Paramount production of "Her Better Self", especially prepared for the screen by Charles Maigne from George Middleton's popular story.

Fannie Ward has proved herself to be the most versatile of the screen's feminine artists, striking into the hearts of the public as she did by her wonderful performance in "The Cheat", where she has always remained. In her recent production, "The School for Husbands," she showed her wonderful cleverness as a comedienne, and still more recently she had an opportunity to run the full scale of her emotions in "Unconquered" in "Her Strange Wedding," Miss Ward is given a drama of unusual interest and appeal.

The story is that of a wealthy young society girl who is in love with a doctor, whose brother appears after having committed a theft in the East and steals from the doctor the affections of the girl. How they are married and the bridegroom is caught in another theft, is brought about in a startling manner, the brother attempting to murder the doctor, is himself stricken and the doctor and the girl are united. The suspense is maintained throughout and the production is one of unusual lavishness. Miss Ward is given another opportunity to display many of her wonderful gowns, among them being the latest mode in a wedding dress.

The incidents connected with the house party scenes leading up to the wedding were participated in by a number of well known society people spending the spring months in the West.

"Flora Bella" Coming to Grand Next Thursday

John Cort's beautiful urban production of "Flora Bella", the musical comedy triumph bearing this season's stamp of approval from the Casino Theatre, New York, will come to the Grand Theatre Thursday, July 26th, for a three days' engagement.

"Flora Bella" is one of those musical offerings that delight the ear with tuneful meloodies. The piece stands out from a dozen other musical comedies that come and go because it is satisfying from whatever angle you may choose to look at it. The play moves with a dash and go that holds right up to the final curtain. "Flora eBlla" tells a story of a young and neglected wife who makes her husband fall in love with her by returning to her former gay life and posing as her own twin sister. It is a part in which a Monna donna reveals, now as an artful coquette of the dance hall, now as the demure stay-at-home wife of the ennuied prince, and it is difficult to say in which capacity Miss Eleanor Henry is most charming. The book is by Felix Doermann, revised and adapted by Cosmo Hamilton and Dorothy Donnelly. The lyrics are by Percy Waxman, and the score by Charles Cuvillier and Milton Schwarzwald. There are twenty musical numbers, which include "Good-day, Good-night," "It Is Very Hard to Bring Up Father", "Cat and Mouse", "Young Men Take a Tip From Me," "Love is a Dance," "Flora Bella," "You're the Girl." "Give Me All of You," "Adam," and "Creep, Creep, the World's Asleep." Mr. Cort has selected an excellent cast quite in keeping with the "Cort Standard." The company seen here will be practically the original cast which includes Eleanor Henry, Lily Leonard, Guy J. Sampsell, Irving Brooks, Edwin O. Meyers, Josephine Kirkwood, Mortimer H. Weldon, Kate Stout, Adolph Link, Gilbert Clayton, the famous dancing team of Monjot and Gould, and the most fascinating chorus ever lured from "The Great White Way."

ALLEN THEATRE

Concert Orchestra "Best in the West"

Photo Plays of Distinction

LAST TIMES TODAY

Vivian Martin in "Giving Becky a Chance"

Also Late War Topical

THREE DAYS COMMENCING MONDAY

He's Here Again With

A Round-Up of Laughter

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

IN HIS LATEST ARTCRAFT SURE FIRE HIT

Wild and Woolly

A Hurricane of Laughs, Thrills and More Laughs

MATINEES: Children 5c; Adults 15c
EVENING: Children 10c; Adults 25c
Reserved Section 35c

Thursday, One Day Only

GEORGE BEBAN

The Celebrated Italian Character Actor

—IN—

"A ROADSIDE IMPRESSARIO"

Next Friday and Saturday
Fannie Ward
in
"Her Strange Wedding"

Coming Soon
Mme. Petrova
in
"The Undying Flame"

"Giving Becky a Chance." At The Allen, Fri. & Sat.

Vivian Martin, the charming little Morosco-Paramount star, will be seen in her latest screen triumph "Giving Becky a Chance" at the Allen for the last times today.

tI was a great surprise to the members of the company when they discovered that their favorite star, Vivian Martin, was a talented and graceful dancer. For some months she had wafted about the studio and occasionally indulged in a few dancing steps, but never did anyone suspect that she had the technique of the terpsichorean art at her fingers' tips, and when the scenes of the cabaret in which Miss Martin was to play the role of the naked dancer were to be filmed they all gathered around expecting to be highly amused. The look of amusement was changed to one of amazement when this versatile little actress stepped forth and went through the graceful gyrations that would be envied by a premiere danseuse.

How an innocent girlish "fib" brought about a number of serious complications, which, but for an unforeseen incident, might have resulted disastrously, is the theme of this clever story, and furnished abundant food for thought as well as an artistic and appealing photodrama.

A new War Topical closes the excellent program, and the Allen Concert Orchestra furnishes a delightful musical program.

HELEN OUGHT TO KNOW

You have to believe a man blindly in order to love him—but, oh, how blindly you have to love him in order to believe him!—Helen Rowland.

There are two places in a newspaper where a man doesn't care to have his name appear—the obituary column and the police court record.



FANNIE WARD, IN "HER STRANGE WEDDING"
At the Allen Next Friday and Saturday

PRINCESS

PHONE M1944
"Where Everybody Goes"

Don't Miss
"THE COUNTRY STORE"
Every Tuesday Night

A Gigantic Amateur Contest
Every Thursday Night

"The Voice on the Wire"

And a splendid Week-end Program every Friday and Saturday.

GERTRUDE MOODY
MILLER EVANS

Grand

Three Days Commencing On Thursday, July 26th.

Matinee Saturday

The most notable Musical Comedy Offering of the entire year, coming to Calgary from its long run this season at the Casino Theater, New York, with the original presentation intact.

"FLORA BELLA"

John Cort presents the New York Casino Theater Musical Comedy success

With another John Cort cast of Broadway favorites and the most fascinating chorus coaxed from the "great white way" in years

PRICES:
Evenings: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00
Saturday Matinee: 25c to $1.50

EVILLE

EN
HEATRE

Concert Orchestra "Best in the West"

ays of Distinction

TIMES TODAY
"Giving Becky a Chance"
Late War Topical

COMMENCING MONDAY
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Up of Laughter
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IN "HER STRANGE WEDDING"
n Next Friday and Saturday

Society

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The following Calgary nurses have received their appointments in the A. M. C. and are attached to the military hospital here: Miss Catherine Kelly, Miss Margaret Lake and Miss R. Connolly. They have the rank of lieutenant and wear the A.M. C. uniform. Miss Kelly and Miss Lake hope to proceed overseas in the near future.

* * *

The Pro-cathedral church of the Redeemer Sunday school, who held their picnic at Banff on Tuesday last was a most enjoyable event. A picnic supper was served on the recreation grounds.

* * *

Mrs. H. E. Bulyea, of Edmonton, is visiting in Calgary during the absence of Dr. Bulyea who is spending his holidays with the Alpine club in Yoho valley.

* * *

Mr. J. Leith, of Prince George, B.C., who attended the fair at Edmonton, is now spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. H. Arkin, 116 Fourth avenue west.

* * *

Mrs. R. S. Johnston and Miss Irene Johnston left on Wednesday for the coast where they will spend the summer visiting in Vancouver.

* * *

Mrs. Kay and daughter, Celia, have returned from the states where they have been visiting for the last six months.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baker entertained at dinner during the week in honor of Mrs. J. H. Kerr.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. O'Reilly have returned from Brandon where Mrs. O'Reilly spent a month with her family.

Mrs. G. M. Thompson has returned from a pleasant fortnight spent in Edmonton.

* * *

Major and Mrs. Linton and children who have spent a few weeks in Banff, have returned home.

* * *

Mr. Ben Gallay, of the Robin Hood staff, left on Monday, July 16, to spend his holidays at Sylvan Lake.

* * *

Mrs. Malkin and son, Albert, have left to spend a few weeks on their farm.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Gorman of Edmonton, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gorman of this city.

* * *

Mrs. M. A. Young, who has been visiting in Edmonton, has returned to the city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Randall left on Thursday for Gull Lake to spend the rest of the summer.

* * *

Miss M. Cooke and sister, Miss C. A. Cooke, left on Thursday for the coast to spend a two weeks' holiday.

* * *

Miss B. Hart has returned from a months' visit to the east.

* * *

Mr. P. Malkin left on Tuesday to spend his holidays at Sylvan Lake.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Naismith are visiting in California.

* * *

Dr. M. E. Church is spending his vacation at Banff.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Johnston left the middle of the week for Brandon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Moore are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Davidson at Banff.

WEDDINGS

McINTOSH—KERR

A quiet wedding took place Wednesday at the Pro-Cathedral, when Dean Paget united in marriage Miss Mildred Eloise, daughter of Mrs. J. H. Kerr, and Mr. George Logan McIntosh, formerly of Hamilton, Ontario. Only a few relaties and friends were present at the ceremony. The bride was given away by Mr. J. M. Baker and was attended by Dr. Rosamond Leacock, while Mr. Ault, of Vancouver, was groomsman. She was very smart in her traveling suit of shadow lawn jersey cloth, over which she wore a blouse of shell pink crepe de chine and a small white hat trimmed with pink and green, and the groom's gift, a pair of pearl earrings. Dr. Leacock wore a rainbow silk frock with hat to match, and carried a silver card case, also the groom's gift. Mrs. Kerr, the bride's mother, was wearing a very pretty gown of pearl grey crepe de chine and lace, and a hat of black. After the ceremony luncheon was served at the apartments of the bride's mother, and later Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh left for Montreal and New York, where they will spend their honeymoon, residing afterwards in Calgary.

* * *

BURNETT—CHRISTIE

The marriage took place Wednesday at the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Redeemer, of Miss Kathleen Christie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Christie, to Mr. Frank Burnett, of High River. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dean Paget, and was witnessed by a number of relatives and friends of the young couple. Following the ceremony, supper was served at the Palliser, and Mr. and Mrs. Burnett left for the east on the 10 o'clock train.

EVENTS, PAST, PRESENT

The picnic held by the First Baptist church at Bowness on Wednesday afternoon, was a decided success, over 200 were present. The following were made happy by winning prizes: Doris Ethridge, Ivy Ethridge, Clarence Harkney, Ruth Redman, Grodolyn Rose, Charles Hopkins, Samuel Giffin, Phyllis Blandford, S. Giffin and John Gilmour, Hilton Sisters, a Soldier, Kenneth Pole, Ruth Redman, Hazel Van Buren, Miss Luck, H. Brown and Chester Waller, Hazel Van Buren.

The Hillhurst Presbyterian Sunday school also held their picnic at Bowness. A crowd of 200 turned out for this affair and a number of various games and races were enjoyed.

The Barbers' picnic was also held at Bowness, and the baseball match between the Journeymen and Master Barbers was won by the latter by the score of 19 to 7. The fat man's race was won by A. Gaulet, of the Palliser, and Mr. Muchy, of the Gem Barber shop came second.

GIRLS "DOING THEIR BIT"



Chicago girls on a farm at Woodale are doing the labor of men; plowing, harrowing, seeding and other work. They all insist they will not wed slackers.

War Brings Fleet of Mercy

Wounded Tommy Is Absorbed by Marvelous Hospital Organization

There is a great dock basin on the south coast that harbors a fleet of ships almost unknown before the war. They are white painted, and round their sides is a broad green stripe broken at intervals with the Red Cross of mercy. When war blazed out on the continent we had but few of these ships, and steps were taken to supply what would obviously become a great need. So this fleet of mercy was formed, and now it carries its sad freight over the seven seas away from the roar of the guns and the stutter of the mitrailleuse to the quiet of the long white hospital wards in England. They are part of a marvelous organization.

Private Atkins climbs from the firing step and hops over the parapet and under the wire in front. He hears a sound for all the world like an underground train coming through the tunnel before it reaches a station, and then there is a crash that defies description. Someone must have filled the tunnel up and the train has changed it. That is what Private Atkins thinks. In reality he has in a twinkling of an eye changed his state. He has become absorbed by the marvelous organization.

Presently he is gathered in and ticketed and taken to a place where they add cryptic initials to the red ticket tied to the second button of his tunic. It now reads, 'G. S. Head, S. thigh and l. arm." In the words of the surgeon, Atkins has been collecting things. From now on Atkins loses all power of volition. He is handled by many people like a very delicate and fragile piece of merchandise. He is loaded on to motor ambulances and taken off again, and put on to trains that hurry him to the sea as if he were perishable goods—which, after all, he is. Then he is carried on board a hospital ship, and for 12 hours at least he has compartive peace.

From France to England is a matter of about 12 hours at the most. To some it is 12 hours of hell, but others are able to appreciate their position better and many anxious eyes are strained to catch the cliffs of Dover on the rolling Sussex downs. When the ship reaches the quay there is an invasion of stretcher bearers, and in an hour every wounded man is off the ship. They are carried down the long canvas roofed gangways to the wharf and taken through a vast shed to a series of bays. These bays are built like a scene on a theater stage with no roof of their own and only three sides. There is even a fireplace to complete the stage effect. On the "prompt" side is a table piled with forms, and there a doctor sits all day filling in forms and recording all that has to be recorded when a man comes in wounded. The bays are each filled with one class, and in one there are a number of cases where the wound is in the head and a trephining operation has been carried out. In the next compartment are a number of Anzacs, in the next 30 or 40 "sitters." Sometimes at the end of the bays there are a number of men in gray uniforms, silent and dazed most of them, but receiving the same attention as the others. These are German prisoners who have been wounded and captured. They are sent to special hospitals, and for the most part are quiet and grateful for all that is done for them.

THE WINNING WAY

If you put a little lovin' into all the work you do,
And a little bit of sweetness, and a little bit of song,
Not a day will seem too long;
And your work will be attractive and the world will stop to look,
And the world will see a sweetness, like the tinklin' of a brook,
In the finished job; and then the world will turn to look at you.
With a world's appreciation of the thing you've found to do.
Just a little bit of lovin', and a little bit of song,
And some pride to sort of make it straight and true and clean and strong;
And the work that you're a-doin', pretty near before you know,
Will have set the world a-talkin', and the little winds that blow
Will bring echoes of it to you, and you'll see that you have done
More than you had dreamed or hoped for when the task was first begun;
And you'll find the bit of lovin' you have put into the same
Has come back to you in lovin', and come back to you in fame.
Them that strives for fame shall miss it; and that's what they ought to do;
But if you put some gladness, and if you put some of you
In the task that is before you, and you put a bit of pride.
Into it, and you go at it glad of heart and eager-eyed
You will find the world is turnin' pretty soon to look your way,
And you'll find that there's a sweetness in the tasks of every day;
And the world will see your work and pretty soon will speak your name;
And you'll find you have found lovin' and you'll find you have found fame.

WOMEN TO RUN WIRELESS



A number of women who have taken the wireless course have passed the government examinations with ratings of 100 per cent. and are eligible to take their places at the big switch boards. It is believed that the women will find considerable work to do.

THE ART OF DRESSING WELL

Rules and theories for good dressing are common; and as all women like to look well they proceed to study elaborate theories of color scheme and lines and to follow various systems guaranteed to make them look like a "dream" in a five ninety-eight suit.

The art of dressing well seems to be a talent with some women, just as singing or acting is with others. And some seem to have only the art of getting exactly the wrong thing whether it be a $50 Fifth avenue hat or a 50 cent blouse.

There are two little rules which, when understood and learned, ought to form a basis for any woman who wants to look attractive. The first is bring out your good points and the second is conceal your bad ones. In other words, the art of dressing depends upon your remembering that you are an individual and determining exactly what kind of an individual you are.

Cold-bloodedly considered, no woman with broad, short feet can improve their appearance by encasing them in a short vamp shoe that accents their already too wide and too short appearance. But that is exactly what the woman with the fat, pudgy little foot does. Watch her in the subway—there are dozens of her all unconsciously bringing out their very worst points.

If you happen to have a graceful, slender foot, it is distinctly worth your while to keep it well shod and accent your good points. If you have an awkward foot, make it as inconspicuous as possible.

So too for hats. A tiny little turban pulled down over small and expressionless eyes and topping a long ill-shaped nose only accents the lack of beauty of the features below it, while a large graceful hat may throw kindly shadows over a tired or hollow face.

Don't buy a hat because it is smart or the fancy of the moment or because some one you know looks well in that model. Try on hats with an honest eye to yourself as an individual.

Purchase the sort of headgear that will accent all that is best in your appearance whether it be charm of coloring or well cut features, and avoid as you would the smallpox any shape or line or trimming that caricatures your poorest features.

Lay stress on your good points, emphasize them, make the most of them. And in order to do that, you must of course find out what your good points are. A graceful arm is worth making something of, so is a pretty throat or slender height or petite daintiness. If you find something attractive bring it out. But if you find something awkward, twist the mode and the fashion to conceal it rather than contorting yourself into conformity with the fashion.

Suppose you have wide awkward hips. Will you be so foolish as to adopt the pannier skirt and give yourself the appearance of awkwardness the extra fullness is bound to produce? Or if you are 5 feet 10, will you wear your skirts so many inches above your boot tops that you will of necessity appear absurd—like a lamp post in a ruffle!

Not in appearing conspicuously different or over-emphasized lies the charm of dress. Not in following the mode so slavishly that you look like a replica of everybody else you meet, lies any of beauty; but in so adapting current fashions that they seem to belong to you rather than you to them.

A girl in a neatly tailtored suit, even if it be of the mode of year before last, is sure to look well if her hat is smart and becoming, her boots neat and well chosen and her gloves fresh and immaculate. If I had a limited amount of money to spend on clothes, I think I should be tempted to spend most of it in pleasant details.

It is always worth while to wear graceful collars that emphasize the pretty contour of a throat; or well cut skirts that suit the swing of a finely poised figure. In choosing the details that shall bring out your good points and in managing the larger matters that shall throw your awkwardness into the background you will find you have made a definite step toward looking attractive.

Girls in States Farming in Ernest

Were Laughed At, at First, Now Boys Come Around to Be Instructed.

Mount Kesko, N. Y.—A cornfield—a plow, overalls, common sense working shoes, a big straw hat—there you have it—a farmerette!

To all appearances she is a man. Her hair is tucked under the broad brim and held in place by a red, white and blue ribbon. In her sensible, washable blue overalls and blue shirt she looks like any farmers' nice little son who is doing his daily work in the cornfield. She can plow the ground, till the soil, and sow the seed. She knows a strawberry field from a blackberry patch; she can tell you how many potatoes to plant to any sized row, how long it takes tomatoes to grow, what fertilizers the earth needs, and what tools were made for.

All these things the farmerette is learning daily at the women's agricultural camp near here. If she is exceptionally ambitious she may spend the whole summer at the farm. She must stay at least two weeks. Most of these budding lady farmers, of whom there are already fifty, intend to spend the summer on the farm.

To Take Men's Places

The camp opened June 4. Based on democratic principles, it was to be a farm training school for young women who would thus become qualified to take the places on farms of men who had gone to war. So far the plan has exceeded the highest speculations. Fifty girls from Barnard, Vassar, Teachers' college, and graduates from the Manhattan trade school daily toil in the fields. Nor are they merely toying in light feminine fashion with their farm tools. In one day they had plowed and planted 22 rows of potatoes.

No one is more surprised at the success of the farmerettes than the farmers of this region. They laughed when they heard of the project. Today the natives are wide-eyed with astonishment.

Wanted 21 Hands

Several days ago there was genuine triumph at the camp. One of the neighboring farmers sent a call to the farm asking for 21 hands. Fifty girls begged to go. Dr. Ida M. Ogilvie, professor of geology at Columbia university and dean of the camp, said the hardest thing she had to do was to select those 21 girls from the 50 eager volunteers.

One would hardly suspect that the Manhattan trade school girls are graduate dressmakers or that the college girls are the proud possessors of one or more degrees. Sturdy and sunbuprned, they all look like country maids who have been used to cows and June bugs all their lives. The camp agriculturist explained that this was an acquired look, born of fresh air and substantial food.

Even if some things refuse to go your way there are other things.

Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets

Use Two EZY-WAY GLYCERINE WASHING TABLETS to your usual bath water. It will soften the water, cleanse the pores, and make the skin soft, white and smooth. Why pay high prices for Turkish baths when you can get the same results at home with the Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets? The secret of good health is poral elimination. Don't take our word for it; just give it a trial and be your own judge. It will surprise and delight you.

Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without blueing. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax, lye, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a-hold of a live wire.

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Your Friends Can Buy Anything You Can Give Them — Except Your Photograph.
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The only preparation on the market that will Positively Cure Dandruff, Falling Hair, and Grow Hair on Bald Heads. Endorsed by scores of Calgary people.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOX
With Full Instructions.
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We invite those who have not dealt here, to visit us, and give us an opportunity to show you what we do for our customers.
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Hemstitching Hemming Picot Edging Button Holes Made Chain Stitching
We are specialists in our line, and can turn out your work quickly and well. All Work Guaranteed.
Local Manager: F. O. Barnard

New York Dress Shop



Mrs. Brennand is now located at 210 Eighth Avenue East, where you will find a complete line of Ladies' Suits and Coats, from some of the leading Houses in New York.

The material in these fabrics is of the best quality money can buy; and at less than half the cost. In order that you may be able to appreciate these goods, it will be necessary for you to call and inspect our wide range of samples in sizes ranging from 34 to 44.

210 Eighth Ave. E. Phone M3472

Why not be particular about your principal food supply?

PURE MILK

is desired by everyone. You are invited to inspect our plant and satisfy yourself as to the quality of our Goods.

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Freshwater Sea Voyage
(Through the Great Lakes)

From Thunder Bay to Georgian Bay—a six hundred mile trip from Fort William and Port Arthur—through the blue-green waters of Lake Superior, Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Huron, and the island fairyland of the Georgian Bay.

At times out-o'-sight of land with only a vista of tumbling green waters and wheeling seagulls. Again through green embowered passages of wonderful loveliness. Luxurious

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FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

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Hot Weather Rules for Handling Horses

The Boston Work-Horse Relief Association is an organization that looks after the comfort and care of the work horse in that city. In a recent circular it gives timely hints as to the care of the horse in hot weather, which are of value to horse owners and drivers everywhere. They are as follows:

1. Load lightly, and drive slowly.
2. Stop in the shade—if possible.
3. Water your horse as often as possible. So long as a horse is working, water in small quantities will not hurt him. But let him drink only a few swallows if he is going to stand still. Do not fail to water him at night after he has eaten his hay.

When he comes in after work, sponge off the harness marks, and sweat, his eyes, his nose and mouth, and the dock. Wash his feet, but not his legs.

5: If the thermometer is 75 degrees or higher, wipe him all over with a damp sponge, using vinegar water if possible. Do not wash the horse at night.

6. Saturday night, give a bran mash, lukewarm; and add a tablespoonful of saltpetre.

7. Do not use a horse-hat, unless it is a canopy-top hat. The ordinary bell-shaped hat does more harm than good.

8. A sponge on top of the head, or even a cloth, is good if kept wet. If dry it is worse than nothing.

9. If the horse is overcome by heat, get him into the shade, remove harness and bridle, wash out his mouth, sponge him all over, shower his legs, and give him two ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia, or two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, in a pint of water; or give him a pint of coffee warm. Cool his head at once, using cold water, or, if necessary, chopped ice, wrapped in a cloth.

10. If the horse is off his feed, try him with two quarts of oats mixed with bran, and a little water; and add a little salt of sugar. Or give him oatmeal gruel or barley water to drink.

11. Watch your horse. If he stops sweating suddenly, or if he breathes short and quick, or if his ears droop, or if he stands with his legs braced sideways, he is in danger of a heat or sun stroke and needs attention at once.

12. If it is so hot that the horse sweats in the stable at night, tie him outside, with bedding under him. Unless he cools off during the night, he cannot well stand the next day's heat.

Ploughing Contest a Splendid Success

Over 300 Spectators Witness the Novel Spectacle

The second annual plowing match was held at the Osborne Brown farm, Wednesday, July 18. It was the most successful contest of the kind ever held in Alberta.

The competition was keen as there were twice as many contestants as last year; the attendance too, exceeded that of the first plowing match. Over 300 people came in automobiles, Fords, wagons, etc., to witness the interesting spectacle. The spectators came from the farms as well as the towns and city.

The Winners

Alexander Murray, who took first prize in the class for walking plows, made a good job of the three-quarters of an acre which he turned over. Alex Ingram was a good second, his finish being superior to Murray's. A piece of fine workmanship was exhibited by James Hodson, who walked away with third. Dick Bamford took fourth place, while Billy Miller made a clean walkaway with a fifth.

In the class for boys, Allan Gibson took first and Bud Robbins second.

V. G. Miller, H. P. Rilp and J. J. Osborne (in the order named) won prizes in the sulky plow contest. The prize for the best turnout fell to Alex Ingram, who pulled the stunt with well matched black Clyde mares, who took honors at the Calgary exhibition two weeks ago.

Extensive Prize List

The following is the prize list:

Class 1. Walking plows, ¾ acre, plowing to be four inches deep, time allowed, 4½ hours.

1, gold medal, presented by O. E. Brown and $15 by the Hudson's Bay company, won by Alex Murray. 2, silverware, presented by J. W. Durno, auctioneer, won by Alick Ingram. 3, two horse collars, presented by the Calgary Saddlery, won by Jas. Hodson. 4, cultivator, presented by the Massey-Harris company, won by Dick Bamford. 5, writing pad, presented by Rosewell & Carson, won by Billy Miller.

Class 2. Sulky plows, 1¼ acres, plowing to be four inches deep, time allowed 4½ hours.

1, cultivator, presented by O. E. Brown, won by U. G. Miller. 2, pair of bridles, presented by Riley & McCormick, won by H. J. Riep, of the Crown Feed company. 2, set of doubletrees, presented by Blake & Murray, won by J. J. Osborne.

Class 3. Walking plows, ½ acre, plowing to be four inches deep, time allowed four hours, open only to boys under 18 years:

1, gold watch, presented by the T. Eaton company, won by Allan Gibson. 2, bridle, presented by Great West Saddlery company, won by Bud Robbins.

Class 4. Best turnout:

1, cut glass bowl, presented by E. J. Dewey, president of the Calgary exhibition, won by Alick Ingram. 2, ton of coal, presented by York Shaw, won by T. Spenceley.

Class 7. Smartest outfit, value of horses not to count:

1, grind mill, presented by William Galloway & company, of Winnipeg, won by Tom Spenceley. 2, silk shirt, presented by George McLeod, clothier, Eighth avenue east, Calgary, won by Harry Bamford.

Class 10. Straightest furrow—Won by A. Murray.

Class 11. Best crown—Won by A. Murray.

Class 12. Best finish, most suitable for a binder—Won by Alick Ingram.

For other prizes ribbons were given and the directors of the Calgary exhibition add diplomas to the first prize in each class.

NEW OIL-BURNING ENGINE

Lord Shaughnessy Inspects Latest Construction From C.P.R. Shops



A NEW Decapod locomotive, just turned out by the Angus Shops for the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been inspected at Montreal by Lord Shaughnessy and a number of interested railway officials.

What strikes one most about this wonderful engine is the comfort and safety under which the engineer drives his train, and the ease with which so many tons of machinery can be operated from the luxurious shelter of a protected and cushioned cab. The locomotive engineer is not a machine but a human being, his cab is to some extent his home, and up-to-date railway managements are recognizing this by providing him with pleasant quarters. There is no doubt sound policy in this, for the less disturbed he is by weather, or other physical conditions, the more care he can devote to the locomotive and the train itself. Under the severe climatic conditions which sometimes prevail in the mountain divisions, this naturally conduces to safety, and so far as the locomotive engineer is concerned Safety First and Comfort First go hand in hand.

The interior of the cab, which is roomy and well ventilated, has spring cushioned seats which can be moved on a slide, while the sliding arm-rest on the window is also comfortably cushioned. A coat cupboard with swinging pegs takes care of the surplus clothing. The windows are double sashed with storm windows for winter and are constructed with small panes—a great advantage, as they are more easily and quickly replaced and occasion less discomfort if broken. A wind deflector enables the engineer to see the track without hurting his eyes, while a wind deflector on the roof of the cab stops the back draught and keeps the cab free from dust. The cab itself has double ventilators and is pleasantly warmed in winter through having the insulation on the boiler head made in panels which can be easily lifted out. The roof is painted a cool green, and cool green shades cover the lights, while the eyes are further protected by a deflector on the fire door which eliminates the glare. The water gauge is protected with a screen in case of the glass breaking, and, indeed, every possible device that human ingenuity has so far invented has been provided for the safety and comfort of "the man behind the gun."

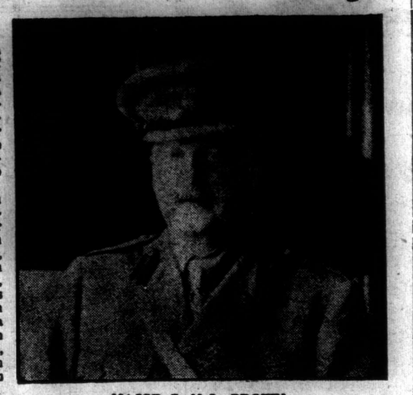
A great improvement is the power reverse gear worked by air, as easy to work as the handle of a sewing machine, which eliminates the old heavy hand lever and reduces the physical strain upon the engineer.

So far as the exterior of the locomotive is concerned, this has been designed so that repairs can be made without the men having frequently to go inside or under the engine. One of the old worries of the engine crew is removed by a new type of air strainer, drawing cool air into the pump which requires little or no attention. A noticeable feature of the exterior is the Laird crosshead, an old type revived because it ensures such excellent lubrication and is easy to maintain. A safety strap is applied to the guide bar to prevent it from dropping. The guide is self-centering and maintains alignment better than the ordinary guide, while the leading driving wheel is flexible with one inch extra sideplay and is provided with wedge play to ensure proper guiding. The engine truck is provided with side resistance procured by a sliding inclined plane, and here again the safety of the engineer is considered in the safety clamp which prevents the tank from sliding forward on to the cab in case of collision.

Twenty-five such Decapods are under order for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and will be in service on the mountain division. Maximum power for minimum weight is the keynote of their construction. The locomotive itself weighs 125 tons, the tender 82.5 tons, loaded, while the tank capacity is 3,200 gallons of oil and 7,000 gallons of water.

Notwithstanding high prices of materials, the Canadian Pacific has continually added to its cars and engines, having built 1,500 cars last year and another 2,000 under construction at the present time.

War Office Post for C.P.R. Manager



MAJOR G. McL. BROWN.

MAJOR George McLaren Brown, Reserve of Officers, Canadian Militia, has been appointed Assistant Director (unpaid) at the War Office, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel while so employed.

Major McLaren Brown is the European Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and was born in Hamilton, Ont., in 1865, his father, Adam Brown, being a Scotsman from Dumfrieshire, and his mother an Englishwoman from Shrewsbury.

In 1887 he was appointed Agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Vancouver, promoted five years later to be Asst. General Passenger Agent, Western Division and subsequently became in turn Executive Agent, Superintendent of Hotels and Dining and Sleeping Car Dept. and General Passenger Agent, C. P. R. Atlantic Steamship Lines. In 1906 Major Brown was appointed General European Traffic Agent, and in 1910 General European Manager, with head offices at 62/5, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

In all these positions Major McLaren Brown has shown himself possessed of rare organizing and executive skill.

Hay crop about average, autumn cereals developing well, spring cereals, potatoes, roots and beans doing well. Orchard fruits, except cherries, abundant. Small fruits average, with strawberries excellent.

Don't Let Milk Spoil on the Farm Or in the Home

Keep Milk Continually Clean, Cold and Covered

This injunction applies equally to the producer, the wholesaler, the dealer, and the consumer.

Unclean milk sent from the farm sours and spoils more quickly than clean milk. Pasteurization makes milk safer.

Milk, to keep properly, should never get warmer than 50 per cehrdltrhmsh

Milk, to keep properly, should never get warmer than 50 degrees F. until it is consumed. The lower the temperature the better the milk will keep.

Bacteria—such as those which cause milk to sour—develop very slowly and cause little change in milk kept at such low temperatures.

A slight rise in temperature, even for a short time, permits these bacteria rapidly and bring about rapid deterioration of the milk, which may render it unfit for ordinary use.

Don't leave your milk bottles on a hot porch or doorstep. A short exposure in the sun or a warm place hastens the spoiling even of cold, bottled milk.

Have the milkman put your milk into the refrigerator. If this is impossible provide, in warm weather, a box with ice, or a bucket of water in a shady place, for the milk.

At any rate, have the bottles left in the coolest and shadiest place about your premises.

Don't leave milk in bottles or vessels in a warm room for a moment longer than is necessary.

Never pour milk, which has been exposed to the air, back into a bottle containing other milk. Keep such milk cold and covered in another clean utensil.

Keep Milk Clean

Milk(when warm, is an ideal cultural medium for bacteria. Keep milk clean. You can keep it clean only by keeping it covered so that the bacteria and molds from the air will not get into it.

Keep your milk bottles covered either with caps or by placing glasses over them. Keep them covered in the refrigerator and in the kitchen or dining room.

Never pour milk into an unsterile bowl or pitcher. Scald all vessels into which milk is poured for keeping or serving. Cool these utensils after scalding, before you put milk into them.

Before you open a bottle of milk, wash and wipe the outside of the cap with water and a clean cloth. The little depression at the top of the bottle collects dust or water, or milk, which may attract flies. Lift out the cap with a pointed instrument, so that the outside of the cap, which may be contaminated, will not be pushed down into the milk.

Clean and scald the refrigerator where milk is stored, regularly with hot sal-soda solution. See that the drip pipe is kept open and clean.

Even in the cleanest refrigerator, never keep milk in an open vessel. Milk absorbs odors easily.

If there are babies or little children in your home, clean, cold, covered milk is absolutely essential.

Clean Empty Bottles

Finally, clean empty bottles. Rinse thoroughly with cold water every milk bottle, as soon as emptied, and then wash with hot water. This helps your milkman to give you clean milk.

Never take milk bottles into a sick room. If you have an infectious or contagious disease in your home, boil the milk bottles, and do not return them without the express sanction of your local health officer or attending physician.

Don't Throw Out Skim or Sour Milk

Clean skim milk is a valuable food, containing all the nourishing elements of whole milks except the fat or cream It is useful in cooking cereals, soups, sauces, cocoa, etc., and is a palatable, nourishing beverage.

Sour milk and butermilk can be used with soda in making hot breads, or sour milk can be easily turned into cottage cheese or clabber. Sour cdeam is a good shortening for cakes and cookies, and is useful for salad dressings and gravies for meat.

Field Crops of The Province Summarized

Ottawa.—A special press bulletin issued today by the census and statistics office gives the following report on the condition of field crops at the end of June, as summarized from telegrams from selected correspondents, including the superintendends of the Dominion experimental farms by arrangement with the department of agriculture. The reports for Saskatchewan and Alberta are furnished by the respective departments of agriculture for those provinces.

Saskatchewan.—The provincial department of agriculture reports that the crops are from seven to ten days later than last year. Some wheat is in shot blade. The straw will be short except on summerfallows where abundant rains and warm days have caused rapid growth. About half the summerfallowing is completed, and the acreage of new breaking and summerfallows shows slight increase over last year. The Dominion experimental stations report that at Rosthern rains all the month have worked favorably for all crops. Hay crops not fully recovered from drought in May, but grain and hoed crops are excellent. At the Scott station crops were injured by both frost and drought. The total rainfall for June was less than one inch Hay crops promise to be very light and grain crops short in straw. Many vegetable gardens proving failures. At Indian Head the weather during June was warm and showery. Grain crops have made good progress.

Alberta.—The provincial department of agriculture reports that the crop conditions during June were very encouraging. The first two weeks were cool and the late sown crops appeared very backward. During the last two weeks the weather has been ideal over the whole province. Growing showers visited a large percentage of crop area, and heavy rains with warmer weather where most needed. Slight frost and hail first part of month none since. The Dominion experimental farms report that at Lacombe the weather during June will average below normal temperature. Wheat 35, oats 24, barley 22 inches high. Hay prospects good. At Lethbridge the rainfall during June has been light, only about one-third of the average for the last 15 years. All but late sown grain is in excellent condition, but in imperative need of immediate moisture. The total area in crop is greater than last year, the largest increase being in flax.

British Columbia.—Agassiz: Most crops good, later than average, but earlier than last year. Invermere: Crops backward, but promise well. Root crops damaged by cutworms. Summerland: Apple crop, 20 per cent. higher than last year. Grain making good growth. Hay good. Sidney:

Crops Below the Normal According To Reports

It seems that the weatherman, in every way is against the farmer this year. "Rain wanted" is the cry in almost every locality in Alberta and Saskatchewan, to save the crops from ruin, as reported by the Farmers' Co-operative.

Hail storms swept over some parts of the country doing considerable damage here and there; yet the percentage of damage for the province is low. The straw seems to be very short especially where crops were sown late or sown on stubble and spring plowing.

In most places farmers have stopped breaking because of the dryness of the soil and in some instances summerfallowing has ceased on the same account.

Raymond and other southern districts have fair hay crops on irrigated land. Haying will be general in a couple of weeks, all over the province.

Excel—Light showers last week; also hail damaging about 5,000 acres from 15 to 100 per cent. Prospects are rather slim. Looks like a 10 or 12 bushel to acre crop.

Burdett—Rain needed badly; other conditions favorable for a normal yield.

Consort—Weather conditions fair. Some rain and hail last week.

Delburne—Wheat headed out (60 per cent.); light showers.

Olds—Garden stuff damaged by hail; weather warm.

Sedgewick—Rain and hail last Wednesday; damage from 10 to 90 per cent. Weather hot and dry.

Cadogan—Breaking has been discontinued on account of drought; crops in need of rain.

Aldersyde—Wheat, oats and barley heading out; straw seems very short; a few hail storms with about 10 per cent. damage. Rain needed badly.

Lomond—Heavy rain but week insured crop as far as moisture is concerned.

Edgerton—Crops heading out; straw short, weeds growing fast.

Armena—Crops will be headed out in two weeks.

Blackfoot—Grain doing fine; some hail, doing little damage.

Alderson—Seventy-five per cent. of crop dwindling away; rain needed.

Milk River—Moisture needed badly; plowing stopped.

Raymond—Crops are burning up; hay is fine on irrigated land.

Wainwright—Crops heading out and looking fine, but not equal to last year.

Meeting Creek—Weather hot and dry; wheat heading out; straw short; oats in bad shape.

Forestburg—Weather is fine and crops doing well.

Rumsey—Wheat headed out; moisture needed badly.

Westlock—Wheat headed out; a little moisture would add materially to the yield.

Loyalist—Weather hot and dry; crops very poor.

Munson—Weather hot, with thunder showers; oats poor; wheat on summerfallow fair.

Purple Springs—Slim chance for crops, too dry; 20 bushel yield is thought to be excellent.

Granum—Weather conditions very fair; wheat is heading out; light hail storms in districts lying to the north.

Macleod—Crops suffering for want of rain; spring plowing and stubble is very poor.

Champion—Weather very fair; hail damage was very heavy; crops are well advanced.

Donalda—Weather hot and dry; grain a little late but looking well.

NEW LIVESTOCK COMPANY

Calgary.—A new Montreal company has been organized with a capital of $300,000 to go into the livestock business.

FARMERS GET TOP PRICES

High River.—A farmer from this district sold 91 head of cattle recently for $12,398, averaging $136 per head.

B. C. FRUIT INDUSTRY

B. C.—The fruit and vegetable industry of British Columbia increased in value $1,400,000 for 1916 over 1915.

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Tractors at Work In England to Meet Crisis

Skilled Mechanics Are Kept in Readiness to Meet an Emergency—Working Day and Night to Ward Against the Food Problem.

Although somewhat slow, perhaps, in grasping the fact, England has, it seems, at last realized that every possible effort must be put forth to bring the maximum amount of land into cultivation this season and that the agricultural crops must be carefully husbanded.

The number of skilled plowmen taken from the land in conjunction with very unfavorable weather during the early spring months has combined to produce a very great reduction in the area of land ready for cropping at the present time, as compared with former years. This condition of affairs is now being rapidly overcome by the aid of motor tractors, which are at work night and day and in some cases for seven days in the week.

Work at Night

These iron horses are doing very satisfactory work. The war agricultural committees have at present 592 motor tractors at work, including forty-five caterpillar tractors lent by the Russian government. In addition to the above there are hundreds of privately owned tractors breaking up the land from the south of England to the north of Scotland. These tractors, in some districts, keep going for twenty-four hours of three 8-hours shifts. When night sets in a powerful headlight is lit in the form of an acetyline lamp, and with a similar light at each end of the furrow the work goes merrily on during the hours of darkness.

The tractors are of various horsepowers and weights, the lighter tractors being suited to stiff gradients, while on level ground the heavy and more powerful machines score, if the surface soil is dry. On the flat silt lands of Cambridgeshire, Lincoln and Norfolk, eight 10-ton tractors have been at work for a considerable time. The land in large areas of these districts is as level as a billiard table, absolutely free from big stones or any other obstruction.

The writer watched one of these powerful tractors at work on Holbeach marsh, drawing a double set of plows, each of which took four furrows, and turned over the land at the rate of two acres an hour, sixteen acres in a 10-hour day, including stops for meals. The work was well done and a good deep furrow of from eight to ten inches was taken out, while paraffin supplied the motive power.

The more common type of machine in use is considerably smaller and proportionately less powerful, usually drawing a 3-furrow plow. Breakdowns occasionally occur, but skilled mechanics are conveyed by motors, kept in readiness, to the scene of the breakdown and repairs are effected with the utmost possible dispatch, when the caterpillars crawl away again.

A One-Man Tractor

While these operations go ahead on large farms, the market gardeners and fruit growers are not behind. The son of a market gardener in the famous vale of Evesham (Worcestershire) in conjunction with a widely known engineering firm, brought out a small motor plow. This 9-horsepower motor plow takes two furrows at a time, and is so constructed that one man can guide it by means of two ordinary plow handles behind, or if the plow is working on a large field with no intricate turnings, the man is provided with a seat.

Among market gardeners and fruit growers this plow has become very popular; it only stands about three feet six inches high, and the mechanism has ben compressed into such small space that the plow will operate where a team of horses would be unmanageable. The plow will pass readily under the boughs of half standard and standard fruit trees and will plow, if desired, right up to the stem of the trees.

At the Highland Agricultural Society's show held two years ago, near the historic town of Stirling, trials of motor tractors and plows were conducted. The class of soil and gradients proved a very severe test and numbers of the tractors failed to finish and absolutely stuck. The Evesham gardener's plow, on the other hand, went bravely forward and never faltered. The demand for this motor plow during the last two years has been very much in excess of the output. In normal times this motor could be purchased for the price of two good farm horses.

An American tractor is also giving great satisfaction. Two sizes are in operation, one a 16-horsepower machine, the other a 24-horsepower.

In the great market gardening districts of Worcestershire, German prisoners are now working on the land and giving wonderful satisfaction to the growers, who only wish that their number could be increased.

IN THE SHEEP WORLD

Constant attention to the ewes now will save many lambs and lambs mean money.

After the lambs are two weeks old, they begin to eat and should have a trough from which the old sheep are kept by a creep.

The grain for the lambs may consist of oats, corn or wheat. For very young lambs the grain may be cracked, but never finely ground.

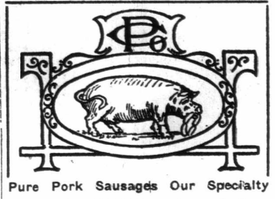
If the ewes are in the sheds while suckling the lambs, it will pay to feed the ewes grain.

Ewes suckling lambs before grass, should have three or four pounds of roots in their rations.

Dock the lambs when they are a week or ten days old, cutting the tail about one inch from the body.

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CITY PUBLIC MARKET

MARKET AND FINANCE

WINNIPEG LETTER

Our Winnipeg market keeps moderately active. There is a good demand for all the wheat offering, all grades finding a ready sale, the buyers being the government agents, regular exporters and millers. The movement from the west continues to decrease as compared with a year ago. Weather has been very warm over the prairie provinces, and many districts complain of rain being badly needed, less than average production is forecast. Prices of all grades of wheat are 10c higher on the week and feed wheat is 18c up, which suggests manipulation. Today's prices are: 1 northern, $2.40; 2 northern, $2.37; 3 northern, $2.34; No. 4, $2.22; No. 5, $1.99½; No. 6, $1.80; feed, $1.46. July closed $2.40, October $2.90.

Oats—The oat market has been firm and steady throughout the week, but in the last few days demand was lighter, and it seemed as if prices were hard to hold up. Fresh strength was put into the market today by the bullish crop report of the Free Press, which advanced the October future 1¼c and December 1⅜c, but cash prices were down ½c to ⅞c. Today's prices are: 2 C.W. 73⅞c, 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed 72⅝c, 2 feed 69⅜c. July 73⅞c, October 64⅞c, December 60⅝c.

Barley—The barley market is easier, with prices 2c to 4c down on the week. No. 3, $1.24; No. 4, $1.21; rejected and feed, $1.10. The July future closed $1.26½.

Flax—The flax market has had a big recovery in prices. It is not active, but seems strong, and stocks are unusually small. Prices have advanced 28½c to 29c on the week. 1 N.W. $2.93; 2 C.W. $2.89; 3 C.W. $2.74. July closed $2.92, October $2.86, December $2.84.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

FARMERS OF STATES OBJECT TO PRICES FIXED BY GOVERNMENT

St. Paul, July 19.—Farmers of the northwest are strongly opposed to senate leaders fixing a price of $1.75 for wheat, according to J. M. Anderson, president of the Equity Co-operative exchange.

"That price is not enough," Mr. Anderson said today, "farmers paid $3 a bushel for seed. Every other expense included in planting, caring for the crop, and harvesting it, has increased tremendously. At $1.75 a bushel there would be no profit.

"In the face of a poor crop, producers will come out far behind in the northwest."

NEW YORK METAL REPORT SHOWS MARKET EASY

New York, July 19.—Copper easy; electrolytic, spot and nearby, $26.50 to $27, nominal; August and later $23 to $26.

Iron firm and unchanged.

Metal exchange quotes tin steady; spot, $62.25 to $62.50.

At London: Spot copper, £130; futures, £129 10s; electrolytic, £142; spot tin, £239; futures, £235 15s.

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

	Open	Close
Wheat—		
October	230	223
Oats—		
July	75¼	76
October	67½	67⅝
December	63	63
Barley—		
July	—	127½
Flax—		
July	293	291
October	288	288½
December	—	284

WINNIPEG PRICES

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.48; No. 2 northern, $2.45; No. 3 northern, $2.42; No. 4, $2.30; No. 5, $2.07½; No. 6, $1.88; feed, $1.47.

Basis contract: July, $2.48; August, first half, $2.43.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 76c; No. 3 C.W., 74c; extra 1 feed, 74c; No. 1 feed, 72c; No. 2 feed, 70½c.

Barley—No. 3, $1.26½; No. 4, $1.22½; rejected and feed, $1.11.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $2.92; No. 2 C.W., $2.88; No. 3 C.W., $2.73.

AMERICAN OPTIONS MINNEAPOLIS CHICAGO

	Open	Close	Open	Close
Wheat—				
July	260	268	226	240
September	211	211	206½	210

LIVESTOCK

HOT WEATHER MAKES MARKET VERY SLOW

Receipts of stock of all kinds at Calgary exchange rather small and prices on both cattle and hogs a shade downward.

Steers—

Choice export, 1100 up	$8.25@$8.50
Com. butcher, 1100 up	7.50@ 8.00
Killers	7.26@ 7.50
Choice feeders	7.00@ 7.25
Heifers—	
Choice heavy	7.00@ 7.75
Common	7.25@ 7.50
Cows—	
Heavy	7.00@ 7.50
Common butcher	6.00@ 6.50
Thin canners	3.50@ 4.00
Bulls—	
Choice butcher	5.75@ 6.00
Common	4.75@ 5.50
Oxen—	
Choice	6.50@ 7.00
Common	4.75@ 5.25
Calves—Light	11.00
Sheep—	
Wethers	11.25@12.00
Ewes	11.25@11.75
Hogs—	
Select	15.35
Fed and watered	14.35

CHICAGO STOCKYARD REPORT

Chicago, July 19.—Cattle—Receipts 4,000. Beeves, $4.90 to $10.45; western steers, $8.50 to $11.50; stockers and feeders, $6.35 to $9.40; cows and heifers, $5.50 to $12.00; calves, $10.00 to $14.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market weak. Light, $14.15 to $15.10; mixed, $14.10 to $15.40; heavy, $14.00 to $15.40; rough, $14.00 to $14.25; pigs, $11.25 to $14.25; bulk of sales, $14.30 to $15.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; market strong. Lambs, native, $9.75 to $15.75.

TORONTO STOCKYARDS REPORT

Toronto, July 19.—Receipts at the Union stockyards today were 399 cattle, 59 calves, 935 hogs, 411 sheep and lambs.

Good active market and everything cleaned up at steady prices. There were several small lots of extra choice stable-fed cattle in and these sold strong from $11.85 to $12.50. There was a fair run of cattle and small stuff in for Thursday's market. The quality was mixed, but prices held good. Good butcher cows were slightly firmer. There was a fair demand for choice quality stockers and feeders.

Sheep and lambs steady; calves steady. Hogs steady at $15.75, fed and watered.

SOUTH ST. PAUL PRICES

South St. Paul, July 19.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; steady; range, $14.25 to $15.25; bulk, $14.50 to $14.75.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,300; killers steady; steers, $5.00 to $12.00; cows and heifers, $6.50 to $10.00; calves steady, $5.50 to $13.00; stockers and feeders, steady, $5.00 to $8.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 125; steady; lambs, $7.00 to $15.00; wethers, $5.00 to $5.50; ewes, $5.00 to $8.50.

BINDER TWINE CRAWLING UP

Binder twine has now joined in with the happy throng of high cost of living plutocrats, with an advance in price of approximately 50 per cent. over that of a year ago. The price announced is 18 cents a pound.

MONTREAL PRODUCE REPORT SAYS MARKET SLOW

Montreal, July 19.—Lack of shipping is temporarily holding up cheese exports. Butter is quiet, with the supply rather short. Eggs are firm and in good demand.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; finest easterns, 21¾c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 36c; seconds, 35c.

Eggs—Fresh, 42c; selected, 39c to 40c; No. 1 stock, 35c to 36c; No. 2 stock, 30c to 32c.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, 55c to 56c; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, 53c to 54c.

GRAIN MARKET

SUMMARY OF THE CROP AND MARKET SITUATION

Hot Weather in States Will Reduce Supply Materially

The bad weather in some of the states has affected the crop situation materially. Wheat closed firm at a net advance of 4c to 14c, corn finished unchanged to 1¼c higher, and oats gained ⅝c to 1⅝c. In provisions the outcome varied from unchanged to 17c decline.

It is said that the hot weather in North Dakota has reduced the supply and the prospects are that not over one-half of the normal crop will be produced this year.

Corn prices ran up to new high records both for immediate and future delivery. The September options reached to within 2¼c of the maximum limit allowed under the board of trade war emergency rules. Scantiness of arrivals and of rural offerings were the dominating factors.

Offers by neutral governments to resell corn at the seaboard made no impression here, but late in the session renewed peace talk caused a moderate reaction.

Liquidating sales by holders of lard weakened provisions. On the break, however, packers came to the support of the market.

CALGARY GRAIN PRICES

Calgary prices of grain are on the basis of grain in store at Fort William or Port Arthur.

Spring Wheat—	Thurs.	Wed.
No. 1 northern	243	237
No. 2 northern	246	234
No. 3 northern	237	231
No. 4	225	219
No. 5	202½	196⅛
No. 6	183	177
Feed	142	141
Oats—		
2 C. W.	74	74⅛
3 C. W.	72	72⅛
Ex. 1 feed	72	72⅛
No. 1 feed	70	69⅛
No. 2 feed	68½	67⅝

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS

	Week ending July 19, 1917	Corresponding week 1916
Montreal	$86,687,492	$78,408,200
Toronto	62,927,518	46,252,815
Winnipeg	37,774,425	39,792,256
Vancouver	8,073,599	6,335,843
Ottawa	5,957,267	5,360,648
Calgary	5,790,725	4,385,529
Quebec	4,725,146	4,054,890
Hamilton	4,649,099	4,065,221
Regina	3,184,124	1,980,887
Halifax	2,995,842	2,684,497
Edmonton	2,660,791	1,960,228
St. John	2,116,190	1,792,169
Victoria	1,508,240	1,538,485
Saskatoon	1,543,010	1,203,150
Moose Jaw	1,118,836	993,445
Lethbridge	888,612	583,511
Fort William	690,495	566,600
Medicine Hat	556,080	358,233
N. Westminster	366,316	315,357

FINANCIAL

CALGARY NEARLY ONE MILLION DOLLARS AHEAD

Winnipeg, July 19.—Following are the bank clearings of the principal cities of the Dominion for the week ending today, as compared with those of the corresponding week last year:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FROM BANK OF ENGLAND

London, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£ 173,000
Circulation, decreased	403,000
Bullion, decreased	239,563
Other securities, dec.	4,065,000
Other deposits, dec.	1,392,000
Public deposits, increased	5,667,000
Notes reserve, increased	194,000
Government securities, inc.	22,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week is 18.62 per cent.; last week it was 19.00 per cent. Rate or discount, 5 per cent.

FRANCE ISSUES WEEKLY FINANCIAL REPORT

Paris, July 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs
Gold in hand, increased	2,712,000
Silver in hand, decreased	774,000
Notes in circulation, inc.	8,220,000
Treasury deposits, inc.	57,124,000
General deposits, increased	72,296,000
Bills discounted, increased	39,496,000
Advances, decreased	14,429,000

NEW YORK STOCKS (Lougheed & Taylor)

	Close
American Sugar	123
American Beet Sugar	90½
American Canners	47⅞
American Locomotive	70⅜
American Smelter	102⅝
American Car Foundry	75⅜
Anaconda	77¼
Atchison	101⅛
Baldwin Locomotive	68
Baltimore & Ohio	72⅜
Bethlehem Steel	127
C. P. R.	161¾
C. M. & St. P.	67½
Central Leather	84
Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅝
Col. F. & I.	48⅜
Crucible Steel	80⅜
Distillers	25⅝
Erie, common	25½
Great Northern, pfd.	105⅝
Ind. Alcohol	157⅜
Inspiration	55¼
Lehigh	62⅜
Mexican Petrol	94
Missouri Pacific	32¾
New York Central	89½
Northern Pacific	102
Pennsylvania	53⅛
Ray Consol	26⅞
Rep. I. & S.	86⅝
Reading	95½

MONTREAL STOCKS (Taylor & Lougheed Ltd.)

	Close
Brazil	39
Canada Cement	61
Civic	71½
Detroit United	109½
Dominion Loan, 1925	97¾
Dominion Bridge	125
Dom. I. & S., com.	59
Laurentide	170
Macdonald	14¾
Nova Scotia Steel	93¾
Ogilvie, com.	145
Quebec Ry.	16
Riordan Paper	118
Shawinigan	121
Steel of Canada	54¾
New Dominion Loan	95½
Canadian S.	42
Southern Pacific	93¼
Soo Ry.	27¾
Studebaker	56¾
St. Paul	67½
Tennessee Copper	17⅝
Union Pacific	134¾
Utah Copper	103
U. S. Steel, com.	120¾
Westinghouse	48⅜

INCREASE GOLD PRODUCTION IN WESTERN PROVINCES

Vancouver, July 19.—Gold bullion deposited at the Dominion assay office in Vancouver from January 1 until yesterday amounted to $1,669,149.37, as compared with $965,157.54 during the corresponding period last year, a remarkable increase of $703,991. This is only the early part of the gold producing period; in July in some districts they are only beginning the season and from now on will come the heaviest flow of gold. If the ratio of increased production is maintained, the end of the year will bring striking evidence that British Columbia and the Yukon have joined in the empire-wide effort to increase the production of gold so as to be able to assist individuals or nations who demand gold before extending credit.

HAIL INSURANCE BEING TAKEN IN LARGER QUANTITIES

Reports from the country state that the farmers are taking considerably more hail insurance this year than they did last. They are evidently profiting by their indiscretion of the past.

Hail insurance men take the view that there is scarcely a section of the province which is immune from losses from hail, as the experience of the past few years has shown. A number of districts have never yet been visited by hail, since these districts were settled, while other portions of the province have been visited almost every season in one or two instances the entire crop having been wiped out. A chart is kept of the districts visited by hail and each year adds new territory and the view is now general that there are few districts if any entirely immune.

The season is now here when heavy losses from hail may be expected. July and August are the two worst months for hail, and already some local storms have been reported from various parts of the province, with considerable loss in some instances.

CALGARY OIL EXCHANGE

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Associated Oils	..	335
Alberta Petroleum Con.	⅞	1⅛
Alberta Pacific Con.	2¼	2¾
Athabasca Oil Co.	..	20
Beaver	¼	½
British Canadian Oils	..	⅛
Calgary Alberta Oils	1	2
Calgary Pet. Products	15	18½
Federal Oil & Gas	½	2
Monarch	1	..
Moose Mountain	4	..
Mt. Stephen Oil & Gas	18	20
North West Pacific Oil	..	3½
Piedmont Pet. Products	..	¾
Progress	..	¼
Record	9	15
Stokes-Stephens	2	4
Southern Alberta	3.25	3.50
Segur Oils, Ltd.	..	1
Union Pacific	⅛	¼
United	..	1.25
Western Pacific	5	..
Western Petroleum	1	..

Calgary Public Market

Prices Asked Consumers

Fruit	
Apples	3 to 5 lbs. for 25c
Apples, per case	$2.00 to $2.75
Bananas	30c to 35c per doz.
Cherries	10c per basket
Cherries	$1.75 to $2.00 per case
Cocoanuts	12½c each
Gooseberries	10c per basket
Gooseberries	$2.25 per crate
Grape Fruit	7½c to 10c each
Lemons	20c to 25c per doz.
Oranges	15c to 40c doz.
Strawberries	10 to 12½c per basket
Strawberries	$2.50 to $2.75 per case
Vegetables	
Asparagus	20c per lb.
Beets	3½ lbs. for 25c
Cabbage	3½ lbs. for 25c
Carrots	3½ lbs. for 25c
Celery	10c to 12½c per lb.
Cauliflower	10c to 25c each
Cucumbers	10c to 25c each
Lettuce (head)	2 for 10c
Lettuce (bunch)	5 for 10c
Onions (green)	5 for 10c
Onions (cooking)	3½ lbs. for 25c
Parsley	5 bunches for 10c
Potatoes (old)	$1.70 per bus.
Potatoes (new)	10c per lb.
Radishes	5 bunches for 10c
Spinach	5c per lb.
Tomatoes	25c to 35c per lb.
Turnips	15 to 20 lbs. for 25c
Rhubarb	8 lbs. for 25c
Poultry—Dressed	Per lb.
Fowl	25c
Poultry—Live	
Chicken	25c
Fowl	20c
Produce	
Butter, creamery	43c to 45c
Dairy No. 1	35c
Dairy No. 2	28c to 30c
Dairy No. 3	25c
Eggs, new laid, per case	$9.25 to $10.00
New laid, per dozen	35c
Cooking, per dozen	30c
Meats	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 15c
Pot roast	12½c to 15c
Rib roast	20c to 25c
Sirloin roast	25c to 28c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porter house steak	25c to 28c
Mutton, sides	25c
Front quarters	20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 30c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 20c
Shoulder roast	20c to 25c
Steak	20c to 25c
Pork, sides	22c to 25c
Roast shoulder	22c to 25c
Hind quarters	25c to 28c
Spare ribs	18c
Fresh Fish	
Herring	12½c
Pike	10c
White fish	15c
Sundries	
Dripping	15c
Head cheese	15c
Sausage	15c

Calgary Public Market

Prices Paid to Farmers

All farm killed meats must be accompanied by the viscera, viz., heart, liver and lungs.

Meats	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind qr.	17c to 17½c
Front quarters	12c to 13c
Cow, hind quarters	15c to 16c
Front quarters	11c to 12c
Pork, lightweight	18c to 18½c
Mutton, ewes	17c to 18c
Wethers	19c
Lamb	20c to 21c
Veal, No. 1 light	20c
Heavy	16c to 17c
Produce	
Butter, creamery	38c to 40c
No. 1 dairy	26c to 30c
No. 2 dairy	25c
Eggs, new laid, case	$9.00 to $9.25
Poultry—Dressed	
Fowl	20c to 22c
Poultry—Live	
Fowl and pullets	17c to 18c
Vegetables	
Beets (new)	$4.50
Carrots (new)	$4.50
Cabbage (new)	$4.75
Onions	$4.75
Potatoes, per ton	$40.00 to $45.00

STATE INSURANCE AGAINST DISABILITY.

(Montreal Chronicle, June 29, 1917).

In his presidential address to the Canadian Medical Association, Dr. A. G. Blackader, of McGill, paid considerable attention to the matter of compulsory invalidity insurance. Dr. Blackader advocated the adoption of a state scheme upon German and British lines, and asked that a committee of the association be appointed to consider the question and possibly draft a bill. In his advocacy of this measure, Dr. Blackader was undoubtedly actuated by the highest motives of humanitarism. But it is at least a matter for argument whether his remedy would not be worse than the disease which he proposes to cure.

It is scarcely generalizing too broadly to say that practically every scheme of state beneficance has, as a result, a certain loosening of the moral fibre in those benefited. That is perhaps inevitable in the present imperfectly-educated stage of democracy, but scarcely to be encouraged on that account. Under present conditions in Canada, all, except possibly a small minority, who have the will, have also the power to provide for a rainy day, for periods of sickness or misfortune. Numberless agencies are available, whereby that provision can be made. Moreover, practically everyday experience does not fill Canadians with enthusiasm for further extensions of the functions of Government. We are already over-governed—mostly by mediocrities. A false economy is, of course, easy enough. But it can scarcely be said that present circumstances are favorable for launching our great schemes involving either immediately or ultimately, large expenditures of public money. Further, if it is conceded that insurance is a proper function of the State, why should not the State extend its functions to every branch of activity—business or professional. Does Dr. Blackader look forward to a new world after the war, when we shall all be obediently doing what an all-embracing State tells us to do, and the medical profession will be merely a branch of the civil service?

BIG FARM LAND DEAL CLOSED NEAR TABER

Taber.—One of the biggest land deals which has taken place in the Taber district for some years has just been closed, whereby Albert Green has disposed of his farm and sheep ranch. The farm has been sold to Mr. Cooledge for $25,000, and Mr. Cooledge has since disposed of a half interest in it. Mr. Green's sheep ranch on Chin Coulee consists of several sections, and is an ideal sheep grazing area. It has been sold to Ed. Hagerman for $84,000. This, however, does not include the sheep. The ranch is well equipped with buildings, including one of the most modern houses in the south country.

There is a great deal of land changing hands in the Taber district. The Cameron ranch, which was put on the market last fall, is being bought up, partly by new settlers, and partly by people living in the Taber district. The outside edge of the ranch on the northwest has all been disposed of to a depth of four or five sections.

ALBERTA FAIR DATES

Okotoks	July 24-25
Nanton	July 26-27
Staveley	July 31
Claresholm	August 1-2
Vulcan	August 2-3
Granum	August 7-8
Macleod	August 9-10
Carmangay	August 14-15
Langdon	August 16
Gleichen	August 17
Irvine	August 7
Winnifred	August 8
Warner	August 8-9
Magrath	August 10-11
Raymond	August 13-15
Cardston	August 17-18
Grassy Lake	August 21-22
Taber	August 23-24
Youngstown	August 6-7
Chinook	August 8
Hanna	August 9
Delia	August 10
Oyen	August 13-14
Munson	August 15
Swalwell	July 26-27
Empress	July 31
Suffield	August 1-2
Retlaw	August 3-4
Peace River Crossing	August 8-10
Vegreville	August 14-15
Stony Plain	August 15-16
Edgerton	August 17
Irma	July 31
Chauvin	August 1
Wainwright	August 2-3
Sedgewick	August 7
Hardisty	August 8
Provost	August 9
Strome-Killam	August 10
Daysland	August 14-15
Camrose	August 16-18
Wetaskiwin	August 21-22
Coronation	August 7-8
Stettler	August 10-11
Consort	August 14-15
Castor	August 16-17
Bidegord	August 21
Cochrane	September 4-5
Didsbury	September 5-6
Olds	September 7-8
Three Hills	September 11-12
Lousana	September 13-14
Leduc	September 17-18
Innisfail	September 19-20
Alix	September 21
Gadsby	September 22
Rocky Moun. House	September 24-25
Ponoka	September 26-27
Milnerton	September 28
Trochu	October 2-3
St. Albert	October 4-5
Bowden	October 5
Priddis and Millarville	October 6
Fort Saskatchewan	September 4-5
Innisfree	September 6-7
Manville	September 11
Vermilion	September 12-13
Kitscoty	September 14-15
Lloydminster	September 18-19
Viking	September 20
Holden	September 21
Tofield	September 22
Bashaw	September 25-26
St. Paul	September 5
Elk Point	September 7
Berry Creek	September 7
Colinton	August 28
Athabasca	August 30-31
Mid-Pembina	September 4
Paddle River	September 6
Westlock	September 8
Nakamun	September 11
Onaway	September 12
Entwistle	September 13
Edson	September 14
Lake Saskatoon and Beaver Lodge	September 13-14
Grande Prairie	September 17-18
Waterhole	September 20-21
GGriffin Creek	September 24-25
High Prairie	September 26-27



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JULY 21, 1917

and standard fruit trees and will plow, if desired, right up to the stem of the trees.

At the Highland Agricultural Society's show held two years ago, near the historic town of Stirling, trials of motor tractors and plows were conducted. The class of soil and gradients proved a very severe test and numbers of the tractors failed to finish and absolutely stuck. The Evesham gardener's plow, on the other hand, went bravely forward and never faltered. The demand for this motor plow during the last two years has been very much in excess of the output. In normal times this motor could be purchased for the price of two good farm horses.

An American tractor is also giving great satisfaction. Two sizes are in operation, one a 16-horsepower machine, the other a 24-horsepower.

In the great market gardening districts of Worcestershire, German prisoners are now working on the land and giving wonderful satisfaction to the growers, who only wish that their number could be increased.

IN THE SHEEP WORLD

Constant attention to the ewes now will save many lambs and lambs mean money.

After the lambs are two weeks old, they begin to eat and should have a trough from which the old sheep are kept by a creep.

The grain for the lambs may consist of oats, corn or wheat. For very young lambs the grain may be cracked, but never finely ground.

If the ewes are in the sheds while suckling the lambs, it will pay to feed the ewes grain.

Ewes suckling lambs before grass, should have three or four pounds of roots in their rations.

Dock the lambs when they are a week or ten days old, cutting the tail about one inch from the body.

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Nichols and Shepard separator, complete, 56-in., in good condition.
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Grain Exchange Building
Calgary Alberta

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of how to reduce the high
nize your Public Market and
ect from the farmer.
Market in Calgary patronized
and Saturdays
Market Days
brings you to and from the
conductor for transfer.
UBLIC MARKET

THE OLDEST RANCHING CENTRE IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

HIGH RIVER

There are hands rocking cradles,
In the nations at war,
Whose fingers are beckoning
Sweet peace from afar.
But the dove with the olive
Keeps shunning "our earth,"
Till the turning of swords
Into plowshares "and mirth."

July 19-20, 1917 --- Special Fair Section --- July 19-20, 1917

High River is the progressive mixed farming center of Southern Alberta, and one of the oldest ranching centers in the province. Its record has been one of prosperity, and its citizens are energetic in the patriotic provision of those kernels of golden wheat, and those horses and cattle which are so necessary to the big victory which is coming to our fighting men on the soil of France.

Loans for Livestock

The Union Bank of Canada is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes. It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

Union Bank of Canada

Paid-Up Capital $5,000,000.00
Total Assets Exceed $109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada

Arthur Dunbar, Manager High River Branch

All the Builder Needs

In First Class Materials can be obtained at our Lumber Yards at **High River, Okotoks, Cayley** and **Ensign.**

The Skov Lumber Co., Ltd.
QUALITY AND SERVICE OUR MOTTO
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THORNLEY'S
HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA

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Painter and Decorator
HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA

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Phone us and we will go out and advise you as to cost and colors.

Beautify Your Home Interior This Fall

ARIAL & ARIAL
High River - - Alberta

Murray Bros.

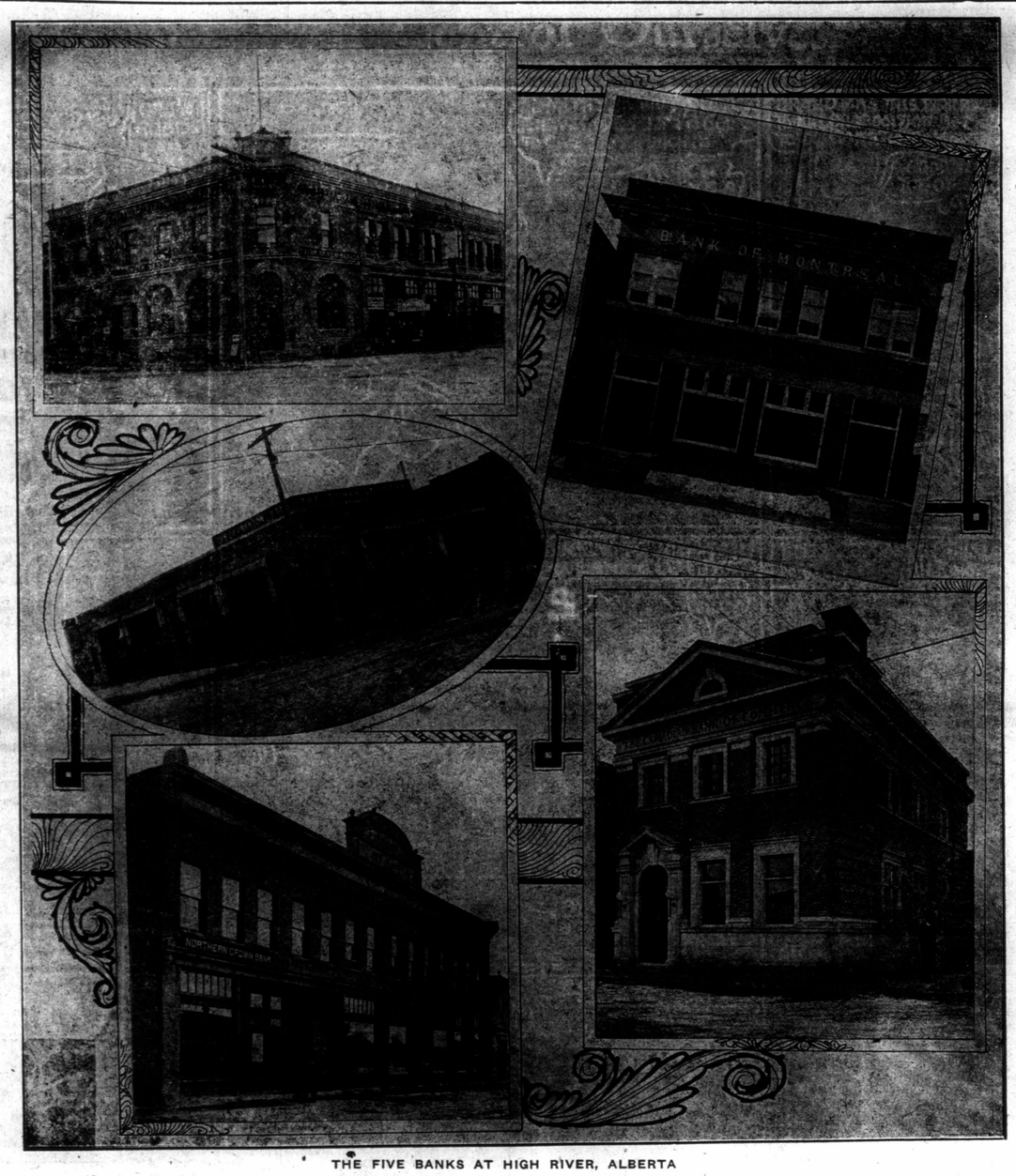
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Borsalino Hats
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High River - Alberta

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The Exclusive Dry Goods and Clothing Store

High River - Alberta



THE FIVE BANKS AT HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA

THE DOMINION BANK
Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., President — W. D. Matthews, Vice-president

Thrift Will Help To Win The War

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High River Branch: A. V. Miller, Manager

A. MASTERS
Contractor and Builder

If you intend to build a New House or Barn, see my plans of different buildings. Estimates given upon request. I have had a long experience in the erection of modern and up-to-date buildings. Visitors invited to inspect our work.
Sand and Gravel shipped to outside points.
Concrete Blocks for Pavements.
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FORD SERVICE STATION
High River, Alberta

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Everywhere you see a Ford it goes.
Ford Owners are Ford Boosters

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Shoe Dealer and Machine Shoe Repair Shop
Neolin Soles - Tenax Soles
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Western Advertising Agency
News-Telegram Building Calgary, Alberta
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PHONE - - - - M5888

The Growth and Prosperity of High River

(By Pte. Jas. Pettigrew)

In the year 1877, when Jasper Smith drove his bullock team on to the soil that is now the site of the prosperous town of High River, he little thought that in the year of grace 1917 there would be raised up on the green sward where his bullocks nibbled the prairie grass the spires and pinnacles of such a town as one sees today, just 35 miles from the city of Calgary. High River is a town of 1,200 population, and its many beautiful homes, which are situated on the sloping eminences which stretch out on all sides from the business section of the town, are a credit to those men and women who had the optimism to establish themselves in such a happy and healthy community, where the tillers of the soil are the true wealth-builders, and where the ambition of its men of wisdom has not led on to extravagant expansion which would be in advance of the needs of its citizens or those tillers of the soil surrounding it—for what is any town or city but a trading centre for those men whose firm hands grasp the plow handles, and whose eyes are trained to the making of a straight furrow. The cattle on a thousand hills are theirs, and the town that is their trading center would be exceeding their majestic rights to expand beyond the needs of those men who market the products of their labors in their trading center. And the town of High River is a trading center for those surrounding thousands of acres of waving wheat which each year passes through the elevators on to the steel highways of our Canadian Dominion, and for those thousands of browsing steers which mean so much to the many fighting men who today are standing on that grim battle-line which stretches out over the sand dunes of Central Europe. We are winning in the "big push" up against the tottering wall of military autocracy—not so much because of that bulldog tenacity which makes our men in the face of every horror attempt the taking of a mightier grip on the vitals of those military horror-makers—as because our tillers of the soil are every year taking a mightier grip on "Production."

The men behind those rifle sights

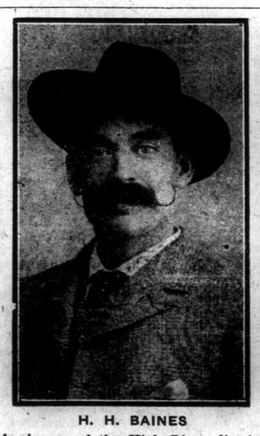
(Continued on Page Seven)



PHIL WEYNARD
Of High River, Alberta



SERGT. D. MICKS
Of the 137th Battalion



H. H. BAINES
A pioneer of the High River district and a veteran of the South African



JOS. LEMOGES
One of the old-timers of High River.

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LORD NO
Lord Northcliffe, t
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today.

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In the nations at war,
Whose fingers are beckoning
Sweet peace from afar.
But the dove with the olive
Keeps shunning "our earth,"
Till the turning of swords
Into plowshares "and mirth."

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Keep the Potatoes Green and Growing

(Experimental Farms Dept.)

Many are growing potatoes in Canada this year, for the first time and, as a result of the greatly increased number of growers the crop will probably be greatly increased. But to insure a good crop there must be an abundance of moisture in the soil and the tops must be protected from insects and disease.

Cultivation—The soil should be kept shade the ground. As most of the until the tops meet sufficiently to shade he ground. As most of the tubers develop in the three or four inches of soil nearest the surface, and as the tubers will not develop well in dry soil quite shallow cultivation is desirabe at this season of the year in soil which 's dry there may be good development of tops but there will be few tubers. The roots in such cases have gone down deep into the soil to obtain moisture but the tuber bearing stems, which are quite different from the root system, do not develop well. Where the soil is a loose, sandy loam, hilling is not necessary and may be injurious, as the soil dries out more than if left on the level. In heavy soils it is desirable to hill the potatoes as it will loosen the soil and the tubers will be shapelier than when the ground is left level. When there is sufficient rainfall and moisture in the soil hilling is likely to give best results in all kinds of soil as the soil will be looser and the tubers can push through it readily. As a great development of tubers takes place during the cooler and usually moister weather of the latter part of summer, it is very important to keep the plants growing well until then. In one experiment it was shown that during the month of September there was an increase of 119 bushels of potatoes per acre.

Protection of potato tops from insects—It is very important to prevent the tops of potatoes from being eaten by insects particularly by the Colorado potato beetle. The old "bugs" do not do much harm to the foliage, as a rule, and usually the plants are not sprayed to destroy these, although the fewer there are to lay eggs the less difficulty there will be in destroying the young ones. These begin to eat rapidly soon after hatching, and close watch should be kept so that the vines may be sprayed before much harm is done. Paris green kills more rapidly than arsenate of lead but does not adhere so well, and in rainy weather it is desirable to have something that will stay on the leaves so that they will be protected until it stops raining and thus prevent the tops being eaten. At the Central experimental farm a mixture of Paris green and arsenate of lead is used in the proportion of 8 ounces Paris green, 1½ pounds paste arsenate of lead (or 12 ounces dry arsenate of lead) to 40 gallons to water in order to get the advantage of both poisons. It may be that it is not convenient to get both poisons when either 12 ounces of Paris green or 3 pounds paste arsenate of lead (or 1½ pounds dry arsenate of lead) to 40 gallons water could be used, or in smaller quantities, say 1 ounce Paris green to 3 gallons or 3½ ounces paste arsenate of lead or half that quantity of dry to 3 gallons of water. An experiment conducted for six years at the Ontario Agricultural college, Guelph, showed that, on the average, where the tops were sprayed to kill "bugs," the yield was 186.9 bush is per acre, while when the tops were not sprayed and allowed to be eaten, the yield was only 98.2 bushels per acre. It is desirable not to stop with one spraying which usually does not kill all the bugs but to spray several times, if necessary, so that as little foliage as possible is eaten.

Protection of the potato plants from late blight and rot—In some years the crop of potatoes is much lessened by the late blight disease and when rot follows little of the crop may be left. It is, therefore, very desirable to prevent this disease from spreading. This is done by keeping the plants covered with Bordeaux mixture from about the first week of July, or before there is any sign of the disease, until September. Sometimes the first application of Bordeaux mixture is made before the potato beetles are all killed when the poison for them may be mixed with the Bordeaux. While the disease is not very bad every year it is well to be prepared. There was an average increase per year of 94 bushels of potatoes from spraying with Bordeaux mixture in three years.

The formula for Bordeaux mixture for potatoes is 6 pounds copper sulphate or bluestone, 4 pounds freshly slaked lime to 40 gallons of water. While the bluestone will dissolve more quickly in hot water, if it is not convenient to get this, it may be suspended over night in a cotton bag in a wooden or earthen vessel containing four or five or more gallons of water. The lime should be slaked in another vessel and before mixing with the copper sulphate solution should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. The copper sulphate solution is now put into a barrel, if it has not already been dissolved in one, and enough water added to half fill the barrel; the slaked lime should be diluted in another barrel with enough water to make half a barrel of the lime mixture. Now pour the diluted lime mixture into the diluted copper sulphate solution and stir thoroughly, when it is ready for use. The concentrated lime mixture should not be mixed with the concentrated copper sulphate solution, as, if this is done, an inferior mixture will result. If the barrels are kept covered so that there is no evaporation, stock solutions of the concentrated materials may be kept in separate barrels throughout the season. It is important to have the quantities of lime and copper sulphate as recommended, but, in order to be sure that enough lime has been used and there is no danger of burning the foliage, let a drop of ferrocyanide of potassium solution (which can be obtained from a druggist) fall into the mixture when ready. If the latter turns reddish-brown, add more lime mixture until no change of color takes place.

CANADIAN FARMERS RECEIVE MEDALS

Within the last few days a number of farmers in Western Canada have received medals and diplomas for their agricultural produce exhibited at San Francisco Fair in 1915. The exhibits were made under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which itself had its own building and large display on the grounds, for which it was awarded a gold medal. The successful farmers and the medals awarded are as follows:

A. L. Fryberger, Gem, Alberta, gold medal for spelts.

P. C. Hansen, Pincher Creek, Alberta, gold medal for wheat.

Arthur Perry, Cardston, Alberta, gold medals for wheat, oats and barley, and silver medal for grasses.

N. Taitinger, Claresholm, Alberta, gold medals for barley and wheat.

J. T. Worthington, Olds, Alberta, gold medal for wheat and silver medal for flax.

A. E. Barnes, Nemiskam, Alberta, silver medal for oats.

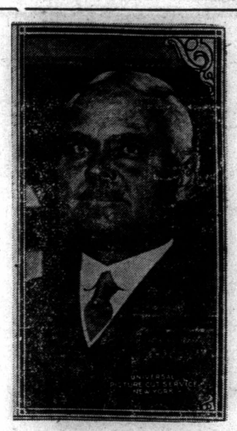
S. G. Hagen, Winterburn, Alberta, silver medal for oats.

T. Maynard, Deloraine, Manitoba, silver medal for wheat.

Jos. R. Peterson, Raymond, Alberta, silver medal for timothy.

Among the British Columbia exhibitors medals and diplomas were awarded to Stirling and Pitcairn of Kelowna, and Mrs. Jack McGregor, of Peachland.

Each of the exhibitors received diplomas with their medals. Although the distribution of medals, for unavoidable causes, is somewhat delayed, it comes at this time when the eyes of the world are turned upon the food producing countries as a vivid reminder of Western Canada's capabilities in that direction.



MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE GOETHALS
The builder of the Panama Canal, to take charge of the building of 1,000 wooden ships for foreign commerce for the United States.

Good Roads and Their Cost

Much Needed Information Supplied by Ontario Report

To assist smaller municipalitines to avoid the expensive and annoying mistakes which have been made by many municipalities during the process of street improvement, the Ontario Department of Public Highways has prepared a special report.

The work is the result of information secured by a survey of 33 cities and towns in Ontario. In the introduction Mr. McLean, deputy minister of public highways, outlines the growth of city streets from the country corners to the modern urban thoroughfare. The expenditure involved by street improvement is discussed and the mistake of undertaking work of this nature, without consideration of a general plan, condemned. Lack of intelligent and experienced supervision also accounts for much of the expenditure of public funds for no adequate return.

The selection of the type of pavement best suited to local conditions is of great importance, the chief factors in which are: The size and wealth of the municipality, the amount and class of traffic, the class of street, whether business, residential, etc., and the materials available locally.

Another matter to receive consideration is the selection of materials, covering all classes of pavements from the gravel or broken stone surface to the most durable as well as the most expensive forms, such as creosoted wood block, brick and stone block. Streets of cities, towns and villages are classified, and the materials best suited to their construction are shown under the different headings.

The treatment of gravel and macadam roadways with oils and tars is described; the advantage of rounded corners at intersections in order that motor traffic may turn easily and safely is illustrated; the paving possible in avoiding land damages by the establishing of permanent grades and street levels in new subdivisions is shown; and the two important items of drainage and foundations are discussed.

The history of street improvement from the laying of the first roadway is given and the methods used in the construction of pavements, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, street railway track allowances and pedestrian crossings are described. Detailed costs of materials, labor, pavements, sidewalks, curbs and guters are furnished. Special features such as the construction of bridges, subways, driveways, etc., are fully described and the costs of these various works supplied where possible.

Tabulated data show the extent of paving in the municipalities, the cost of different classes of pavements prior to 1915, and the cost of the different sections of pavements laid in 1915, forming a valuable record of pavement costs prevalent throughout Ontario. In addition ot being a report, interesting and instructive, it will prove a valuable book of reference to those connected with street improvement. Copies may be obtained by applying to Mr. W. A. McLean, Department of Public Highways, Toronto.

The Feeding of Swine

By G. B. ROTHWELL, B.S.A.
Assistant Animal Husbandman

Anticipating the needs of the near future with regard to meat of all classes, it is apparent that the relation of supply and demand will be such as to make imperative, heavily increased production. That this increased supply should be of a rapidly available nature is peculiarly desirable under the conditions that apply to the nation at war. In this connection swine may be bred, fed and marketed with greater despatch and in greater numbers than any other farm animal now contributing to the great meat-markets. Heavy home consumption and tremendously increased export trade make a permanently profitable market certain, if the opportunity is realized and grasped.

To the farmer, who with profit to himself and country wishes to accelerate his endeavor in solving one of the nation's war-time problems, the following pages may prove of interest.

Feeding and Management

In the consideration of feeds for the production of cheap pork, choice is largely influenced by locality, season and local conditions. By these factors economy of purchase or prfoduction is governed, provided the food is palatable, easily digested and nutritious—essentials in any successful ration. The complete ration must, further, be properly balanced, compounded of a variety rather than once or two constituents, and above all things contain some succulent food, winter or summer. On the latter or natural class of food, largely depends the continued health of swine. It is essential in the feeding of breeding stock.

The Stock Boar

Summer Feeding—Supply a pasture of clover, alfalfa, or fine grass with water and shade. If no pasture is available, supply fresh green food liberally—clover, alfalfa grass, green peas and oats or weeds, as lamb's quarter, pig weed, dock, etc.

Winter Feeding—Alfalfa or clover hay fed dry, in racks. Roots, such as raw mangels or sugar beets, pulped; cooked potatoes and turnips, 5 to 10 pounds daily; or in the absence of roots, clover or alfalfa hay, cut fine and soaked or steeped.

Feeding the Year Round.—If skim-milk, butermilk or whey are available, supply at rate of 3 to 10 pounds daily as needed. The meal ration may be made up of ground oats, ground barley, bran and shorts in any combination of two or more, fed at the rate of 2 to 5 pounds per day, as needed. Use judgment in feeding the boar. If overfat, he will prove a poor or uncertain stock-getter, indifferent and sluggish at service. If he is too thin, he will transmit to his get, lack of vigor and vitality and poor condition generally.

Exercise — Importance cannot be overestimated. Supply a roomy shady pasture in summer, not a filthy, fly-infested pen or corner. In winter, arrange a paddock out-of-doors, close to the barnyard. If convenient give him the run of the yard for a few hours daily. As a shelter use, the year round, a cheap, portable, single-boarded cabin about 6 feet by 8 feet. Supply plenty of bedding. By feeding and caring for, as outlined, crippling and rheumatism, so common in boars, will be avoided.

The Brood Sow

Summer—Pasture, same as advised for boars.

Winter—Roughage same as for boars. Meal mixture of bran two parts, shorts, one part, except when nearing farrowing-time, when the mixture should be of equal parts. If necessary ground barley or oats might replace either. Avoid corn in more than one-quarter the ration. For the breeding sow it is debilitating and over-fattening. Feed meal at the rate of 2 to 4 pounds as needed.

During Gestation—Flush, or bring the sow into good condition before breeding. Maintain this condition after breeding. Avoid over-fatness with the ensuing troubles—difficult farrowing, small, weak, or dead pigs. Too thin condition, particularly with a young sow, may permanently injure, in any case will likely mean small, thin pigs, a high percentage of runts, and small milk secretion. The in-pig sow must receive a cooling ration tending toward a laxative nature. The ration above advised qualifies in this regard. Remember, first and last, that constipation at this time makes very certain, serious trouble with the litter—small, unthrifty, poor-doing pigs, due to constipation in both themselves and their mother. Such litters dwindle rapidly with no perceptible cause.

Exercise—Equally as important as with the boar. With the exception of that period spent in the farrowing-pen, house the brood sow outdoors the year round in a portable cabin, 8 feet by 10 feet, and as described, placing four or five sows in each cabin. Choose a dry site. Make the sow work to obtain feed. This has an unfailing influence on the vigor, size and numbers of the soming litter, and lessens liability to rheumatism and crippling.

After Farrowing—Avoid exciting the sow during or after farrowing. Always be present at this time, but give only such attention as may be required; no more. The first feed should be a tepid slop of middlings. During the first ten days gradually increase ration to maximum. Particularly avoid overfeding, causing scours and thumps in little pigs. Feed the sow for milk production such rations as ground oats, middlings (equal parts), or ground oats, gran shorts (equal parts), both combinations with milk products. In summer allow green feed or pasture only after pigs are two weeks old. In winter, feed roots, clover hay, etc., to keep the bodily functions healthy and blood cool. Empty a pailful of earth and wood ashes in a corner of the pen. When weaning cut down meal supply and remove young pigs for longer periods each day until the sow is dry. If pigs are over-fat, lazy and sluggish at service. If he is too thin, he will transmit to his get, lack of vigor and vitality and poor condition generally.

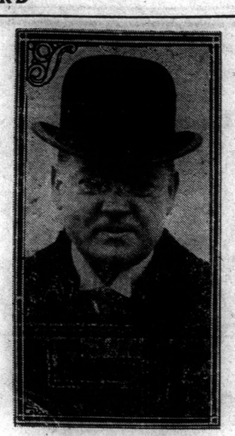
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HERBERT C. HOOVER
Chairman of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, to act for the United States, to act as head of U. S. Food Board.

ley, 3 parts; shorts, 3 parts; linseed oil meal, 1 part; with 5 pounds of skim-milk daily. Soak for twenty-four hours, and feed. If in pen, add to this some dry grain, oats or corn, scattered in litter. This is not necessary if pigs are on grass paddock. As pigs increase in age, gradually increase the grain to three pounds or more daily, as needed, increasing also the proportion of ground barley or oats in the mixture, until at six months of age the ration consists of ground corn or barley, 6 parts; shorts, 3 parts; linseed oil meal, 1 part. Shelter the pasture or paddock-fed pig either with a portable cabin or a light open-sided shed. Avoid, particularly, turning the weaned pig outdoors to a shadeless paddock. Sunburn, skin trouble, temporary and often permanent stunting, ensues. Have natural shade if possible and supply clean, fresh water.

Other Good Growing Rations

1. Ground barley, 4 parts; shorts, 4 parts; gluten feed, 2 parts; skim-milk, 3 pounds.

3. Ground wheat or shorts, 2 pars; barley, 2 parts; ground peas, 1 part; skim-milk, 3 pounds.

Numbers 1 and 2 would be applicable to Central and Maritime conditions, while No. 3 would be more adapted to Western needs.

Pastures

Compared to pen feeding, the pasture affords 5 to 25 per cent. hceaper gains. For growing breeding stock, pasture feeding provides for growth of bone and muscleand general vigorous health. For fattening and finishing pigs, firmer, better quality pork will result. With the latter class of stock, however, the range must, of necessity, be more limited. Alfalfa forms the best forms the best pasture, with clover or grass.

Green Feeds

For dry-lot or pen-feeding fresh-cut alfalfa or clover are best. Rape is largely employed but is much lower in value than the two first mentioned and must be used before it becomes coarse and fibrous.

Economical Production and Health

General Rules for Feeding—(1) Never feed more than the pigs will clean up. (2) Make all changes in rations slowly. (3) Realize that the breding pig is an out-of-doors animal. (4) Approximate outdoor conditions in the farrowing and feeding pen, i.e., supply fresh air, light, drainage, and above all avoid draughts and dampness. (5) Make exercise a prime factor with every class and age of breeding pig. (6) For economy and health see that green feed, pasture, roots, and well-ured roughage are part of the ration. (7) Remember that the pig is a poor patient and particularly difficult to treat. Strive to eliminate the cause of disease—prevent rather than cure it.

Minimizing Labor by the Use of the Self-Feeder

To obtain maximum results and at the same time reduce labor to the minimum is the constant aim of the manufacturer. It has been proven that the hog may feed himself practically throughout life, and give a profit at least equal to that of hand-feeding methods, labor considered. This point is worthy of every farmer's careful consideration when labor conditions in the next few years are anticipated. The self-feeder makes possible the feding of hogs, where labor for hand feeding is not to be had, or the doubling or trebling the extent of the operation as it might otherwise be carried out, and with less labor.

Requirements of a Good Self-feeder for Swine

Such a device to be successful must be cheap, strong, capacious, portable, easy to construct, weather-tight, easy of regulation for different textured meals, and most important of all, so arranged that the contents will feed into the troughs without any stoppage caused by the blocking of the meal in the hopper. Further, the troughs must be constructed to ensure the minimum amount of waste such as might be caused by the animals nosing the meal over the sides or soiling it by standing in the troughs.

Advantages of the Self-Feeder Over Hand-Feeding Methods

1. Saves over 50 per cent. of the labor. 2. Reduces waste of feed to the minimum. 3. Prevents digestive troubles due to overfeeding, the pigs having full access to the meal at all times and therefore eating in small quantities frequently, instead of suddenly overloading the stomach two or three times in the day. 4. Gives the small or timid pig as good an opportunity as the more aggressive individuals. 5. Will-produce gains equal to hand-feeding methods at equal or less cost.

Correct Condition for Using the Self-Feeder

Place the feeder on a platform or floor that will remain clean during wet weather and prove accessible to the pigs at all times. Provide shade of some sort, either trees or a rough shed. While this system of feeding will prove relatively economical in dry lot feeding where green food, skim-milk or water are supplied daily, the maximum efficiency will be reached where the feeders are placed in a good clover or alfalfa pasture. In any case, dry lot or pasture, with or without milk products, fresh water should always be supplied, preferably running, or from some self-watering device, regularly and frequently filled.

Young pigs from ten weeks of age onward may be safely and economically fed by this method. Until this age is reached it is generally wise to feed by hand, although experiments have proved that even sucking pigs may be benefited by the feeder. Shoats of all ages, and in fact all classes of pigs to be finished quickly for market may be most profitably "self-fed." Young breeding stock, similarly, is benefited provided the ration is one of bone and muscle forming nature. In general, avoind self-feeding with aged sows, particularly as forrowing time approaches.

Meals and Mixtures Adapted to Use in the Self-Feeder

From a mechanical standpoint practically any mixture of whole or ground grains or other mill-feeds may be successfully fed. Corn, for example, is frequently fed along with clover or alfalfa pasture, for short finishing periods. For young pigs or shoats any of the following rations will be found suitable provided all hulls are fairly finely ground.

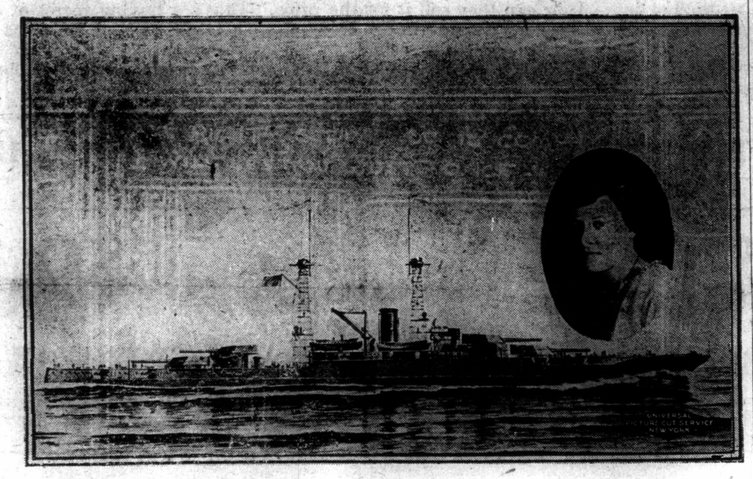
1. Shorts, fine ground oats, fine ground barley or corn, equal parts.

2. Shorts 4 parts, any of the above grains 4 parts, ground peas 2 parts.

3. Shorts or wheat 2 parts, barley 2 parts, peas 1 part.

With any of the above rations fed to young pigs skim-milk may be most profitably fed. Where such cannot be obtained the addition of tankage, meat or blood meal is recommended, say at the rate of one pound tankage to six pounds of any of the above mixtures. Where whole corn is used, one pound of tankage could be added to every eighth of corn.

LATEST ADDITION TO UNCLE SAM'S NAVY AND SPONSOR



The new U. S. dreadnought New Mexico, and Miss Margaret C. De Baca, daughter of the late Governor De Baca, who was its sponsor. The New Mexico class of dreadnoughts will contain many marked improvements over the Pennsylvania type, now considered the most powerful afloat.



LORD NORTHCLIFFE
Lord Northcliffe, the noted British newspaper owner and cabinet maker and probably the most influential man in England today.



SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON
of California. His fight in the U.S. Senate for the freedom of the press has been widely praised.

Progress of High River

(Continued from Page Six)

or the belt pushers on those machine guns, or those men who feed our howitzers—and eevn they are but those quiet Canadian lads who but yesterday were pitching sheaves with a hay fork—are a mighty factor in our great victory, "out yonder," but there are mighty factors around the town of High River in those men who are breaking new land on that "ocean of prairie" for the production of those things which netx year will grow on the soil of our Canada to feed our hosts of warriors on the soil of Europe—and possibly the peoples of a great free Europe—our High River farmers do not lose sight of the fact that the continent of Europe will be looking to "our Canada" for those things which they produce to fill the empty storehouses of the war-stricken area. And if we are building those thousands of ships to carry those products to Europe, our farmers will need to produce the cattle and grain for those ships to carry. The spout from which those grains of golden wheat flow into the ships' holds at the seaboard places is only the end-piece of our great wheat-producing machine where—away in our great central west prairie land—one can look on the miles of swishing wheattops, and the hum of the binder is ever in our ears.

High iRver's Part.

But we will need to get back to the consideration of the prominent part that is being played by the High River district in the destiny of our empire, and when we review the trade and financial conditions in the district, we find every cause for an optimistic outlook on the future years of prosperity which will come to High River.

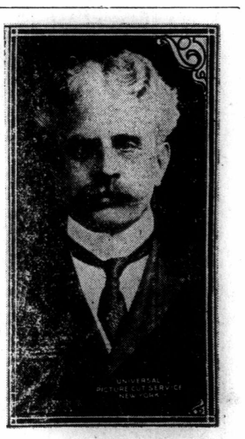
When C. C. Short, at the age of 13, left the then end of steel at Swift Current and arrived at High iRver in 1883, he never anticipated the honor of being amongst those men who would see a prosperous town like High River spring up on the bare prairie, on which he first set foot in 83. Mrs. Short was the second white woman to have the courage to reside in central southern Alberta.

Has Done Great Work

High River has done splendid work, too, in the moneys raised for war purposes in the province, and Mrs. A. J. Arnold has an astounding array of figures to prove the loyalty of High River to the cause of our men in France, and Mr. Elliot, the secretary to the Patriotic fund is energetic in looking after the welfare of the dependents of those splendid men who have gone from High River to help in the victory fight.

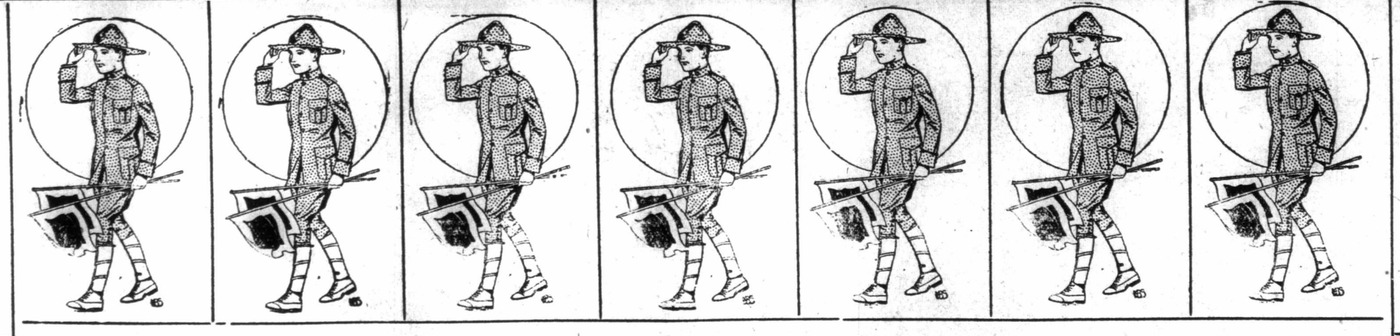


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SIR ROBERT BORDEN
Premier of Canada, effecting splendid results for the Allied cause







Planned to Get Early Action Sat.!

A Series of 7 Table-Sales in Boys' Store

550 Suits for Boys at Pricings Little Short of Wonderful

This Clothing Grouped on Main Floor Tables

When the buyer for the Boys' Store returned from the East a few days ago, he warned us that something would happen to startle the patrons of this store. To say that he has thoroughly established the threat, would be putting it mildly. Here we find 550 boys suits, all the way from the little wash suits for youngsters to the neat fitting pinch backs for upper school boys. It's clothing of the stamp that makes parents sit up and say:—How can they sell it for the price. That's a buying secret of ours, of course. We actually believe that Western Canada never before saw such values, and the stock is NEW, not PRE-WAR BOUGHT or samples, discards, seconds or maker's surplus. It's NEW, IT'S FRESH, IT'S ULTRA SMART, the kind of duds that the boy likes because he falls into them and they seem natural —not "stiff and starched."

FREE SOUVENIRS TO BOYS SATURDAY, 8.30 to 12 a.m.

$1.99
TABLE NUMBER 1

Some unusual values for the mother of the little fellow who wears wash suits. Don't miss seeing these.

$2.19
TABLE NUMBER 2

Wash Suits and Fabric Suits, the latter with two pairs of knickers in some cases. Tip top numbers are these.

$4.95
TABLE NUMBER 3

An array of Boys' Fabric Suits that would do credit to a store twice the size of the Bay.

$5.95
TABLE NUMBER 4

A price that will buy suits that ordinarily you would pay as much again for. All 1917 styles and cloths.

$6.95
TABLE NUMBER 5

In this group are suits that most makers are asking as much WHOLESALE for today. This means a real snap is presented.

$7.95
TABLE NUMBER 6

Pay from $10 to $12 anywhere for suits not so good as these. Snappy pinch back and Norfolk styles.

These Sales Continue MONDAY

$8.95
TABLE NUMBER 7

In this collection will be found some of the highest class suits sold in any store in the country —Values that warrent a 50 per cent. higher pricing.

These Sales Continue MONDAY

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 ACTUAL U. MERCHANTS, TRADERS ADVENTURERS















Many People When Granted Favors Shy at Gratitude As If It Would Bite Them

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two | CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 22, 1917 | SECTION TWO—Pages 9 to 16

STORIES OF EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD TODAY

Patriotism Stirs The Heart of The Self Exiled American

JAMES HAZEN HYDE, self-exiled American, who left the shores of this country in anger after the famous insurance scandals of 1905, has heard the call of his native country. The former Beau Brummel of New York society will help the French committee install accommodations in France for American troops. Like William Thaw, who as an aviator has done much to lessen the stigma of contempt which the American public has cast on the family name, Hyde may be able to purge his name of the ridicule which attaches to it.

In the early years of 1900 Hyde was pointed out as a horrible example of the "second generation of the rich." He is the man who introduced yellow gloves to America. At that time yellow gloves were associated with fops. He wore spats. Spats then were considered unforgivable. He bought his clothes in Paris, hobnobbed with foreigners snubbed his fellow countrymen whose investments enabled him to draw down a salary of $77 an hour, and generally made himself obnoxious to an American public always ready to speak its mind rudely.

Imitated French Dandies

Hyde inherited $51,000 of the $100,000 capital stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society from his father, along with the vice-presidency of eigners, snubbed his fellow countrying the world of finance he had been a college boy at Harvard. When he arrived at the college he was dubbed "Caleb" Hyde, because of his appearance. He resembled what is popularly known as a country "bumpkin."

But Hyde learned quickly. He cultivated a wavy pompadour and a pointed black beard. He learned French and studied French literaure, history and chateaux. He was a young exquisite when Harvard turned him loose on New York.

The senior Hyde had been a prodigious worker. He rose from clerk to founder and head of a great life insurance corporation. It was expected the junior Hyde would follow in his father's footsteps. He didn't.

Hyde became known as an accomplished linguist and a famous whip. He drove a four-in-hand with Alfred G. Vanderbilt from New York to Philadelphia and return in a day. He became president of the Alliance Francaise of New York and got a decoration of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his services in spreading French literature in America. He was at 23, vice-president of the Equitable and director in 46 great corporations. Yet all his time was devoted to society. He was more interested in the cut of his clothes than in the two thousand million dollars he controlled.

Newspapers gave prominent space to young Hyde and his doings for ten years. His stables, at that time the finest in America, were exploited, as were his beard and hair, maintained at an expense of $10 a day, and the violets which he grew to place over the left ears of his horses. He had a flagstaff placed in front of his New York residence. When he was at home a red flag with a white "H" flew at the top of the mast. When his carriage drew up to the door a carpet was rolled from the vestibule to the curb that he would not have to step on rough bricks. The cream of politeness when with what he considered his equals, Hyde never was known to say "good morning" to the elevator men in the Equitable building.

Gave $100,000 Ball

And all this time he was drawing $100,000 a year in salary from the insurance company. He spent his time in giving lavish dinners to actresses and royalty at his palatial country home at Bay Shore, Long Island. He was seen frequently with Mme. Rejane, the famous French actress, much to the distress of the mammas of New York society buds. Mme. Rejane was old enough to have been his mother. It cost him $30,000 to entertain Sarah Bernhardt. And in January, 1905, he gave a fancy dress ball at Sherry's, said to have cost $100,000. Then came the deluge.

The crowning feature of the fancy ball was a comedy in French performed by Mme. Rejane and a bit of spicy poetry accompanying it. The beautiful ballet from the Metropolitan Opera house danced. And newspapers recalled that at a previous little $20,000 dinner Mme. Rejane put on a dance all alone. It was on top of a table.

Protest from all parts of the country arose when an account of the ball was published. Agents of the insurance company said it was hurting their business. They joined forces and demanded that Hyde be put out of the company.

Hyde fought back. The president of the company and other officials disclosed that the expenses of all the costly entertainments Hyde had been giving werep aid for out of company funds. Hyde's Legion of Honor ribbon came to him after he had given $30,000 to the French ambassador. The company had paid that $30,000. It had paid for the fancy ball at Sherry's. Officials also said he had reaped rich profits from underwriting syndicates, which had operated unlawfully with funds of the Equitable society.

Ousted from Company

The dandy admitted it, and added that James W. Alexander, president, and directors of the company had been doing the same thing for 25 years. He sent his check to make restitution for the amounts he had made in that way and for what he had spent on social entertainments. As a result the entire insurance business of the country underwent a federal investigation and general restitution was made to the Equitable. Hyde, Alexander, and many other officers of the concern got out. Hyde sold his property in America and exiled himself to France.

Paris soon acclaimed him the Beau Brummel of the fashion center of the world. "Le Pompadour American" they called him. He affected red, mauve, gendarme blue and burnt orange socks with tie and boutonnieres to match. He became a patron of art, of literature and pretty actresses. He dwaddled his time away after his own heart. But he was never seen at American clubs in Paris at the Fourth of July, Washington's Birthday and Thanksgiving reunion banquets Americans in Paris attended annually. And once, in Versailles, an American on seeing Hyde's vivid yellow socks, exclaimed in astonishment, "Where did you get those socks!" Hyde knocked him down, and immediately all the French gentlemen adopted yellow socks.

Uneasy Are The Crowns that Rest On Royal Heads

THE great war has directed the attention of the world toward the government of the European nations and has developed the fact that little generally is known about the crowns of the reigning monarchs.

The crowns of today can trace their origin back to the garland or wreath of leaves used in Rome in recognition of some particular service or honor won.

The next evolution was the gold band placed on the brow of a general who conquered a city or a soldier who in battle by an act of bravery saved the life of a Roman citizen. The first soldier in a regiment to scale the walls of a besieged city always was crowned, and the "naval crown" was a reward for the one who won the battle on sea.

There is truth in the saying "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

The troubles of Czar Nicholas have recently served to accentuate the untold misery under the covering of a bejeweled brow. No one can foretell how the war will further affect the crowns of the universe. It is certain, though, that the world in the future cannot move along as it has in the past.

Upon the ruins of some of the monarchies will arise a form of government having for its cornerstones "liberty, truth, justice and equality."

Kaiser's Crown Cost Millions

Some of the other crowns today are believed to be threatened and in a few years they are likely to adorn the show cases of our great museums, where other crowns are now lying.

Since France became a republic the crown has rested in the Louvre at Paris. The crown was first worn by Napoleon 1.

The kaiser's crown is known as the most expensive one in the world. The original crown of Germany is valued at 2½ million dollars and no one can wonder at this enormous valuation when it is known that it contains no less than 1,250 valuable diamonds. It takes first rank in beauty and splendor.

The imperial crown of Austria is also massive in appearance and is regarded by many of the best judges as being as beautiful as the German crown. It is crescent shaped and studded with immense diamonds and rubies, heightened by the mountings of fleur-de-lie. There is an opening in the middle of the crown and from this arises an arched fillet extending from back to front, set with costly pearls. It is surmounted by an orb on which is a cross of pearls.

The royal crown of Great Britain is wonderfully constructed and decorated with diamonds, pearls, sapphires and rubies. The arches are covered with these precious stones. The fluerde-lis on the crown are said to represent the claim of England's sovereignty over France. The center of the arches are surmounted by an orb and cross. The center of the crown is filled with royal purple. The crown of the queen consort, worn by Queen Alexandra at her coronation and also by the present queen, is of matchless beauty. The main jewel is the Kohinoor diamond in the center. The latter was presented to Queen Victoria in 1850 and has an interesting history. Its weight is 186 1-16 carats. The story runs that this famous gem was carried 5,000 years ago by the hero, Karna. During the fourteenth century it was taken to Delhi by Alaed-din and weighed then 793 carats. In 1673 the grand mogul sold it to Tavernier.

Finally it came into possession of the East India company and was presented to the English crown. Its weight had been greatly reduced, due to injury and recutting, in passing from hand to hand.

Russian Crown Into Discard

The recent revolution in Russia has brought a change in the government, which has affected the badge of sovereignty. From a monarchry Russia is now a republic, thus the czar and his crown have been separated. The imperial crown of Russia is decorated with priceless jewels. The main one of the entire collection rests on the summit of a band of gems that rises from the circlet and extends across the head from back to front. The side pieces of the cap are sections of a sphere and decorated with a number of gems.

The royal crown of Sweden and Norway was first used by Bernadotte, the distinguished French general, who afterward became King of Swe-

(Continued on Page Ten)

UNNECESSARY DEVASTATION BY THE GERMANS



Photo shows scene in wake of the retreat of the German army. Numberless trees have been cut and whole orchards have in this manner been destroyed.

World War May Mean the Regeneration of the Arab

THE fall of Bagdad has brought the British people directly into touch with the Arab world—that world of noise, bustle, passion and rhetoric which has lain under the deadening influence of the various Turkish dynasties near upon a thousand years. At this moment the Arab race presents a sad spectacle, divided, scattered and tattered by war, revolution, conquest and deliberate misgovernment, yet one not devoid of promise. When the Arab has met civilization in the past the marriage of intellects has been fruitful. The nature of the issue is demonstrated by the ruins which scatter Syria, Mesopotamia and Irak.

The groves of columns at Tadmor, the vast temples of Baalbek, the palace of Al Hadhr, the hippodrome of Gerash, the theater of Amman, the basilicas of the Hauran and North Syria, the mosques and tombs of Damascus, the desert castles of Kerak, Salkhad and El Nejin are witnesses to results of the mating of the Arab mind with the successive cultures of Greece, Rome, Parthia, Persia, Byzantium and the Franks.

By the strange movements of the web of fate the British in Bagdad now come once more face to face with the Arab world for the first time since the last English, Irish and Scottish Crusaders left the Holy Land. For though Egypt is Arab in tongue, the western desert in name, it is not until you arrive at Bagdad that you reach that roaring, chinking, clattering, arguing, bellowing, demonstrative world of Rabelism jest, caustic satire, plaintive poetry, majestic verse, calculated rhetoric, comprehensive invective, subtle flattery, remorseless logic and strident, ear piercing din which stretches west, the Kurdish hills on the east, and the rugged fringes of the Taurus on the north, that space of earth which the old Arabian geographers named Irak, Jazirah, Shamiyeh, Suriya and Filistin.

From Prosperity to Desolation

Outwardly the Arabian world today is unprepossessing; squalor, poverty and noise are its outward habiliments. As one who has some faith in the future, I dread the reaction which may take place in English minds when the public realizes what a land of ruin and desolation the Turks have made of what was once the center of a prosperity which had endured for three thousand years.

The Arab is physically and intellectually as virile as he ever was, but superficially he is unrecognizable from his former self. In the early days of the Abbasid Caliphate, not only was the Arab world prosperous, but we have records of an elaboration of government and a complexity of administration which would astonish those who are only acquainted with the social and political conditions under which Arabs live today.

The Bagdad of Haroun-al-Rashid was not a disorderly agglomeration of tortuous streets, picturesque ruins, pointed arches, slender minarets, ragged awning and crumbling walls. It was built on a rigid system with broad avenues, named and ordered quarters, solid and businesslike government offices, square towers and massive walls. It was not inhabited by a squalid and ragged population, sunken in disease and poverty, but was an orderly capital with a perfect police system, regular cantonments of troops, colleges, observatories, exchanges, law courts, hospitals, poor houses, public baths, trade unions and guilds. There was society in Bagdad; wits and poets, philosophers and statesmen, lexicographers, learned doctors and metaphysicians met and conversed in schools and assemblies. Through the pages of the old chroniclers one gets small glimpses of that extraordinary and elaborate world which pivoted on Bagdad, for Bagdad was not an oasis in the wilderness; Damascus, Kirkisiya, Raggo, Mosul, Ras-ul-Ain, Erbil, and scores more great cities surrounded it. Now many of them are marked by mere undulations in the soil.

Such was the Arab world which pushed forth armies to farthest Turkestan, and had, before the building of Bagdad, stretched out its advance guards beyond the Pyrenees. And be it said, though the Arabs were conquerors, yet were they not destroyers. So long as the lordship of Islam was in Arab hands, intellect, architecture, and commerce flourished. Frequently oppressors, often tyrants, the provincial governors of the Arab Caliphs hardly ever left a province without adding to it some monument or institution.

Now Lives in Squalor

Whence comes, then, this desolation and wretchedness of today? In the days of Charlemagne Europe was emerging from the darkest chasm of history, and Bagdad was at its zenth; today the flourishing provinces of which Bagdad was the imperial capital are deserts, and of Bagdad itself there remains only a purlieu of 140,000 souls where 2 million once subsisted in affluence. Has the Arab degenerated? What explanation can account for the utter collapse of this people? Degenerate in the true sense the Arab certainly is not; you will find his memory as acute, his wit as nimble, his sense of humor as keen, his observation as direct, as in the days of Ibu Batuta, Abu Nowas, or Ed Tabari. Lithe and supple of good physique, his

(Continued on Page Ten)

FORMER KING OF GREECE AND NEW KING



Photo of family group of the former King of Greece and the former Queen, who is a sister of the German Kaiser, and largely responsible for Constantine's downfall. Standing behind the former Queen is the second son, who has been selected to reign. The Crown Prince leaving Greece with his father.

THE STRAFER STRAFED



"Gott Strafe England" (God Punish England) reads the sign tacked to a tree just inside the lines of a series of trenches captured in the early offensive by the British army. Hundreds of similar signs were found nailed to fences, posts and trees, even to the fronts of houses, barns and other buildings.

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S. S. WHITE . . . Editor and Manager
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War May Mean the Regeneration of the Arab

(Continued from Page Nine)

perfect features, glossy hair, small hands and feet show he is in body as true to type as his puns, oratory, wit and astuteness prove his mind to be unaltering; yet he who gave civilization and order to a third of Asia and the whole of North Africa now lives on a dunghill amidst flies and ruins. What is the answer to the enigma?

I think the answer is that the Arab intellect is one that only produces itself to the utmost by contact with other minds. For centuries the Arab of Aarabia, which is the Arab of isolation, has remained in the same position, neither advancing nor retiring, absolutely changeless. In the days of the Prophet the Arabs of Arabia were, as today, intensely aristocratic in sentiment as regards birth and breed, desultory but courageous warriors, brilliant poets, fine conversationalists and astute diplomatists. The Arabs that Arabia has put forth have been whatsoever the contacts they established with the outer world made them.

Fire of Contact Needed

When they met Rome they produced Palmyra, when they met Byzantium they produced the brilliant Sassanian culture they produced Bagdad, when they invaded Spain they produced Cordova and the Alhambra, but when they were in turn subjected to the Turks, not by conquest, but by the infiltration of Turkish dynasties and the Turcofication of the mercenary armies of the petty states, the Arabs were divorced from civilization and intellectual contact; they lost all the trappings of material civilization, keeping only their fiery hearts, their agile thoughts, their poetry, and their individuality.

Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat headaches properly to understand the causes which produce the affection," says Dr. J. W. Ray, of Blockton, Ala. Continuing, he says, "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headache, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To answer this purpose anti-kamnia tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and rest in the most severe cases of headache, neuralgia, and particularly the headaches of women.

"When we have a patient subject to regular attacks of sick headache and when he feels the least sign of an oncoming attack, he should take two A-K Tablets. Obtainable at druggists in any quantity desired."

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The Turk has not been able to oppress an Arab and reduce him to slavery and sullen bondage as he could Armenians, Bulgarians and Greeks. The Arab remained the intellectual superior of his master; the Turks could fight and bully, divide and rule, the Turk could reduce all Arabistan to ruins, but he could not make the Arab admit Turkish superiority. But just as the Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Sassanian and Spanish contacts were fruitful, so the Turco-Arab contact has been sterile, fruitful only in ruins.

Uneasy Are the Crowns That Rest on Royal Heads

(Continued from Page Nine)

den on the death of Charles XIII in 1818. The crown is richly decorated with immense pearls. It is now held by Sweden.

Portugal has been a republic since October 5, 1910. The royal crown that was used by the former kings was identical with the crown of Spain. The crown was mortgaged at one time to the Rothschilds of London.

The crown of Spain has eight arches handsomely decorated with oval shaped pearls of matchless beauty. The crown, however, was not used at the coronation of King Alphonso XIII. It will be remembered that Alphonso's father died before the day of his birth, hence the stork was master of ceremonies at his coronation, for he came into the world a "king."

The crown of Italy has eight arches set with large and handsome pearls and is similar to the Spanish crown.

The emperor of Japan does not wear a crown—a handsome, star-shaped symbol is his badge of honor.

There is no hint of imperial sovereignty in the head dress of Uncle Sam. The president has no badges to symbolize his high office in America.

FINGERPRINT EVERYONE

New York Doctor Says This Method Would Eradicate Crime

A fingerprint record of every man, woman and child in the country on file at Washington, with a duplicate record in states or other local districts, is urged by Dr. John B. Huber, of New York, as a means of finding the large number of girls reported as "missing" and never found every year.

His suggestion is a direct result of the disappearance of Ruth Cruger, pretty school girl, several weeks ago.

Here are some of the other ways in which a universal fingerprint record could be utilized, according to Dr. Huber:

It would be a basis for really adequate vital statistics.

It would protect the innocent as well as disclose the criminal.

Numberless unfortunates found mysteriously dead would be identified. Fifty thousand persons die and are buried without identification in the United States every year.

Aphasia (memory blindness) puzzles could be solved.

The crime of abandoning infants would be stamped out.

Beneficiaries of life insurance policies could not substitute a dead man's body for a live man.

Election frauds would be ended.

The number of persons who vanish yearly in New York alone is 3,500; says Dr. Huber. He continues:

"There would be practically no more lost identity in the metropolis or anywhere else in these United States if universal finger printing were adopted. Francis Galton computed that the chance of the finger prints of two individuals being identical are one in 64 billions—a chance so infinitesimal as to be negligible. These lines are more enduring than any other part of the body; they do not vary from youth to age; they persist even after death; injuries alone change them, but the scar of a cut that has been finger printed would be an additional identification.

"It was Galton, that amazing genius in scientific detail and in interpretation of data, who proposed and first reduced the fingerprint method to a system."

A man may forget home kindred, friends and almost everything else, but he never forgets the first time he went into a barber shop to get a shave.





Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties —Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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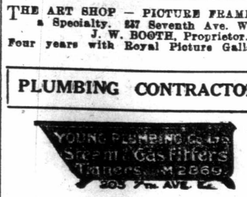
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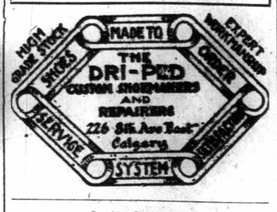
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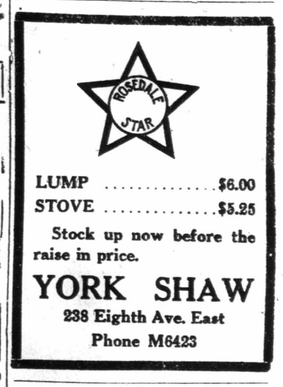
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"KAZAN"

BY
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

CHAPTER I.
The Miracle

KAZAN lay mute and motionless, his gray nose between his forepaws, his eyes half closed. A rock could have appeared scarcely less lifeless than he; not a muscle twitched; not a hair moved; not an eyelid quivered. Yet every drop of the wild blood in his splendid body was racing in a ferment of excitement that Kazan had never before experienced; every nerve and fiber of his wonderful muscles was tense as steel wire. Quarter-strain wolf, three-quarters "husky," he had lived the four years of his life in the wilderness. He had felt the pangs of starvation. He knew what it meant to freeze. He had listened to the wailing winds of the long Arctic night over the torrent and the cataract, and had cowered under the mighty crash of the storm. His throat and sides were scarred by battle, and his eyes were red wih the blister of the snows. He was called Kazan, the Wild Dog, because he was a giant among his kind and as fearless, even, as the men who drove him through the perils of a frozen world.

He had never known fear—until now. He had never felt in him before the desire to run—not even on that terrible day in the forest when he had fought and killed the big gray lynx. He did not know what it was that frightened him, but he knew that he was in another world, and that many things in it startled and alarmed him. It was his first glimpse of civilization. He wished that his master would come back into the strange room where he had left him. It was a room filled with hideous things. There were great human faces on the wall, but they did not move or speak, but stared at him in a way he had never seen people look before. He remembered having looked on a master who lay very quiet and very cold in the snow, and he had sat back on his haunches and walled forth the death song; but these people on the walls looked alive, and yet seemed dead.

Suddenly Kazan lifted his ears a little. He heard steps, then low voices. One of them was his master's voice. But the other—it sent a little tremor through him! Once, so long ago that it must have been in his puppyhood days, he seemed to have had a dream of a laugh that was like the girl's laugh—a laugh that was all at once filled with a wonderful happiness, the thrill of a wonderful love, and a sweetness that made Kazan lift his head as they came in. He looked straight at them. his red eyes gleaming. At once he knew that she must be dear to his master, for his master's arm was about her. In the glow of the light he saw that her hair was very bright, and that there was the color of the crimson bakneesh vine in her face and the blue of the bakneesh flower in her shining eyes. Suddenly she saw him, and with a little cry darted toward him.

"Stop!" shouted the man. "He's dangerous Kazan—"

She was on her knees beside him, all fluffy and sweet and beautiful, her eyes shining wonderfully, her hands about to touch him. Should he cringe back? Should he snap? Was she one of the things on the wall, and his enemy? Should he leap at her white throat? He saw the man running forward, pale as death. Then her hand fell upon his head and the touch sent a thrill through him that quivered in every nerve of his body. With both hands she turned up his head. Her face was very close, and he heard her say, almost sobbingly:

"And you are Kazan—dear old Kazan, my hero dog—who brought him home to me when all the others had died! My Kazan—my hero!"

And then, miracle of miracles, her face was crushed down against him, and he felt her sweet warm touch.

In those moments Kazan did not move. He scarcely breathed. It seemed a long time before the girl lifted her face from him. And when she did, there were tears in her blue eyes, and the man was standing above them, his hands gripped tight, his jaws set.

"I never knew him to let any one touch him—with their naked hand," he said in a tense wondering voice. "Move back quietly, Isobel. Good heaven—look at that!"

Kazan whined softly, his bloodshot eyes on the girl's face. He wanted to feel her hand again; he wanted to touch her face. Would they beat him with a club, he wondered, if he dared! He meant no harm now. He would kill for her. He cringed toward her, inch by inch, his eyes never falering. He heard what the man said—"Good heaven! Look at that!"—and he shuddered. But no blow fell to drive him back. His cold muzzle touched her filmy dress, and she looked at him, wihout moving, her wet eyes blazing like stars.

"See!" she whispered. "See!"

Half an inch more—an inch, two inches, and he gave his big gray body a hunch toward her. Now his muzzle travelled slowly upward—over her foot, to her lap, and at last touched the warm little hand that lay there. His eyes were still on her face; he saw a queer throbbing in her bare white throat, and then a trembling of her lips as she looked up at the man with a wonderful look. He, too, knelt down beside them, and put his arm about the girl again, and patted the dog on his head. Kazan did not like the man's touch. He mistrusted it, as nature had taught him to mistrust the touch of all men's hands, but he permitted it because he saw that it in some way pleased the girl.

"Kazan, old boy, you wouldn't hurt her, would you?" said his master softly. "We both love her, don't we, boy? Can't help it, can we? And she's ours, Kazan, all ours! She belongs to you and to me, and we're going to take care of her all our lives, and if we ever have to we'll fight for her like hell—won't we? Eh, Kazan, old boy?"

For a long time after they left him where he was lying on the rug, Kazan's eyes did not leave the girl. He watched and listened—and all the time there grew more and more in him the craving to creep up to them and touch the girl's hand, or her dress, or her foot. After a time his master said something, and with a little laugh the girl jumped up and ran to a big, square, shining thing that stood crosswise in a corner, and which had a row of white teeth longer than his own body. He had wondered what those teeth were for. The girl's fingers touched them now, and all the whispering of winds that he had ever heard, all the music of the waterfalls and the rapids and the trilling of birds in spring-time, could not equal the sounds they made. It was his first music. For a moment it startled and frightened him, and then he felt the fright pass away and a strange tingling in his body. He wanted to sit back on his haunches and howl, as he had howled at the billion stars in the skies on cold winter nights. But something kept him from doing that. It was the girl. Slowly he began slinking toward her. He felt the eyes of the man upon him, and stopped. Then a little more—inches at a time, with his throat and jaw straight along the floor! He was half-way to her—half-way across the room—when the wonderful sounds grew very soft and very low.

"Go on!" he heard the man urge in a low quick voice. "Go on! Don't stop!"

The girl turned her head, saw Kazan cringing there on the floor, and continued to play. The man was still looking, but his eyes could not keep Kazan back now. He went nearer, still nearer, until at last his outreaching muzzle touched her dress where it lay piled on the floor. And then—he lay trembling, for she had begun to sing. He had heard a Cree woman crooning in front of her tepee; he had heard the wild chant of the caribou song—but he had never heard anything like this wonderful sweetness that fell from the lips of the girl. He forgot his master's presence now. Quietly, cringingly, so that she would not know, he lifted his head. He saw her looking at him; there was something in her wonderful eyes that gave him comfidence, and he laid his head in her lap. For the second time he felt the touch of a woman's hand, and he closed his eyes with a long sighing breath. The music stopped. There came a little fluttering sound above him, like a laugh and a sob in one. He heard his master cough.

"I've always loved the old rascal—but I never thought he'd do that," he said; and his voice sounded queer to Kazan.

CHAPTER II.
Into the North

Wonderful days followed for Kazan. He missed the forests and deep snows. He missed the daily strife of keeping his team-mates in trace, the yapping at his heels, the straight long pull over the open spaces and the barrens. He missed the "Koosh—koosh—Hooyah!" of the driver, the spiteful snap of his twenty-foot caribou-gut whip, and that yelping and straining behind him that told him he had his followers in line. But something had come to take the place of that which he missed. It was in the room, in the air all about him, even when the girl or his master was not near. Wherever she had been, he found the presence of that strange thing that took away his lonliness. It was the woman scent, and sometimes it made him whine softly when the girl herself was actually with him. He was not lonely, nights, when he should have been out howling at the stars. He was not lonely, because one night he prowled about until he found a certain door, and when the girl opened that door in the morning she found him curled up tight against it. She had reached down and hugged him, the thick smother of her long hair falling all over him in a delightful perfume; thereafter she placed a rug before the door for him to sleep on. All through the long nights he knew that she was just beyond the door, and he was content. Each day he thought less and less of the wild places, and more of her.

Then there came the beginning of the change. There was a strange hurry and excitement around him, and the girl paid less attention to him. He grew uneasy. He sniffed the change of air, and he began to study his master's face. Then there came the morning, very early, when the babiche collar and the iron chain were fastened to him again. Not until he had followed his master out through the door and into the street did he begin to understand. They were sending him away! He sat suddenly back on his haunches and refused to budge.

"Come, Kazan," coaxed the man. "Come on, boy."

He hung back and showed his white fangs. He expected the lash of a whip or the blow of a club, but neither came. His master laughed and took him back to the house. When they left it again, the girl was with them and walked with her hand touching his head. It was she who persuaded him to leap up through a big dark hole into the still darker interior of a car, and it was she who lured him to the darkest corner of all, where his master fastened his chain. Then they went out, laughing like two children. For hours after that, Kazan lay still and tense, listening to the queer rumble of wheels under him. Several times those wheels stopped, and he heard voices outside. At last he was sure that he heard a familiar voice, and he strained at his chain and whined. The closed door slid back. A man with a lantern climbed in, followed by his master. He paid no attention to them, but glared out through the opening into the gloom of night. He almost broke loose when he leaped down upon the white snow, but when he saw no one there, he stood rigid, sniffing the air. Over him were the stars he had howled at all his life, and about him were the forests, black and silent, shutting them in like a wall. Vainly he sought for that one scent that was missing, and Thorpe heard the low note of grief in his shaggy throat. He took the lantern and held it above his head, at the same time loosening his hold on the leash. At that signal there came a voice from out of the night. It came from behind them, and Kazan whirled so suddenly that the losely held chain slipped from the man's hand. He saw the glow of other lanterns. And then, once more, the voice—

"Kaa-aa-zan!"

He was off like a bolt. Thorpe laughed to himself as he followed.

"The old pirate!" he chuckled.

When he came to the lantern-lighted space back of the caboose, Thorpe found Kazan crouching down at a woman's feet. It was Thorpe's wife. She smiled triumphantly at him as he came up out of the gloom.

"You've won!" he laughed, not unhappily. "I'd have wagered my last dollar he wouldn't do that for any voice on earth. You've won! Kazan you brute, I've lost you!"

His face suddenly sobered as Isobel stooped to pick up the end of the chain.

"He's yours, Issy," he added quickly, "but you must let me care for him until—we know. Give me the chain. I don't trust him even now. He's a wolf. I've seen him take an Indian's hand off at a single snap. I've seen him tear out another dog's jugular in one leap. He's an outlaw—a bad dog—in spite of the fact that he hung to me like a hero and brought me out alive. I can't trust him. Give me the chain—"

He did not finish. With the snarl of a wild beast Kazan had leaped to his feet. His lips drew up and bared his long fangs. His spine stiffened, and with a sudden cry of warning, Thorpe dropped a hand to the revolver at his belt.

Kazan paid no attention to him. Another form had approached out of the night, and stood now in the circle of illumination made by the lanterns. It was McCready, who was to accompany Thorpe and his young wife back to the Red River camp, where Thorpe was in charge of the building of the new Trans-continental. The man was straight, powerfully built and clean shaven. His jaw was so square that it was brutal, and there was a glow in his eyes that was almost like the passion in Kazan's as he looked at Isobel.

Her red and white stocking-cap had slipped free of her head and was hanging over her shoulder. The dull blaze of the lanterns shone in the warm glow of her hair. Her cheeks were flushed, and her eyes, suddenly turned to him, were as blue as the bluest bakneesh flower and glowed like diamonds. McCready shifted his gaze, and instantly her hand fell on Kazan's head. For the first time the dog did not seem to feel her touch. He still snarled at McCready, the rumbling menace in his throat growing deeper. Thorpes' wife tugged at the chain.

"Down, Kazan—down!" she commanded.

At the sound of her voice he relaxed.

"Down!" she repeated, and her free hand fell on his head again. He slunk to her feet. But his lips were still drawn back. Thorpe was watching him. He wondered at the deadly venom that shot from the wolfish eyes, and looked at McCready. The big guide had uncoiled his long dog-whip. A strange look had come into his face. He was staring hard at Kazan. Suddenly he leaned forward, with both hands on his knees, and for a tense moment or two he seemed to forget that Isobel Thorpe's wonderful blue eyes were looking at him.

"Hoo-kooh, Pedro—charge!"

That one word—charge—was taught only to the dogs in the service of the Northwest Mounted Police. Kazan did not move. McCready straightened, and quick as a shot sent the long lash of his whip curling out into the night with a crack like a pistol report.

"Charge, Pedro—charge!"

The rumble in Kazan's throat deepened to a snarling growl, but not a muscle of his body moved. McCready turned to Thorpe.

"I could have sworn that I knew that dog," he said. "If it's Pedro, he's bad!"

Thorpe was taking the chain. Only the girl saw the look that came for an instant into McCready's face. It made her shiver. A few minutes before, when the train had first stopped at Les Pas, she had offered her hand to this man and she had seen the same thing then. But even as she shuddered she recalled the many things her husband had told her of the forest people. She had grown to love them, to admire their big rough manhood and loyal hearts; before he had brought her among them; and suddenly she smiled at McCready, struggling to overcome that thrill of fear and dislike.

"He doesn't like you," she laughed at him softly. "Won't you make friends with him?"

She drew Kazan toward him, with Thorpe holding the end of the chain. McCready came to her side as she bent over the dog. His back was to Thorpe as he hunched down. Isobel's bowed head within a foot of his face. He could see the glow in her cheek and the pouting curve of her mouth as she quieted the low rumbling in Kazan's throat. Thorpe stood ready to pull back on the chain, but for a moment McCready was between him and his wife, and he could not see McCready's face. The man's eyes were not on Kazan. He was staring at the girl.

"You're brave," he said. "I don't dare do that. He would take off my hand!"

He took the lantern from Thorpe and led the way to a narrow snowpath branching off from the track. Hidden back in the thick spruce was the camp that Thorpe had left a fortnight before. There were two tents there now in place of the one that he and his guide had used. A big fire was burning in front of them. Close to the fire was a long sledge, and fastened to trees just within the outer circle of firelight Kazan saw the shadowy forms and gleaming eyes of his team-mates. He stood stiff and motionless while Thorpe fastened him to a sledge. Once more he was back in his forests—and in command. His mistress was laughing and clapping her hands delightedly in the excitement of the strange and wonderful life of which she had now become a part. Thorpe had thrown back the flap of their tent, and she was entering ahead of him. She did not look back. She spoke no word to him. He whined, and turned his red eyes on McCready.

In the tent Thorpe was saying:

"I'm sorry old Jackpine wouldn't go back with us, Issy. He drove me down, but for love or money I couldn't get him to return. He's a Mission Indian, and I'd give a month's salary to have you see him handle the dogs. I'm not sure about this man McCready. He's a queer chap, the Company's agent here tells me, and knows the woods like a book. But dogs don't like a stranger. Kazan isn't going to take to him worth a cent!"

Kazan heard the girl's voice, and stood rigid and motionless listening to it. He did not hear or see McCready when he came up stealthily behind him. The man's voice came as suddenly as a shot at his heels.

"Pedro!"

In an instant Kazan cringed as if touched by a lash.

"Got you that time—didn't I, you old devil!" whispered McCready, his face strangely pale in the firelight. "Changed your name, eh? But I got you—didn't I?"

CHAPTER III.
McCready Pays the Debt

For a long time after he had uttered those words McCready sat in silence beside the fire. Only for a moment or two at a time did his eyes leave Kazan. After a little, when he was sure that Thorpe and Isobel had retired for the night, he went into his own tent and returned with a flask of whisky. During the next half-hour he drank frequently. Then he went over and sat on the end of the sledge, just beyond the reach of Kazan's chain.

"Got you, didn't I?" he repeated, the effect of the liquor beginning to show in the glitter of his eyes. "Wonder who changed your name, Pedro. And how the devil did he come by you? Ho, ho, if you could only talk—"



In the passion of the moment he seized the whip and sprang upon Kazan.

They heard Thorpe's voice inside the tent. It was followed by a low girlish peal of laughter, and McCready jerked himself erect. His face blazed suddenly red, and he rose to his feet, dropping the flask in his coat pocket. Walking around the fire, he tiptoed cautiously to the shadow of a tree close to the tent and stood there for many minutes listening. His eyes burned with a fiery madness when he returned to the sledge and Kazan. It was midnight before he went into his own tent.

In the farmth of the fire, Kazan's eyes slowly closed. He slumbered uneasily, and his brain was filled with troubled pictures. At times he was fighting, and his jaws snapped. At others he was straining at the end of his chain, with McCready or his mistress just out of reach. He felt the gentle touch of the girl's hand again and heard the wonderful sweetness of her voice as she sang to him and his master, and his body thrembled and twitched with the thrills that had filled him that night. And then the picture changed. He was running at the head of a splendid team—six dogs of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police—and his master was calling him Pedro! The scene shifted. They were in camp. His master was young and smooth-faced and he helped from the sledge another man whose hands were fastened in front of him by curious black rings. Again it was later—and he was lying before a great fire. His master was sitting opposite him, with his back to the tent, and as he looked, there came out of the tent the man with the black rings—only now the rings were gone and his hands were free, and in one of them he carried a heavy club. He heard the terrible blow of the club as it fell on his master's head—and the sound of it aroused him from his restless sleep.

He sprang to his feet, his spine stiffening and a snarl in his throat. The fire had died down and the camp was in the darker gloom that precedes dawn. Through that gloom Kazan saw McCready. Again he was standing close to the tent of his mistress, and he knew now that this was the man who had worn the black iron rings, and that it was he who had beaten him with whip and club for many long days after he had killed his master. McCready heard the menace in his throat and came back quickly to the fire. He began to whistle and draw the half-burned logs together, and as the fire blazed up afresh he shouted to awaken Thorpe and Isobel. In a few minutes Thorpe appeared at the tent-flap and his wife followed him out. Her loose hair rippled in billows of gold about her shoulders and she sat down on the sledge, close to Kazan, and began brushing it. McCready came up behind her and fumbled among the packages on the sledge. As if by accident one of his hands buried itself for an instant in the rich tresses that flowed down her back. She did not at first feel the caressing touch of his fingers, and Thorpe's back was toward them.

Only Kazan saw the stealthy movement of the hand, the fondling clutch of the fingers in her hair, and the mad passion burning in the eyes of the man. Quicker than a lynx, the dog had leaped the length of his chain across the sledge. McCready sprang back just in time, and as Kazan reached the end of his chain he was jerked back so that his body struck sidewise against the girl. Thorpe had turned in time to see the end of the leap. He believed that Kazan had sprung at Isobel, and in his horror no word or cry escaped his lips as he dragged her from where she had half fallen over the sledge. He saw that she was not hurt, and he reached for his revolver. It was in his holster in the tent. At his feet was McCready's whip, and in the passion of the moment he seized it and sprang upon Kazan. The dog crouched in the snow. He made no move to escape or to attack. Only once in his life could he remember having received a beating like that which Thorpe inflicted upon him now. But not a whimper or a growl escaped him.

And then, suddenly, his mistress ran forward and caught the whip poised above Thorpe's head.

"Not another blow!" she cried, and something in her voice held him from striking. McCready did not hear what she said then, but a strange look came into Thorpe's eyes, and without a word he followed his wife into their tent.

"Kazan did not leap at me," she whispered, and she was trembling with a sudden excitement. Her face was deathly white. "That man was behind me," she went on, clutching her husband by the arm. "I felt him touch me—and then Kazan sprang. He wouldn't bite me. It's the man! There's something—wrong—"

She was almost sobbing, and Thorpe drew her close in his arms.

"I hadn't thought before—but it's strange," he said. "Didn't McCready say something about knowing the dog? It's possible. Perhaps he's had Kazan before and abused him in a way that the dog has not forgotten. Tomorrow I'll find out. But until I know—will you promise to keep away from Kazan?"

Isobel gave the promise. When they came out from the ten Kazan lifted his great head. The stinging lash had closed one of his eyes and his mouth was dripping with blood. Isobel gave a low sob, but did not go near him. Half blinded, he knew that his mistress had stopped his punishment, and he whined softly, and wagged his thick tail in the snow.

Never had he felt so miserable as through the long hard hours of the day that followed, when he broke the trail for his team-mates into the North. One of his eyes was closed and filled with stinging fire, and his body was sore from the blows of the caribou lash. But it was not physical pain that gave the sullen droop to his head and robbed his body of that keen quick alertness of the lead-dog—the commander of his mates. It was his spirit. For the first time in his life, it was broken. McCready had beaten him—long ago; his master had beaten him; and during all this day their voices were fierce and vengeful in his ears. But it was his mistress who hurt him most. She held aloof from him, always beyond the reach of his leash; and when they stopped to rest, and again in camp, she looked at him with strange and wondering eyes, and did not speak. She, too, was ready to beat him. He believed that, and so slunk away from her and crouched on his belly in the snow. With him, a broken spirit meant a broken heart, and that night he lurked in one of the deepest shadows about the camp-fire and grieved alone. None knew that it was grief—unless it was the girl. She did not move toward him. She did not speak to him. But she watched him closely—and studied him hardest when he was looking at McCready.

Later, after Thorpe and his wife had gone into their tent, it began to snow, and the effect of the snow upon McCready puzzled Kazan. The man was restless, and he drank frequently from the flask that he had used the night before. In the firelight his fact grew redder and redder, and Kazan could see the strange gleam of his teeth as he gazed at the tent in which his mistress was sleeping. Again and again he went close to that tent, listened. Twice he heard movement. The last time, was the sound of Thorpe's deep breathing. McCready hurried back to the fire and turned his face straight up to the sky. The snow was falling so thickly that when he lowered his face he blinked and wiped his eyes. Then he went out into the gloom and bent low over the trail they had made a few hours before. It was almost obliterated by the falling snow. Another hour and there would be no trail—nothing the next day to tell whoever might pass that they had come this way. By morning it would cover everything, even the fire, if he allowed it to die down. McCready drank again, out in the darkness. Low words of an insane joy burst from his lips. His head was hot with a drunken fire. His heart beat madly, but scarcely more furiously than did Kazan's when the dog saw that McCready was returning with a club! The club he placed on end against a tree. Then he took a lantern from the sledge and lighted it. He approached Thorpe's tent-flap, the lantern in his hand.

"Ho, Thorpe—Thorpe!" he called.

There was no answer. He could hear Thorpe breathing. He drew the flap aside a little, and raised his voice.

"Thorpe!"

Still there was no movement inside, and he untied the flap strings and thrust in his lantern. The ligth flashed on Isabel's golden head, and Mcready stared at it, his eyes burning like red coals, until he saw that Thorpe was awakening. Quickly he dropped the flap and rustled it from the outside.

"Ho, Thorpe!—Thorpe!" he called again.

This time Thorpe replied.

"Hello, McCready—is that you?"

McCready drew the flap back a little, and spoke in a low voice.

"Yes. Can you come out a minute? Something's happening out in the woods. Don't wake up your wife!"

He drew back and waited. A minute later Thorpe came quietly out of the tent. McCready pointed into the thick spruce.

"I'll swear there's some one hosing around the camp," he said. "I'm certain that I saw a man out there a few minutes ago, when I went for a log. It's a good night for stealing dogs. Here—you take the lantern! If I wasn't clean fooled, we'll find a trail in the snow."

He gave Thorpe the lantern and picked up the heavy club. A growl rose in Kazan's throat, but he choked it back. He wanted to snarl forth his warning, to leap at the end of his leash, but he knew that if he did that, they would return and beat him. So he lay still, trembling and shivering, and whinning softly. He watched them until they disappeared—and then waited—listened. At last he heard the crunch of snow. He was not surprised to see McCready come back alone. He had expected him to return alone. For he knew what a club meant!

McCready's face was terrible now. It was like a beast's. He was hatless. Kazan slunk deeper in his shadow at the low horrible laugh that fell from his lips—for the man still held the club. In a moment he dropped that, and approached the tent. He drew back the flap and peered in. Thorpe's wife was sleeping, and as quietly as a cat he entered and hung the lantern on a nail in the tent-pole. His movement did not awaken her, and for a few moments he stood there, staring—staring.

Out side, crouching in the deep shadow, Kazan tried to fathom the meaning of these strange things that were happening. Why had his master and McCready gone out into the forest? Why had not his master returned? It was his master, and not McCready, who belonged in that tent. Then why was McCready there? He watched McCready as he entered, and suddenly the dog was on his feet, his back tense and bristling, his limbs rigid. He saw McCready's huge shadow on the canvas, and a moment later there came a strange piercing cry. In the wild terror of that cry he recognised her voice—and he leaped toward the tent. The leash stopped him, choking the snarl in his throat. He saw the shadows struggling now, and there came cry after cry. She was calling to his master, and with his master's name she was calling him!

"Kazan—Kazan—"

He leaped again, and was thrown upon his back. A second and a third time he sprang the length of the leash into the night, and the cord about his neck cut into his flesh like a knife. He stopped for an instant, gasping for breath. The shadows were still fighting. Now they were upright! Now they were crumpling down! With a fierce snarl he flung his whole weight once more at the end of the chain. There was a snap, as the thong about his neck gave way.

In half a dozen bounds Kazan made the tent and rushed under the flap. With a snarl he was at McCready's throat. The first snap of his powerful jaws was death, but he did not know that. He knew only that his mistress was there, and that he was fighting for her. There came one choking gasping cry that ended with a terrible sob; it was McCready. The man sank from his knees upon his back, and Kazan thrust his fangs deeper into his enemy's throat till he felt the warm blood.

The dog's mistress was calling to him now. She was pulling at his shaggy neck. But he would not loose his hold—not for a long time. When he did, his mistress looked down once upon the man and covered her face with her hands. Then she sank down upon the blankets. She was very still. Her face and hands were cold, and Kazan muzzled them tenderly. Her eyes were closed. He snuggled up close against her, with his ready jaws

(To be continued.)

SPORTS | NEWS OF THE DAY | MOTORING | GOSSIP OF THE TRADE | BICYCLES

SPORT BRIEFS

Ouimet is the golf champion of the western states.

* * *

The Chicago White Sox were the first major league baseball team to win 50 games—who—rah!

* * *

Tait, of Edmonton, is now the lightweight champion of Canada. His success over O'Leary won for him the title.

* * *

The 1917 season of the Northwestern league was closed July 15, and Great Falls walked away with the pennant.

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Sam McVey, the negro heavyweight pugilist, knocked out Jeff Clarke, of Philadelphia, in the 15th round of a 20-round match.

* * *

Ty Cobb is surely setting a pace for future hitters! His average is close—very close, to the .400 mark—Just imagine old Ty the world's greatest batter?

* * *

The annual football games held at Annapolis-West Point are called off for the duration of the war. The U.S. war department ordered the contests discontinued.

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A deal has been closed between Johnny Evers, former captain of Boston National league club, and the Philadelphia Nationals. He is to play second base, displacing Bert Nelhoff.

* * *

Jess Willard, the pacifist heavyweight champion, is through with the fight game, according to reports. Never a lover of the game which gave him fame and fortune, Willard has purchased a circus.

* * *

"Speed" Martin, former Oakland pitcher, joined the St. Louis Americans. He was the property of the White Sox but he failed to report. A recent deal between the White Sox and Browns has effected his transfer. Martin was an Alberta player, playing in Medicine Hat with the Western Canada league during 1914.

Herman Pillett, of the Northwestern league, has been sold to the Cincinnati Nationals.

* * *

Jim Johnston is plate shy since he got the "nose ball." It is bound to affect his speed as a batter.

* * *

Eddie Plank, of the Browns, is doing fine work. His sick spell must not have affected him much.

* * *

Urban Shocker, the former Ottawa spitballer, has now won six games and lost one for the New York Highlanders.

* * *

Staveley carried home the $1,000 prize given away at the Medicine Hat Stampede. Staveley can be proud of her nine.

* * *

Bill James is some pitcher! See how he held the Red Sox to one hit? Dutch Leonard pitched great ball but he couldn't win where James won.

* * *

Wayne Wright, the Ohio college pitching star, joined the Browns. He is to have two months' trial, after which if he makes good, he is to get a $1,500 bonus for signing.

* * *

Rice, outfielder of the Senators, knocked out five hits in five times at bat in the first Washington-Detroit game, and also stole two bases. Rice broke into the league as a pitcher.

* * *

Fred "Steamer" Maxwell, the peppery Arena manager, has placed his team on top in the Winnipeg senior amateur league struggle once more. The Maxwell tribe has often led and never dropped lower than second place. "Steamer" has his men going good and their one game lead will be hard for other teams to overcome.

* * *

The Cub second baseman, Larry Doyle, has come around in great shape and is playing like a whirlwind at the keystone sack for Fred Mitchell's charges. Larry could always whale the ball and is sustaining his reputation in fine style.

Good Pitchers Who Can Hit Are Very Scarce

Pitchers who can hit are as scarce as Liberty Bonds in Berlin. When a team has a flinger in the game who is reliable in making a base hit or even making a sacrifice fly, it has an extremely valuable performer.

Take two teams of about the same strength, with the rival pitchers of about equal ability. One of the pitchers, however, can hit while the other curver is a joke at the bat.

If the two teams are going at their normal gait, it is a safe wager that the aggregation with nine hitters in the line-up is going to win the game.

Alexander the Great, of the Phils; Babe Ruth, of the Red Sox; Walter Johnson, of Washington, and Ray Caldwell, of the Yankees, are not only mighty hurlers of the sphere, but they add much to their value because they can hit the ball hard.

It is always a hard day's work for a pitcher toiling in a game, when the opposing flinger is no rally gummer at bat. It means that he is no soft spot for him in the battle. He must go at high pressure all the time.

If the competing pitcher is one of those helpless individuals whose efforts in an offensive way are laughable, it makes it easier for the other slinger. If hard pressed, he can walk the catcher purposely and feel fairly certain that he can fan the pitcher, who is next at bat, or make him hit into a double play.

How many rallies have you seen spoiled by flingers who are as helpless as a canary bird in a gamecock fight when asked to bat?

Alexander the Great is good for twenty-five triumphs or more each season with the Phils. But if Alexander couldn't bat, his wins would not be quite so large as they are.

Next to Gabby Cravath, Alexander is probably the surest hitter on the Phil team in a pinch. No batsman wastes his hits less than Alexander. If you dissect his record you will find that his bat has a great deal to do with his own victories. Last season he won a number of 1-to-0 and 2-to-1 tilts, in which he batted home the winning run.

This season, he has been a menace to his opponents with the bat as well as with the arm. When Alexander the Great goes to the tee, Pat Moran always yells to his opponents:

"Well, we have nine hitters in there today!" This is a warning that has a psychological effect on the other pitcher, particularly when he is a cipher with the bat.

A team will welcome a good pitcher even if he cannot be expected to help in the attack, but when he can hit as well as pitch, then that club has a jewel indeed.

AUTOS FOR HOUSEWIFE PROVES ECONOMICAL

The automobile is taking the place of the old market basket. Housewives who have the use of autos can do their shopping whenever they wish, and in as short a time as they wish. It is easy to comprehend that such wives are saving time and at the same time have a chance to see all the grocery stores and markets which they could not do if they had to walk.

No use arguing, the automobile is proving the most efficient and economical means to help "keep down the cost of living."

NATIONAL BASEBALL

NATIONAL

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	51	25	.695
Philadelphia	41	34	.547
St. Louis	43	38	.531
Cincinnati	46	43	.517
Chicago	42	43	.494
Brooklyn	37	40	.481
Boston	33	42	.440
Pittsburg	25	53	.321

AMERICAN

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	53	31	.631
Boston	50	33	.602
Cleveland	47	40	.541
Detroit	43	40	.518
New York	41	39	.513
Washington	33	47	.413
St. Louis	33	52	.388
Philadelphia	30	48	.385

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	54	33	.621
St. Paul	48	33	.593
Kansas City	43	36	.544
Louisville	49	40	.551
Columbus	42	42	.500
Minneapolis	32	39	.451
Toledo	33	49	.402
Milwaukee	30	59	.337

INTERNATIONAL

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	49	30	.620
Providence	48	33	.593
Toronto	47	34	.580
Baltimore	46	36	.561
Rochester	41	42	.494
Buffalo	34	50	.405
Richmond	32	48	.400
Montreal	28	52	.350

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
San Francisco	60	44	.577
Salt Lake	52	45	.536
Los Angeles	53	48	.525
Portland	47	50	.485
Oakland	49	55	.471

NORTHWESTERN

	W.	L.	Pct.
Great Falls	40	29	.580
Seattle	45	33	.577
Tacoma	38	33	.535
Butte	31	36	.463
Spokane	34	41	.453
Vancouver	32	48	.400

ONE-ARMED ATHLETE

Windham, Maine.—Charles S. Foley, one-armed outfielder, has accepted 26 chances without an error and hit for .428 in seven games this season with the South Windham baseball team. Foley lost his right arm when run over by a trolley car ten years ago, but kept on playing ball. Foley has stolen 13 bases and made four sacrifice hits. He is also a basketball and football player. He has scored nine runs in seven games and on May 3 made four hits in five times up, scoring three runs.

CAMPING IN ROCKY MT. PARK

Mr. J. B. Harkin, commissioner of Dominion parks branch, Ottawa, advises that an area of ground has been set apart this summer near the junction of the Bow and Spray rivers at Banff, as a public camp site. The ground is subdivided into lots and anyone who wishes to camp will be able to secure a permit for the use of one of these lots at the rent of $1 per month per tent. An area for parking automobiles is set aside also in connection with this site.

One hour of the present is worth two in the future and a hundred in the past.

Calgary Horses Led At Brandon Fair

Guy. Boy,. Expay. and Peter R., All Local Steeds, Took First Three Places

Brandon, Man., July 18.—Splendid racing was provided Tuesday. The 2.12 pace was the feature event and was hotly contested. The Brandon horse, Dick Mayburn, proved to be in splendid condition, and won in three straight heats. The following is the summary:

2:20 Trot

Guy Boy, br.h., James Stewart, Calgary	1	1	1
Expay, b.h., Jack Stewart, Calgary	3	2	2
Peter R., br.h., George Miller, Calgary	2	3	3
Mount Boy, b.h., E. Luchia, Nobleford	5	4	4
Cadet, b|h., Jos. Carson, Winnipeg	4	5	5

Time: 2.28, 2.27, 2.27.

2.12 Pace or 2.07 Trot

Dick Mayburn, b.h., J. Condie, Brandon	1	1	1
The Black Bass, b.h., J. Sanderson, Owatonna	2	2	4
Strathell, b.h., Jos. Carson, Winnipeg	3	3	2
All Direct, ch.h., James Stewart, Calgary	4	4	3
Teddy Direct, ch.h., Jack Morris, Souris	Distance		

Time: 2.11½, 2.11¾, 2.14¼.

Five Furlongs Dash—Martha Mac, won; Sporting Life, second; Santa Call, third; Irish Boy, Roy, Prairie, and Jack Startle also ran. Time: 1.03.

One Mile Running—Marcus, won; Gerdis, second; Triste, third. Bonnie Buck also ran. Time: 1.44.

LICORICE BALL IS SAID TO BE ILLEGAL

Charges were preferred against Cy Falkenberg, alleged inventor of the emery ball, by Manager Lee Fohl, of the Cleveland Indians. The manager says this veteran has a "licorice ball" which is illegal. Cy, it is said, hurls a floater or sailor by moistening the ball with a bit of licorice, which dries into a smooth, shiny spot. Umpire Billy Evans has reported the charge to President Johnson and sent along a ball duly moistened.

THE BIG LEAGUER

Old Ty fades out, and Speaker's fame
Is drifting swiftly now;
E. Collins no more wears a frame
Of laurel on his brow;
The new stars now who rule the skit
And strike the winning blow,
Step out upon the field and hit
Three Hundred with the hoe.

The polished bat is out of date,
A remnant of the past;
The stars who slide across the plate
No longer lead the cast;
For now, along the rolling flat,
We hear the cheering grow
For stalwarts who step out to bat
Three Hundred with the hoe.

'Raus mit the cheering and acclaim
And let the old clods fly—
Come on and swing into the game
And build the Hoeing Eye!
For each one still may do his bit
Apart from Rooters' Row
If he is poised to swing and hit
Three Hundred with the hoe.

—ROVER.

GIBSON IS WAITING

New York.—"Billy" Gibson, manager of Benny Leonard, received a wire from "Doc" Kone, a Chicago promoter, in which the latter offered $20,000 for Leonard to box Charlie White 20 rounds to a decision in the west, on Labor day afternoon. Gibson will not give an answer until Leonard's battle with Featherweight Champion Kilbane at Shibe park, Philadelphia, one week from Wednesday night.

ONE CAR FOR EVERY ELEVEN PERSONS IN IOWA

Washington, D.C.—Iowa led the United States in 1916 in the number of motor cars registered in proportion to population. She had one car for every 11 persons. California was a close second with 1 car to every 12 inhabitants. Nebraska and South Dakota had 1 for every 13. Arkansas could show but 1 for every 116. The average for the United States is 1 car for every 29 persons, according to figures presented by the Office of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, in circular 73, "Automobile Registrations, Licenses and Revenue in the United States, 1916."

The New England States were more uniformly supplied with motor cars than any other section. They averaged 1 car to about every 27 persons. The prosperous corn belt states also showed a fairly uniform distribution of cars. The south, which does not possess as great mileage of improved public roads as other sections of the country, had relatively fewer cars in proportion to population.

TWO VALUABLE PRIZES GIVEN AWAY TO BEST PLAYERS

Bob Boyle, of the Grain Exchange Bowling alleys, has offered a beautiful trophy to the player in the S.P.A. making the greatest number of safe hits. The prize is a silver-mounted baseball bat and ball—a beautiful decoration for the player's den, worth about $40.

D. E. Black, has also offered a gold medal for the best all-round fielding and batting average in the league this season.

DOWN ON THE FARM

It is reported that a Lethbridge automobile dealer has ordered a million dollars' worth of cars for the southern Alberta farmers. Southern Alberta has had two immense crops and expects a record one again this year, with the result that farmers are investing in gee-gees.

Things An Autoist Should Know

Wartime Economy

Cars, nowadays, are made in such a way that they will run on a poor grade of gasoline, or even kerosene. If only the car owners had wit enough to experiment they would find that most cars would run on a mixture of half gasoline and half kerosene or all kerosene, but they are afraid. See what a saving it would be? Try a gallon. The important items of expense in connection with autos is fuel and tires. Tires are much higher now but by increased mileage that extra expense is overcome. The slightest thread cuts should be plugged up right away.

* * *

Cone Clutch Slippage

While Fuller's earth is the usual substance employed to stop cone clutch slippage, in the absence of it, talcum powder may prove beneficial. Often the slippage is due to poor pedal adjustment. The pedal if permitted to touch the floor boards might cause it. When the leather is dry and shiny application of neatsfoot oil is the most common remedy. There are two clutch bearings which should be well lubricated—the thrust bearing at the rear of the clutch shaft and the throw-out collar bearing.

Avoiding Alkali Dust

This western country is covered in places with alkali and when cars pass over such sections the dust rises and settles in the carburetor, giving rise to carburetor troubles. The small particles clog the carburetor and keep the engine from working as it should. A record-breaking car driver avoided all this trouble by causing the carburetor to draw all of its air from a point under the cowl where the air is free from alkali dust. To do this the hot air tube of the carburetor was removed and a longer one substituted. the latter being carried through the dash.

* * *

Preserving the Hood Finish

Many car owners get disappointed with their cars when, a short time after they get the car, the finish on the hood becomes dull, while the other sections retain the bright finish. It is hard to get the bright finish on the hood if it once becomes dull so the best thing to do is to keep it bright. Some owners find that by lining the hood with asbestos, keeps the engine heat from the hood, thus preserving the bright lustre. If the hood gets very warm keep water away from it for that is very detrimental.

How to Clean The Motor Car

Here are some good suggestions on keping the auto in good shape:

Good-looking automobiles are just as important to the appearance of a city as good-loking lawns, back yards and vacant lots.

While several columns of advice might be given to the driver-owner, the following "ten commandments" will cover the subject nicely and tell what atention should be given "the old bus":

First—See that the gasoline tank contains a sufficient quantity of gasoline; that there is plenty of oil in the crank case; that the radiator is filled with water, and that the tires are properly inflated.

Second—Lift hood and inspect fan belt, hose connections, ignition, wiring, coil and spark plugs. Fill the storage battery with distilled water to proper level in each cell, Oil the valve stems and push rods. Inspect oil pump and fittings for possible leaks.

Third—Screw down grease cups on front springs and front axle. See that the nuts on the spring bolts are tight. Keep the spring clip nuts tight. Fill steering gear housing with soft grease.

Fourth—Remove floor boards and oil gear shifting mechanism, clutch and brake mechanism. Inspect clutch leather and if dry, apply neatsfoot oil. Oil all clevis pins.

Fifth—Screw down grease cups on rear springs and see that spring bolt nuts are tight. Inspect transmission and differential housing for loose nuts or bolts. Examine the brakes and screw down grease cups over brake shafts on rear axle.

Sixth—Inspect body bolts and fender bolts. Fill all grease cups with good grade of medium-weight grease. Keep the wheel rims free from mud and sharp edges. Keep the body and fenders free from mud.

Seventh—Occasionally jack up car under frame, pry the spring leaves apart with a heavy screw driver and lubricate between leaves with graphite mixed with oil. Keep transmission case and differential housing two-thirds filled with good grade of medium-gravity grease.

Eighth—Occasionally drain oil from crank case and then flush out crank case by pouring through a pint or so of two or three tablespoons of kerosene in each cylinder to cut carbon, and let stand over night.

Ninth—Strain the gasoline, if possible, when filling tank. More care should be given to straining if the car is equipped with a vacuum feed system. Drain small amount of gasoline from storage tank in order to remove sediment. The strainer screen inside of top connection from vacuum tank should also be cleaned.

Tenth—Wash the car thoroughly. Makers of fine bodies recommend that cold water be used solely; but if soap is used, letit pure soap, free from alkali and other chemicals that are injurious to the finish. After every vestige of dirt has been removed, rub dry in long sweeping strokes; don't use a circular motion. Avoid the use of furniture or kindred polishes; a hard wax, something like that used on floors, is best for polishing purposes. This should be allowed to dry for about five minutes, and then rubbed well. Upholstery can be washed well with pure soap soda and then rinsed well with clean water.

If a foreign or unfamiliar noise develops, satisfy yourself as to what it is; neglecting this may result disastrously.

AUTO LICENSE REVENUE SPENT ON ROADS

Washington, D.C.—In 1916 there were 1,067,332 more motor cars registered in the United States than in 1915, an increase of 43 per cent. The gross total of registered cars, including commercial cars, was 3,512,996; the number of motorcycles registered was 250,820.

States collected in registration and license fees $25,865,369.75, of this $23,910,811 was applied directly to construction, improvement or maintenance of the public roads in forty-three states, according to figures compiled by the office of public roads.

Many a man would never be missed if his wife didn't throw things at him.

THE AUTO DRIVES DULL CARE AWAY

The auto fills a long-felt want,
For it enables us to jaunt
Far from the city streets,
And we can breathe the country air,
And hear the toil-worn farmer swear,
And watch him husking beets.

Before the auto made its bow,
We seldom looked upon a cow,
Or saw a setting hen;
And all we knew of babbling brooks,
And sylvan dells, we learned from books.

The country seemed so far away!
And when we'd toiled the long, sad day,
We could not journey there;
We stifled in our dismal rooms,
Amid the city's smell and fumes,
And longed for country air.

The auto's brought the country near;
And from our foreheads disappear
The furrows and the frown;
And we can take our wilting wives,
And put some sunshine in their lives,
By jogging out of town.

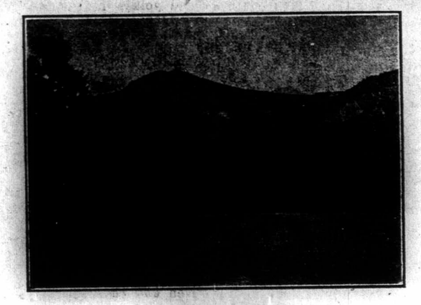
Oh, we can seek the rural vales,
And see the cattle wag their tails,
And hear the roosters crow;
And we can drink the country breeze,
And wind our car around the trees,
And chortle as we go.

The auto is a boon to men;
It's making old gents young again,
It keeps us all enthused;
It makes each day a holiday,
It drives the cares of life away—
When it is sanely used.

FOWLER'S CIDERS
"THEY'RE MIGHTY GOOD"
13 DIFFERENT KINDS
BUY THEM BY THE GALLON FROM YOUR DEALER

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LET'S MAKE YOUR NEXT SUIT
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We Solicit Your Patronage
All Work Guaranteed
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LES

nd put some sunshine in their lives,
By jogging out of town.

Oh, we can seek the rural vales,
nd see the cattle wag their tails,
And hear the roosters crow;
nd we can drink the country breeze,
nd wind our car around the trees,
And chortle as we go.

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t's making old gents young again,
It keeps us all enthused;
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cial advantage of any business
e of quoting on any special work
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How to Beat the High Cost of Living

DON'T WASTE THEIR RICHES

Women Who Inherit Millions Show Ability as Managers

In the adage crop of the world there is a saying that it takes three generations to make a gentleman and the same number to dissipate a fortune. This old saying came into being before the time when American women began to take charge of inherited millions.

Instead of wasting money upon cocktails, highballs queens of the chorus and the gaming tables, the woman of millions, who has been called upon to make the best if widowhood, has added to the fruits of philanthropy and to the uplift of the human race.

A score of large fortunes have been left to women in the last decade. Not one of them has abused the trust, and there isn't a petticoated spendthrift among them.

They range from women of age and experience to women who are young and beautiful, and in every case the delegated fortune has gone its decent way, unsullied by crime, transgression against the social, moral or criminal laws, or family disgrace.

Rich Women Are Generous

Take the case of Mrs. E. H. Harriman, known as America's richest woman. She got her fortune in one of the shortest wills that ever went into court. It merely handed over to her the entire properties of the railroad building wizard of his time.

As a stewardess of her late husband's estate, she has thus far made the following bequests:

Bear Mountain Park, the 10,000-acre tract near West Point, valued at one million dollars, she gave to the state of New York.

She gave $200,000 to Trinity school for an athletic field.

She gave $60,000 to test a new serum to combat typhoid.

She is now planning a university memorial to her husband, to be called the Edward H. Harriman university.

Mrs. Russell Sage, the dean of American widows of multimillionaires, celebrated her 88th birthday last September at her home in Lawrence, L. I.

Through the death of her husband she came into 70 million dollars. During the lifetime of her husband it was said that he never contributed a cent to charity.

If this is true, then Mrs. Sage is making up for what he failed to do. Her largest benefaction was the gift of ten million dollars to the Sage foundation for Social Benefit.

Youngest Manager of Millions

Mrs. Tom Shevlin is the youngest multimillionairess. When Tom Shevlin, the greatest halfback ever produced at Yale, died, he left a fortune estimated at 65 million dollars.

Since the death of her husband Mrs. Shevlin has devoted herself entirely to the care of her two little children and the management of the vast estate.

She is interested in most of the charitable institutions in St. Paul and in a number of institutions in KKentucky, where, as Miss Elizabeth Sherley, she was considered one of the beauties of the Blue Grass state.

Others in the list include Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. William Copley Thaw, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. John D. Archbold and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

FOR THE CAKE-MAKER

Chocolate Cake

One cup of sugar, scant half-cup of butter beaten smooth, then add one egg and beat again, one cup of sour milk. Stir into the milk one teaspoon soda, add one and one-half cups of flour and three teaspoons of cocoa sifted in together. Last add the vanilla.

Spice Cake

Two cups of sugar, two cups of sour milk, one-half cup of molasses, one-half cup of lard, one cup of chopped raisins, five cups of flour, two and one-half teaspoons of soda, one teaspoon of all kinds of spice, a little salt.

Chocolate Cake

Take three tablespoons cocoa or chocolate, yolk of one egg; reserve the white for boiled frosting if liked; one-half cup milk. Put this on stove and let thicken; set in a dish of cold water to cool. This is the chocolate part.

White part: One cup sugar, piece of butter size of walnut worked into sugar with the hands, one-half cup milk, one and one-half cups flour, sifted twice. Add chocolate part to this, beat well; next add one teaspoon soda dissolved in a tablespoon warm water. Mix together well; bake in moderate oven. It is done when it will not cling to a straw.

Butter frosting: One and one-half cups confectioner's sugar, little piece butter, tablespoon cocoa. Mix with milk.

Pork Cake

One cup sugar, one cup molasses, two eggs, one cup finely-chopped pork, one cup boiling water poured over it and let stand until the pork is soft; one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves, one teaspoon allspice, one cup currants, one cup raisins, one cup citron, one teaspoon saleratus, four cups flour. It makes three good-sized loaves and is an excellent fruit cake.

Sponge Cake

Four eggs; beat separately the whites and yolks; add to the whites one cup sugar; add to the yolks one teaspoon vinegar; put the yolks with the whites and one cup sifted flour. Bake 30 minutes.

Layer Cake

One cup sugar, piece of butter, two eggs, one-half cup milk, two teaspoons cream tartar, one and one-half cups flour, one teaspoon soda in hot water; flavor with lemon. A nice, inexpensive cake.

Lily Cake

One-third cup of butter, one cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, one and three-quarters cups of flour, two and one-half teaspoons of baking powder, three whites of eggs, one-third teaspoon of lemon extract, two-thirds teaspoon of vanilla. Mix in order given and cook 40 minutes.

Economical Fruit Cake

One cup molasses, two tablespoons of lard or butter, one cup of hot water, one teaspoon soda and little salt, two cups flour, one-half cup raisins, one-half cup currants and spices if desired. Make one loaf.

* * *

Strawberry Salad

Have nice lettuce leaves from the center of a head (using outside leaves for Dutch salad); make a cup out of the lettuce leaves by crossing the stems; heap a few berries in the center. Sugar, and put a teaspoon of mayonnaise dressing on each portion.

Strawberry Cornstarch

4 cups milk.
1½ cups sugar.
½ cup cornstarch.
½ teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon vanilla extract.
2 cups crushed strawberries.

Put three cups of the milk in top part of double boiler, and as soon as it comes to a boil add the cornstarch, which has been mixed with the fourth cup of milk; add slowly, stirring constantly, add the salt, vanilla, ½ cup sugar. Boil 15 minutes, stirring constantly; pour into a bowl or mold and set aside to cool. The individual cups are very nice, as the cornstarch sets and cools quickly. Serve with the crushed strawberries, that have been mixed with the other cup of sugar.

* * *

Beans a la Mexicana

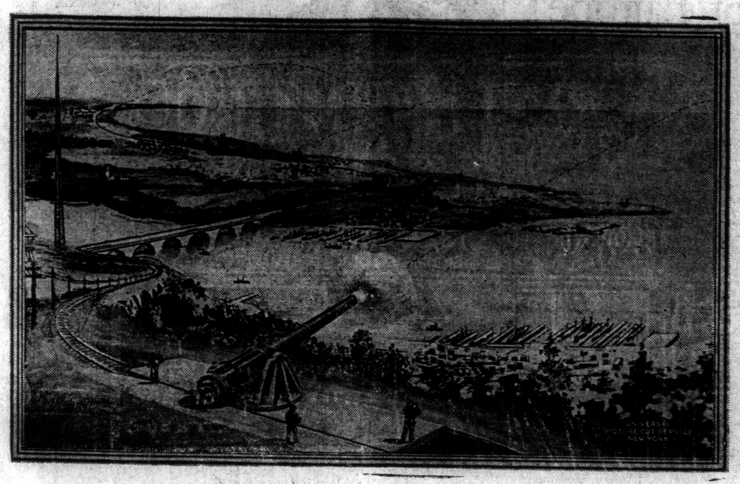
For this Mexican dish, soak one cup cup of black Mexican beans all night; then boil with two tiny red peppers and two cloves of garlic until the beans are tender enough to mash. Drain, mash and add pepper, salt, butter and a little cream; serve the beans in the center of a dish surrounded by plain boiled rice. A smooth, rich tomato sauce may be served with them if desired.

* * *

Rice a la Conde

One-fourth pound Carolina rice, two ounces butter, three ounces sifted sugar, one pint milk, one tin apricots or peaches, one teaspoonful vanilla essence, cherries and angelica. Wash the rice thoroughly in cold water, put into a pan of cold water and bring to a boil, then pour away the water. Add the milk and stir until boiling, then cook slowly for three-quarters of an hour, stirring occasionally. Add the butter, sugar and vanilla, and turn into a bordered mould—one with a hole in the center—and set aside to cool. When cold turn out, fill the center with apricots or peaches and decorate with cherries and angelica. The peaches should be cut in half and the juice poured around.

HOW U. S. ENTIRE SEACOAST COULD BE GUARDED



The courtesy of the Scientific American.
The Luellen-Dawson mobile armament system of concrete emplacement protecting all possible landing places or points of attack, by a railroad to carry heavy guns which could be transported rapidly to the threatened points.

THE TRAINING OF A GOOD HUSBAND

They had been married about three months and had been very cozy and happy in their boulevard apartment, when John began slipping back into his bachelor habit of taking supper, now and then, down town and coming home along about 10 or 11 o'clock with one plausible excuse and another framed up after the old client-from-out-of-town pattern.

But he would always faithfully phone the little woman about it. In fact, he would phone her twice, once about 5 o'clock to tell her that he couldn't possibly get home to supper that night and then again, along about 8 o'clock, to ask whether she was at all lonesome, or something to that effect. That last phone call began to worry her a little. Not that she was at all suspicious of John—she was a sensible, quiet little woman with trustful brown eyes—but she just got to wondering a little why he should think it necessary to phone her about nothing in particular that second time. Somewhere, some time, she had read that men did such things to make sure that their wives were really at home and not, by chance, on a little trip down town on their own account. She thought she detected a note of apprehension in John's voice, at times, that could not be entirely accounted for on the ground of solicitude. Once or twice she was really tempted to drop downtown after the 8 o'clock call some night and give John a pleasant surprise at the office. But she didn't. She just kept on thinking quietly about the matter, but said nothing.

At first it only happened one or two nights of the week. But John gradually "hunched" on the little woman, as his confidence grew, until he had business down town about every other night. Still she didn't complain. She wasn't the nagging kind. She just kept on thinking, but always she met him with a sweet, trusting smile, on his return home in the late hours, with the usual remark about how tired he must be. Then, after much patience and silent worry, she reached one of those eternal feminine determinations to put a stop to it, and she did it in her own eternal feminine way. And here's how:

She had made some acquaintances in the apartment building—some that her husband had never met. There was a young couple upstairs that she had chummed up a little with. They were in her apartment one night when the usual 8 o'clock call came in. She turned sweetly to the man and said:

"You answer it—just tell him that he got the wrong number—it's somebody that calls up here every night about this time."

The man did as he was bid and did it man fashion—"Get off the line; you're in the wrong pew."

In a few minutes hubby called again and this time the little woman answered the call.

"Why, no, dear, not a soul. I guess it's somebody got in on the line," she said. "Will you be home soon, dear?"

Every night that the couple upstairs happened to call, she let the man answer the 8 o'clock call. The third night that this happened hubby came home at 9 o'clock rather unexpectedly. The young couple upstairs had only stopped in a few minutes and had gone out to the picture show. He gave a quick glance around his apartments and then one at his wife, as she gave him the usual late honeymoon kiss, saying:

"Oh, I'm so glad you come, dear. I have been rather lonesome."

"There's some gink breaks in on our line every time I try to telephone you," said the husband. "It's got to be quite an annoyance."

"I'm sure I can't imagine who it could be," she said demurely. "There's no one on our line, is there?"

"No. But it looks kind of funny that it should happen so often and you'd think he owned the company, the way he talks."

His next night out, he didn't 'phone at all, but came home about 7.30 o'clock. He sat around in his smoking jacket until 8 o'clock and then proposed that they go downtown to the show.

He took supper at home for several evenings after that and one night the young couple upstairs came in. On being introduced and hearing the man's voice, a puzzled frown came over John's brow, but he said nothing. Only he gave his wife a suspicious look, which she met with a smile of infantile innocence.

And now they all play whist together almost every night and hubby's business down town has dwindled away to nothing.

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Preparation for University Matriculation with Preparatory Departments
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Entrance Examination for new scholars, and Supplemental Examinations will be held at the School on Tuesday, 11th September, at 10 a.m.
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CALGARY ALBERTA
Country Orders Receive Prompt Attention

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Half cup butter, one cup brown sugar, stirred to a cream; one cup molasses (or syrup), two eggs, mix well two teaspoons baking powder in two and a half cups flour, two tablespoons ginger, one tablespoon cinnamon; bake in wide pan; serve cut in squares.

Soft Cookies—One and a half cups sugar, one cup butter, half cup milk, heaping teaspoon baking powder; add just enough flour to roll out to a soft dough; cut in round, sprinkle with sugar, bake in quick oven.

* * *

FOR BAKING MEATS

Sirloin roast, rare, eight to ten minutes a pound.
Sirloin roast, well done, twelve to fifteen minutes a pound.
Mutton, rare, ten minutes a pound.
Mutton, well done, fifteen minutes a pound.
Lamb, fifteen minutes a pound.
Veal, twenty minutes a pound.
Pork, thirty minutes a pound.
Turkey, eighteen to twenty minutes a pound.
Chicken, twenty minutes a pound.

* * *

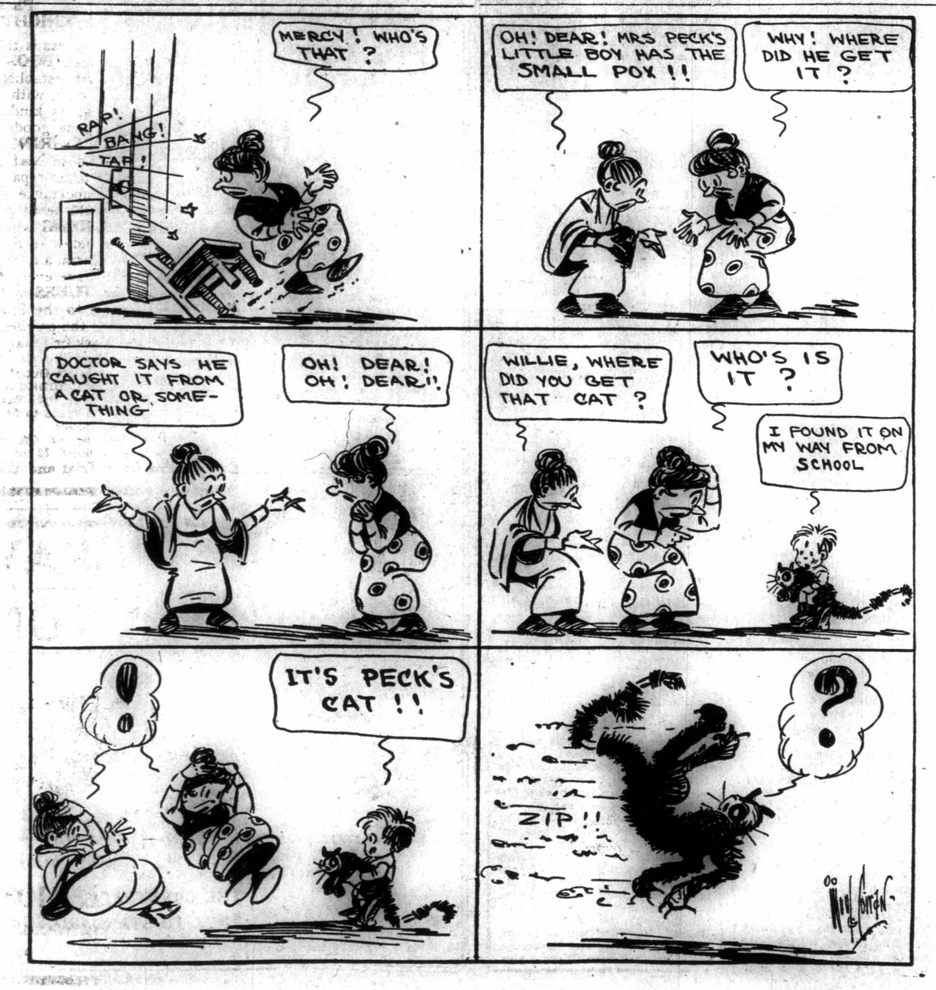
CAKES AND PASTRY

Sponge cake, forty-five to fifty-five minutes.
Plain cake, twenty to forty-five minutes.
Cookies, ten to twelve minutes.
Gingerbread, twenty to thirty minutes.
Tapioca or rice pudding, one hour.
Bread pudding, sixty-five minutes.
Pies with two crusts, thirty to forty minutes.
Graham rolls, half an hour.
Wheat rolls, ten to eighteen minutes.
Bread, forty to sixty minutes.
Biscuits, ten to eighteen minutes.

* * *

EGGS ON THE MENU!

Boil enough water to cover an egg, adding to each half-pint one tablespoonful of vinegar (no salt). When the water boils dip the whole egg under it for two seconds only. Take it out at once, break the shell, and, holding the egg just above the surface of the water, break it open and allow the egg to slip into the water. This prevents the splashing which is the cause of the spreading out of the egg and the spoiling of the shape of it. The heating of the egg in water for two seconds renders the albumen near the shell liquid, and the whole egg drops out without any of it hanging to the shell.



FORGET IT

If you see a tall fellow ahead of the crowd,
A leader of men, marching fearless and proud,
And you know of a tale whose mere telling aloud
Would cause his proud head to in anguish be bowed,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a skeleton hidden away
In a closet and guarded and kept from the day
In the dark; and whose showing, whose sudden display,
Would cause grief and sorrow and lifelong dismay,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,
That will wipe out a smile, or the least way annoy
A fellow or cause any gladness to cloy,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it.
—Judd Mortimer Lewis.

VIVE LA FRANCE

By Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The land of sunshine and of song!
Her name your hearts divine;
To her the banquet's vows belong
Whose breasts have poured its wine;
Our trusty friend, our true ally
Through varied change and chance;
So, fill your flashing goblets high,
I give you, VIVE LA FRANCE!

Above our hosts in triple-folds
The selfsame colors spread,
Where Valor's faithful arm upholds
The blue, the white, the red;
Alike each nation's glittering crest
Reflects the morning's glance,
Twin eagles, soaring east and west:
Once more, then, VIVE LA FRANCE!

Sister in trial! who shall count
Thy generous friendship's claim,
Whose blood ran mingling in the fount
That gave our land its name,
Till Yorktown saw in blended line
Our conquering arms advance,
And victory's double garlands twine
Our banners! VIVE LA FRANCE!

O land of heroes! in our need
One gift from heaven we crave
To stanch these wounds that vainly bleed—
The wise to lead the brave!
Call back one captain of thy past
From glory's marble trance,
Whose name shall be a bugle blast
To rouse us! VIVE LA FRANCE!

Belts Are Narrower Than Ever

Meanwhile, we are in favor of the belt. It must be loose, this belt. We know not, as it were, whence it comes nor where it is going this narrow girdle, but no frock is complete without it. A new frock of blue serge from Jenny has a straight chemise with a plaited skirt attached to the middle of the front of the frock by a single button—one of an upright row—and droops carelessly in the back. The belt of this is only a little less wide than the frock itself, to which it adds a smart little touch. Some of the newest belts are not tied in the fashion so popular for several seasons. Instead, the ends disappear under a convenient plait or fold.

Frocks which have come over from Paris since the openings are almost chemise like in form. Straight to the hips, they are girdled easily a few inches above the plaited skirt, which is attached to the straight top by means of a simple seam.

DO YOU KNOW—

That if you anoint the hot water bag frequently with glycerine it will be kept free of cracks?

That you can make a dustless duster by wringing out pieces of cheesecloth in hot water and saturating with crude oil.

That tea leaves moistened with vinegar will remove the discoloration in glass caused by flowers?

That a few thin slices of white soap added to the water before putting flowers in will keep them fresh twice as long?

That one tablespoon of ground pepper and two tablespoons of brown sugar mixed with enough cream to make a smooth paste will kill flies and won't hurt the cat?

That a magnet will attract a hook and eye which is liable to rust while it rejects the non-liable ones? So a magnet is a handy tool for the sewing basket.

The Whimsical Kingdom of Europe Where a King Pays for his Throne

PROBABLY you've never heard of Liechtenstein, the whimsical Lilliputian kingdom of the Alps which is hedged around by the battle lines in Europe. Queerest little nation of the world is Liechtenstein, a mere handful of earth in the Alps. And its king—just imagine it—instead of drawing a salary for his services, pays his subjects for the privilege of ruling them!

Theoretically Liechtenstein is at war with Prussia and has been ever since 1866. Actually, so far as is known, only one Liechtenstein is now under arms. He is the son of the present ruler, John II, and is fighting against the French and British. But more about Liechtenstein's first and last war—its expedition of 1866—later on.

Liechtenstein is a valley, nearly as smooth as the top of a billiard table, of sixty-eight square miles. It is wedged in between Switzerland and Austria, with the River Rhine skirting its western boundary, and is but a few miles from the German frontier. It is protected from its neighbors by the Alps, sheer walls of rocks rising from the valley as a base. Thousands of American tourists, traveling through the Swiss cantons, Grisons and St. Gall, have looked out of the car windows without suspecting that between these mountains and the Austrian Alps to the north lay one of the oldest kingdoms of Europe. Few foreigners have been in Liechtenstein. And the Liechtensteiners are glad to have it so.

Founded By Money Lender

The midget nation has played no part in the political world. For centuries it has minded its own business and kept its fingers from being burnt. Able to exist without help from the outside world, it has just about done so. Yet the story of its past goes back to the Twelfth century.

The founder of the house of Liechtenstein was a lively and enterprising Lombard. This adventurer arrived in what is now Germany in the Twelfth Century. He was there to make his fortune and began by marrying a thrifty little princess of the house of Schwaben. The young couple had not the slightest decimal of principality, but soon had a flock of children to educate and provide for.

The husband took what little money he could save and embarked on the career of an usurer whenever occasion presented itself. "Great oaks from little acorns grow," as the old third grade copybooks said. So in time the shrewd Lombard was lending to princes and kings, who usually were in want of money. The husband was glad to let the princes have money, provided they furnished proper security.

When settlement time came it often wasn't convenient for the princes to pay cash, and they often closed their debts by paying the Lombard with small strips of land, or by conferring titles on him, privileges, royal honors, and other similar trappings which go with royalty. When there was no land the Lombard wisely shrugged his shoulders, smiled and took the trappings.

And so for several generations the descendants of the original Lombard kept up the loan business he had established. They also invested the profits in real estate, and even today the ruler owns much land in Austria and Germany. The noblest German families did not frown on having sons-in-law from this family of money lenders. It often proved convenient. And so in time the Liechtensteiners, as the descendants of the original Lombard were called, found some of the bluest blood of Germany in their veins.

In 1614 an emperor ceded to them, in settlement of pecuniary claims, the principality of Troppau, in Schlesien. Another emperor canceled his debt by adding to it the principality of Jagendorff. Next the title of "Prince of the Holy Roman Empire" was conferred on the head of the family, who then purchased two districts adjoining those the emperors had given him and founded the Kingdom of Liechtenstein.

The Loyal Subjects "Kick"

Nothing more was heard of the kingdom until the Congress of Vienna met in the early part of the Nineteenth Century to readjust the face of Europe after Napoleon had made all existing maps out of date. The congress resolved to maintain Liechtenstein as a sovereign and independent state, with a vote in the German confederation. In return for these advantages Liechtenstein was to furnish ninety men and one drummer to the federal army each year. Keep your eye on the drummer. He and the other ninety come back into the scene later.

Now the Liechtensteiners are a peaceable people, and were even then. They numbered some five or six thousand at the time of the congress. And they were not then, nor ever have been, impressed with awe for autocrats. So the year after the congress met, the inhabitants addressed themselves to their sovereign, John I, and declared with rustic frankness that they had no objection to being ruled by him, since the congress had decided so, but that they found it entirely unnecessary to pay any salary to him or his civil list. Also they argued they were too few in number to contribute ninety men and a drummer to the federal army every year.

Prince John was immensely rich and had a rare sense of humor. He told his subjects that he could do without a salary, and that he would make an agreement with the Austrian government whereby the latter would undertake to furnish the ninety and one together with its own contingent to the army. The loyal subjects declared themselves pleased and all went well for some fifteen years.

In 1836 Prince Aloysius I ascended the throne. In the meanwhile the natives of Liechtenstein had thought if over and decided that a prince, even tives of Liechtenstein had thought, it penses on his country in the way of festivals, solemn audiences, illuminations and fireworks. Accordingly they sent a deputation to their new lord and master and made it obvious to him that he must indemnify the country for all expenses of such nature.

Aloysius I also had a sense of humor. He admitted the claims of his subjects concerning an annual indemnity, which he paid with exemplary regularity. He loaded the delegation with valuable gifts and sent them home rejoicing.

The Liechtensteiners now led an existence wholly ideal. Throughout his reign, Aloysius spent money freely, building roads and public buildings and schools. Then he died and his son, the present ruler, ascended to the throne in 1858.

This king, John II., spent much time in Vienna. The lights were brighter there than in Liechtenstein. He built a magnificent palace in Vienna and lived in luxurious style. He intrusted the government of his nation to a minister and carried on his end of it by correspondence. An his loyal subjects didn't like that.

One morning just as the prince was getting out of bed a dozen of the most distinguished subjects of Liechstenstein called on him. After the customary reverences and ceremonies, the deputation solemnly put a request to the prince which ran something like this:

"Your royal highness has a large fortune and spends it in a royal manner. Your worshipful subjects formerly benefited by your generosity. But if your serene highness continues to reside in Vienna it will inflict a serious loss on your subjects. In the future you should inhabit your own capital and spend your money there at least six months out of the year."

Sets Up a Parliament

John II evidently had gotten out of bed on the right side that morning. He told the deputation, which was standing with hats in hand, that he would arrange to spend half of his time in his own country and that, furthermore, he had contemplated granting his loyal subjects a constitution, since they took so much interest in its government. There would be a parliament, he said, with fifteen members whom he would pay out of his own pocket.

Again all went well until Austria and Prussia got into a war against each other over the Schleswig-Holstein duchies which they jointly had wrested from Denmark in 1864. Liechtenstein sided with Austria, declared war on Prussia and raised an army of eighty men and a trumpeter. The eighty men and the bugler marched off bravely for the front and arrived there about a week after the war was over. This was in 1866. Peace was made and Prussia annexed much territory. But in making settlement Bismarck overlooked Liechtenstein. No peace was made with it. Today elderly Liechtensteiners gleefully inform visitors that their country still is at war with Prussia.

Austria, evidently piqued by the outcome of the war, "picked on" Liechtenstein. It sent a bill to the kingdom for that ninety men and one drummer it had been furnishing to the federal army for the Liechstensteiners for so many years. King John thought his subjects ought to pay it, inasmuch as it concerned them mostly, and so checked the bill up to them.

But the Liechtensteiners obstinately refused to pay the bill. They hadn't paid out anything so far, and they didn't intend to begin it as such a late date. The prince threatened to abdicate and cede his dominions to Austria. The people protested. They didn't want to belong to Austria. They said they would rather belong to Switzerland. As a compromise the king settled the bill and his nation joined the Austrian Customs Union, which made it economically but not politically dependent on Austria. Yet, in fact, Liechtenstein is not economically dependent on anybody. It could exist without communication with the outside world. However, under its trade relations with Austria, it nets a trade balance of some $12,900 annually. Also all military service was abolished from thence on.

Today John II is still paying his subjects for the privilege of governing them. He is known as the hermit king. For nearly forty years he has been practically invisible to the world. His relatives and confidential advisers are all that see him. He entertains large parties of guests at his various castles in the shooting season, and in his palace at Vienna in the carnival season he gives luxurious banquets, but no one ever sees him. He is 77 years old.

Just why the aged monarch flits from castle to castle only under cover of darkness is a question. It has been said he is illm ost of the time. As it is, a governor represents him in Liechtenstein. The governor is a man selected from outside the country. The king sends his orders by long distance telephone and the governor in the capital city, Vaduz, represents the the prince before the Landtag.

A Landtag Meets Yearly

The Landtag is the legislative power of the country. It consists of fifteen members. Three appointed by the king and twelve elected for four years by a vote of Liechtenstein's ten thousand inhabitants. Every man more than 24 years old has the right to vote. The Landtag meets once a year in session and for several weeks discusses petty things. The prince pays the salary of the members. There also is an informal cabinet, consisting of the chancellor of the exchequer, chief justice, state engineer and director of forests. They have little to do, except draw their salaries.

There is no public debt and no mint. Austrian currency, weights and measures are used. Also the Austrian postal system is called on to carry a letter at rare intervals. Liechensteiners have little cause to write letters. It is one spot not reached by mail order catalogues.

It is a land of contentment and personal pride. The people live simply. They look up to the prince as the father of the people. And he, too, is proud of them, for he has caused his known. To be sure there is a penicoins and stamps used in the kingdom.

Few of the inhabitants are more than moderately well-to-do. There are few men servants or maids. And there are no poor. The ill and crippled are kindly cared for. Crime is almost unknown. To be sure there is a penitentiary. It has twenty cells, all empty. There are kindergartens and advanced schools. Even the peasant girls are taught French. Little Gothic churches stand throughout the country. The Liechtensteiners are a religious people. The roads are kept in practically perfect condition and little stone fountains supply every village with the cool water from inexhaustible mountain streams.

"Ah! It is a happy land!" an elderly resident exclaimed to an American who happened to visit the little country.

The people are cordial hearted, yet there is no hubleness or servitude in their make up. They love flowers and their cottage windows are filled with bright blooms. The climate is mild, with frequent and violent storms. The storms pass quickly, however, like April showers, and again the little valley seems smiling.

In the spring the green of heavy leaved vineyards furnishes a background to the pink and white orchards which stretch up to the box bordered gardens of the cottages. The houses are modern and in some cases heated by hot water. About their doors large red, and yellow, and white roses nod their heads in the cool mountain breeze. Every house has electric lights, and the streets of the capital, Vaduz, are lighted by electric bulbs. A single light for a house costs $1.25 a year. Liechtenstein has unlimited water power, and the good prince has helped his subjects develop it.

Vaduz has a population of about one thousand. Here are two large spinneries, and also a $100,000 church which the prince built. The town is at the foot of a great white cliff on which the prince's castle sits. In a room of the castle are eighty helmets of leather, brass embossed, seventy-eight muskets, the sword of a captain, a trumpeter's brass horn, eighty uniforms and the red and blue banner of Liechtenstein which the brave little army carried to the war that had ended before they got there. It is only evidence of Liechtenstein's past military glory, and like Eugene Feld's little toy soldier and dust covered dog, await the touch of fingers long gone.

The Men Wear Earrings

The women wear short, full skirted skirts and fringed silk aprons. The men are distinguished by their soft green jackets, and wear dangling gold earrings. They speak German, not the hard guttural German of Prussia, but with a soft accent which shows the influence of Italian.

Throughout the country are many shrines, little crosses and crumbling castles. One of these, besides the village of Balzers, has stood 1,000 years and never has been captured. The Swiss tried to take it in 1499 from its baron. Overlooking the Rhine, these ruins recall the day when robber barons extracted a tariff from every boat which passed in front of their domains.

Most of the inhabitants are farmers. They grow flax, maize, apples, pears, plums and vegetables. Liechtenstein practically exists on its own bread, cheese, milk, honey and wine. Cattle graze on its fertile meadows and the firs of the mountains furnish wood for heat.

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REDUCE HIGH COST OF LIVING BY USING SOUP AS A FOOD

Every once in a while a row of figures is poked under our noses and some investigator of the poor announces that the average salary of men in low paid industries is $600 a year and even less. And yet on this sum they may raise a family of really healthy children. Those of us on another level gasp and are inclined frankly to doubt the learned gentleman's figures. "Why, how can they live —what do they have to eat? It's simply impossible to get a dinner for a little sum."

But even though our standards and theirs may differ, one of the chief factors in the low cost meal of humble people is soup; yes, soup. To us who think of soup as a dainty bouillon cupful to precede a six-course dinner, soup is just an appetizer. But in the category of foods of the humble class, soup takes the first place, and it is on soup that the Russian peasant subsists, that the German soldier fights, that the French family lives. Yes, soup is the world-wide international dish.

The modern housekeeper says that she has not the time—that gas stoves do not conduce soup making—that it is cheaper bought by the can. All of these answers beg the question. If we truly wish to cut down living costs, to feed the family, especially growing children, on the most amount at the least price, we would do well to cultivate the vanishing art of soup making. Soup does not take as much time to prepare as a cake or a fancy dessert; nothing is more ideal for soup cooking than the little simmerer on the gas stove, which will burn for an hour at a fraction of a cent. Or it would pay us to invest in a single hole fireless cooker for this purpose alone.

The cheaper cuts of meat, if there are any, give fullest nourishment in soup. Shank, brisket, plate, chuck, sticking piece and all, will yield their precious protein and extractives when cooked or simmered slowly. Then there are all the legumes, the beans, the peas, so often thought indigestible, which, made into a soup or puree, yield nutrition without indigestible hull. Besides, there is the great class of milk soups, the cream of this or that, carrot tomato, oyster plant, etc. The soup which most readily builds up the growing child is the cream soup, with its fat and protein and starch all there.

It is tritic to say that a soup stock pot is an economy, but evidently few city dwellers have one, judging from the way that the tail of the porterhouse steak and the bones from the mutton chop of rib roast are heaped into the garbage can. A perennial soup pot into which one can drop every shred of vegetable remnant every little bit of cold cereal left over—that makes for real economy.

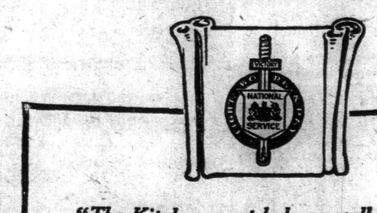
Russian bosch—have you ever eaten it—beets and meatballs and all? Lentil soup with frantfurters—doesn't it make you hungry? Cream of corn soup with toasted croutons—doesn't it warm and comfort you? Puree of salmon—plain vegetable, nourishing barley or pea—what more royal dish than a generous plateful? Do not forget either the humble split pea made with the discarded ham shank, or the plebian black bean soup which will warm the cockles of your heart better than an eight course banquet. Install the stock pot today.

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An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from $11 to $30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to $50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to $2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 925 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

Save the Food and Serve the Empire!

The Average Canadian Family Wastes Enough to Feed a Soldier





"The Kitchen must help as well as the Workshop and the Trenches"
Lloyd George.

INTELLIGENT economy in the kitchen can do much to prevent the threatened world famine—can counteract the effect of high prices—and can replace growing debt with systematic saving.

Careful investigations show that before the war the average British family wasted 25% of their food—and we Canadians were even more extravagant.

This waste is not in a few big things, but in many little ones, each, we used to think, too small to bother about—such as careless peeling of vegetables and fruit—failure to make good use of dripping and "left-overs"—and such others as will occur to every thrifty housekeeper.

For the Empire's sake as well as your own, hunt up and cut out these leaks! You'll be helping to relieve the food shortage—saving your own money—and putting yourself in a position to buy Canadian War Savings Certificates and help win the war.

War Savings Certificates are issued in denominations of $25, $50 and $100, to be repaid in three years at full face value. They cost $21.50, $43 and $86 respectively, at all Money Order Post-Offices and Banks, thus yielding over 5% Interest. Should you need it, you can get your money back at any time. 19

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"CANADIAN BUSINESS AND LAW"

By EDWARD MEEK, K.C.

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soup pot into which one can drop every shred of vegetable remnant every little bit of cold cereal left over —that makes for real economy.

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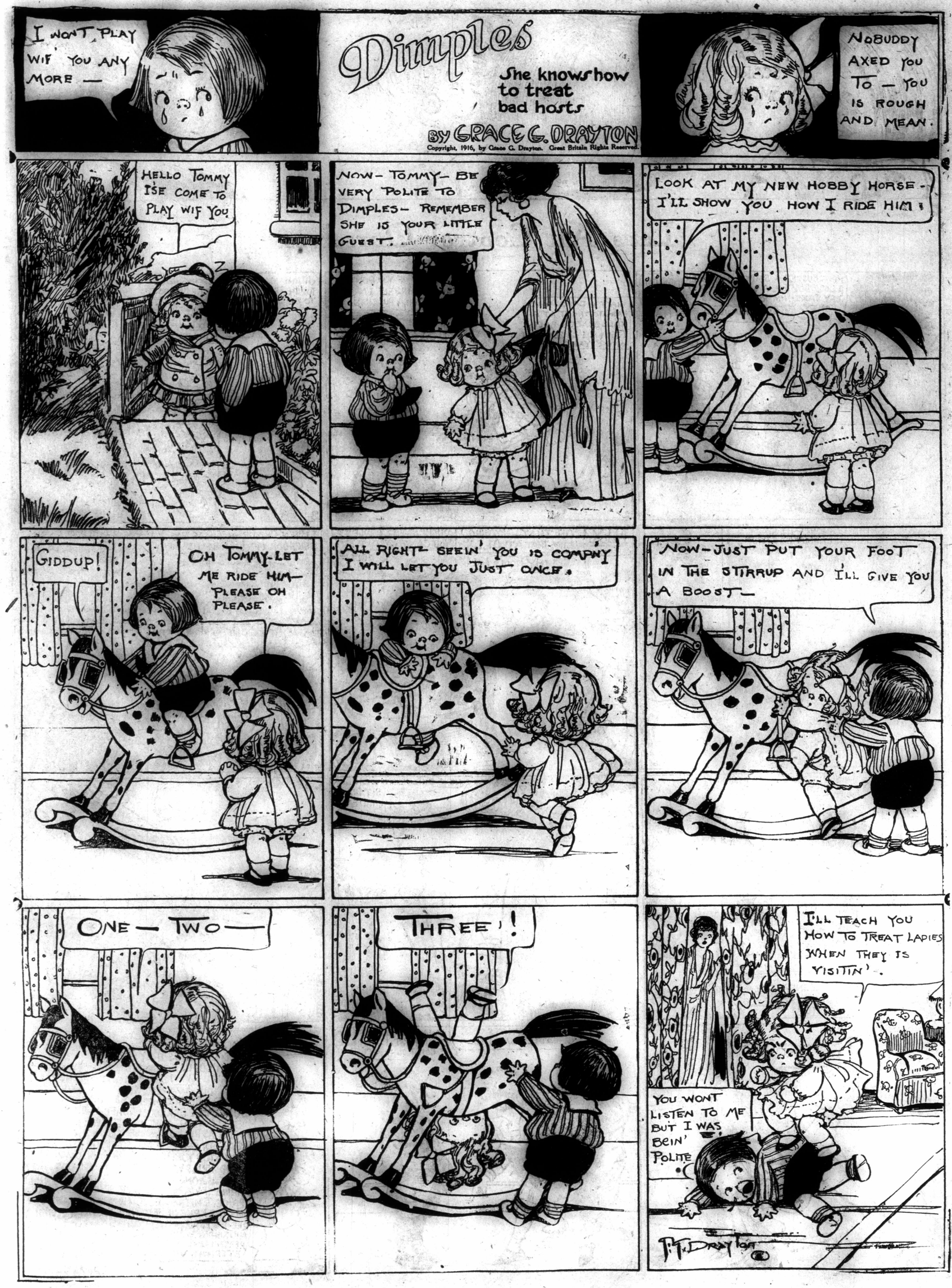
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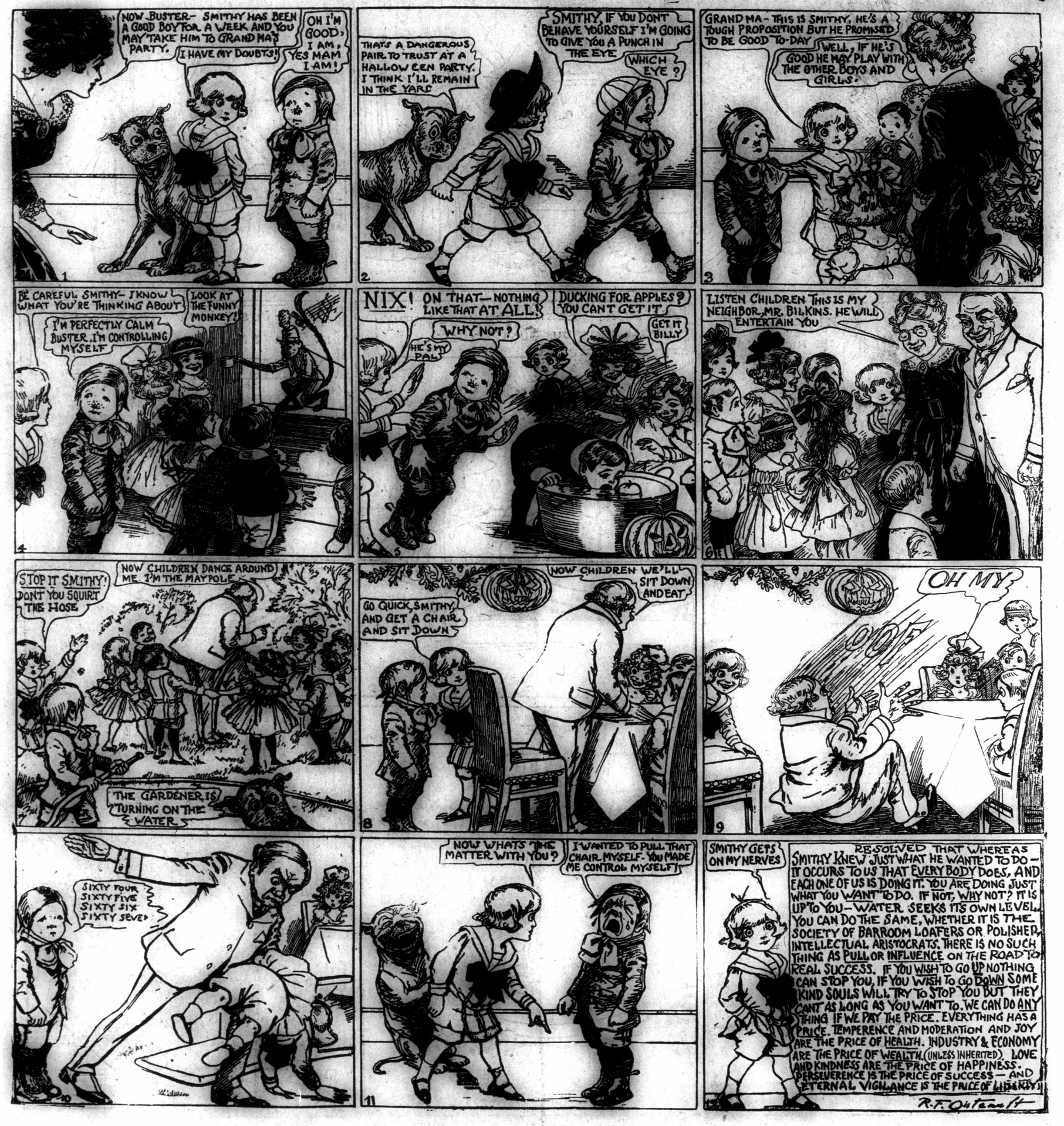
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THE AGE
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Jan – July '17

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDA

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CALGARY
Western Standard
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INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.



Vol. VII. No. 20 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 29, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages Five Cents the Copy

Crop Reports Are Very Unfavorable and Only Rain Can Save Us

While the Reports From Some Points Are Encouraging Most of the Statements Indicate That Rain Is Absolutely Necessary

The report that rain fell in some parts of the province the latter part of this week is gratifying news as the crops were sadly in need of rain to save them from being burnt up.

The hot, dry weather with the temperature at 100 degrees, which has been the prevailing condition for several weeks, has worked havoc with the farming industry.

Unfavorable reports have been coming from various points in the province. Crop authorities all say that conditions are far from satisfactory. A visit to the principal points on the different railroads confirm the fears that crops may be much less than last year unless rain appeared at once. Whether the rain that came was general or of a sufficient quantity to save the crops is a matter of conjecture as the reports from the different localities have not come in as we go to press.

The conditions, summed up in brief, are as follows:

Spring was late, dry and cold, the seed bed, however, was in excellent condition when the seed was sown, that is it was excellent from the standpoint of moisture, but owing to shortage of labor this spring and last fall a very large percentage had to be seeded on stubble land without even discing in some cases. Then in some districts it was found expensive to secure good seed and a chance was taken on seed from wheat that had been somewhat severely rusted.

A Dark Side

These seeding conditions were followed by a very cold and dry June, which culminated in a severe general frost on June 21. Rain following the frost would largely have mitigated any trouble but there was no general rain for more than a week after this frost. Even now there has not been sufficient rain excepting in a few isolated and widely scattered districts. We are now past the middle of July. Weather is intensely hot and there has been very little rain. Straw is short and the heads that are coming promise to be very short also. Coarse grains are rather worse as to general conditions than wheat. This is the dark side of the picture and it is certainly dark enough. The reverse is that the crop has an exceptionally strong, vigorous root and with a general rain now followed by warm weather and light cool winds an immense amount of recovery would be possible.

Might Reach Average Yield

With favorable weather from now there is every reason to believe 75 per cent. of an average wheat crop may be realized. An average wheat crop would be 18 bushels on the entire acreage seeded which is over 12 million acres. Seventy-five per cent. would be roughly 170 million bushels. The situation as to farm help seems at least to be receiving attention from the Ottawa government and it is none too soon. There is not sufficient labor to reap even a short crop, though of course the smaller the crop the less the number required. There is sufficient binder twine available but price is high, 22 cents per pound as against 12¼ to 13 cents last year. There appears to be an abundant supply of farm machinery of all kinds but just at the nouent farmers are rather hanging back owing to uncertainty as to crop.

The Eastern Situation

The greater part of eastern Canada has been praying for dry weather, as the rains of the past 10 days have endangered thousands of acres of the finest clover, alfalfa and mixed hay, as well as the corn and bean crops. And generally, over the province of Ontario, fair weather has enabled the farmers to get much of their clover crops under cover. A week or more of such weather is yet needed to save the crop.

Now is the critical time as anything may happen yet. The growing grain crops are two weeks late and the late rains have induced a growth of straw which would not recover easily in case of beating storms. Hay promises to equal last year's crops in many sections. Spring wheat, oats, barley and mixed grains are looking fit for better than average yields. Fall wheat is beginning to ripen in the southern portions of Ontario and has developed better than many expected.

Our Crop Areas

A special bulletin from the census office gives the crop areas in Canada as somewhat higher than those of a month ago. The following table will show the acreages of 1917:

As compared with former years.

Latest Acreages Reports
(000's omitted)

	1917	1916	1915
Grains			
Wheat	13,549	14,897	14,675
Oats	11,806	9,875	11,424
Barley	1,820	1,681	1,707
Rye	153	147	112
Peas	151	150	196
Mixed grains	409	398	467
Hay and clover	7,824	7,892	7,875
Buckwheat	336	341	344
Beans	43	32	43
Corn (Silo)	310	297	343
Potatoes	502	449	479

CUTTING THE COSTS OF CULTIVATION

Present prices of man and horse labor demand that more economical methods be tried out by market gardeners wherever possible. Reducing the cost of cultivation will help to solve the problem of labor, as well as to increase the net returns from the crop in question.

Several gardeners who have made a specialty of carrots the past few seasons are planning to continue producing the crop at a profit through the use of a four-row sugar-beet and bean cultivator. Rows are spaced 20 inches apart, a four-row marker being used so that cultivation may be handled more conveniently. Seeds are planted in hills rather than drills, four or five seeds every six inches, to facilitate the tedious task of weeding usually required.

These practices seem worthy of trial by more of the growers. Other crops can doubtless be handled in this way. Net returns from market garden crops vary inversely with the cost of production—that is, the lower the cost of production the higher the profits.

U. S. TRYING TO GET 10,000 BOYS ON FARMS

On returning from a tour of the cadet farms, which have been established through New York state since the beginning of war to supply boy labor to farmers, Arthur W. Wilson of the federal department of labor, declared that at least 10,000 more boys could be used at once to meet the labor shortage which now prevails in the agricultural districts of the state. Ever since the movement was begun the response to the call for boy labor has been very great, and, according to Mr. Wilson, more than 12,000 boys collected from the big cities, are devoting their energies to the raising and harvesting of crops.

"These boys are all making good," said Mr. Wilson. "The farmers are so pleased that they are constantly calling for more boys than the secretary of the farm cadet bureau of New York state can supply. As an illustration of the need of this class of labor, Cattaraugus county has twice as many boys on the farm as the initial census showed any demand for. The boys are earning from $1.50 to $2 a day without board, and many are getting $30 a month with board. Several thousand have gone on individual farms, but there are also over 40 squads of from 15 to 20 boys living together in camps under competent leaders."

PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN DIES

Mr. H. W. Hunt, the well known business man, recently in partnership under the name of Hardy & Hunt Piano company, died suddenly this week of paralysis.

Mr. Hunt leaves a widow and three daughters, Mrs. Freeland Robertson, of Vancouver, who arrived in the city Monday morning; Mrs. William Brantom, who has been living with her parents while her husband is in France; Miss Winnifred Hunt, at home, and Mr. Verne Hunt, 20 years of age, who has been associated with his father in the store for a few months. He also leaves a widowed mother, 82 years of age, Mrs. George Seely, who resides with her daughter.

NO PEACE WITH KAISER

Belfast.—Sir Edward Carson, minister in the British war cabinet, stated in an address here that Britain was ready to negotiate peace but only with the best of the Huns and would never agree to peace while Prussianism held sway above water.

MUST HAVE MEATLESS DAYS

Toronto.—Food Controller W. J. Hanna has issued a statement suggesting that all hotels and restaurants have meatless days on Tuesdays or Fridays. That at two of each of the meals daily there should be a substitute for white bread. Every citizen will be called upon to pledge themselves to this plan.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT



INSET: GENERAL CADORNA, THE ITALIAN COMMANDER

Photo shows Italian transport column taking up troops and supplies to the front. The motors are specially powerful as they have to traverse extremely difficult gradients to the mountains shown in photo.

Crop Optimism Prevails Over Canada

Conditions Seem Good According to Writer in Financial Post.

Farmers from all parts have reported this week in words that leave no doubt as to the situation "I never knew better prospects for crops in my district," is the general remark. Corn, potatoes, all kinds of roots, beans and sugar beets are making great promise in eastern Canada. While the west has, as Hon. Valentine Winkler says, been saved in the right time by copious rains general over the whole prairie section. Hay crops, while light on the whole, will yield an average return. Winter apples in Ontario will be lighter than usual, with Nova Scotia a very fair crop and, British Columbia a good crop. Pears, cherries, berries and plums are going to be a full crop. Livestock prices have hardened during the week and farmers with high priced cattle on their pastures feel much easier. Horse purchases by the allied governments will bring over $30,000,000 to Canadian farms this year. The only cause for complaint is in the matter of cheese prices at Ontario points. The makers claim that they get only 20½ cents out of the 21¾c allowed by the British government because of the ruling requiring grading to be done in Montreal.

Some Crop Increases

The census and statistics office at Ottawa says that the acreage of oats is 11,781,900 acres as compared with 11,376,346 acres, the area sown, and 9,875,346 acres, the area harvested last year. Barley is sown to 1,954,100 acres, as against 1,827,780 acres, the area sown, and 1,681,180 acres, the area harvested in 1916. Rye has a sown area of 159,470 acres, as compared with 147,170 acres in 1916; peas 152,465 acres, compared with 159,680 acres; mixed grains 558,250 acres, as compared with 410,726 acres; hay and clover 7,661,800 acres, against 7,892,932 acres; and alfalfa 84,900 acrs, against 89,472 acres. The condition of these crops in per cent. of the standard rpresnting a full crop is for oats 85 per cent. compared with 90 per cent. last year and 93 per cent., the average at the end of May for seven years 1910-16; for barley 87 cent., as against 89 per cent. last and 92 per cent., the seven years' average; for rye 86 per cent. against 91 per cent. last year and 89 per cent., the average; for peas 88 per cent. compared with 90 per cent. last year and 91, the average; for mixed grains 89 per cent. both this year and last year and 92 per cent., the average; for hay and clover 80 per cent. compared with 98 per cent. and 92 per cent., the average.

In wheat the area sown this year is about 10 per cent. les than the area sown last year, but this is 4 per cent. greater than the area harvested last year. Quebec alone of all the provinces has increased por acreage of wheat this year, being 25,000 acres in excess of last year.

Alberta Looks Good

Hon. Mr. Sifton, premier of Alberta, reports a particularly promising crop in southern Alberta with an acreage equal to last year. The labor situation in Alberta is well in hand.

The appointment of a food controller is relieving the situation. Farmers are reposing with more confidence in justice being done. No break movements are so likely to adversely disturb prices for farm products below the level of profits.

Western Conditions

E. Cora Hind says: Western weather continues to be a source of anxiety. It has certainly not favored growing crops. There has been considerable rain fairly well distributed; this has been followed by days of cold high winds culminating on night of 20th in frosts at a number of points varying in intensity from one to six degrees. Alberta has enjoyed the greatest rainfall but has been no better off than her neighbors in matter of wind and cold. In some districts growth is reported as very slow and many areas of coarse grains have germinated unevenly owing to lack of moisture. These things are not pleasant but are no worse than prevailed in June, 1915, the year of the biggest crop the west has ever seen, so here's hoping.

Official of U. S. Approves of Name of "Sammy"

Paris.—Major-Gen. John J. Pershing, U. S. A., gave his formal approval to "Sammy" as the official nickname of the American soldiers in France.

General Pershing wants his men to be not only perfect soldiers but equally perfect gentlemen.

In one of the first army orders the American commander-in-chief has issued on French soil he appeals to the chivalry of his troops, and urges them to treat the French people with the greatest courtesy and consideration.

"The laws and customs of France," he says, "must be faithfully observed." The order, which was issued today, reads:

"It should be a point of honor for each member of the American army to avoid doing the least damage to any property in France which would stain the good name of the United States.

"The maintenance of cordial relations between the United States and France requires perfect deportment on the part of the soldiers.

"The valiant deeds of the French army and the unusual sacrifice of the civil population command our profound respect."

General Pershing had some words of warm praise and appreciation today for the hearty reception accorded him and his force in France. He spoke particularly of the Fourth of July celebration.

Affected by Demonstration

"This celebration," he said, "testified to the deepest feeling. It was almost overwhelming to see how women and children clung to the arms of our soldiers during the march, treating them as though they were their own men.

"Everything is proceeding in the most satisfactory way."

Hundreds of souvenir cards and letters from young and old in all parts of France are daily pouring in on the American chief.

All the touching testimonials of the deep affection conceived by the people of this republic for the Americans.

BUCK TO GET HIS RELEASE

George E. Buck, of Black Diamond fame, who has been incarcerated for the past few months in jail for the alleged attempt of swindling in the Black Diamond oil scandal, will get his release on August 15, but must leave the country within ten days, otherwise he will be subject to arrest on other charges of a similar nature.

MANY NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED LATELY

Alberta is having its share of new corporations as shown by recent reports from Edmonton. The latest official statement includes the following companies:

The Pike Grain company, capitalized at $30,000; the Security Cartage and Storage company, capitalized at $20,000; Hood and Irvine, capitalized at $60,000; the Alberta Wheat Lands, $25,000; Union Ranch and Land company, $20,000; and the Parisian Cleaners, capitalized at $10,000. These companies all have their head offices at Calgary.

FRED JOHNSTON STILL WINNING

Fred Johnston, the popular sportsman and owner of Dick Mayburn, is making a name for himself in the racing world of western Canada this year. He was not only very successful at the Calgary meet but is continuing his good luck at other points in the circuit. His latest achievement was at Regina where he was successful in repeating his winning stable.

WISHING CRONK "BON VOYAGE"

On August first Mr. J. B. Cronk will sever his connection with the management of the Allen theater to accept a more lucrative position as manager of a Toronto theater which the Allens have constructed in that city.

While many will rejoice at Mr. Cronk's good fortune his departure will be sincerely regretted by a host of friends and patrons of the house.

In Calgary Mr. Cronk's friends are legion. They are as numerous as bees in an orchard and as staunch as the rocks of Niagara. To them "Ben," as he is familiarly, and generally called, is the personification of everything that a friend and pal should be.

With his business associates Mr. Cronk occupies a high position. His straightforward but open-handed methods have won for him the high regard of the business world. On all sides business men, friends, and patrons of the house are loud in their praises of Mr. Cronk.

Shakespeare says, "A good name is better to be chosen than great riches," and truly it is exemplified in the present manager of the Allen because he has won the esteem and good will of the entire community and his name stands out as a monument of goodfellowship.

The Standard congratulates Mr. Cronk on his good fortune and wishes him all the good things for his future life that his past here justifies.

Alberta Summer School for Teachers Increases Greatly in Attendance

Many Teachers All Over Alberta Have Taken Advantage of the Opportunities Given by the Alberta Government

The summer school for teachers now in session in Edmonton is the fifth annual one held of this character. This session began on July 2 and will cease on August 4. In 1913 the attendance was 75, in 1914 it was 155, in 1915, 310, and in 1916, 320. This year over 475 teachers have enrolled to take one or more courses in agriculture and gardening, 300 in one or more of the courses in nature study and 137 in household science. Fifteen other subjects attracted an average of 80 teachers each.

Special grants are provided by the department of education for the encouragement of instruction in special subjects. To qualify for these grants the teacher must hold the special elementary certificate in the subject.

Only those teachers who hold at least a second class interim certificate, and upon whose work in the field the inspector has given a favorable report, will be admitted to the summer school courses. The transportation to and from the summer school is paid by the government and arrangements have been made with the university for board and room at reasonable rates. Ample provision will be made for recreation, especially in the form of tennis, baseball, football, basketball and bowls.

The department of education has provided a special course of five weeks at one of the provincial normal schools for certificated British teachers and teachers from the United States who hold certificates of sufficiently high grade to be acceptable to the department. This course was formerly given in January and February of each year, but, in order to make it possible for candidates to attend without breaking into their year's work in the schools, the department decided to change it to the summer course. The course is designed to prepare such teachers for service in the schools of the province.

The summer course staff is an extensive one, including upwards of 40 leading educationists in the various studies included in the curriculum.

To obtain a certificate in elementary science courses must be completed in agriculture including the study of plants, soils, farm animals and poultry, with the addition of teaching in the second summer; and in nature study, comprising lectures, laboratory work, field work and expressive work. Students are also required to complete satisfactorily a reading course during the period intervening between their first and their second summer's attendance.

For a certificate in elementary household arts, courses must be completed in sewing and designing, as well as in household science, dietetics and household management.

Certificates are also given for first aid and home nursing. A special course of instruction is given for high school teachers in science and agriculture, including studies of economic plants, farm animals, plot work, agricultural chemistry, soil physics, agricultural bacteriology, field crops, experimental plots, farm animals, and economic entomology; also methods in botany and zoology.

GET READY THE MACHINERY

Time May Be Saved at Harvest by Being Prepared

Time is money on the farm at harvest time. Now is the time to repair the mowers, binders and rakes which will very shortly be required for service. All machines should be inspected now and, if any parts are broken or missing, they should be obtained immediately. It is much better to secure what is needed now than to risk having to make a special trip to town during the busy season, thus causing a serious delay and, possibly, extending the harvesting of the hay or grain crop into wet weather. It is also an excellent plan to keep on hand a few extra pieces or parts which need frequent renewing, such as knife sections, canvas slats, reel slats and braces, rivets, etc. These are convenient to have and will often save time and annoyance.

Clean out the oil cups and oil all running parts of the machinery a few days before it is to be used. This will allow the oil to penetrate to the bearings, and permit the machine to quickly get into smooth running order.

The knives should all be sharpened andin readiness. These things should be particularly attended to this year. Help isscarce, production is needed, and if crops are to be saved with as little loss as possible good management must prevail. It is good business. Do it now.

ness to be ready for the harvest sea-

LIBERAL CHIEFS ARRANGING FOR BIG CONFERENCE

Most of the big Liberal chiefs have been in Winnipeg the past week arranging for the big pow-wow that is to be held in Winnipeg for two days beginning August 7. Among the leaders present at this week's conference were Hon. A. L. Sifton, Hon. Chas. Mitchell Hon. W. M. Martin, Hon. George Bell, Sir Clifford Sifton and others.

BIG ENTENTE CONFERENCE

Paris.—A conference of the allied nations was held in Paris the past week to thresh out the Balkan situation. Members of the entente were present and many subjects were discussed of great interest to the allies. No formal announcement has been issued regarding the deliberations as action must be submitted to the various governments before official notice of the proceedings may be publicly announced.

NEW CALGARY JUSTICES

A. M. Delong and P. A. Carson, two well known barristers of the city, have been appointed justices of the peace. Mr. Delong is associated with R. T. Aitken.

NEW MILLION DOLLAR COMPANY

A $1,000,000 film company is in process of formation in Calgary to produce "The Barrier" in Canada. Other works of equal standard will be produced from time to time. The company is composed of D. G. Inverarity, H. B. Wright, B. Tipp, I. Weiner and others.

CANADIAN CAVALRY HONORED

Ottawa.—A report from overseas says that the Canadian cavalry brigade which has been at the front with the Imperials, has been recognized for their good work and have been rated first in efficiency.

PRESENT FUEL SITUATION.

Coal Should Be Secured Now to Last All Next Winter.

The following indicates that there will be a greater coal shortage next winter than last, and therefore we should arrange for our fuel supply accordingly:

1. Great Britain is short 15,000,000 tons of coal; France lacks even more; the coaling of Allied warships on the Atlantic coast, the naval, domestic and industrial requirements incident to the entrance of United States as a belligerent, all mean that the coal production must be increased.
2. United States officials anticipate that next fall there will be unprecedented demands on rolling stock as well as greater difficulty in handling the production.
3. The situation is that the United States companies have placed an embargo on coal going out of that country, and the United States desires to keep coal cars in that country for an emergency that may arise.
4. The present rather acute shortage of coal in many quarters will not be helped by war conditions in the United States.
5. Coal prices have generally increased, and, unless there is Government regulation, they will reach higher levels.
6. The U. S. Geological Survey, as well as other agencies having knowledge of the facts, is urging all consumers of coal, both large and small, to store their winter's fuel during the summer months.

In so far as central and western Canada is concerned, the situation is intensified by the fact that owing to the coal strike in the west some 200,000 tons has already been lost from production this year; also, owing to shortage of ships and the great demand for iron ore for the manufacture of munitions, much less coal than ordinarily was brought up the Great lakes last year, so that there are practically no supplies on hand.

From the above it is evident that, to be assured of our winter's supply of coal, and, at the same time, save inconvenience and perhaps higher prices, we should buy coal during the summer months wherever and whenever it is available.

The Dominion Government has appointed a Fuel Controller to take charge of the situation, and the coal dealer and householder can assist by filling their bins now with sufficient coal to last through the whole winter. By so doing they will help out conditions when the railway congestion occurs next fall.

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Illustrating Current Events and Devoted to the Advancement of Western Canada.

Published Every Saturday

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Calgary Alberta, Canada.

E. H MACARTHUR, :: Publisher

S. S. WHITE, :: Editor and Manager

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In Calgary $2.50 per year; in Canada $2.00; in United States $2.50 per year; Foreign $3.00 per year.

Subscriptions may commence at any time.

The date on the label of your paper indicates when your subscription will expire. Your paper will stop unless you renew promptly. It is always best to renew at least two weeks before expiration to insure uninterrupted service.

Subscribers failing to receive copies regularly will confer a favor by notifying the Circulation Department by post or telephone.

No agent or newsboy is authorized to sell The Sunday Standard on Sunday. Any person doing so is acting without permission from this company.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertising rates upon application.

All advertising copy must reach The Standard Office not later than Thursday noon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions.

NOTE—Owing to the prejudicial feeling that seems to exist among some of our readers regarding Sunday newspapers, the publisher has decided to eliminate this objectional word, although the publication dates will be the same.

Address all correspondence to Calgary Sunday Standard, 109 Sixth Avenue, West, Calgary.



BE OF GOOD CHEER!
VICTORY FOLLOWS THE FLAG!

COMMENTS AND CRITICISM

LIBERALS' FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE

A big Liberal conference is to be held in Winnipeg August 7th and 8th, to discuss the leading questions of the day and to unite as far as possible the western provinces so that concerted action may be taken on subjects of vital interest to the country and to the west particularly.

It is claimed by the leaders that the present national government through their present difficulty have attempted to disrupt the Liberal party and that drastic measures must be taken to counteract the impending trouble.

Whatever the reasons may be it is safe to predict a hot session for the Liberals. So many questions are necessary to be settled that two days hardly seem sufficient under the circumstances.

THE NATIONAL SERVICE CAMPAIGN

The National Service Board of which Hon. R. B. Bennett is director, is carrying on a publicity campaign to bring the people to a realization of the present situation and the need for a proper insight into conditions in Canada.

The principal part of their publicity work deals with display advertising in which they have devoted much space to the subject of the proper conserving of our assets whether they are in the form of waste at home or in business. Also they draw upon the reader's attention the necessity of helping the government through saving as well as the buying of war bonds, loans, etc.

The matter they have in display should be carefully read by the public. The advice they give should be pondered over seriously. The subjects discussed are of too vital interest to the future of Canada not to be given careful consideration.

JUST A LITTLE TALK ABOUT OURSELVES

"Nothing succeeds like success" is ably exemplified in the progress that the Calgary Western Standard is making. From every side we have most encouraging remarks for our recent work in embarking on a broader scale and publishing the weekly newspapers of the province. We have now a list of seven newspapers, all standard size, seven columns and eight pages, containing local news and feature pages of The Standard.

This list will be augmented by another half dozen until we have a round dozen, so that we may cover the entire Southern Alberta field. Later we may branch out into the British Columbia and Saskatchewan territory, but for the present we will be content with those that we have.

In connection with the publication of one of the papers we accomplished the impossible. We closed the contract, hired reporters and assistants, secured the advertising, printed and issued an eight page standard size newspaper in two days. We challenge a record that will beat this anywhere in the world. As far as we know it is unprecedented in the annals of newspaperdom. If it was not for the remarkable facilities of The Standard this feat would have been impossible. As it was, this herculean task was accomplished without interfering with the publication of three other weeklies which we were compelled to issue at the same time.

All this may be uninteresting matter to the average subscriber but still we believe that a majority of our readers will rejoice at our great progress and bear with us in our seeming egotism in relating these facts.

And now a word about our future. We believe that you are well pleased with The Standard. At least many of our readers show their appreciation by sending in renewals. One solicitor working the Saskatchewan district sent in 51 orders in two days. Another sent in 60 from High River. These are only two of many similar instances. They all go to show that The Standard is the people's paper—and that the people want it.

Just keep your watchful eye on The Standard for the next few months. Look at the numerous special features that we are going to give you. If you don't say that The Standard is the greatest investment for the money, and best illustrated weekly newspaper in Canada we will miss our guess.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE

Alfred Harmsworth, newspaper man and democrat, more generally known as Lord Northcliffe, the world's greatest publisher, with Tory leanings and Conservative policies, was selected by the British government to attend the special official mission to the United States.

While an offer of a place in the British cabinet which has been tendered several times, has had no attraction for him, the opportunity to serve the empire and the cause of the world's democracy through aiding to co-ordinate the war efforts of the two English-speaking peoples was one which appealed to him.

No man could have had better talents for the work than he—no other citizen of England understood the people of the States—their character, temperament, method of thought and process of reasoning than he. He understood them and they understood him, and for that reason the people of the States were able to get down to the bottom of the requirements and acceded to the requests of the Allies with all the vim and energy that they are noted for.

It was a clever piece of diplomacy—this selecting Lord Northcliffe and getting him to accept. Whomsoever suggested the idea is deserving of much praise and the thanks of the people generally.

GOETHALS RESIGNS—HURLEY APPOINTED

When the report was first announced that General Goethals had been asked to resign on account of the squabble with the president of the U. S. shipping board, it was received with much misgiving because he seemed the only available man the United States government had that could satisfactorily solve the present U-boat difficulty. The president of the United States has shown, however, that he is equal to the occasion and has allayed all fears by his prompt appointment of Edward N. Hurley, of Chicago.

Mr. Hurley is the one man that can fill General Goethals' position satisfactorily. Although but a short time in the government service he has demonstrated his entire capabilities to fill any position within the province of the government. Mr. Hurley has had a remarkable career. Only a few years ago he was filling a minor position in Chicago, where he rose from a clerkship to be head of one of the largest machinery houses of the country.

Since he became connected with the U. S. government, which is only a few years ago, he has successfully filled several positions of trust, including head of the federal trade commission. The fact that he has been selected to become head of the great shipping board which will have the expenditure of billions of money and the construction of thousands of ships of all kinds shows the confidence the president has in Mr. Hurley. This confidence will not be misplaced if all reports are true.

NATURE'S SEEMING INJUSTICE

Word comes from Black Diamond that the latest episode of Mr. J. B. Jenkins, otherwise known as the "millionaire kid," has resulted in a failure and that he is disposing of his recent acquisition of blooded stock and will retire from agricultural pursuits. Another fiasco added to a large list of ventures and another failure charged to a life that seems to be surrounded with a mixture of life's good fortune as well as failures.

In reviewing the career of Mr. J. B. Jenkins it is regrettable that nature should shower over the head of this young man all of her good fortune only to have it wasted and thrown away when so many useful ways might be found for disposing of the gifts and a life saved which is now wasted in useless and idle pursuits.

Perhaps the all mighty and all wise being who shapes the destiny of the world is teaching us a lesson which may be learned and profited by, through observing the career of this erratic young profligate, but a casual observation of his ways and means would naturally cause one to protest against the seeming injustice that nature has been guilty of in making flesh of one and fowl of another, particularly when such riches might be devoted to alleviating the suffering of the world instead of being thrown away on every whim of a "whip-o-will" who is as flighty as a March wind.

MEDICINE HAT DISGRACED

If the reports we learn about the conditions as they were in Medicine Hat during the recent Stampede are true we can thank our lucky stars that we have not had a similar celebration. According to the stories which the spectators tell, and we can hardly doubt the veracity of our informants, the conditions were worse than the early mining days when disorder ran amuck and crime was the order of the day. Thieves, gamblers and confidence men together with women of questionable character seem to have been a striking feature of the Stampede and combined with other so-called attractions to interest and inveigle the money from the pockets of the spectators. Gambling games of all kinds were said to have been run during the week and despite the law, liquor and intoxicating beverages were sold everywhere. The reports of the condition of some of the visitors on the trains that left after the Stampede were such that we tremble for the welfare of decent citizens that happen to be unfortunate enough to be occupants. And they now say that we should have a Stampede. Calgary, the cleanest city in all Canada, should be so disgraced. The Lord forbid that we should ever have this thrust upon us. It is bad enough to live next to a sister city whose name is so besmirched to say nothing of having a repetition of this disgrace at our own doors. Calgary has been able to eke out a living for its merchants and citizens without resorting to such questionable methods and we hardly think that the good citizens of the town will ever permit it to be so dishonored and disgraced.

For these Things for Which we are truly grateful Oh, Jehovah ---New Telephone Book.

RISING ABOVE DIFFICULTIES

A man never goes so low that he may not rise, and a man never rises so high that he may not fall. That is one of the great truths of life. The man at the bottom, even though he may have gone down through sin may rise. The man who has risen to a place of exaltation through his own merit may go down to the very depths through his own carelessness or some weakness that he permits to overpower him.

Therefore, it behooves the man at the bottom to make effort to rise, and it is enjoined on the man at the top to take care lest he fall. Men in prison have been known to find the light and having found it followed it to happiness and success when they left their places of confinement. Men high up in the world's estimation have fallen to the very depths, and then seemingly unable to recover from the shock have remained down.

Sometimes the boy of poor parentage or evil environment says to himself, if not to others: "O, well, what's use? No one would believe in me after they found out from whence I came!"

Every possible use in the world. First there is the human soul to be considered. It was sent here to work out a purpose. It has a right to its chance and should be encouraged in trying to find that chance. Every misspent life represents a human soul cheated of its opportunity. Every misspent life represents part of the Great Plan gone awry. It means that the earth has been deprived of something good and wholesome that it should have had. It means human ingenuity and energy gone to waste.

Every life profitably lived means a human soul working out its destiny and rising to greater possibilities. It means that something moer has been contributed to the good of the world. It means that the Great Plan is being worked out and that the world is profiting thereby.

Men should look at this aspect of life before they decide that their life is theirs to waste; that opportunity is theirs to brush aside. A man may have made a vital mistake, but as long as he keeps his mental faculties there is always opportunity for him to redeem himself, even though prison walls may hold him captive. Many a man who has gone down to the depths has pulled himself out and forever after contributed to the good of humanity.

No boy or girl, no man or woman has a right to believe for a moment that circumstances of birth or environment bars them from the good things of life. Position does not depend on birth or environment. It depends upon the determination to rise superior to any circumstances, to free one's self from whatever shackles hold him back. And with that sort of determination he will put whatever is disagreeable in his life so far behind him that it will be forgotten, or if remembered will never work to his detriment.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

NO LEGAL REQUIREMENT TO CHANGE YOUR NAME

Many wartime applications are being made to the courts to change the names of persons. Most of those people probably do not know that any man, woman, or child can legally change his or her name without going to any court or other tribunal to obtain permision to do so.

Within the last few days we read of one of our judges refusing a man permission to take the name of Russell, although it is a name in common use. This man can take that name just the same, although out of deference to the judge who refuced permission he ought not now do so.

In Smith vs. U. S. Casualty Co., 197 N. Y. 429, the highest court of this state, following the decisions in many other states, effectually settled that every person had the right, without let or hindrance, to change his name according to his desires. Judge Vann, who wrote the unanimous opinion of the court of appeals, said:

So a writer in the American and English Encyclopedia of Law says: "At common law a man may lawfully change his name, or by general usage or habit acquire another name than that originally borne by him, and this without the intervention of either the sovercign, the courts, or parliament; and the common law, unless changed by statute, of course obtains in the United States."

There may be a disadvantage in having one's name changed by a court order. Judge Vann thought, in view of the fact that the statute said that after a man's name had been changed by a court he should thereafter be known by "no other name," that a person who once had his name changed by a court order probably could never change it again without a court order. A man who changes his name without a court order can subsequently change it without the permission of anyone.

In the course of his opinion Judge Vann said:

A predecessor of Honore de Balzac was born a Guez, which means beggar, and grew to manhood under that surname. When he became conscious of of his powers as a writer he did not wish his works to be published under that humble name, so he selected the surname Balzac from an estate that he owned. * * *

Voltaire, Mollere, Dante, Petrarch, Richelieu, Loyola, Erasmus and Linnaeus were assumed names. Napoleon Bonaparte changed his name after his amazing victories had lured him toward a crown and he wanted a grander name to aid his daring aspirations. The Duke of Wellington was not by blood a Wellesley but a Colley, his grandfather, Richard Colley, having assumed the name of a relative named Wesley, which was afterward expanded to Wellesley.

Mr. Walsh, in his Handbook of Literary Curiosities, makes an interesting statement * * * * "Herbert Lythe becomes famous as Maurice Barrymore, Bridget O'Toole charms an audeince as Rosa d'Erina, John H. Broadribb becomes Henry Irving, Samuel L. Clemens and Charles R. Browne attract attention under the eccentric masks of Mark Twain and Artemus Ward. John Rowlands would never have become a great explorer unless he had first changed his name to Henry M. Stanley. James B. Matthews and James B. Taylor might have remained lost among the mass of magazine contributors but for their cunning in dropping James and standing forth as Brander Matthews and Bayard Taylor. Would Jacob W. Reid have succeeded as well as Whitelaw Reid? While some of these names were merely professional pseudonyms, others were adopted as the real name and in time became the only name of the person who assumed it. * * *

In Larke's "General Grant and His Campaigns" it is stated * * * that "General Grant's baptismal name was Hiram Ulysses and he bore that appellation until he was appointed a cadet at West Point. General Hamer, who nominated him for a cadetship, by some means got his name mixed up with that of his brother. He was, therefore, appointed as 'Ulysses Sidney Grant,' and that name once so recorded on the books of the military academy could not be changed. He was baptized into the military school as U. S. Grant and he has ever since been thus designated."

Another instance * * * is that of President Cleveland, who had the baptismal name of Stephen G. Cleveland. After he entered his teens he omitted the word 'Stephen' and assumed the name of Grover Cleveland, by which he was known throughout his distinguished career.

President Woodrow Wilson dropped his first name.

Notwithstanding that the change of name made by a person himself, if he becomes known and recognized by his new name, is just as strong and effective in law as if officially authorized by all the courts in the land, it is wise, although not necessary, to resort to the courts in these cases, because in that way evidence of the change is established in permanent form.

FRENCH CANADIAN VIEWPOINT

The following story is taken from the Brockville, Ont., Recorder and may assist the people of this country in gleaning some information why the people of Quebec take the stand they do:

Ottawa.—The debate on the question of compulsory service has brought to light the fact that our fellow citizens of French extraction feel that the English speaking people do not treat them as equals. This was strongly exemplified in the able speech of Hon. Jacques Bureau, ex-solicitor-general. Mr. Bureau is not only a very able man, but is very level-headed, with no prejudice in his make-up, and a man in whom all classes have the utmost confidence. The other day in the house, Colonel Best had made a wholly uncalled for attack on the French-Canadians and said things that no member of parliament should be allowed to say. Mr. Bureau not only replied to these attacks, but went over the history of Quebec and its relationship with the other provinces for years, recalling time after time and event after event that proved conclusively that a portion at least of the English-speaking people was bent on treating the French-Canadians as a subjugated race. He very rightly resented all these attacks and turned the tables by saying that the French were the senior Canadians and the rest were junior Canadians. In 1763, the senior Canadians took on a new allegiance, but at that time they were in the vast majority. They have ever been true to that allegiance. Three hundred years ago their sires had landed on the banks of the St. Lawrence and had started to hew out homes for themselves. They had left France to come to a new land where they could enjoy peace and bring up their families in their faith. The French-Canadian is devoted to three things from which he cannot be detached—his fireside, his faith and his language. Any attacks on these he resents with all his being. From this standpoint, Mr. Bureau, in a most eloquent manner, recounted the attacks made on the senior Canadians. They know no home but Canada, have no attachment to France, and ceased to be a military people on this continent centuries ago. They are not cowards, but they have been taught to be prepared to fight only for their homes; for the defence of their own land, which is Canada alone. They have not been imbued with the military spirit nor have they received military training as the other provinces, hence they should be treated in a different manner. Mr. Bureau showed how they had been approached on this question of recruiting in a manner altogether at variance with their traditions, and he believed the government was not anxious, and had not been, to secure recruits in Quebec. The Quebec people believe this, too, he said.

These viewpoints are recited because Mr. Bureau's speech revealed clearer than it has ever been before the feeling that the French-Canadian people believe that they are not being treated as equals, but that they, the first comers into this land, the men who subdued the forests and built homes for themselves, are being treated by the newcomers as if they were aliens. Men who had only been here some 20 or 25 years talked the most glibly and offensively about the French-Canadian, who is really the original British subject in Canada. Mr. Bureau said emphatically that if the government of Canada would take a half dozen of its leading men and have them go through Ontario, muzzling such ranters as the Toronto News, and silencing the fanatical talk, a sample of which has been given in the house of commons, unity would be restored and French Canada would show her appreciation by enlisting every man that was necessary without any compulsion service bill. Mr. Bureau's speech certainly had a telling effect on the house.

THE SUNDAY HOUR

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

Light is light, whoever holds the candlestick.—E. E. Hale.

All fulfillment of harmless happiness is progress.—W. W. Chambers.

We would have misery cease
Yet will not cease from sin.
—Matthew Arnold.

After your death you were better have a bad epitaph than ill report while you lived.—Shakespeare.

When thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth.—Matt. 6:3.

Build a litle fence of trust
Around today,
Fill the space with loving deeds,
And therein stay;
Look not through the sheltering bars
Upon tomorrow;
God will help thee bear whatever comes,
Of joy or sorrow.
—Mary F. Butts.

PEOPLE ARE PRETTY GOOD PEOPLE

People are pretty good people,
Taking them all in all;
You can find a good spot in the worst of the lot
(Often it's very small);
But most of 'em go on trying,
Doing the best they can.
I haven't a rap for that hard-working chap,
The average human man.

People are pretty good people,
Trying hard to be kind,
And the wrong they do—except a few—
Is just because they're blind,
Blind and bothered and busy,
Harried by toil and strife—
For work and fret is the game they get
All of the years of life.

They do good deeds in silence,
Hiding their love away,
And few are told of the hearts of gold
Throbbing in mortal clay,
The hearts that always answer,
Hearing the rightful call—
People are pretty good people,
Taking them all in all!

That everything which my mother wanted me to do was right.

* * *

What it really meant to father and mother to rear their son.

* * *

The greatness of the opportunity of joy of serving a fellow man.

* * *

What hardships and disappointments would be entailed by my leaving home against my parents' wishes.

* * *

That a thorough education not only pays better wages than hard labor, but it brings the best of everything else.

* * *

Never esteem anything as of advantage to thee that shall make thee break thy word or lose thy self-respect.—Marcus Aurelius.

* * *

That my father wasn't such an old fogy at all; if I had done as he wished I would be very much better off physically, mentally and morally.

A BIBLE LESSON

What wanderer on corn husks fed?
Who raised good Dorcas from the dead?
Whose dancing won John Baptist's head?
Who coat of many colors wore?
What craftsmen made a great uproar?
Who was shipwrecked near Malta's shore?
What skilful goldsmith dwelt in Tyre?
Who set the wheat fields of foes afire?
What was the name of David's sire?
Who lover's hair wove in a loom?
Who Ninevah warned of her doom?
What man, while Paul preached, slept and fell?
What maid met Labon at the well?
Whose dreams did famine time foretell?
—Bine Ethel Payne.

GOD; THE MIGHTY

(Thomas Hobbes)

For as much as God Almighty is incomprehensible, it followeth that we can have no conception or image of the Deity; and consequently all his attributes signify our inability and defect of power to conceive anything concerning His nature; and not any conception of the same, save only this: That there is a God, for the effects we acknowledge naturally do include a power of their producing before they were produced, and that power presupposeth something existent that hath such power, and the thing so existing with power to produce, if it were not eternal, must needs have been produced by something before that, till we come to the Eternal, that is to say, the first power of all powers and first cause of all causes, and this it is which all men conceive by the name of God, implying eternity, incomprehensibility and omnipotency.

WIT and HUMOR

MATURED THOUGHTS

Be loving and you will never want for love.

A man who speaks from experience tells us that the amount of money required by his wife depends on whether she uses diamond pins or rolling pins.

And "she" in turn retorts that only close quarters are to be found in her stingy husband's dollars

Before marriage a young man sometimes gives his sweetheart a lock of his hair; after marriage she sometimes helps herself.

Another "experienced" married man says that a wife should be like a roast lamb—tender and sweet, nicely done, but without sauce.

And that during courtship a woman may cling to a man's neck and after marriage walk on it.

The more you see of some people the less you are satisfied.

But fault may be found where it is not.

And there are still people in this busy, lend-a-hand war-time who devote precious hours to reading fiction.

FAMILIAR MISQUOTATIONS

Variety is the fice of life.

The husband who hesitates is bossed.

Nature made woman to temper man—and she keeps him in one.

And, like another Helen, find another boy.

The weakest go to the ball.

Better a cycle of Cathay than 15 minutes of Europe.

Art is long and mostly cheating.

Straw lids tell which way the wind blows.

Assume a virtue and get away with it.

I am monarch of all I survey—with my eyes shut.

Honesty is the best bluff.

It's a long lane that has no cafe.

EAVESDROPS

Isn't she horrid with all that rouge on her face?

I'll never give a quarter to see him again.

I hope all my boy friends have flat feet.

I'm always worried about someone else.

Ah! Take a long breath the Lord never made a finer day.

Look down into that valley—do you believe there is war?

You need not take me home.

I have an engagement that evening.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS

"Waiter!" roared Colonel Tippler, as he mopped a pint of perspiration from his bald knob, "fetch me a drink."

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, and a few minutes later returned with a glass of water.

"Waiter!" roared Colonel Tippler again, glaring at the glass, "I said I wanted a drink; I'm thirsty, not dirty."

NOTHING TO DO

A New Yorker has received from his younger brother, who is serving his country in the Officers Reserve corps at Madison barracks, the following succinct but highly descriptive letter:

"Dear Bill.—This is the life. Nothing to do between 10 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock the morning. Yours affectionately, John."

DESCRIBES IT, ALL RIGHT

"How's politics?" asked Mr. Wombat.

"Unsettled and variable," answered Mrs. Wombat, who had the paper. "Oh, pshaw! That's the weather report."

"Fills the bill, however," responded her husband.

THE MODERN WAY

The modern bathroom is like a laboratory, and the shining shelves of glass and nickel hold charming containers for all sorts of toilet waters, soaps and powders. Medicines are kept in neat cabinets as surgically clean as those in a hospital.

A BROODY PLACE

A young married couple that sat down in the poultry building for a rest had a pleasant idea of what constituted a nice quiet place. Close to the doves, you know.

A NEW KIND OF VET.

He—Didn't I hear that your son expects to be a veterinary?

She—Why, no; he hasn't even enlisted, yet.

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SPORTS | NEWS OF THE DAY | MOTORING | GOSSIP OF THE TRADE | BICYCLES

SPORT BRIEFS

Three-Eye League is Forced to Drop Out

For the first time in many years the minor leagues are seriously threatened. Every year since the Federal league invasion there has been talk of disbanding minor leagues and many of the smaller aggregations have been wrecked on the rocks of poor attendance and financial deficits. But the situation has assumed graver proportions this year. It demands the earnest consideration of all interested in the minor league activities.

A real blow was handed the national minor league organization when the Three-Eye league disbanded a few days ago. This league, one of the oldest minors, has withstood every financial difficulty. Composed of wealthy, prosperous towns in Iowa and Illinois it has laughed while other weaker leagues were going under. Even when brought face to face with serious difficulties the Three-Eye has managed to find some way out. But this year it could not stand the pressure and went on the rocks.

It is not to be wondered that the Northern league failed to stick out the season when such a famous organization as the Three-Eye league could not continue play. Other noted leagues to go under recently are the Northwestern, North Carolina and the Virginia. Several other minors are on the verge of going to the wall.

There has even been talk this season of closing the parks in the superminors, the American association and the International league. It is, however, believed these, with the Coast organization, the Western and Southern leagues in class A and the Texas will be able to weather out the season. The Central league also seems to be in pretty fair shape and may finish its season.

The Western league has been forced to divide its season into two championship seasons to keep up interest. Patronage in the Western is said to be below normal.

Many of the minors could be put on their feet with a little help from the majors, but there is little chance of aid from that quarter.

CHICAGO IS RIDING AT THE VERY TOP

New York.—If the ability to make runs had anything to do with it the White Sox would be considerably in the rear of first place, instead of riding high on top. Tight pitching and tighter fielding have come to their rescue.

Six times since the season opened the White Sox have been forced to struggle through an afternoon without a run. Only one club—the Browns—in the American league has surpassed this figure. They are credited with seven shutouts. The Yankees and Athletes are tied with the White Sox. The Cleveland Indians lead in the matter of avoiding shutouts, having been led to the whitewash department only once.

In the National league the Phillies have thus far escaped the brush completely. There must be something in the Chicago air or in the way the Chicago fans cheer, for Eddie Collins and Joe Jackson, American league's famous sluggers, are far behind their wonted marks.

In the National league the favorites in the race—the Giants—have fallen victim to the no-run heavers just once. The Braves, Dodgers and Cubs have fallen thrice each. The Cardinals have had a horse-collar score on six separate occasions.

FRED JOHNSTON IN REGINA; SPOKEN OF HIGHLY BY PAPERS

Fred Johnston, of Calgary, one of the west's best known horsemen and a man who has done much to put the sport of kings on the high plane it occupies in western Canada, is in the city with his two horses, Dick Mayburn and Doctor McLaughlin. He purchased Dick at Brandon, but McLaughlin he has had for some time. Russ McGirr is Fred's pilot and he will drive this pair in the races this time. He will remain in the city a few days.

Mr. Johnston was president of the Sportsmen's Patriotic association of Calgary until last fall when he resigned owing to stress of business. This organization sent athletic equipment to soldiers in the trenches and under his efficient leadership it proved to be a great success.—Regina Leader.

O'LEARY, FORMER CHAMPION, VISITS REGINA FAIR

Johnny O'Leary, former lightweight champion of Canada, who lost his title to Clonie Tait at Medicine Hat, is visiting the Regina fair. He says he is through with the fight game and will buy a hotel and get into legitimate business.

NATIONAL BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	60	33	.645
Boston	55	35	.611
Cleveland	50	44	.532
Detroit	47	45	.511
New York	45	44	.506
Washington	37	53	.411
Philadelphia	34	52	.395
St. Louis	36	58	.383

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	53	27	.663
Cincinnati	53	43	.552
St. Louis	49	40	.551
Philadelphia	42	38	.525
Chicago	44	46	.489
Brooklyn	40	45	.471
Boston	36	48	.429
Pittsburg	29	69	.330

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	57	33	.633
Providence	54	38	.587
Baltimore	51	40	.560
Toronto	51	41	.554
Rochester	45	47	.489
Buffalo	39	56	.411
Richmond	36	54	.400
Montreal	33	57	.367

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	61	36	.629
Louisville	57	43	.570
St. Paul	51	39	.567
Kansas City	46	42	.523
Columbus	48	46	.511
Toledo	38	55	.409
Minneapolis	37	56	.398
Milwaukee	33	54	.379

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
San Francisco	66	48	.579
Los Angeles	59	51	.536
Salt Lake	56	52	.519
Portland	51	54	.486
Oakland	54	60	.474
Vernon	46	67	.407



In the good old summer time.

AUTO EXHIBITION AT FAIR IMPORTANT FEATURE

Regina, Sask.—Already more entries than there is space available have been received by the exhibition management for the auto show which is being held in connection with the provincial summer fair and it is estimated that fully 50 cars will be on display in the winter fair building when the doors of the show are thrown open to the public.

The dealers, accompanied by Manager D. T. Elderkin, visited the grounds recently to decide on the arrangement of their exhibits and it was decided to engage a professional decorator to decorate the stands and the building and every effort will be put forth to make the show an attractive one in every way.

MONTREAL FRANCHISE IS TRANSFERRED TO NORFOLK

The president of the Montreal baseball team announced recently that the Montreal baseball franchise would be transferred within a few days to Norfolk, Va., owing to the small attendance at the Montreal games this season. Norfolk is anxious to have a team in the International league and have offered a fair price to have the Montreal team operate in that city.

FAST HORSES TO RUN ON THE CLEVELAND TRACK

The North Randall track will be a busy spot for a week starting Monday, July 16. Over 500 of the fastest and finest horses in the country were entered. The purses offered range from $1,500 to $3,000, depending on the kind of races. On one race alone over 25 entries were made.

AUTO EXCURSION TO BANFF

Calgary Auto club will hold a club run to Banff on August 3. The roads between Calgary and Banff will be gone over thoroughly to insure a successful run.

SWIMMING CONTEST IN BANFF A SUCCESS

Ted Watson captured the drag stone honors in the recent swimming contest at Banff. Fred Schultz and he took the first prize in the relay race.

THE MUCH TALKED OF DOBLE STEAM CAR

The yearly motor car sensation is the Doble setam car. If the claims made for it are substantiated, it will work a revolution in the motor car business.

It is claimed for the Doble car that it meets all the disadvantages of steam and gasoline cars heretofore produced. It burns kerosene without priming, and instead of a pilot flame, ignites with an electric spark. It condenses its exhauste steam so the car may be run more than 1,200 miles without refilling the water tank, or showing exhaust steam.

There are no gears or clutch. The two cylinder engine is geared to the rear axle. A speed of one mile an hour is possible and the assertion is that it can jump to sixty miles an hour in fifteen seconds, which would be a world's record and then some. The time required to start, when everything is cold, is announced as one minute.

A generator is geared to the rear axle, supplying lights, a storage battery and the motor blower, which forces the mixture of kerosene and air into the fire box. The steam plant occupies the place of the engine in a gasoline car, and is not dissimilar in outside appearance. The car starts with a button on the steering gear, and a range of power is obtained by moving the throttle, which corresponds to the gasoline feed on a motor car.

Things An Autoist Should Know

Avoid Motor Trouble by Oiling Car Properly

The care and attention which an automobile requires after it has been placed on the road are often not accorded to it by its owner or operator. Lack of knowledge, procrastinations, and even wilful inattention are often the causes of unsatisfactory service of a well built and mechanically correctly designed automobile. The manufacturer often places in the hands of the purchaser a highly developed and perfectly constructed car, only to have it operated by an owner (and sometimes a chauffeur) whose whole interest, knowledge and care are centered and absorbed by keeping the varnish bright, the metal parts polished and the upholstery clean.

The under-the-hood and more frequently the under-the-body parts of a car are subject to such glaring neglect that the manufacturer often feels that he is subject to a positive injustice when called upon to repair some part which has failed while plainly showing evidence of patent neglect.

As lubricators of motor cars, where we actually place the lubricant on the parts needing attention, it never has been our experience to have a car brought to us for service which had been perfectly lubricated. Some part had always been overlooked. We have always found a dry oil cup or an empty grease cup, not to mention such parts as are failing to receive their proper share of lubrication owing to clogged oil and grease holes or broken grease cups, etc.

Now, patently, it is unfair to ask the manufacturer to pay for the instruction of the owner, just as it is unfair to ask the owner to pay for the costly errors of the manufacturer.

The sales department is often to blame for promising more than the car can actually perform, and the fact that this is often unintentional does in no way lessen the evil. Salesmen are encouraged to see only the best side of their merchandise, so that they may present that side to the prospective customers, yet this attitude can easily produce the trend of mind which caused one Ford agent (not salesman, but agent) to most truthfully, although not as his customers understood it, assert that Ford cars contained all the grease and oil, except cylinder oil, that the car required until it wore out.

Lubrication is at best a highly technical matter and, although manufacturers do provide in most cases, ample means of lubrication and furnish charts and instructions, we venture to say that of the small percentage of owner-drivers who actually study these and understand them few are there who do not constantly postpone the actual labor of attending to the less accessible grease cups and oil cups on their cars.

To fully and completely lubricate the average car is the work of from seven to ten hours, yet we have never met a dealer who would admit that this was true of his particular make of car, and we have never talked to an owner who thought that it would taye more than an hour or two. If, therefore, an owner who has been told that "our car requires practically no attention; it is so simple," tips a floor man in a garage to grease his car in some spare half hour, it is scarcely surprising that the universals, brake mechanism, transmission and differential and dozens of minor moving parts get more of the promise than the lick in the "lick and a promise" that even the more obvious and easily accessible parts receive.

U. S. WILL BUILD A BIG MOTOR PLANT

Uncle Sam plans a plant of his own for the building of special bodies for army motor trucks and the repair of trucks sent in from the field. An appropriation of $100,000 has been asked of congress by the war department for the erection of new buildings to the present motor repair plant at Jeffersonville, Ind. Machinery will be installed for the building of complete trucks, if thus should be found necessary. There is ample government ground available for an even greater increase in the size of the plant than that now proposed.

FORD ADOPTS NEW LIGHTING SYSTEM

A simple, rugged controller has been devised for installation in Ford magneto lighting systems, with the idea of insuring full illumination at low speeds and no more current than the lamps can stand when the car is driven fast. The basic principle is a varying magneto field connected with the throttle and operated automatically as the throttle is moved. An auxiliary device is provided to eliminate self-induction at low speeds. The lamps are wired in parallel, making each a separate unit, so that if one goes out the others burn as before.

DON'T THROW AWAY PUNCTURED TIRES

"The practice of throwing away a tube which has been punctured or blown out is dead wrong," states the service manager of the Fisk Rubber company. "This old fashioned idea still prevails among some autoists, but it is only because they fail to understand the advancement which has been made in the science of repairing tubes.

"A good repair man of today can make good as new an injured tube. Improved repair equipment and greater skill on the part of the average repairman account for this improved grade of workmanship. Motorists will do well to send their tubes for repairs just as long as a reliable repairman will accept them."

This is one of the steps which motorists can take to cut down the expense.

* * *

Remember that chains are needed in summer as well as in winter. A heavy rain will soon make the streets and roads dangerous. Some people only carry one chain on the right rear wheel away from the curb. Two are better, both on the rear wheels, but it is best to use four and have one in reserve.

Earl von Osterheldt and Ralph A. Kauffman of Des Moines, Ia., have received a patent on an automatic automobile top so constructed that the pressure of a foot lever by the driver of a car will either raise or lower the top. Compressed air is the medium used to perform the work.

Many methods of silencing a noisy transmission are in vogue from the ground cork of the "gyp" who is trying to sell a broken winded old crock, to the new transmission that suggests itself to the car owner with a fat pocketbook. However, a little flaxseed meal placed in the transmission gear is a really effective and harmless silencer.

The status of the motor car in Japan today is about where it was in America in 1900, one of the trade papers reports. In a population of 60,000,000 there are only 1,341 automobiles, nearly three-fourths of which are registered in Tokio, the capital city and metropolis. There is one small but alert motor club, and Japan's one and only automobile magazine, Jidosha, expired two years ago after a heroic struggle to survive motoring apathy. And—this on good authority—there is but a solitary gasoline sales pump in the whole country.

GASOLINE WASTE

Although this is the age of self-starters, motorists are prone to let their engines run idle to an unnecessary degree. Some economists approximate that each of more than 2,000,000 cars in the United States wastes an average of a pint of gasoline a week in this way. Figured even at 20 cents a gallon, this gasoline waste would amount to more than $2,600,000 a year.

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The above address is the location of Calgary's latest and most fully equipped **BOOK BINDERY, PAPER RULING,** and **LOOSE LEAF** establishment. The proprietor is a thoroughly practical man, with 35 years' experience in the bookbinding trade and its kindred branches. In addition to the manufacture of new goods this go-ahead Bindery will specialise in the **REPAIRING** and **RE-BINDING** of old books and dilapidated Loose Leaf Covers. An expert in repair work will be sent out to do repairing at any office where the book is of too much importance to allow it to be taken away. This information should be of great interest to bankers.

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PANTAGES

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The King of Nonsense

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Miss Fittable Insurance

THE FOUR ROSES

Whirlwind Dancers

Current Events

OCTAVIA HANDSWORTH & CO.

Salvation Sue

Ann Pennington in "The Little Boy Scout" at the Allen

Ann Pennington, the winsome little dancer of the "Follies" returns again to the screen in the Famous Players-Paramount production, "The Little Boy Scout" a charming photo-play furnishing the diminutive star with more than ordinary opportunity to display her special talents.

As a dancer Miss Pennington has won wide spread recognition for herself and her former productions on the screen more than proved her ability to act before the camera. In "Susie Snowflake" also a Famous Players-Paramount production, she was seen as the delightfully boyish daughter of an actress, driven by circumstance to live in a prim New England village. In "The Rainbow Princess," as a daring circus performer she won new laurels.

A distinct change from both of the roles was furnished for her in the part of Justina in "The Little Boy Scout" she appears as a rebellious nulece of old Miguel Alvarex, living with his family near the Rio Grande in Mexico. The old uncle is a miser and a tyrant and attempts to force her to marry his weakling son in order to bring her money into his own coffers.

Justina, however, has the American love of liberty inherited from her mother who was a New Englander, and on the very eve of her wedding, runs away on a donkey of the priest who had been summoned to marry her.

Her adventures from this point from a sequence of events both humorous and dramatic that hold the onlooker breathless. How she stumbles right onto the sentry of a United States army camp and how her donkey betrays her presence by a vigorous braying, how the soldiers help her make her way to her mother's sister in New England, and what happens when she gets there, is all told with all the charm and piquancy which only Ann Pennington could give it.

As a boy scout Miss Pennington completely subjugated the hearts of the dozen or so youngster members of that organization who were called in to "local color" and incidentally instruct the star in the gentle art of wig-wagging and other scout mysteries.

This is Miss Pennington's greatest offering on the Paramount program.

CHARMING YOUNG STAR OF POPULAR MUTUAL COMEDIES

Edith Thornton, Despite Her Youth, Is Finished Screen Actress.



Edith Thornton, star of Novelty comedies on the regular Mutual program.

"The Madcap Princess!" Such is the delightful name that has been given brown haired little Edith Thornton by her associates in "Novelty" comedies, the three clever burlesques produced especially for the Mutual program.

The name aptly fits her, for she fears nothing and is exceedingly whimsical. She is also beautiful, with long, black hair and lustrous eyes, so the combination "Madcap Princess" very pleasingly designates the little star.

Edith Thornton makes a great success in "Miss Trillie's Big Feet," "Rip Van Winkle Badly Ripped" and "The Corsican Brothers Up to Date."

"Two Little Imps" is the name of the picture shortly to be released by Fox, in which Jane and Katherine Lee play the leads.

Douglas Fairbanks had a birthday recently. He says smilingly everybody came across and a nice time was held by him.

Seventy-five thousand dollars was subscribed by the Lasky employes for Liberty bonds.



ROSCOE "FATTY" ARBUCKLE in "THE ROUGH HOUSE"
PARAMOUNT-ARBUCKLE COMEDY

Coming, August 6-7, to the Allen

Mme. Petrova will Be at Allen next Wed. and Thurs.

The first part of the story of "The Undying Flame" takes place in ancient Egypt and Mme. Petrova plays the beautiful daughter of a Pharoah. She is loved by a shepherd, but her father refuses to permit her to marry beneath her rank and sentences the humble shepherd to death. Before he is executed the latter breaks in two a double scarab, giving one portion to the princess and requesting that the other part be buried with him, according to the superstition that their souls will thus be reunited in a later incarnation.

The sequel of this romantic situation is found in modern Egypt where we see Mme. Petrova as Grace Leslie, daughter of an English army officer who has come with him to inspect the garrison at Soudan.

During their visit, a polo match takes place and in the course of the game Grace has occasion to hand the ball to young Capt. Paget, an officer who has already attracted her attention. As she does this she has the queer sensation of having performed the same action at some other time, and as a matter of fact, the action is nothing more or less than an exact duplicate of what had taken place between the shepherd and the princess in ancient Egypt.

Other incidents occur which give her the same uncanny feeling until the culmination is reached when an old gypsy fortune-teller gives her a half scarab, telling her that not until she shall have found the other half will her happiness become complete.

Being merely a very sensible, modern young lady, Grace is inclined to laugh at her own foolish thoughts of the subject until one day she sees Captain Paget, whom she knows to have been on duty, riding off towards the desert. Learning from her father that he is going to order a "surprise drill" to test the efficiency of the garrison, and realizing that if Paget were found missing it would mean court martial and disgrace for him, she starts out to find him.

Stealing out of the house, she at last comes upon the object of her search talking to one of the women of the garrison who had lured him to an appointment there. Misunderstanding, Grace goes back to her father while Paget, being unable to explain his absence, prepares to accept a dangerous post in a remote part of the desert which has been offered him.

As he is packing he comes upon a scarab which he has kept as a souvenir, and, wanting only to forget it all, tosses it out of the window where it falls at the feet of Grace Leslie who, having learned the truth about the interview she had witnessed, is coming to atone for her misjudgment.

Wonderingly they piece together the two halves which exactly fit and realize that the old superstition has at last brought them together for the fulfillment of their destiny of centuries ago.

Mme. Petrova has won a world-wide reputation for her versatility and for her powerful emotional acting — she has an unparalled opportunity for displaying her remarkable talents in this production.

One of the most delightful musical programs has been arranged for this spectacular attraction, which will be rendered by the Allen Paramount concert orchestra at each performance.

The management also wishes to announce that many novel musical surprises are in store for our patrons during the coming season, which will be announced later.

Jackie Saunders in 'The Checkmate' at Allen Mon.-Tues.

Jackie Saunders in "The Checkmate," shows rural scenes in story that suits her best.

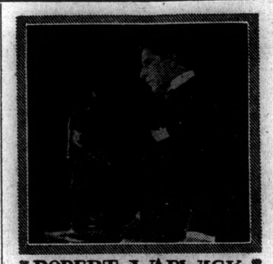
Jackie Saunders is probably the only motion picture star in this country whose main ambition is to own a big farm with plenty of cattle barns, windmills and all the rest.

In "The Checkmate" in which Miss Saunders is starred, this predilection of the clever young artiste is plainly exhibited, for the opening scene, with a cockfight in the barnyard and a hundred or two "lowing kine" in the near distance, backed up by barns, corn cribs and a tall windmill, is Jackie's own idea of the way a picture ought to open.

Frank Mayo, the dashing young chap who plays opposite Miss Saunders, had an extensive stage career in England, playing with the Lyceum company under Sir Henry Irving for several years. Daniel Gilfether, who made a world-wide reputation in support of Tomasso Salvini, plays "Father" Millie McConnell, who plays "Ma" was for several seasons with Mrs. Leslie Carter and Richard Mansfield.

Of course "The tomboy of the screen" is lured from her "lares and penates" by the wicked young man from Broadway and Forty-second street, who is at last reformed by the glamor of her goodness and converted into a hard working husband: but admirers of Miss Jackie know all the time that her heart is back on the farm where she can get into a calico gown and sunbonnet and be just "The Tomboy."

Charles Chaplin, it is said, responded to the selective draft call and is willingly waiting his turn to declare himself.



Coming soon, at the Allen

Robert Warwick Coming Soon in 'The Silent Master'

With Robert Warwick as the star, Selznick-Pictures as the standard of quality, E. Phillips Oppenheim as the author, Miss Olive Tell as the leading woman, and Leonce Perrer, the noted French producer as director, the showing of "The Silent Master" which will be shown at the Allen soon promises to be a cinematic event of more than ordinary interest.

Mr. Warwick's first Selznick-Picture, "The Argyle Case" was declared to be his greatest triumph, and in "The Silent Master" he believes he has advanced a step farther in the development of the photoplay art. To insure the highest degree of excellence in the Warwick productions, Harry Fapf has brought from France the famous Berret to take charge of all future creations of this corporation.

"The Silent Master" is taken from the Oppenheim novel. "The Court of St. Simon," which derives its name from a mysterious tribunal in which wrong doers, especially oppressors of the poor, are punished. The presiding genius of this court is a marquis, who calls himself Valentine Simon. To satisfy a whim, he introduces a young scapegrace, Eugene Arlen, to the people of the underworld whom he employs in his beneficent work. Arlen takes a morbit interest in the life, and embarks in it on his own account. Later Valentin meets Arlen's sister, without knowing her relationship to the youth, and marries her. When she learns that her husband contributed to her brother's downfall, she leaves him. The adventures and romance which bring the story to its satisfying conclusions are of an absorbing sort.

The production is spectacular throughout, including numerous magnificent interior scenes, realistic reproduction of Paris haunts and a panorama of the city as viewed by Montmartre at night.

Attractive Program Billed at Pantages for Coming Week

A great bill of vaudeville will be offered the patrons of the Pantages theatre for the coming week, a bill consisting of high class as well as delightfully entertaining attractions. The headliner will be "Little Miss Up-to-date," a speedy high powered girl revue featuring Faye O'Neil and Leon Leonard and a chorus of pretty misses, in dances, singing, nonsense and a wealth of beautiful costumes, the whole being further enhanced by some special scenery that is in keeping with the balance of the offering.

Another big feature of the new programme will be offered by Miss Octavia Handsworth, and her own company in "Salvation Sue," a comedy drama of the north by John B. Hymer. Miss Handsworth was formerly a motion picture star under the direction of Pathe and also Lubin; her work being appreciated by countless thousands.

The king of nonsense also known by the name of Harry Breen, will visit us again with a line of new material of the nuttiest of nonsense. Breen is in a class by himself and incidentally the originator of "nut" comedy.

Two crafty ignoramuses will also amuse with a nonsensical comedy skit, they are known as Swor and McCormack, and their skit is labelled "Miss-Fittable Insurance."

The Four Roses, four pretty girls, will present some beautiful whirlwind dancing in a most efficient manner.

The Universal Current Events and a comedy motion picture will complete a very interesting programme of vaudeville, and one that is sure to please immensely.

Vaudeville Gossip

There will be no successor to the late Sam Chip, of Chip and Marble. John W. Dunne, Mary Marble's manager-husband, has just announced that Miss Marble will star next year alone. John L. Golden, who wrote "The Clock Shop" for the famous team will find sufficient time to write another vehicle for her, with Frank Craven as a collaborator.

* * *

Gus Edwards, who sponsors "A Bandbox Revue," soon to be seen at the Orpheum, is emphatically renewing his vaudeville activities this year. He is now planning to produce another Gus Edwards' Revue which will be headed by Olga Cook, the blonde beauty who played the Orpheum circuit last season as a "single." Mr. Edwards promises it will contain the highest priced chorus in the world.



He intends also to produce "The Belle of Toytown," with a cast of twenty girls, headed by Louise Groody.

Rose Coghlan who celebrated her fiftieth year on the stage shortly before her daughter Rosalind Coghlan started her Orpheum tour in "Our Little Bride" and who was lately featured in "Our Betters," is likely to be seen again in vaudeville. She has a sketch called "The Deserter," said to be a timely comedy written by Willard Mack and Thomas F. Fallon.

* * *

Irene Bordoni, who was the late Melville Ellis' partner in Orpheum vaudeville, has begun an action for divorce from Edgar Beoman, the Belgian actor to whom she was married less than two years ago. She has also filed separate suit against an actress of the Opera Comique, Paris, charging alienation of the affections of her husband.

Chic Sale's twins, who were born last Christmas time, were christened last week Charles Bishop and Mary Claire Sale. Mrs. Sale is Marie Bishop, the violinist who appeared on the Orpheum bills with Mr. Sale.

Among the enthusiastic stage helpers of the Red Cross is Nan Halperin, who is never too busy to do her bit. Last week in Boston, she sang patriotic songs to a large audience on the Common and later went among the crowd and persuaded many women to lend their aid to the cause. Miss Halperin's tour of the Orpheum circuit begins on August 26.

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Every Thursday Night

"The Voice on the Wire"

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Last Times Today

FANNIE WARD

The Celebrated Star of the Silent Drama

—in—

"HER STRANGE WEDDING"

Also Good Comedy

Monday and Tuesday

JACKIE SAUNDERS

—in—

"The Checkmate"

The Screen's Greatest Tomboy, delightfully presented in a powerful story of the City vs. the Country

AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS

Wednesday and Thursday

Jesse L. Lasky presents

Mme. Petrova

—in—

"The Undying Flame"

Mme. Petrova has won a world-wide reputation for her versatility and for her powerful emotional acting. She has an unparalleled opportunity for displaying her remarkable talents in a story which has caught the spell of ancient and modern Egypt.

With a Special Oriental Musical Score

—Also—

New Christie Comedy

Matinee: Children 5c; Adults 15c

Evening: Children 10c; Adults 15c

Reserved Section, 25c

Friday and Saturday

ANN PENNINGTON

—in—

"THE LITTLE BOY SCOUT"

A Romance of the Border and New England

COMING SOON

Robert Warwick, in "The Silent Master"

Movies Act on All the Senses

Agnes Johnston, of Thanhouser, who seems to turn out charming stories for motion pictures with as little effort as we have in lighting a cigar, wrote "An Amateur Orphan," which has just been released by Pathe. Miss Johnston is under 20, which probably accounts for her knowledge of youth and the effervescent, whimsical humor which she so successfully puts into her scenarios. She was the author of "The Shine Girl," "Prudence the Pirate," and "Her New York," all of them successful. Gladys Leslie is the featured player of "An Amateur Orphan."

THEATRICAL NOTES

Marshall Neilan has returned to California from his vacation in New York. He will direct the third Mary Pickford picture to be made in the west, it is said.

* * *

Ora Carew's favorite hobby is taking the neighborhood kiddies auto riding through the long, scented evenings.

IRISH CONFERENCE IN SESSION

Berlin.—The Irish convention opened on Wednesday. This conference is for the purpose of endeavoring to solve the present Irish question. The British government sent several representatives to the conference. The list was as follows:

The Earl of Dunraven, president of the Irish Reform association; the Earl of Dunsart, the Earl of Granard, Baron MacDonnell, Sir William Goulding, chairman of the Great Southern and Western railway of Ireland; Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett, founder of the Irish Agricultural Organization society; Sir George W. Russell, former under-secretary of the home department; Sir Crawford McCulloch, former mayor of Belfast; Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, the provost of Trinity college, Dublin; Patrick Dempsey, Martin Murphy, Edward Lysaght, Alexander McDowell and Sir William Whitla, professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Queen's college, Belfast.

The number of labor representatives has been increased from five to seven. The number of delegates who have accepted to date is 95.



ANN PENNINGTON
FAMOUS PLAYERS-PARAMOUNT STAR

Next Friday and Saturday, at the Allen

...EVILLE

...LEN Concert Orchestra
...EATRE

...Times Today
...NIE WARD
...tar of the Silent Drama
—in—
...ANGE WEDDING"
...Good Comedy

...y and Tuesday
...SAUNDERS
—in—
...heckmate"
...mboy, delightfully presented in a
...the City vs. the Country
...R ATTRACTIONS

...y and Thursday
...Lasky presents
...Petrova
—in—
...ying Flame"
...von a world-wide reputation for
...r powerful emotional acting. She
...rtunity for displaying her remark-
...ich has caught the spell of ancient

...Oriental Musical Score
—Also—
...Christie Comedy

Evening:
Children 10c; Adults 15c
...ed Section, 25c

...y and Saturday
...PENNINGTON
—in—
...TLE BOY SCOUT"
...e Border and New England

...MING SOON
..., in "The Silent Master"

IRISH CONFERENCE IN SESSION

Berlin.—The Irish convention opened on Wednesday. This conference is for the purpose of endeavoring to solve the present Irish question. The British government sent several representatives to the conference. The list was as follows:

The Earl of Dunraven, president of the Irish Reform association; the Earl of Dunsart, the Earl of Granard, Baron MacDonnell, Sir William Goulding, chairman of the Great Southern and Western railway of Ireland; Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett, founder of the Irish Agricultural Organization society; Sir George W. Russell, former under-secretary of the home department; Sir Crawford McCulloch, former mayor of Belfast; Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, the provost of Trinity college, Dublin; Patrick Dempsey, Martin Murphy, Edward Lysaght, Alexander McDowell and Sir William Whitla, professor of materia medica and therapeutics in Queen's college, Belfast.

The number of labor representatives has been increased from five to seven. The number of delegates who have accepted to date is 95.



...NNINGTON
...ERS-PARAMOUNT STAR
...d Saturday, at the Allen



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Wallace Brown is visiting in Winnipeg.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Bull will summer at Sylvan Lake.

* * *

Rev. W. J. Haggith, of Banff, was in town for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. A. L. Hess and family have gone east for the summer.

* * *

Miss Helen Lethbridge left for Edmonton to visit Miss Judy Pace.

* * *

Madame Beatrice Chapman has gone to spend two weeks at Banff.

* * *

Mrs. W. L. Clark and son are visiting in Vancouver for a few weeks.

* * *

Mrs. F. J. Butler is the guest of Mrs. Ben A. Huckle of Cooking Lake, Alberta.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. Guirin left for Cranbrook where she will be the guest of Mrs. J. M. Coutts.

* * *

Mrs. E. M. Brethour left Wednesday morning to spend a fortnight at Sylvan Lake.

* * *

His honor, Dr. Brett, who spent a short time in the city, has returned to Edmonton.

* * *

Misses Margaret and Flora McLeod, of Winnipeg, visited Calgary a few days ago.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. David MacDougall have gone to Banff for the balance of the summer.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. T. Jackson, of this city, have been visiting in Edmonton for a fortnight.

* * *

Miss Alice McConnell, of Edmonton, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. A. McGregor.

* * *

Mr. J. M. Walker expects to leave shortly to join his family who are visiting in Toronto.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus have left to spend their vacation at Montreal and other eastern cities.

* * *

Mr. Gerald V. Pelton, recently connected with the land titles office, has returned to Edmonton.

* * *

Mrs. Jones and Miss Delia Jones have returned from Victoria, B. C., where they have been visiting.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. Freeman, Miss Jessie Patterson and Mrs. Richard Sphere are spending their vacation at Banff.

* * *

The Misses Anna and Grace Ramage have returned from Banff where they have been visiting for the past few weeks.

* * *

Miss Blanche Anderson left on Tuesday on a two months' vacation en route to Toronto, Detroit and other eastern cities.

* * *

Madame Lusignan and daughter of Ottawa, are visiting the former's daughter, Mrs. Veauchesine, at Lusignan, Alberta.

* * *

Mrs. S. J. Clarke and daughter and Miss Ruth Fitts have left for Banff where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

* * *

Miss Georgiana Shibley, of Edmonton, is spending a month with her sister, Miss Laura Shibley, at St. Hilda's college.

* * *

Mrs. Arthur Lewis left on Wednesday for Medicine Hat, where she will organize a branch of the Great War Next-of-Kin association.

* * *

Mr. Forbes, lands titles office, has returned to the city and taken up his work at the land titles office after an absence of several months.

* * *

Miss Muriel Code of Ottawa, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McKinley and Mrs. F. Buchanan at Stettler and Edmonton.

* * *

Mr. H. H. Smith, B.A., superintendent of schools at Saskatoon, while on his way to Vancouver to spend his holidays with Mrs. Smith, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Dolan, of this city.

Dr. D. S. MacNab has returned from Gull Lake where he has been visiting Mrs. MacNab.

* * *

Miss Mary H. Harris left on Wednesday for Vancouver to spend the next six weeks.

* * *

Mrs. A. H. Mellor, accompanied by Mr. Harry Kerr, have left to visit the coast cities.

* * *

Mrs. T. B. Moffatt, and sister, Mrs. Esler, of Edmonton, have returned from a stay at Yoho Valley.

* * *

Miss Ruth McMillan has returned home from Lethbridge, where she has been visiting the Misses Marrs.

* * *

Mrs. W. F. Black, with her two sons, and Mrs. J. M. Black and daughter, are spending a few weeks at Banff.

* * *

Mrs. F. L. Patterson, Fourteenth avenue west, left Wednesday for Boston and New York and will be away some weeks.

* * *

Miss Marion Sanson, whose marriage to Lieut. Alex. Newton, of the Royal Artillery, will take place shortly, sailed this week for England.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Barclay, whose marriage took place in Winnipeg, are in the city. Mrs. Barclay was formerly Miss Kelsey and a member of the city hall staff.

* * *

Mrs. J. D. Moir, who has been visiting in Sylvan Lake, has returned to the city.

* * *

Mr. Cecil R. Wallace, son of Mr. J. A. Wallace, of the court house staff, has left for Parkland to engage in agricultural pursuits for the remainder of the season.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. P. Smith, of Camrose, and Miss Nellie Moffatt, of Edmonton, attended the marriage of their sister, Miss Jessie Moffatt, to Mr. Rex E. Neve, on Wednesday.

* * *

Mr. M. H. Murch, of Cleveland, is visiting Banff and incidentally taking views of the mountains and special places of interest. Mr. Murch has a complete movie camera outfit.

* * *

Sir Richard McBride, who has been ill for some time in England, has so far recovered that he will be able to return to Canada shortly. He has given up his contemplated trip to the south of France.

* * *

Major W. B. Forster, who left Calgary as a lieutenant in Lieut.-Col. Bell's battalion, and who was recently promoted to the rank of major, has been awarded the Military Cross. Before enlisting he was for a number of years on the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. He has two brothers at the front, while a third was recently killed in action. His father is a brigadier-general, and was for many years attached to the British headquarters staff in India.

* * *

The Women's Patriotic society have forwarded to "C" company of the 31st battalion, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco, gum, chocolate and flagolets to the value of $50. They have also procured a Smith-Premier typewriter and two additional records for the use of the veterans at the discharge depot, from the proceeds of their fortnightly whist drives and dances.

* * *

Mrs. Knox, wife of Charles Knox, the well known rancher and horseman of Alberta, is at present visiting friends in Victoria. Mrs. Knox is the daughter of the late General Fraser, and has recently been left an estate in Scotland by a distant relative, the historic mansion now being utilized as a hospital for wounded Scottish soldiers. Mr. Knox has two brothers at the front, who have distinguished themselves during the war, one rising to the rank of major-general and winning the D.S.O. at the age of forty, while the other is a brigadier-general and holds many decorations, among them being the Cross of St. Valdemar, presented to him by the Russian government. Lord Ranfurly is the head of the family.

WEDDINGS

CLIPPERTON—BRIGHT

Word was received in the city of the marriage last week in Toronto, of Miss Anna Bright, formerly a member of the staff of the Crescent Heights school, and Mr. O. L. Clipperton, science teacher in the Crescent Heights Collegiate. The young couple are spending their honeymoon in the east and will arrive here the end of August.

NEVE—MOFFATT

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Moffatt, when their daughter, Miss Jessie, was united in marriage to Mr. Reginald Everett Neve, son of Mr. and Mrs. Neve, of Summerland, B. C. The bride was given away by her father and Rev. Mr. Esler officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Neve left on the afternoon train for Banff, and on their return will take up their residence on Fifth street west.

ADVICE TO THE BRIDE

1. Marry when the year is new,
   Always loving, kind and true.
2. When February birds do mate,
   You may wed, nor dread your fate.
3. If you wed when March winds blow
   Joy and sorrow both you'll know.
4. Marry in April when you can,
   Joy for maiden and for man.
5. Mary in the month of May,
   You will surely rue the day.
6. Marry when June roses blow,
   Over land and sea you'll go.
7. They who in July do wed,
   Must labor always for their bread.
8. Whoever wed in August be,
   Many a change are sure to see.
9. Marry in September's shine,
   Your living will be rich and fine.
10. If in October, you do marry,
    Love will come, but riches tarry.
11. If you wed in bleak November,
    Only joy will come, remember.
12. When December's snows fall fast,
    Marry, and true love will last.

ONLY A BABY SMALL

Only a baby small,
Dropt from the skies;
Only a laughing face,
Two sunny eyes;
Only two cherry lips,
One chubby nose;
Only two little hands,
Ten little toes.

Only a golden head,
Curly and soft;
Only a tongue that wags
Loudly and oft;

Only a little brain,
Empty of thought;
Only a little heart,
Troubled with naught.

Only a tender flower,
Sent us to rear;
Only a life to love
While we are here;
Only a baby small,
Never at rest;
Small, but how dear to us,
God knoweth best.

—Matthias Barr.

The Housewife's War Commandments

I. Thou shalt not throw away anything edible or allow it to spoil for lack of proper care.

II. Thou shalt practice thrift every day in the home.

III. Thou shalt keep all food covered, or at least screened from the flies, which carry deadly disease and filth.

IV. Thou shalt study economical menus and recipes as never before.

V. Honor the humble vegetables as never before. Can many vegetables, fruits and greens this year.

VI. Provide for thy family at least one can of fruit, one can of greens, one can of vegetables for every day in the year.

VII. Thou shalt cease from being finicky. Be willing to try new foods.

VIII. Thou shalt learn to appreciate rice—a valuable source of starch—when potatoes are high and scarce. Learn to use the valuable corn instead of the expensive wheat for breadstuffs.

IX. Thou shalt pay cash for everything that is purchased. Buy only what is needed; buy it only when needed; and shut off wastage in the home by decreasing the use of such things as sugar and butter, in "making things."

X. Thou shalt have at least one meatless day a week, if not more.

At the Theatres



Join "The Speak Well Club" Today and Boost Everything and Every Body

Calgary is one of the best little towns on the face of the earth but it has one besetting sin—Its citizens are prone to knock. Everywhere you go, at the clubs, in the offices, at teas, at home, men and women alike seem to take a delight in whispered innuendoes about their neighbors and associates. It matters little whether the gossiper has been guilty of the same offence or would be if the opportunity and inclination presented itself. They are all prone to "pan" the other fellow, or speak in a disparaging manner of his or her actions, life or antecedents.

This fault is as prevalent as the winds of March. Unintentionally the habit has grown until no one is safe or immune from this terrible scourge.

The Standard believes that it is high time that this habit was curtailed and just to show that we have an abiding faith in Calgary and its citizens, and that we believe that the habit is one rather of thoughtlessness than with malice and forethought, The Standard is going to organize the "Speak Well" club, and it is going to see just how many people in this city really are honest at heart by asking for applications to the club.

There is only one condition: If you break the principal rule before you can again be reinstated you must do penance. In this case it means you must apologize to the party either by word or letter and promise never to do it again. Otherwise you will not be a member in good standing and you will be acting a lie if you wear the button and do this. It is all going to be left to your conscientiousness.

Remember, everyone can join, men and women, boys and girls.

"SPEAK WELL CLUB"

109 Sixth Avenue West, City

I herewith make application to become a member in good standing in the "Speak Well" Club. I agree to adhere to the principal rule of the order: "If I Can't Boost I Won't Knock."

It is understood that in making application to become a member no obligations of any kind are entailed excepting to conscientiously agree to observe the rules of the order and to endeavor to get as many members as possible.

Date..... Signed.....

Address.....

TO SUCCEED, FOLLOW UP

How common it is in games of football, baseball and other sports that some quick thinking player dashes off a thrilling play only to fall back for the remainder of the game into obscurity and be forgotten—and for no other reason than that he failed to—follow up.

Periodic brilliancy is not success.

Follow up. When you think a worthy thought, follow it up. When you strike an effective blow for a right cause, follow it up. It's the man with the courage, first to start a thing, and then to follow it up that after awhile has an accumulation of points that stamp him great and masterful. Follow up or else you will fall back.

The great man is simply the small man become great. Every great man at some time or other is the unknown, obscure man. Make your life count by compelling every single effort to figure in the final summing up. For, after all, success itself is nothing more or less than work well performed and followed up day after day, year after year.

Persist, follow up, keep at it.

CHAUTAUQUA
With Its
SIX BIG DAYS
of
FINE MUSIC
INSPIRING LECTURES
CLEAN ENTERTAINMENT
Will Visit
CALGARY
August 3rd to 9th Inclusive
TENT AT VICTORIA PARK

WHERE WASTE OCCURS

1. When anything edible is allowed to go to the garbage pail or allowed to spoil for lack of proper handling.
2. When we eat more than our bodies need for growth and repair and to supply the energy for our work.
3. When too much is served at a meal. Uneaten portions are left on the plate and later thrown into the garbage pail. Learn to know the needs of your family and serve to each no more than you think he will want.
4. When too much is prepared for a meal. Many housekeepers do not know how to use left-over foods to make appetizing dishes.
5. When burned or spoiled in cooking. Buy food wisely and prepare it carefully.
6. When handled carelessly. Buy clean food, keep it clean until used, and be neat in all details of cooking and serving. This lessens waste and is a valuable health measure as well.

Then follows this advice:

"Overeating tends to poor health, and fat instead of brawn, makes us sluglish and indolent instead of energetic and resourceful. Eat enough and no more. Eat for physical and mental efficiency."

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

Many inquiries come to me concerning the order and celebration of the various wedding anniversaries. In answer to these I submit the following list, the numbers preceded by an asterisk being the anniversaries usually remembered:

*1.—Cotton.
*2.—Paper.
3.—Leather.
4.—Fruit and Flowers.
*5.—Wooden.
6.—Sugar.
7.—Woolen.
8.—India Rubber.
9.—Willow.
*10.—Tin.
11.—Steel.
12.—Silk and Fine Linen.
13.—Lace.
14.—Ivory.
*15.—Crystal.
*20.—China.
*25.—Silver.
30.—Pearl.
40.—Ruby.
*50.—Gold.
*75.—Diamond.

A COMMENCEMENT ROMANCE

I saw her on Commencement Day,
All gowned in girlish white,
With roses on her maiden breast
And in her tresses bright.
I met her later at the ball,
And we together danced—
I hung upon her every look,
Her lightest word, entranced.

I took her in my motor car
Next morning for a spin,
And breathed to her my fond desire
Her hand and heart to win.
But when I clasped her fingers small,
She drew her hand away,
And coyly murmured, "I'm engaged
To old Professor Gray."

OSTEOPATHY

A physician does not furnish the energy with which living bodies fight disease; his function is to supply the conditions under which health-producing forces will be evolved, and to control, guide and direct them. Physicians should be teachers and not wise lookers. It has been the aim of a great many to make their patients believe that they carried in their case just the chemical or the

The Elbow Shop
SHOE REPAIRING
An Expert Shoemaker at Your Service. "Quality and Satisfaction," our motto.
1120A FIRST ST. WEST

THE BEATON
Hairdressing & Shampoo and Manicure Parlors
Satisfied Customers Secret of Our Success.
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Maker of PHOTOGRAPHS
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Phone, Main 6489 Calgary, Alta.

SMITH'S
PLEATING and BUTTON WORKS
606A First St. W., Calgary
Phone M3464
Hemstitching Hemming Picot Edging Button Holes Made Chain Stitching
We are specialists in our line, and can turn out your work quickly and well. All Work Guaranteed.
Local Manager: F. O. Barnard

SLAVIN HAIR GROWER
The only preparation on the market that will Positively Cure Dandruff, Falling Hair, and Grow Hair on Bald Heads. Endorsed by scores of Calgary people.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOX
With Full Instructions.
319 BRUNER BLOCK

Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets
Use Two EZY-WAY GLYCERINE WASHING TABLETS to your usual bath water. It will soften the water, cleanse the pores, and make the skin soft, white and smooth. Why pay high prices for Turkish baths when you can get the same results at home with the Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets? The secret of good health is poral elimination. Don't take our word for it; just give it a trial and be your own judge. It will surprise and delight you.
Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without blueing. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax, lye, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a-hold of a live wire.
EZY-WAY MFG. CO.
115 Fifth Ave. West Phone M1663

A. L. HESS
MAKER OF HIGH-GRADE
- PORTRAITS -
Your Friends Can Buy Anything You Can Give Them — Except Your Photograph.
124 Eighth Avenue East
Calgary, Alberta
Phone M3885

Calgary Furniture Hospital
We Will Trade Good Furniture for Old or Damaged, or Pay Highest Cash Prices.
We invite those who have not dealt here, to visit us, and give us an opportunity to show you what we do for our customers.
1312 First St. W Phone M4070

New York Dress Shop



Mrs. Brennand is now located at 210 Eighth Avenue East, where you will find a complete line of Ladies' Suits and Coats, from some of the leading Houses in New York.
The material in these fabrics is of the best quality money can buy, and at less than half the cost. In order that you may be able to appreciate these goods, it will be necessary for you to call and inspect our wide range of samples in sizes ranging from 34 to 44.
210 Eighth Ave. E. Phone M3472

Why not be particular about your principal food supply?
PURE MILK
is desired by everyone. You are invited to inspect our plant and satisfy yourself as to the quality of our Goods.
CARLYLE DAIRY CO.
Telephone Main 4686.

FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

Horse Breeders Association To Appeal to The Government

Officers and members of the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Breeders' association are understood to be behind a plan involving a plea to the Dominion government for an extension until October 1 of the time set for the cessation of betting on Canadian race tracks. At Ottawa a deputation will wait within the course of a few days on Premier Borden and Hon. Mr. Doherty with a view to having the cabinet amend the order-in-council recently promulgated. The various jockey clubs are said to be neutral in the matter, though none in Ontario or Quebec would pass up the opportunity of being able to hold another meeting. It is the horsemen, however, who will be the chief sufferers and on this account representations for an extension will probably be made. When a deputation interviewed Premier Borden and his colleagues in June, they requested that they be allowed to race this summer, there being at that time talk of shutting down immediately on racing until after the war. They then suggested that October 1 be set as the date for closing down and did not press their claims when informed, on the other hand, that August 1 was the date named by the government in the order. Premier Borden and Hon. Mr. Doherty treated the horsemen courteously and assured them that they would always be willing to encourage the sport of kings.

A meeting of the Thoroughbred association took place at Windsor this week and at this gathering a resolution was passed, requesting Mr. C. Ross, honorary secretary of the Connaught Park Jockey club, to represent it in the proposed appeal to the government. Officers of the association pointed out that the suspension at this stage of racing in Canada would virtually ruin some or the members of the association, they having made their plan with the understanding that there would be two meetings at each track and that racing would continue, as in former years, until October 1 or thereabouts. The majority, in fact, will be forced to sell their stock and suffer, therein, heavy losses. They expressed the hope that the government would answer their plea with an extension of eight weeks, also adding the belief that the original intention of the government would not be affected. If necessary, the Horsemen's association offered to send representatives to Ottawa to reinforce the deputation. It is understood that the breeders will offer no objection to a suspension of racing for next season as they will have an opportunity meanwhile of making their preparations accordingly with the probability that more meetings will be offered on the American side.

Mr. Ross stated that the situation was still unsettled. He explained that the Connaugh Park committee, at a special meeting recently, had decided not to attempt to hold another meeting before August 1, though there was talk of one, but that they would, of course, avail themselves of the opportunity should the request of an extension of time be granted. Mr. Ross admitted that he had been requested to act in behalf of the Canadian Horse Breeders' association and said that steps had already been taken. The situation may be settled by the latter part of next week.

Some of the jockey clubs in Quebec and Ontario have already held two meetings. Grant Hugh Brown, for instance, juggled his dates in such a way that he sandwiched in an extra week at Devonshire Park, Windsor, while nearly all the "bull rings" at Montreal cut in with the usual two. The Canadian Racing association decided to abide by the government ruling and advised its clubs to shut down August 1. Nevertheless all the clubs would welcome the proposed extension, which would allow Connaught Park, Blue Bonnets, Dorval, Hamilton, Fort Erie, Windsor, Kenilworth and Woodbine to hold one more week's racing each. The Miller bill restricts jockey clubs to two meetings each and those which evaded the new law by advancing their dates, would of course have to remain closed.

Canada is the only country mixed up in the war which decided to ban racing and, while sportsmen absolutely refuse to concede any necessity of such action, the extension, even until October 1, would no doubt prove popular.

PLOWING CONTEST FROM THE OLD DAYS

An old time plowing match is to be held commencing 12 noon on Wednesday, July 18, at the farm of Mr. Osborne Brown, three miles south of the city limits, and the committee in charge extends a special invitation to residents of the city and district to be present on this occasion. This is the second annual plowing match held in the district. The Provincial Department of Agriculture is providing an expert judge, and the Hon. Duncan Marshall has accepted an invitation to be present. No admission charge will be made, and light refreshments may be obtained at a Red Cross booth to be conducted by the ladies of the district.

A meeting of the residents of the district was held on Saturday night at Mr. Osborne Brown's home, and the following committe was appointed to take charge of the event—Mr. Bamford, W. Warden, Sam Johnson, R. Bamford and Robert Spencely.

Those attending the match may go south on the Macleod trail to Turner station and then one mile West, or through Elbow Park, Elboya and past the Country club.

FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS

Claresholm.—A sure indication of the prosperity of the country is shown in the fact that many of the farmers now have two automobiles, one for the farm and one for personal use.

The Summer Care of The Sheep

During the summer months, the flock is too often neglected after the shearing has been accomplished. As a rule, the sheep are allowed to run in some large field where water is available and they are left to themselves for the season.

Ordinarily, all the ewes with lambs may run in one lot after turning to pasture. Ewes not having produced lambs are usually disposed of during summer. Ewes, having lost their lambs, and which it is desired to retain for breeding again, may run with the nursing ewes, but if the size of the flock justifies two divisions, the dry ewes may run with the yearlings. The possibility of ewes breeding during summer renders it advisable to place the ram in a yard by himself. He will usually be contented in a separate pasture, but if not, one or two sheep with him will ensure quietude.

Water and Salt Important

It is advisable to have places in the pasture where salt is available at all times. If salt is only given occasionally, sheep are apt to eat too much at one time. Rock salt may be used, but should always be made to have a piece of rape ready for fall feeding.

Weaning may take place at from ten to sixteen weeks, according to the development of the lambs. These lambs should be put on good feed and allowed with the dams a shorter period each day, until they are finally kept away altogether. The ewes should have a drier pasture until the milk flow stops. It may be necessary tomilk a few of them out once or twice to prevent udder trouble.

If at all possible, never pasture the sheep at the extreme end of the farm, where the dogs may have full play without being seen. Two or three lambs killed means the profits of the year gone. Go through the sheep as often as possible, especially later in the summer, when the wool has grown and the sheep are in better flesh. It often happens that a sheep will get on its back in a hole and cannot get out, or it may become entangled in a root. There are many ways of losing sheep, especially in the ways mentioned, which a close oversight would prevent.

Leghorns Are The Best Egg Producers

Leghorns produce eggs cheaper than hens of the general purpose breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons. This fact, which confirms the belief and experience of commercial poultry farmers, was one of the results obtained in a rther extensive feeding test recently reported by poultrymen of the United States department of agriculture. Because they lay as many or more eggs, eat only about 55 pounds of feed per head as compared with 70 to 85 pounds eaten by the general purpose breeds, and because their egg yield very materially exceeds that of general purpose breeds during their second and third laying years, Leghorns, the specialists say, undoubtedly are more profitable to keep for the production of eggs only.

In this test, the feed cost of a dozen eggs for one of the Leghorn pens was 7.34 cents in 1913 while the average cost of all the pens of the general purpose breeds was 10.6 cents. In 1914 the feed cost of a dozen eggs for the same pen of Leghorns was 8.7 cents as against an average cost of 15.1 cents for the second laying year of the general purpose hens. During their third laying year the cost of a dozen eggs was 8.8 cents compared to 18.6 cents for the general purpose fowls. The total value of eggs per hen over feed cost in the Leghorn pen for three years was $6.84 against $4.30 for the general purpose hens. The highest egg production obtained in any of the feeding experiments up to 1915 was by a pen of Leghorns which laid 157.6 eggs per hen, at a feed cost of 6.7 cents a dozen.

The Leghorns produce smaller eggs than the general purpose breeds. The average weight of the eggs of a pen of Leghorns during the first laying year was 1.42 pounds per dozen as against 1.53 to 1.58 pounds for the other pens. However, Leghorns laying eggs weighing 1.50 pounds per dozen or even more, the specialists say, have been selected and bred by many poultrymen. An examination in May, 1915, of 500 eggs from three Leghorn pens showed that 31 per cent. weighed more than two ounces apiece, or 1.50 pounds to the dozen.

The value per dozen of the eggs produced by the Leghorns was from 1 to 3 cents less each year than the eggs of general purpose hens. This difference is due to the fact that the general purpose breeds are better winter layers than the Leghorns, while the latter give a higher production in the spring and summer. Very few Leghorns become broody, which probably materially affects their egg yield as compared with the general purpose breeds. Better fertility in the eggs, especially with stock confined to the yards, is more often secured with Leghorns than with the general purpose or any of the heavier breeds.

BOYLE EXPECTS TO COMPLETE PACKING DEAL

The friends of Mr. J. T. Boyle Packing Co., will be pleased to learn that he is now in New York where he has practically made all arrangements for the completion of the projected plant in Calgary. He expects to return to Calgary soon.

Sheep Ranching in Alberta



The Sheep Industry is adding untold wealth to the resources of the province.

the ordinary coarse kind is generally preferred. Sulphur may be added to the coarse salt during summer months as ac onditioner.

While sheep possess the ability to do without water with less annoyance than other classes of stock, it certainly adds to their comfort and health to have access to pure fresh water at all times. Especially is this true during the hot, dry months of July and August.

Pasturing horses and sheep in the same field is not to be recommended, as some horses are possessed of a nasty disposition and will chase and annoy smaller animals with the certainty that some of them may be injured.

Tar for Gad Flies

During the hot, dry season when the flies torment the sheep a great deal, it is advisable to coat the nostrils of the sheep in some way with tar. This may be done by boring a hole or several holes in a log, place salt in the bottom, and smear the edge of the hole with tar. This is very effective and simple in operation. The gadfly, which is responsible for the trouble, deposits the larva or living worm in the nostrils of the sheep. In a short time the larva pass up the nostrils and flocks in the winter season. The larva, lodge in the nasal sinuses. During the winter it develops, and the irritation it causes produces a running at the nose which is common among so many when developed, is expelled by the sneezing of the sheep, especially when grain feed is given dry. This worm goes into the manure, where it changes to the chrysalis state, emerging in June or July as a mature fly.

Value of Shade

During the summer season, sheep should have some form of shade in their pasture. If they have access to a small grove, this is all that is needed, but where they cannot have this, a cheap shelter may be constructed of boards. During the hot season, it will be noticed that sheep feed chiefly in the morning and evening, while during the heat of the day they lie in the shelter and chew their cuds. Thus the value of shade is clearly demonstrated.

Change of Pasture

Instead of giving the flock the run of a large pasture, divide it in two, if possible, and graze alternately. This gives them fresh feed fairly well throughout the season. Provision should always be made to have a piece of rape ready for fall feeding.

Things To Know About Raising Sheep

At weaning time the ability of a ewe to produce a good lamb often is ruined because the necessary care is not taken to see that she is dried off properly. A little care at this time will be well repaid. Two or three days after the separation the ewes should be milked out. All of the milk need not be practically different in condition except that the calves fed whole milk averaged about four pounds less in weight. But considering that $19 worth of whole milk per calf had been saved in the six months' period, the use of flaxseed was considered the better practice.

* * *

After the lambs have been castrated and their tails cut, the flock should be turned into a dry pasture field where they can be watched during the day and any necessary attention given. There is seldom any danger after the first day, although it is advisable to watch the flock closely until the wounds are healed. Neither of the above operations should be performed in warm weather when the fly season is on, as maggots are almost certain to get into the wounds.

* * *

One of the most important points about shearing is to limit the sheep's ration a few hours before shearing, as the sheep will stand the handling much easier and with less danger of injury on a moderate empty stomach, than it will when heavily fed. Care should be taken to keep the sheep in as comfortable a position as possible while shearing. Do not keep it sitting on its hind quarters any longer than necessary. Let it stand until the head and neck are shorn, then set it up on its hind quarters, shear part of the shoulders and all the belly, then lay it down on its side, shearing one side to the center of the back. After this, roll it over and shear the other side. It is a good plan to have a knife handy to trim the feet of the sheep while it is lying down. This saves a second handling, but care must be taken not to allow toe clippings to get into the wool.

New Rate Adopted at Local Stockyards

The following rates have been adopted at the Calgary stockyards:

For every animal brought to the said market or stockyards for storage, or sold or offered for sale, or bartered or exchanged, the following market or yardage fees:

For every horse, mare, gelding or mule	25 cents
For every head of horn or hornless cattle	25 cents
For every calf	10 cents
For every swine	6 cents
For every sheep	5 cents

The above charges include weighing and use of all facilities at the said market or stockyards.

Corrals

Animals in corrals, covered or open, left without feeding orders, 35 cents per head per day, including hay and water.

Feed Charges

Hay, timothy, per 100 lbs.	$ 1.50
Prairie hay, loose or baled, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Straw, per 100 lbs.	.75
Oats, per ton	55.00
Chop, per ton	60.00

These charges include the shaking out of hay and straw, and the placing of oats and chop in feed troughs.

No charges or fees, other than the charges approved herein, shall be levied or collected at the said market or stockyards.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA Savings Certificates

The Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Edmonton reports that Provincial Savings Certificates are meeting with a splendid reception from the public. Under this plan one may deposit his savings and be sure of receiving a good interest rate with the solid security of the government behind it. There has been a steady flow of deposits into the Provincial Treasury, the amounts received from individual investors varying from $5.00 to sums representing a modest fortune. The average daily receipts continue to increase in amount as time goes on, evidencing the growing popularity of the idea. As the Savings Certificates Act was intended primarily for the benefit of residents of the province of Alberta, deposits from outside the province were hardly looked for, but considerable sums have been received from neighboring provinces. The advantage of obtaining 5 per cent. and of being able to withdraw the deposit on demand without any unnecessary formality naturally appeals to investors, especially when interest is allowed for the full time the money remains on deposit however short it may be. Another attractive feature is the option of having interest compounded half-yearly, or if preferred, of having it forwarded yearly or half-yearly.

OIL SHOWS UP WELL

Okotoks.—For the first five months of this year over 1,000 tons of oil has been obtained from the wells of this district and shipped from the Okotoks station. Besides rail shipment much oil and gasoline is sold to farmers and ranchers.

SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION MEETS

The thirteenth annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' association will be held in Ottawa, July 31 to August 1. Matters of vital interest to the members will be discussed including a study of the experimental farm plots. L. H. Newman is secretary.

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Cadillac Touring Car
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Grain Exchange Building
Calgary Alberta

:: Appropriations for Agriculture ::

The following amounts were appropriated by the Canadian government for the year ending Marh 31st, 1918:

Civil Government	$ 54,940.00
Expenditure under Agriculture, Society Ordinance, including grants to Exhibition Associations at Edmonton and Calgary of $5,000 each	100,000.00
Expenses of Official Judges at Agricultural Exhibitions	7,000.00
To promote the work of Live Stock and Agricultural Institutes and Short Course Schools	16,000.00
To promote and encourage the production of Pure Seed Grain, and Provincial Seed Fair	4,500.00
Administration of Demonstration Farms	18,500.00
To provide for holding a Fat Stock Show	2,500.00
Purchase and Equipment of Demonstration Farms	*7,000.00
Destruction of Grey or Timber Wolves and Coyotes	5,000.00
Destruction of Noxious Weeds	25,000.000
Stock Inspection	10,000.00
Expenditure in connection with Brands and publication of Official Brand Book	10,000.00
Collection and compilation of Vital Statistics	12,000.00
Collection and compilation of Medical(Agricultural, Industrial and other Statistics	3,500.00
To provide for expenses in connection with the Protection of Game	30,000.00
To promote and encourage Dairy Work	15,000.00
Operation of Demonstration Farms	40,000.00
Operation of Schools of Agriculture	20,000.00
Miscellaneous Grants	13,100.00
To assist Creameries, not exceeding $1,500 to each Creamery	*4,500.00
Expenditure under Prairie Fires Ordinance	2,500.00
Expenditure for Immigration, Colonization and Advertising	20,000.00
Contingencies	1,000.00
To Promote and Encourage the Poultry Industry	8,500.00
To procure mounted specimens of Animals, Birds, etc., for decorative and museum purposes	500.00
To provide for Scholarships for Students attending Agricultural Colleges	200.00
To provide for Advances under Elevator Act	*200,000.00
Women's Institues, and Grants to same	5,00.00
To provide for Advance Payments and General Operating Expenses of Creamery Work	300,000.00
Total	$936,240.00

*Chargeable to Capital Account.

Estimated Revenue, 1917-18

Fees: Game Licenses, Sole of Estray Animals and other fees	$ 35,000.00
Repayment, Account of Seed Grain	3,000.00
Repayment, Loans to Creameries	2,500.00
Demonstration Farms	35,000.00
Poultry Breeding Plant	1,800.00
Registration of Threshing Machines	3,000.00
Brands	20,000.00
Stock Inspection	15,000.00
Reimbursement of Advance on Butter and Poultry	300,000.00
Total	$415,300.00

Calgary Public Market

One positive way of how to reduce the high cost of living; patronize your Public Market and buy your produce direct from the farmer.

The only Public Market in Calgary patronized by the farmer.

Tuesdays and Saturdays Farmers' Market Days

A single car fare brings you to and from the Market. Ask your conductor for transfer.

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Between Duluth, Ft. William, Port Arthur S.S. Marie, Sarnia and Detroit

Excellent meals, comfortable staterooms, special train trip to Kakabeka Falls and picnic, 12 mile boulevard drive at Duluth, dancing every evening aboard ship, concerts, after-dance refreshments, afternoon teas, etc., all included in your ticket.

Write for Cruise Booklet and rates to E. W. Holton, General Passenger Agent
Northern Navigation Company
Sarnia, Ontario
For Information Ask Your Local Ticket Agent

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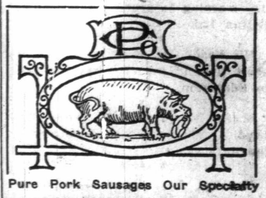
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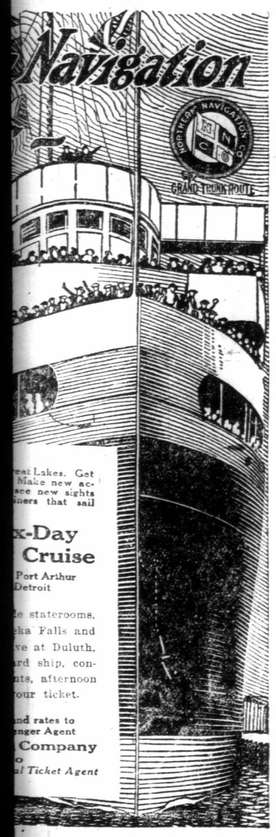
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MARKET AND FINANCE

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Offices: Victoria Park, Calgary, Alta.
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Honorary vice-president—H. A. Craig, Edmonton.
President—E. L. Richardson, Calgary.
Vice-president—J. T. Day, Red Deer.
Directors—Captain H. J. Angell Evans, Lacombe; W. R. West, Edmonton; J. J. Bell, Vermilion; T. E. Forester, Camrose; H. McIntosh, Macleod; J. Cook, Cochrane; J. E. Watt, Claresholm.
Secretary-treasurer—E. J. Fream, Calgary.

ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS
Officers for 1917

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President—Wm Sharp, Lacombe.
First Vice-President—Frank Collicutt, Calgary.
Second Vice-President—Thos. Laycock, Calgary.
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Honorary Directors—W F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta; H. S. Arkell, Asst. Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; Alex. Galbraith, Supt. Fairs and Institutes, Edmonton; C. W. Peterson, Calgary.
Secretary and Managing Director—E. L. Richardson, Victoria Park, Calgary, Alberta.

ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Officers for 1917

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1st Vice-Pres.—Herbert Smith, Camrose.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Fred Davis, Irricana.
Sec.-Treas.—E. L. Richardson.
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WINNIPEG LETTER

Grain Trade Seems To Be at Sea

According to a Well Known Winnipeg Authority, the Food Administrators Are Needed to Solve Problem.

(By Thompson, Sons & Co.)

The grain trade is still very much at sea in regard to what the final outcome will be of the endeavors of the United States food administrators, and the Canadian board of grain supervisors, to promulgate rules and regulations for the carrying on of the grain trade in America and Canada for the duration of the war. In the United States congress the food administration bill is still being fought over, and the latest report of interest is that the senate has made a fixed price of $2 per bushel, basis 1 northern, at primary shipping points, this to be in force until July, 1919. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange received a telegram from the board of grain supervisors for Canada, intimating that they had decided that dating August 1, 1917, the maximum price of wheat, basis 1 northern, in store Fort William, shall not exceed $2.40 per bushel. This is for the balance of the 1916 crop, and it is the first price fixing action the board has taken. It holds until further notice and it will prevent the price of our old crop of 1 northern going any higher than that after August 1. It has frequently been the case, that the price of cash wheat between the middle of July, and the time new wheat would begin to move, has advanced very sharply owing to scarcity. Last year, after July 20, 1 northern advanced 44½c within a month. Evidently the board of supervisors considered it would be right to checkmate the tendency to advance, which had begun to manifest itself, by instituting the fixed maximum price of $2.40. In face of this order of the board, cash 1 northern sold on Saturday at $2.42 and $2.43 and yesterday at $2.41, but today the price is up to $2.45. We have no inkling yet what prices the board will set on the new crop, whether there will be a maximum and a minimum price, or simply a flat price. The board has just returned from Montreal and Toronto, where meetings were held with eastern millers and grain men, who gave information and expressed opinions as to how best they thought the grain trade should be handled at this time. If we are rightly informed the board goes back to Washington to further confer with the American administrators after their food bill is through congress, which may be in about another week or so. Shortly after that we expect the rules and regulations decided on for the coming year will be given out. In the American markets there have been good advances during the week on cash wheat and the July delivery and also in the September delivery. Reduction in visible and invisible supplies, with a disposition on the part of farmers in the winter wheat districts where the crop has been harvested, to hold back their wheat from market, and the complaints from North Dakota and Montana of small yields through drought, have combined to advance prices in the American markets. Minneapolis has advanced 26½c on July and 26c on September. Duluth is 25c up on September wheat and Chicago has made the big advance of 47c on their July wheat and 32c on their September wheat. Our Winnipeg market, owing to the close way in which it is restricted, has advanced during the week only 5c on July wheat, but 29½c on October. The movement of wheat in the United States is now on a very small scale, because, as we have mentioned above where the new wheat is ready the farmers are either stacking it, or if threshed storing it in their own granaries, and the old crop is entirely out of their hands. Visible supplies are very small, although they were slightly smaller in 1915, but in that year America and Canada were just beginning to put their hands on the immense yields of that year, very different from the present situation. Last week the United States visible supply decreased 363,000 bushels against a decrease of 1,046,000 bushels last year, and the total is now 9,621,000 bushels against 38,635,000 bushels a year ago. The Canadian visible decreased 1,126,981 bushels against a decrease last year of 301,434 bushels, and now stands at 13,686,232 bushels against 19,931,669 bushels last year. Last week the world's shipments from exporting to importing countries were 9,957,000 bushels in wheat and flour against 13,769,000 bushels a year ago.

Crop prospects in western European countries have improved considerably since about the middle of June, and the people of France, Spain, Italy and the United Kingdom are rejoicing in the welcome improvement. There are prospects this year of a very large increase in the production of potatoes over a year ago in the United Kingdom, America and Canada, and at the same time there is a general movement to economize in the use of food, and to eliminate waste, so that in time, even with the immense war consumption, production will again overtake requirements, and there will be a different story in regard to prices to what we see in these days.

Trade jogs along in our Winnipeg market under the handicap of restrictions, but there is a good demand for all the cash wheat offering. The movement from the country is falling off now, averaging about 200 cars of wheat daily, against about 500 cars daily a year ago. The past week has been one of extreme summer heat and very doleful reports have been coming in from nearly all parts of the three prairie provinces about the poor prospects. The temperature in the west day after day has ranged above 90 degrees, and at several points as high as 100 in the shade has been recorded, and the only rain reported during the week has been from local thunderstorms. The season over most parts of western Canada has been more or less unfavorable from the beginning, and much of the crop developed under unfavorable conditions, and could not recover the lost ground, unless it could be recreated. The consequence is, many fields are short in straw and head, and thin on the ground, and the prospect is a moderate or low average yield. After the intense heat of the past week or ten days, the weather seems to be changing to cooler, and should a cool and rainy spell set in as seems not unlikely, a great improvement in growth and production could take place. Today's prices are: 1 northern, $2.40; 2 northern, $2.37; 3 northern, $2.32; No. 4, $2.20; No. 5, $1.95; No. 6, $1.65; feed, $1.54. The October future closed at $2.29½.

Oats—There has been a very strong oat market during the week, but the main strength of the situation has been congestion in the July delivery, which has been taken advantage of by some speculative traders to force prices as high as they possibly could. Today with a sharp break in July oats in Chicago and signs of a favorable change in northwest weather, there is an easier feeling and a decline of 1½c to 1¾c in October and December oats, but the July future and cash oats are practically unchanged from yesterday. Generally there has been an advance of 5c to 6c on the week, but closing prices today show this advance only on July and cash with the October future 2¼c and the December future 1½c up on the week. Today's prices are: 2 C.W. 79¾c; 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed 78c; 1 feed 76c; 2 feed 74¾c. Futures closed: July 79¾c; October 67¼c; December 62⅛c.

Barley—Barley s firm again and advanced 1c to 3c on the week. No. 3 $1.27; No. 4 $1.22; rejected and feed $1.11. The July future closed $1.27½.

Flax—The flax market has been steady to firm with advances of 3c to 9c on the week, the feature of the week being the large advance in October and December compared with cash and July. 1 N.W. $2.97; 2 C.W. $2.92; 3 C.W. $2.78. July and October closed $2.95, December $2.90.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

GRAIN MARKET

CALGARY GRAIN PRICES

Calgary prices of grain are on the basis of grain in store at Fort William or Port Arthur.

Spring Wheat—	Thurs.	Wed.
No. 1 northern	232	229
No. 2 northern	229	226
No. 3 northern	224	221
No. 4	212	209
No. 5	187	184
No. 6	160	154
Feed	148	145
Oats—		
2 C. W.	72⅛	70⅝
3 C.W.	70⅝	68⅞
Ex. 1 feed	70⅛	68⅞
No. 1 feed	—	66⅞

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—	Open	Close
October	221	224½
Oats—		
July	76¾	79
October	67	68⅛
December	63	63¼
Barley—		
July	—	127
Flax—		
July	295	300
October	297	302¾
December	—	296

WINNIPEG PRICES

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.37; 2 northern, $2.34; 3 northern, $2.29; No. 4, $2.17; No. 5, $1.92; No. 6, $1.65; feed, $1.53.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 79c; No. 3 C.W., 77¼c; extra 1 feed, 77c.

Barley—No. 3, $1.25; No. 4, $1.20; rejected and feed, $1.10.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.00; No. 2 C.W., $2.97; No. 3 C.W., $2.83.

AMERICAN OPTIONS

	MINNEAPOLIS		CHICAGO	
Wheat—	Open	Close	Open	Close
July	270	285	243	246½
September	215	217	217½	222½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH

Wheat—No. 1 hard, $2.95; No. 1 northern, $2.85 to $2.95; No. 2 northern. $2.80 to $2.90; No. 3 wheat, $2.65 to $2.80.

Oats—No. 3 white, 75c to 76c.

Flax—$3.13 to $3.18.

LIVESTOCK

LIVESTOCK PRICES REMAIN STEADY AND HOGS INCREASE

Steers—	
Choice export, 1100 up	$7.00@ 8.00
Com. butcher, 1100 up	7.50@ 8.00
Killers	7.25@ 7.50
Choice feeders	7.00@ 7.25
Heifers—	
Choice heavy	7.00@ 7.25
Common	7.25@ 7.50
Cows—	
Heavy	7.00@ 7.50
Common butcher	6.00@ 6.50
Thin canners	3.50@ 4.00
Bulls—	
Choice butcher	5.75@ 6.00
Oxen—	
Choice	6.50@ 7.00
Common	4.75@ 5.50
Calves—Light	11.00
Sheep—	
Wethers	11.25@12.00
Ewes	11.25@11.75
Hogs—	
Select	15.35
Fed and watered	14.35

SYNOPSIS OF THE MARKET

Hogs	$14.35
Cattle	8.00
Sheep	12.00
Potatoes—Alta., ton	45.00
Eggs, case	10.00
Butter, creamery, lb.	.40
Butter, dairy, lb.	.30

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, July 26.—Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; steady. Bulk, $14.85 to $15.85; light, $14.65 to $15.85; mixed, $14.55 to $15.95; heavy, $14.35 to $16.00; rough, $14.35 to $14.55; pigs, $13.50 to $14.50; native beef cattle, $8.00 to $14.50; western steers, $8.50 to $11.60; stockers and feeders, $6.10 to $9.10; cows and heifers, $5.25 to $11.80; calves, $9.25 to $13.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 11,000; steady. Ewes, $7.00 to $9.00; lambs, $9.25 to $15.50.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK

South St. Paul, July 26.—Hogs—Receipts, 3,400; steady. Range, $14.00 to $15.25; bulk, $14.75 to $15.00.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,150. Killers, 10c to 15c lower; steers, $5.00 to $12.50; cows and heifers, $6.60 to $9.50; calves, 50c lower, $5.50 to $12.50; stockers and feeders, 25c lower, $5.00 to $8.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,550; steady. Lambs, $7.00 to $15.00; wethers, $7.00 to $9.50; ewes, $5.00 to $8.50.

MONTREAL PRICES FOR PRODUCE FAIR AND SOMEWHAT ACTIVE

Montreal, July 26.—Butter was active with prices strong, while cheese was neglected and dull, with the trade waiting. Eggs were in heavy demand locally and the undertone was firmer.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; finest easterns, 21¾c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 37½c to 38½c; seconds, 36½c to 37½c.

Eggs—Fresh, 48c; selected, 44c; No. 1 stock, 40c; No. 2 stock, 36c to 38c.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, 51c to 52c; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, 48c to 50c.

FINANCIAL

BANKING REPORT FOR WEEK SHOWS MILLION DOLLAR INCREASE

Winnipeg, July 26.—Following are the bank clearings of the principal cities of the Dominion for the week ending today, as compared with those of the corresponding week last year:

	Week ending July 26,	Corresponding week, 1916
Montreal	$75,855,819	$68,009,942
Toronto	57,558,827	47,937,081
Winnipeg	40,055,455	40,891,782
Vancouver	8,399,424	5,928,418
Calgary	5,347,065	4,323,717
Ottawa	5,165,137	4,512,803
Quebec	4,537,155	3,237,373
Hamilton	4,422,595	3,195,653
Edmonton	2,405,882	2,020,848
Halifax	2,936,189	2,294,482
Regina	2,602,943	2,052,436
London	1,908,513	1,644,826
St. John	1,786,,552	1,845,158
Victoria	1,549,267	1,553,520
Saskatoon	1,496,907	1,081,605
Moose Jaw	954,575	868,700
Brandon	583,629	714,514
Brantford	881,982	654,156
Fort William	712,757	600,242
Lethbridge	748,369	473,792
Medicine Hat	463,317	357,134
N. Westminster		277,533

NEW YORK METALS

New York, July 26.—Copper firmer; electrolytic, spot and nearby, $26.50 to $27.00, nominal; August and later, $23.50 to $26.50. Iron firm and unchanged.

Metal exchange quotes tin firm; spot, $62.62½ bid.

At London: Spot copper, £125; futures, £124 10s; electrolytic, £137. Spot tin, £241 10s; futures, £238 10s.

Alberta Company Buys Prize Cattle

Prices for prize cattle and livestock is rising so rapidly that it is hard to say what will be the limit. The latest purchase of the Glengarry Ranch Co., Claresholm, Alta., who paid $20,000 for Gay Lad 16, a Hereford bull, established a new mark in pricings.

This company has just made a purtotal cost of which was hrdluadhm chase of 14 Hereford animals, the total cost of which was $48,000. The shipment is expected from Harris, Missouri, this week, where the purchase was made at a sale held several weeks ago.

Hogs a Life-saver In the H. C. of L.

In these days when labor is high and also scarce on many farms, the hog may afford "a way out." Hogs utilize refuse and waste grains, damaged grains, and garbage; garnering grain behind cattle or shattered grain inharvest fields; and utilizing slaughter house by-products and dairy by-products. They are also largely self-feeders. The modern farm "cafeteria" gives a pig a chance to make a hog of himself more quickly than he can by the hand-fed route, and it has the added merit of being the cheapest way of producing pork. A sow when she is not developing a litter or nursing pigs, can in summer time be placed in a pasture and given very little grain. In winter, possibly the cheapest maintenance ration is a combination of grain and hay, such as corn, wheat, rye or barley, and alfalfa, clover, cowpeas or soy bean hay. The grain should be limited to one or two pounds per hundred pounds live weight per day. Sows should be given all the hay they will clean up. Sows which show exceptionally rundown condition from suckling their pigs should be separated from the herd and fed grain until they regain breeding condition. Where pastures are very luxuriant, it is possible to carry breeding sows on pasture alone, but the most palatable hay will not keep sows in good breeding condition if fed alone.

More pigs are ruined at weaning time than at any other stage of their existence. They should have access to corn and other grain when they are with their mother, so that they will know how to eat and will not miss the milk. Skim milk or buttermilk is desirable feed for pigs at weaning time. The milk should be fed in the same condition at all times—either sweet or sour—otherwise the digestive system will be impaired. Usually the pigs are large and thrifty enough to wean at the age of six to eight weeks. They should have access to green forage, such as alfalfa, rape, clover, or sorghum, at all times. The feeding trough should always be kept clean. Care should be taken that the pigs are not overfed. Overfeeding causes feverish conditions and will stunt the growth of the pigs.

CANADIAN LOAN

New York, July 26.—The banking syndicate floating the $100,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. Canadian notes will offer them at 98 and interest, to yield slightly less than 6.1 per cent., it was announced today.

Calgary Public Market

Prices Asked Consumers

Fruit

Apples	3 to 5 lbs. for 25c
Apples, per case	$2.00 to $2.75
Bananas	30c to 35c per doz.
Cherries	10c per basket
Cherries	$1.75 to $2.00 per case
Cocoanuts	12½c each
Gooseberries	10c per basket
Gooseberries	$2.25 per crate
Grape Fruit	7½c to 10c each
Lemons	20c to 25c per doz.
Oranges	15c to 40c doz.
Strawberries	10 to 12½c per basket
Strawberries	$2.50 to $2.75 per case

Vegetables

Asparagus	20c per lb.
Beets	3½ lbs. for 25c
Cabbage	3½ lbs. for 25c
Carrots	3½ lbs. for 25c
Celery	10c to 12½c per lb.
Cauliflower	10c to 25c each
Cucumbers	10c to 25c each
Lettuce (head)	2 for 10c
Lettuce (bunch)	5 for 10c
Onions (green)	5 for 10c
Onions (cooking)	3½ lbs. for 25c
Parsley	5 bunches for 10c
Potatoes (old)	$1.70 per bus.
Potatoes (new)	10c per lb.
Radishes	5 bunches for 10c
Spinach	5c per lb.
Tomatoes	25c to 35c per lb.
Turnips	15 to 20 lbs. for 25c
Rhubarb	8 lbs. for 25c

Poultry—Dressed

	Per lb.
Fowl	25c

Poultry—Live

Chicken	25c
Fowl	20c

Produce

Butter, creamery	43c to 45c
Dairy No. 1	35c
Dairy No. 2	28c to 30c
Dairy No. 3	25c
Eggs, new laid, per case	$9.25 to $10.00
New laid, per dozen	35c
Cooking, per dozen	30c

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 15c
Pot roast	12½c to 15c
Rib roast	20c to 25c
Sirloin roast	25c to 28c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porter house steak	25c to 28c
Mutton, sides	25c
Front quarters	20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 30c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 20c
Shoulder roast	20c to 25c
Steak	20c to 25c
Pork, sides	22c to 25c
Roast shoulder	22c to 25c
Hind quarters	25c to 28c
Spare ribs	18c

Fresh Fish

Herring	12½c
Pike	10c
White fish	15c

Sundries

Dripping	15c
Head cheese	15c
Sausage	15c

Calgary Public Market
Prices Paid to Farmers

All farm killed meats must be accompanied by the viscera, viz., heart, liver and lungs.

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind qr.	17c to 17½c
Front quarters	12c to 13c
Cow, hind quarters	15c to 16c
Front quarters	11c to 12c
Pork, lightweight	18c to 18½c
Mutton, ewes	17c to 18c
Wethers	19c
Lamb	20c to 21c
Veal, No. 1 light	20c
Heavy	16c to 17c

Produce

Butter, creamery	38c to 40c
No. 1 dairy	26c to 30c
No. 2 dairy	25c
Eggs, new laid, case	$9.00 to $9.25

Poultry—Dressed

Fowl	20c to 22c

Poultry—Live

Fowl and pullets	17c to 18c

Vegetables

Beets (new)	$4.50
Carrots (new)	$4.50
Cabbage (new)	$4.75
Onions	$4.75
Potatoes, per ton	$40.00 to $45.00

ALBERTA FAIR DATES

Staveley	July 31
Claresholm	August 1-2
Vulcan	August 2-3
Granum	August 7-8
Macleod	August 9-10
Carmangay	August 14-15
Langdon	August 16
Gleichen	August 17
Irvine	August 7
Winnifred	August 8
Warner	August 8-9
Magrath	August 10-11
Raymond	August 13-15
Cardston	August 17-18
Grassy Lake	August 21-22
Taber	August 23-24
Youngstown	August 6-7
Chinook	August 8
Hanna	August 9
Delia	August 10
Oyen	August 13-14
Munson	August 15
Swalwell	July 26-27
Empress	July 31
Suffield	August 1-2
Retlaw	August 3-4
Peace River Crossing	August 8-10
Vegreville	August 14-15
Stony Plain	August 15-16
Edgerton	August 17
Irma	July 31
Chauvin	August 1
Wainwright	August 2-3
Sedgewick	August 7
Hardisty	August 8
Provost	August 9
Strome-Killam	August 10
Daysland	August 14-15
Camrose	August 16-18
Wetaskiwin	August 21-22
Coronation	August 7-8
Stettler	August 10-11
Consort	August 14-15
Castor	August 16-17
Bidegord	August 21
Cochrane	September 4-5
Didsbury	September 5-6
Olds	September 7-8
Three Hills	September 11-12
Lousana	September 13-14
Leduc	September 17-18
Innisfail	September 19-20
Alix	September 21
Gadsby	September 22
Rocky Moun. House	September 24-25
Ponoka	September 26-27
Milnerton	September 28
Trochu	October 2-3
St. Albert	October 4-5
Bowden	October 5
Priddis and Millarville	October 6
Fort Saskatchewan	September 4-5
Innisfree	September 6-7
Manville	September 11
Vermilion	September 12-13
Kitscoty	September 14-15
Lloydminster	September 18-19
Viking	September 20
Holden	September 21
Tofield	September 22
Bashaw	September 25-26
St. Paul	September 5
Elk Point	September 7
Berry Creek	September 7
Colinton	August 28
Athabasca	August 30-31
Mid-Pembina	September 4
Paddle River	September 6
Westlock	September 8
Nakamun	September 11
Onaway	September 12
Entwistle	September 13
Edson	September 14
Lake Saskatoon and Beaver Lodge	September 13-14
Grande Prairie	September 17-18
Waterhole	September 20-21
GGriffin Creek	September 24-25
High Prairie	September 26-27


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Stoney Indians Discovered First Oil in Alberta

(By W. McD. Tait)

MANY stories of the discovery of oil in Alberta have been written, and as many people and districts claim the title "pioneer" in the industry that has brought the last prairie province of Canada so prominently into the limelight.

It is a fact well known to oil men that the South Kootenai Pass first attracted the attention of the seekers after crude petroleum. And that "Kootenai" Brown and "Bill" Aldridge were the men that first made known to the world that a seepage existed on Oil Creek in the mountain corner of Southern Alberta has never been disputed. But that Stoney Indians were the real discoverers is something most white men are not willing to admit. All doubt was, however, dispelled from the mind of the writer when, seated with Kootenai Brown in his cottage home on Waterton Lakes, he related "the beginnings of oil in Alberta".

"Some years ago", Kootenai said, "Dr. Dawson, Canada's greatest geologist, came to the Kootenai Pass vicinity and employed me to peregrinate him and his son around. He asked me then if I would know crude oil if I saw it, and I said 'I think I would'. Dr. Dawson then entered into a learned discussion of the formation of the rock in the pass and gave me his geological reasons for believing that oil should be found there."

Just here another story crept into the pioneer ranger's story of oil, but as it bears little relation to the discovery of the Stoneys, it need not be told. It had to do with Dr. Dawson, Kootenai Brown and a grizzly bear.

"But", continued Mr. Brown, "to make a long story short, it was in 1886, 28 years ago, while I was engaged with the Royal North West Mounted Police as guide and packer, that I fell in with some Stoney Indians who were hunting and fishing in the foothill country. I told them what I had learned from Dr. Dawson, but they said they never saw crude petroleum and would not know it if they did see it. To give them an idea what it looked like I mixed up molasses and coal oil from a lamp we were using, and told them if they ever saw anything that looked like, and felt like, and smelt like that to be sure and let me know. Shortly after that a Stoney came to me and reported that he had discovered a spring of crude oil. I was very busy at the time and could not go immediately to investigate but as soon as I could I went with the Indians and found the seepage on what came to be called Oil Creek, now Cameron Creek."

And this is where "Bill" Aldridge comes into the story. Neither Kootenai Brown nor he were the real discoverers, but Bill was the first to take an active interest in the seepage. He was working for Kootenai and wanted some grease to oil his wagon. Kootenai had been up to the seepage and brought home a bottle of the crude material. This he gave to Aldridge to put on his machinery.

But Kootenai is telling this story. "He asked me where I got the oil, and I told him. He went up immediately, soon after built cabins for his wife and family, and started to work. He found that by digging away the earth in certain places that considerable oil would ooze out of the saturated gravel beds; so he made a wooden pump with which he pumped gallon after gallon and carried it out in tin cans strapped on the back of an Indian pony and disposed of it to ranchers for lubricating purposes. He actually made his living for years by selling this oil at one dollar a gallon."

Mr. Brown tells that there are some 18 springs on Cameron Creek and all are producing the oily mixture today. Oil companies have gone in and the story of their success in locating wells has been written several times. That the Stoneys were the means of opening up a great oil district is without doubt. The shales in the district have been examined by R. A. Daly, formerly of the geological survey who describes them as belonging to the Benton formation which overlies the Dakota sandstone.

HE WAS ON THE JOB

The undertaker arose and said to the mourners assembled:

"If anyone present wishes to say a few words of tribute of the deceased, now is the time when the family will be glad to hear such."

A stillness prevailed, and after a few moments of silence it was broken by a young man, who arose and asked:

"Do I understand that no one wishes to make any remarks?"

"It would appear so," replied the undertaker.

"Then," asked the young man as a light came into his eye, "may I be permitted to make a few remarks about Southern California and its wonderful climate?"

Temperament is the perquisite of a four-figure income.

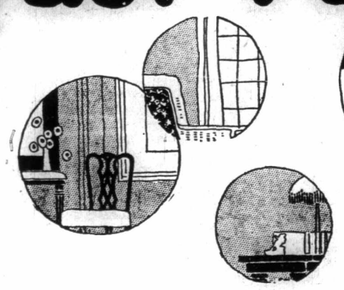
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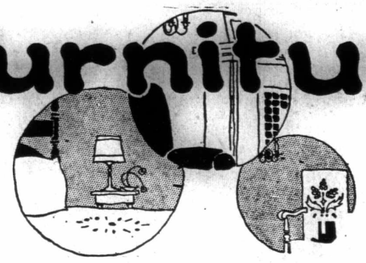
August Furniture Sale



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All Deliveries in the Order Purchases Are Made



Beginning on Friday, August Third---8:30 a. m.

This event has been thoroughly advertised and from far and near we expect the utmost in appreciative response. With such a patronage as we anticipate the event itself will be short lived, necessarily. Many lines are decidedly short—some of them makers' samples. This means exclusive furniture, of course!

This Is a Bay Merchandise Event of Some Twenty Years Standing---An Annual Gathering of Home Equipment

This, kind friends, is an Annual Sale—a once-a-year outpouring of furniture principally, but added stimulus is obtained by grouping stocks from the Rug, Drapery, Hardware, China and Staple Linens and Cottons Sections. Altogether it presents, this year one of the biggest hearted bargain carnivals you ever participated in, we are sure. The Furniture buyer began his aggressive campaign on the factories some five months ago in preparation for this selling. Add to this the fact that previous sales in the daylight show rooms have been **doubled nearly** every month this Spring and Summer. This can mean but one thing—the presence on these floors of an immense amount of ODD PIECES of furniture. This combination will net Calgary a handsome profit. Awake on Friday, August Third, to greater money saving in Furniture and kindred commodities than you have known in over a year. All deliveries will necessarily be in order in which purchases are made. We anticipate the attendance of scores of out-of-town people. Please read Thursday evening's (Aug. 2) Herald and News Telegram as well as the Morning Albertan of August Third (Friday).

Out of Town Patrons

will find in this event opportunities for money saving rivalled only by sales of pre-war days. These are times when economy must be assumed wisely, a time when serious consideration of value should be uppermost. This August sale of better furniture and house furnishings should be attended upon the opening day for the very values it sets before you. Almost $50,000 worth of Seal of Quality pieces—good staple furniture that will hardly sell at such prices again. Depend upon that! Among the many remarkable offers is one concerning

Axminster Rugs

These are in two extra good room sizes—9 x 10 ft. 6 in. and 9 x 12 ft. These are genuine Axminsters but comprise a special purchase of odd lines at the mill by our buyer last spring. Possess mixed centers and cross-band borders. These rugs are at least worth $45.00 each. While they last..... $28.75

Also the 27 in. x 54 in. small rugs to match..... $2.85

Floor Six



To Local Customers

Those of you who do not know, will learn that August at this store, is the opportunity month of the year to buy furniture of the better sort at the most ridiculous of low prices. Most of this stock is marked at prices that must of necessity change upon any remaining assortments after this sale. Come here, if you please, and scrutinize critically the elements of furniture designing. Note every detail of finish. Come here with the expectation of finding immense variety—in each of these essentials you cannot possibly be disappointed. We promise you the best that your money can buy—ANYWHERE.

Baby Conveyances

Here is a much better quality baby go-cart than usually sells for a third more, retail. Has the high sides and collapses in one motion. It is similar to illustration at the bottom of this page. Note the long graceful lines. 10-inch wheels and 1-2 in. rubber tires. Has an adjustable back and foot well. This is really the go-cart for YOUR kiddie. August Sale Price..... $12.90

8 Cars of New Furniture Now Lie on the Siding

Six of These Will be Unloaded

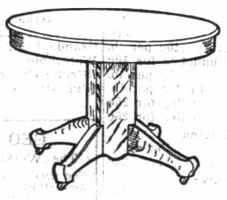
in sufficient time for the opening of the sale. The other two contain house furnishings and will also be relieved of their contents before opening day. In the furniture cars are chairs for living room, den and library. Dining room suites, kitchen pieces and tables almost without number. We cannot begin to tell you of the wealth of buying opportunities lying dormant in these cars now on the siding. Sufficient it is to say—Come, and you cannot expect too much!

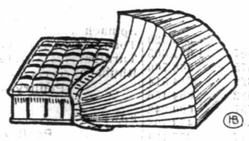
Two Cars of Mixed Furnishings

Enamelware, silverware, bed linen and cottons, rugs, linoleum, carpet yardage, curtainings, draperies—made up and by the yard, table oilcloth, china, cut glass and kindred items. All will be displayed on Friday of next week. Among them you will find easily 200 of these specially priced spreads arrayed on a table for disposal the first day of this big August Sale. An extra heavy weave, fully hemmed ends. These are the medium size spread —generally used in the home. $1.65 ordinarily. Friday of the Sale, each $1.29

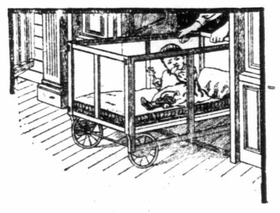
Main—Seventh Avenue











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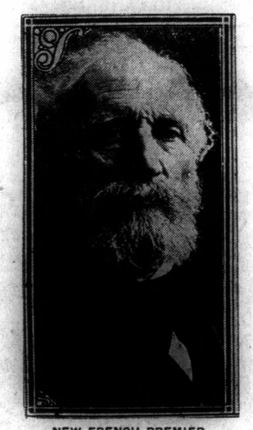
TWO SECTIONS—Section Two | CALGARY, ALBERTA, JULY 29, 1917 | SECTION TWO—Pages 9 to 16

STORIES OF EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD TODAY



OUT OF SIBERIA

Catherine Breshkovskaya, who was banished to Siberia by the Russian government thirty years ago as a revolutionist.



NEW FRENCH PREMIER

Alexander Ribot, former finance minister in the retired Briand ministry.

From Farmer Boy in States to Chief of Staff in France

The right hand man of General Parshing, Lieut.-Col. Harbord, rose from the ranks. He has had a varied career from a farmer's boy in his infancy, to private in the army and later an officer in the U. S. army earned through his own efforts.

Col. Harbord is a unique character with a personality that appeals. When he was a young man at the Military Service Institute 20 years ago, he wrote a prize essay which ended as follows:

"Final responsibility for our infantry and other forces, their fitness for battle in organization and training, or their lack of it, rests on those charged with the affairs of the government. The problem should not be held in abeyance till the emergency arises. The strongest nation of giants suddenly aroused from slumber, unarmed and lethargic, could not withstand the smallest army of Davids."

James G. Harbord, then a second lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, is today Lieut.-Col. Harbord, chief of staff, the "right hand" of Major-Gen. John J. Pershing in France.

Harbord is not a West Pointer. He was born a poor boy in Illinois 51 years ago and enlisted in the army as a private in the Fourth Infantry on Jan. 10, 1891. As a boy he had gone with his parents to Kansas, and in due course of time was sent to the Kansas State Agricultural college to [illegible] the scientific points of farming. He was an apt student and was graduated with honors in 1886.

In the Kansas district in which [illegible] lived there was a vacancy at West Point in 1887. Harbord tried out to win it. One of the youngsters who beat him on the competitive examination was Claude B. Sweezey, now Lieut.-Col. Sweezey and Harbord's junior by 12 files. Sweezey went to West Point and Harbord went back to his farm. But Harbord had made up his mind to be a soldier and an officer, and so it was that in January, 1889, he appeared at a recruiting station. He announced at the time that he expected to win an officer's commission sooner or later.

The young soldier passed through every non-commissioned grade. Within three months he had won his corporal's stripe, in six months he was a sergeant, and the beginning of his second year's service as an enlisted man found him quartermaster sergeant of his regiment—in other words, the second ranking man of the non-commissioned staff. In July, 1891, he appeared before an army board to be examined for a commission and got it with flying colors. On August 2 President McKinley made him a second lieutenant of cavalry and assigned him to the famous Fifth.

When Sweezey, who had won the West Point appointment which Harbord had so desired, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1892 Harbord had been an officer nearly a year.

Harbord's first duties as an officer took him to Cuba, where during the reconstruction period he served under Major.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who was one of the first high-ranking officers to realize that in Harbord the army possessed a soldier of great possibilities. Later, in the Philippine Constabulary, under Brig.-Gen. Henry T. Allen and under Col. H. H. Bandholtz, now chief of staff of the National Guard division of New York, he made a record for efficiency. When he arrived in the Philippines he was a captain in the Eleventh Cavalry, and his transfer to the constabulary carried with it the temporary rank of colonel. As Colonel Harbodr he was assigned to organize the Moro units of the Philippine native forces, in the Island of Mindanao. General Wood was then, as he had been in Cuba, the executive head under whom he worked.

Harbord often tells a little story of how his actual rank in the army and his temporary rank in the constabulary resulted in an amusing mistake. It was the custom in those days to write in parentheses after the name of a constabulary officer the rank he held in the regular establishment. Harbord's title should have read "Colonel J. G. Harbord, Philippine Constabulary (Captain, U.S.A.)" Instead, a sleepy army clerk one day wrote it and had it printed as follows: "Captain James G. Harbord, U.S.A., (Colored Philippine Constabulary.)"

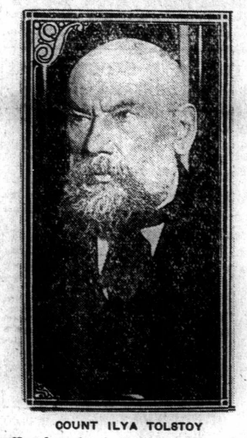
In 1905, after two years in Mindanao with the Moro contingents, Harbord was ordered to assume command of the constabulary in Central Luzon, succeeding Colonel Bandholtz, who had been promoted to chief of constabulary. It was not until June, 1914, that he was relieved from duty with the constabulary and ordered to return to the United States. The "Manchu" law was responsible for his failure to succeed Colonel Bandholtz in the command of the native organization. Under that law only field officers could succeed to the command, and Harbord was still only a captain.

Returning to this country, Harbord was stationed on the Pacific coast. Then he was ordered to the Mexican border to serve under his friend Pershing. In 1916 he was ordered to the War College division of the general staff. A few weeks ago came the order to proceed to France as chief of staff to General Pershing. The friendship between Pershing and Harbord began when the two officers were on duty in Mindanao; Harbord's selection as chief of staff in France was made at the personal solicitation of Pershing.

"You ask me," said an officer of regulars a few days ago, "to tell you what kind of an officer Harbord is. I can only answer that he is one of the ablest in the army, a man of splendid appearance, magnetic personality, and, to top it all, a brilliant writer, a fact which is indicated when one recalls that he is a gold medalist of the military service institution."

Taken in the light of present-day happenings, certain parts of Harbord's prize essay read like a prophecy. He said:

"It is as fallacious and dangerous to rely wholly upon courage, devotion and resources of the people, without practical preparation, as it is futile to depend upon isolated position or arbitration to forever protect us from war. * * *"



COUNT ILYA TOLSTOY

Now lecturing in United States on Russian Democracy.



ONLY MAN WHO LICKED THE KAISER

Otto M. Krause, now a resident of United States, who whipped him when a boy in Berlin where the boy prince attempted to take his flowers.

GENERAL PERSHING IN FRANCE



Photo shows General Pershing of the United States Army alongside of French General in center. Throughout Paris the American General has been accorded an enthusiastic reception.

Russian Revolt Was Predicted Nine Years Ago By U.S. Writer

Nine years ago an American writer set out to write an imaginative novel depicting as realities all sorts of amazing things. He told of telephones with attachments allowing those speaking through them to see each other though separated by thousands of miles, projectiles for passenger service shot through the air at tremendous speed and landing travelers in Pekin a few hours after leaving New York, and other similar marvels infinitely surpassing anything at the service of the human race of the twentieth century.

As a fitting prelude to his imaginary era of super-wonders the author casually tossed off a few sentences about Russia. He wrote them back in 1908. When he put the words on paper he doubtless did not believe that there was anything remarkable about them; he saw them, probably, as a mere flight of fancy, fitting well into his fanciful story.

But today he must look upon these words with awe and ask himself whether he is endowed with the gift of prophecy. For here is what the American novelist—Harry E. Rice, of Xenia, Ohio—tossed off in his book, "Eve and the Evangelist," a full nine years ago while describing his imaginary world of the year 2108:

"Rule by royalty was at this time a thing of the past in all Europe. Russia was the first to declare for individual freedom, the declaration coming 12 years after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war. The aristocracy, which was synonymous with bureaucracy, had vainly tried by the old methods of iron rule to keep the people in subjection. Little by little the grand dukes and their army of sycophants were shorn of power.

"Final political emasculation came when Czar Nicholas made a third unsuccessful attempt to reassert his so-called "divine rights." Orders issued to the army and navy fell on deaf ears. The soldiery and sailors were honeycombed with sedition, fanned by great stacks of literature, circulated despite the activity of the grand dukes' agents, edicts issued from St. Petersburg, and loud claims made by blustering, bewhiskered martinets in the uniforms of generals.

"The crisis came on that memorable night in May, 1916—May 16, to be exact—when the grand dukes issued orders through the weak czar for the prohibition of the revolutionary meetings, called for that night in every city of note in the empire. Regiment

(Continued on Page Twelve)

SMOKE TO FOIL "U" BOATS



One of the several methods used to curb the destruction of vessels by the "U" boats, now showing results in reported losses. The British destroyers convoying the merchant vessels send out dense clouds of black smoke

It is not all-sufficient that we cry
"God save the king!" and wave our flags on high.
Patriotism calls for sacrifice:
If we want victory we must pay the price.

The men and boys who at their country's call
Responded, counting not the cost at all,
The wives and mothers wishing them God-speed
With aching hearts, are patriots indeed.

And so are those, with neither youth nor health,
Who give so generously of their wealth;
And of their penury—the widow's mite
Is not too trivial in the Empire's sight.

"'Tis what a nation gives that makes it great."
Then let us all give as our hearts dictate.
We owe a duty to the boys out there.
They bear the brunt. Shall we not do our share?

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Kindness breaks no bones.

Reform is an airship that is always on the verge of starting.

In the average man's life the longest day is the one just before pay day.

Most of our mistakes would never be noticed if we did not call attention to them.

A woman of experience says it is easier to acquire husbands than it is to get rid of them.

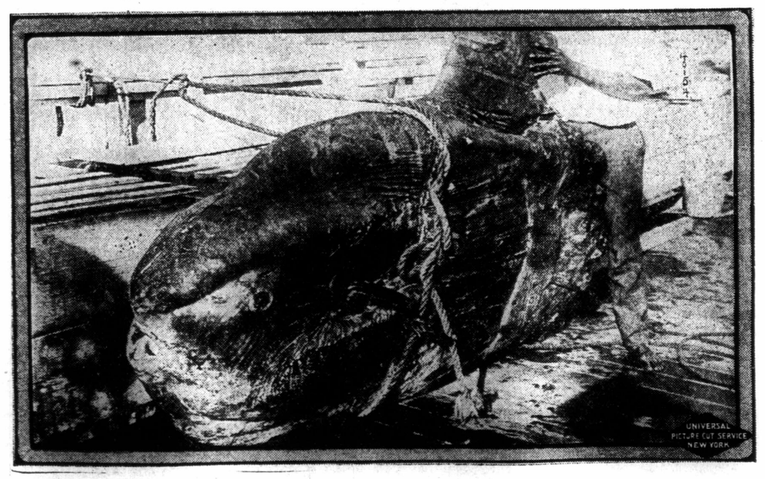
Men who have seen better days as a rule looked at them too often through the bottoms of whiskey glasses.

A man who takes offence makes a poor selection.

NEVER BE SORRY

For doing your level best.
For your faith in humanity.
For being kind to the poor.
For hearing before judging.
For being candid and frank.
For thinking before speaking.
For discounting the tale-bearer.
For stopping your ears to gossip.
For asking pardon when in error.
For bridling a slanderous tongue.
For being generous with an enemy.

400-YEAR OLD SUNFISH



This fish, weighing one ton, caught at Palm Beach, Florida. It is probably the only one of its kind ever caught in American waters as it is a native of African waters.

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If you are a man, woman, boy or girl and you want to make money send us your name and address. We will send you the particulars which will make you money and independent for life. You only have to devote a part of your spare time to it to earn all the money you need for luxuries or you can devote your entire time to it and make a good living. You don't need any experience. You simply need energy and ambition to make the effort and success will come.—Address, Manager, 109 Sixth Ave., Calgary, Alberta.

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226 Eighth Avenue East

Note change of address (Over Palmetto Bakery)

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Avoid all drugs and patent medicines. They will serve you false. The cause of decay of the teeth is in the general system not the mouth. Let me explain this to you.

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WE ARE BUSY NOW IN THE FUR Remodelling Dept. What will it be in the season? So don't defer sending your furs to us; you will save time and money

W. W. BELL LADIES' HATTER AND FURRIER 237 7th Ave. West, between 1st and 2nd Sts.

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WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE REopening of the Central Plumbing, Gasfitting and Heating Store on 1211 First Street East. Gas Stoves and Water Heaters connected and general repairs of every description. If you have anything in the above line, by patronising me you are helping a returned Soldier. Phone M1265. R. C. Laurie.

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A Visit from Dickie

Story of the War

The captain sat in his office and wrote a letter.

It was a nice office, with piles of army books and piles of forms neatly arranged on the table covered with clean brown paper, and a fine array of pens and pencils, and the black and the red ink as carefully set out as a battalion on parade.

Outside the windows rattled the traffic of the base, but it disturbed the captain not at all, for ever since he had joined up a twelve month ago he had been employed in that pleasant office in that peaceful French town.

The captain was writing to a girl friend of his. "Of course, it is a great satisfaction to feel that one is out here doing one's bit——" he had written, when he heard a ribald laugh at his elbow. He turned quickly. There was old Dickie, whom he had not seen for 18 months, standing at his side, but such a disreputable looking object that for a moment he did not recognize him. He was unshaven and so besmeared with mud that little pellets were even clinging to the bristles of his chin. The skirts of his tunic were torn, there was a jagged gash in the knee of his breeches and his puttees, heavily caked with mud, were badly rent and all sagging. He looked so grotesquely inappropriate in that natty office that the captain could not forbear to cast a self-satisfied glance over his own immaculate uniform and glossy brown field boots.

Old Dickie was laughing with a glint of his white teeth. He put one muddy finger on the letter spread out on the table.

"You know, you're not doing your bit, old thing!" he said genially.

'What do you mean?" replied the captain.

"You're doing ga bit, but not your bit," was the answer.

"I don't know what you're talking about," said the captain, rather ruffled. "I've been out here for a year; I've only been home on leave three times; I work on an average ten hours a day, Sundays included; I——"

"How old are you?" said Dickie.

"Same age as yourself—26. But—"

"Fit?"

"You know I'm perfectly fit. As I was saying——"

"Ever done any drill?"

"No. You see the army was glad to avail itself of my business ability. The experience I gained at the bank has been simply invaluable. I always thought you were ill advised to go into the Blankshires. Fine regiment and very gallant of you, and all that, but your business talents were simply lost, old man, as a foot-slogging infantry subaltern. Now——"

"Then you don't know what it's like getting up on a cold winter's morning, shaving by candle light and drilling dull recruits in the icy wind? You don't know the discomfort of dirty billets, of long route marches, of endless hours of boredom on the rifle range? Yu don't know the impossibilities of living on an infantry subaltern's pay?"

"Well, I suppose I don't. But I don't mind telling you——"

"Ever been in the trenches?"

"No, but——"

"Then you don't know what it is to live like a beast in a hole in the ground? You never have experienced that utter weariness of body and mind that comes to a man at stand-to in the early hours of the morning? You have never been sickened by the foul odors that dawn brings out of the ground? You have never gone out into No Man's Land on patrol, with your heart in your boots, terrified not of death but of the unknown that peoples every shadow cast by the Verey lights? You have never taken



a fatigue party out at night over roads swept by machine gun fire, across broken country under shrapnel? But, perhaps, you have been under fire?"

"Well, there was an air raid at the station here, but, as a matter of fact, I was on leave at the time——"

"And, of course, you've never been over the top, never felt your heart thrill to the roar of the intensive bombardment, and warm to the splendid bravery of the men you lead? You have never seen the blood and the mud and the horror of a show like the Somme, or got that lump in the throat when you looked on your men, what was left of them, worn out and dirty and muddy like me? You've been out of the way of death, so you could hardly be expected to know how glorious life is!"

The captain lifted his head and looked at his friend, and noticed how pale and tired he seemed.

"It strikes me you think I am a funk, Dickie," he said.

"Oh, no," answered the other, "only thoughtless and rather blind."

"But," the captain went on, ignoring the interruption, "I am at the orders of the army, and if they want me for the firing line they will send me—I am quite ready to go."

"Did you read the story of the death of Loftus Jones, V.C.?" asked the other. "He might have pleaded many things so as not to have to risk his life; he might have accepted the offer of the other destroyers to help him; wounded as he was, there was no possible obligation upon him to go to the bridge of the Shark and fight the last gun. But he didn't wait for orders; he decided for himself."

"Yes, but——"

"Are you indispensable in this job of yours?"

"I think my chief is pleased with me; I joined as a lieutenant and I got my third star three months ago. And I tell you again that if they want me for the firing line they will take me."

"I am told," his friend replied, "that you do your work extremely well; but you haven't answered my question. Are you indispensable? Do you honestly think that an older man, a disabled officer, could not take your place?"

"I tell you once more that if they believe that to be the case it is up to the authorities to replace me!"

"No, it isn't, old man," answered Dickie, "and I'll tell you why. No man wants his organization disturbed, and I am perfectly sure that your chief might be considerably annoyed to lose the services of such an able and hard working fellow as yourself. But this is a question, in the first instance, not between you and your chief, but between you and your conscience. Have you ever asked to be released?"

"I can't say I have!" he replied with bowed head.

"Then you know what to do. And remember my words—when you are up against it, it's not so hard to die!"

When the captain looked up the office was empty, and he found he had fallen asleep over his unfinished letter. And then he remembered that Dickie had been killed at Serre in July.

GEN. PETAIN TRIES HIS HAND AT WRITING GAME

Paris, France.—Gen. Petain, the French commander in chief, has written a series of articles entitled "Why We Are Fighting," the first of which will appear in the Army Bulletin.

The general tells in clear and simple terms the objects of the war and why a premature peace must not be concluded. He then goes on to show at some length why and how Germany brought on the war, tracing the events of the summer of 1914.

Gen. Petain's article is commended highly by the press. The Figaro says it is an answer made in accordance with the national spirit to the abominable propaganda which is carried on in many parts of the country, even in the trenches. It would be impossible, the newspaper says, to reach the mind and the heart of the soldier more effectively than Gen. Petain has done in his first article.

A young man and a young woman leaned on the front gate. They were lovers. It was moonlight. He was loath to leave, as the parting was the last. He was about to go away.

"I'll never forget you," he said, "and if death should claim me, my last thought would be of you."

"I'll be true to you," she sobbed. "I'll never love anybody else as long as I live."

They parted. Six years later he returned. His sweetheart of former years was married and had changed greatly.

"Let me see," she mused, "was it you or your brother who was my old sweetheart?"

"Neither," he replied. "Probably my father."

MUTUAL CONFESSIONS

An English poet told in New York why he had abandoned poetry for war work.

"Even I," he said, "can't make poetry pay nowadays. In fact, as far as poetry goes, I'm a good deal like the young Washington square chap who recently got married.

"When this chap took his bride home to his tny flat she burst into tears and cried:

"'Darling, I've a dreadful confession to make to you. I can't cook.'

"'That's all right,' he said. 'And I've a confession to make in my turn. I'm a poet, and you'll have nothing to cook.'"

SAYINGS OF A CYNIC

Suspense is the suspender of love.

* * *

A legitimate gamble is the illegal one that goes through.

* * *

The laborer may be worthy of his hire, but no husband s worthy of his wife.

* * *

Saints and heroes seldom remain so for long to the wives of their bosoms.



ANNOUNCEMENT

All premium holders must bring their contracts to the office if they desire to get their premiums delivered to them personolly.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old., who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat headaches properly to understand the causes which produce the affection," says Dr. J. W. Ray, of Blockton, Ala. Continuing, he says, "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headache, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To answer this purpose anti-kamnia tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and rest in the most severe cases of headache, neuralgia, and particularly the headaches of women.

"When we have a patient subject to regular attacks of sick headache and when he feels the least sign of an oncoming attack, he should take two A-K Tablets. Obtainable at druggists in any quantity desired."

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"KAZAN"

BY
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

SYNOPSIS OF FORMER CHAPTERS

In which Kazan, the wolf dog, is introduced to the readers of this story. Thorpe and his wife are living at one of the far Canadian settlements and Thorpe has just returned with Kazan, that he has picked up on his travels.

Kazan had never known the touch of a hand until Thorpe's wife caressed him for bringing her husband safely home. The touch was so strange and soothing that Kazan immediately became her devoted slave.

Kazan became domesticated under the soothing influence of Thorpe's wife and all went well until one of the desperadoes of the wilds came to Thorpe's hut. Kazan evidently recognized the ruffian McCready and snarled at him. McCready likewise though he knew Kazan but under another name and he later tested him and found that he did.

During the evening McCready drinks heavily and a devil made plan is hatched in his mind. He wakes up Thorpe on a pretence that some one is about and they go out looking for the prowler. McCready gets Thorpe to hold the lantern and they disappear in the darkness. When McCready returns Thorpe is not with him. Kazan sees him come back and wonders at Thorpe's failure to return.

McCready then goes into the hut with a deep laid plan in his drunken head. Thorpe's wife screams on his appearance, calling for Kazan. Kazan is tied tight with an iron chain but on hearing his mistress scream he makes several attempts and finally breaks the chain, bounds into the hut and leaps upon the ruffian and buries his fangs into McCready's throat until he feels the warm blood oozing therefrom. Thorpe's wife tries to pull Kazan off and finally faints in the ordeal. Now go on with the story—

turned toward the dead man. Why was she so still, he wondered?

A long time passed, and then she moved. Her eyes opened. Her hand touched him.

Then he heard a step outside.

It was his master, and with that old thrill of fear—fear of the club—he went swiftly to the door. Yes, there was his master in the firelight—and in his hand he held the club. He was coming slowly, almost falling at each step, and his face was red with blood. But he had the club! He would beat him again—beat him terribly for hurting McCready; so Kazan slipped quietly under the tent-flap and stole off into the shadows. From out the gloom of the thick spruce he looked back, and a low whine of love and grief rose and died softly in his throat. They would beat him always now—after that. Even she would beat him. They would hunt him down and beat him when they found him.

From out of the glow of the fire he turned his wolfish head to the depths of the forest. There were no clubs or stinging lashes out in that gloom. They would never find him there.

For another moment he wavered. And then, as silently as one of the wild creatures whose blood was partly his, he stole away into the blackness of the night.

CHAPTER IV.
Free From Bonds

There was a low moaning of the wind in the spruce-tops as Kazan slunk off into the blackness and mystery of the forest. For hours he lay near the camp, his red and blistered eyes gazing steadily at the tent wherein the terrible thing had happened a little while before.

He knew now what death was. He could tell it farther than man. He could smell it in the air. And he knew that there was death all about him, and that he was the cause of it. He lay on his belly in the deep snow and shivered, and the three-quarters of him that was dog whined in a grief-stricken way, while the quarter that was wolf still revealed itself menacingly in his fangs, and in the vengeful glare of his eyes.

Three times the man—his master—came out of the tent, and shouted loudly, "Kazan—Kazan—Kazan!"

Three times the woman came with him. In the firelight Kazan could see her shining hair streaming about her, as he had seen it in the tent, when he had leaped up and killed the other man. In her blue eyes there was the same wild terror, and her face was white as the snow. And the second and third time, she too called, "Kazan—Kazan—Kazan!" and all that part of him that was dog, and not wolf, trembled joyously at the sound of her voice, and he almost crept in to take his beating. But fear of the club was the greater, and he held back, hour after hour, until now it was silent again in the tent, and he could no longer see their shadows, and the fire was dying down.

Cautiously he crept out from the thick gloom, working his way on his belly toward the packed sledge, and what remained of the burned logs. Beyond that sledge, hidden in the darkness of the trees, was the body of the man he had killed, covered with a blanket. Thorpe, his master, had dragged it there.

He lay down, with his nose to the warm coals and his eyes leveled between his forepaws, straight at the closed tent-flap. He meant to keep awake, to watch, to be ready to slink of into the forest at the first movemen there. But a warmth was rising from out of the gray ash of the firebed, and his eyes closed. Twice—three times—he fought himself back into watchfulness; but the last time his eyes came only half open, and closed heavily again.

And now, in his sleep, he whined softly, and the splendid muscles of his legs and shoulders twitched, and sudden shuddering ripples ran along his tawny spine. Thorpe, who was in the tent, if he had seen him, would have known that he was dreaming. And Thorpe's wife, whose golden head lay close against his breast, and who shuddered and trembled now and then even as Kazan was doing, would have known what he was dreaming about.

In his sleep he was leaping again at the end of his chain. His jaws snapped like castanets of steel,—and the sound awakened him, and he sprang to his feet, his spine as stiff as a brush, and his snarling fangs bared like ivory knives. He had awakened just in time. There was movement in the tent. His master was awake, and if he did not escape—

He sped swiftly into the thick spruce, and paused, flat and hidden, with only his head showing from behind a tree. He knew that his master would not spare him. Three times Thorpe had beaten him for snapping at McCready. The last time he would have shot him if the girl had not saved him. And now he had torn McCready's throat. He had taken the life from him, and his master would not spare him. Even the woman could not save him.

Kazan was sorry that his master had returned, dazed and bleeding, after he had tort McCready's jugular. Then he would have had her always. She would have loved him. She did love him. And he would have followed her, and fought for her always, and died for her when the time came. But Thorpe had come in from the forest again, and Kazan had slunk away quickly—for Thorpe meant to him what all men meant to him now; the club, the whip and the strange things that spat fire and death. And now—

Thorpe had come out from the tent. It was approaching dawn, and in his hand he held a rifle. A moment later the girl came out, and her hand caught the man's arm. They looked toward the thing covered by the blanket. Then she spoke to Thorpe and he suddenly straightened and threw back his head.

"H-o-o-o-o — Kazan — Kazan — Kazan!" he called.

A shiver ran through Kazan. The man was trying to inveigle him back. He had in his hand the thing that killed.

"Kazan — Kazan — Ka-a-a-a-zan!" he shouted again.

Kazan sneaked cautiously back from the tree. He knew that distance meant nothing to the cold thing of death that Thorpe held in his hand. He turned his head once, and whined softly, and for an instant a great longing filled his reddened eyes as he saw the last of the girl.

He knew, now, that he was leaving her forever, and there was an ache in his heart that had never been there before, a pain that was not of the club or whip, of cold or hunger, but which was greater than them all, and which filled him with a desire to throw back his head and cry out his loneliness to the gray emptiness of the sky.

Back in the camp the girl's voice quivered.

"He is gone."

The man's srong voice choked a little.

"Yes, he is gone. He knew—and I didn't. I'd give—a year of my life—if I hadn't whipped him yesterday and last night. He won't come back."

Isobel Thorpe's hand tightened on his arm.

"He will!" she cried. "He won't leave me. He loved me, if he was savage and terrible. And he knows that I love him. He'll come back—"

"Listen!"

From deep in the forest there came a long wailing howl, filled with a plaintive sadness. It was Kazan's farewell to the woman.

After that cry Kazan sat for a long time on his haunches, snimng the new freedom of the air, and watching the deep black pits in the forest about him, as they faded away before dawn. Now and then, since the day the traders had first bought him and put him into sledge-traces away over on the Mackenzie, he had often thought of this freedom longingly, the wolf blood in him urging him to take it. But he had never quite dared. It thrilled him now. There were no clubs here, no whips, none of the man-beasts whom he had first learned to distrust, and then to hate. It was his misfortune—that quarter-strain of wolf; and the clubs, instead of subduing him, had added to the savagery that was born in him. Men had been his worst enemies. They had beaten him time and again until he was almost dead. They called him "bad," and stepped wide of him, and never missed the chance to snap a whip over his back. His body was covered with scars they had given him.

He had never felt kindness, or love, until the first night the woman had put her warm little hand on his head, and had snuggled her face close down to his, while Thorpe—her husband—had cried out in horror. He had almost buried his fangs in her white flesh, but in an instant her gentle touch, and her sweet voice, had sent through him that wonderful thrill that was his first knowledge of love. And now it was a man who was driving him from her, away from the hand that had never held a club or a



Thorpe's Wife Bemoans Kazans Departure

whip, and he growled as he trotted deeper into the forest.

He came to the edge of a swamp as day broke. For a time he had been filled with a strange uneasiness, and light did not quite dispel it. At last he was free of men. He could detect nothing that reminded him of their hated presence in the air. But neither could he smell the presence of other dogs, of the sledge, the fire, of companionship and food, and so far back as he could remember they had always been a part of his life.

Here it was very quiet. The swamp lay in a hollow between two ridge-mountains, and the spruce and cedar grew low and thick—so thick that there was almost no snow under them, and day was like twilight. Two things he began to miss more than all others—food and company. Both the wolf and the dog that was in him demanded the first, and that part of him that was dog longed for the latter. To both desires the wolf blood that was strong in him rose responsively. It told him that somewhere in this silent world between the two ridges there was companionship, and that all he had to do to find it was to sit back on his haunches, and cry out his loneliness. More than once something trembled in his deep chest, rose in his throat, and ended there in a whine. It was the wolf howl, not yet quite born.

Food came more easily than voice. Toward midday he cornered a big white rabbit under a log, and killed it. The warm flesh and blood was better than frozen fish, or tallow and bran, and the feast he had gave him confidence. That afternoon he chased many rabbits, and killed two more. Until now, he had never known the delight of pursuing and killing at will, even though he did not eat all he killed.

But there was no fight in the rabbits. They died too easily. They were very sweet and tender to eat, when he was hungry, but the first thrill of killing them passed away after a time. He wanted something bigger. He no longer slunk along as if he were afraid, or as if he wanted to remain hidden. He held his head up. His back bristled. His tail swung free and bushy, like a wolf's. Every hair in his body quivered with the electric energy of life and action. He traveled north and west. It was the call of early days—the days away up on the Mackenzie. The Mackenzie was a thousand miles away.

He came upon many trails in the snow that day, and sniffed the scents left by the hoofs of moose and caribou, and the fur-padded feet of a lynx. He followed a fox, and the trail led him to a place shut in by tall spruce, where the snow was beaten down and reddened with blo d. There was an owl's head, feathers, wings and enough left to tell the story. He found the trails of many rabbits, and he knew that there were other hunters abroad besides himself.

Toward evening he came upon tracks in the snow that were very much like his own. They were quite fresh, and there was a warm scent about them that made him whine, and filled him again with that desire to fall back upon his haunches and send forth the wolf-cry. This desire grew stronger in him as the shadows of night deepened in the forest. He had traveled all day, but he was not tired. There was something about night, now that there were no men near, that exhilarated him strangely. The wolf blood in him ran swifter and swifter. Tonight it was clear. The sky was filled with stars. The moon rose. And at last he settled back in the snow and turned his head straight up to the spruce-tops, and the wolf came out of him in a long mournful cry which quivered through the still night for miles.

For a long time he sat and listened after that howl. He had found voice—a voice with a strange new note in it, and it gave him still greater confidence. He had expected an answer, but none came. He had traveled in the face of the wind, and as he howled, a bull moose crashed through the scrub timber ahead of him, his horns rattling against the trees like the tattoo of a clear birch club as he put distance between himself and that cry.

Twice Kazan howled before he went on, and he found joy in the practice of that new note. He came then to the foot of a rough ridge, and turned up out of the swamp to the top of it. The stars and the moon were nearer to him there, and on the other side of the ridge he looked down upon a great sweeping plain, with a frozen lake glistening in the moonlight, and a white river leading from it off into timber that was neither so thick nor so black as that in the swamp.

And then every muscle in his body grew tense, and his blood leaped. From far off in the plain there came a cry. It was his cry—the wolf-cry. His jaws snapped. His white fangs gleamed, and he growled deep in his throat. He wanted to reply, but some strange instinct urged him not to. That instinct of the wild was already becoming master of him. In the air, in the whispering of the spruce-tops, in the moon and the stars themselves, there breathed a spirit which told him that what he had heard was the wolf-cry, but that it was not the wolf call.

The other came an hour later, clear and distinct, that same wailing howl at the beginning—but ending in a staccato of quick sharp yelps that stirred his blood at once into a fiery excitement that it had never known before. The same instinct told him that this was the call—the hunt-cry. It urged him to come quickly. A few moments later it came again, and this time there was a reply from close down along the foot of the ridge, and another from so far away that Kazan could scarcely hear it. The hunt-pack was gathering for the night chase; but Kazan sat quiet and trembling.

He was not afraid, but he was not ready to go. The ridge seemed to split the world for him. Down there it was new, and strange, and without men. From the other side something seemed pulling him back, and suddenly he turned his head and gazed back through the moonlit space behind him, and whined. It was the dog-whine now. The woman was back there. He could hear her voice. He could feel the touch of her soft hand. He could see the laughter in her face and eyes, the laughter that had made him warm and happy. She was calling to him through the forests, and he was torn between desire to answer that call, and desire to go down into the plain. For he could also see many men waiting for him with clubs, and he could hear the cracking of whips, and feel the sting of their lashes.

For a long time he remained on the top of the ridge that divided his world. And then, at last, he turned and went down into the plain.

All that night he kept close to the hunt-pack, but never quite approached it. This was fortunate for him. He still bore the scent of traces, and of man. The pack would have torn him into pieces. The first instinct of the wild is that of self-preservation. It may have been this, a whisper back through the years of savage forbears, that made Kazan roll in the snow now and then where the feet of the pack had trod the thickest.

That night the pack killed a caribou on the edge of the lake, and feasted until nearly dawn. Kazan hung in the face of the wind. The smell of blood and of warm flesh tickled his nostrils, and his sharp ears could catch the cracking of bones. But the instinct was stronger than the temptation.

Not until broad day, when the pack had scattered far and wide over the plain, did he go boldly to the scene of the kill He found nothing but an area of blood-reddened snow, covered with bones, entrails and torn bits of tough hide. But it was enough, and he rolled in it, and buried his nose in what was left, and remained all that day close to it, saturating himself with the scent of it.

That night, when the moon and the stars came out again, he sat back with fear and hesitation no longer in him, and announced himself to his new comrades of the great plain.

The pack hunted again that night, or else it was a new pack that started miles to the south, and came up with a doe caribou to the big frozen lake. The night was almost as clear as day, and from the edge of the forest Kazan first saw the caribou run out on the lake a third of a mile away. The pack was about a dozen strong, and had already split into the fatal horseshoe formation, the two leaders running almost abreast of the kill, and slowly closing in.

With a sharp yelp Kazan darted outinto the moonlight. He was directly in the path of the fleeing doe, and bore down upon her with lightning speed. Two hundred yards away the doe saw him, and swerved to the right, and the leader on that side met her with open jaws. Kazan was in with the second leader, and leaped at the doe's soft throat. In a snarling mass the pack closed in from behind, and the doe went down, with Kazan half under her body, his fangs sunk deep in her jugular. She lay heavily on him, but he did not lose his hold. It was his first big kill. His blood ran like fire. He snarled between his clamped teeth.

Not until the last quiver had left the body over him did he pull himself out from under her chest and forelegs. He had killed a rabbit that day and was not hungry. So he sat back in the snow and waited, while the ravenous pack tore at the dead doe. After a little he came nearer, nosed in between two of them, and was nipped for his intrusion.

As Kazan drew back, still hesitating to mix with his wild brothers, a big gray form leaped out of the pack and drove straight for his throat. He had just time to throw his shoulder to the attack, and for a moment the two rolled over and over in the snow. They were up before the excitement of sudden battle had drawn the pack from the feast. Slowly they circled about each other, their white fangs bare, their yellowish backs bristling like brushes. The fatal ring of wolves drew about the fighters.

It was not new to Kazan. A dozen times he had sat in rings like this, waiting for the final moment. More than once he had fought for his life within the circle. It was the sledge-dog way of fighting. Unless man interrupted with a club or a whip it always ended in death. Only one fighter could come out alive. Sometimes both died. And there was no man here—only that fatal cordon of waiting white-fanged demons, ready to leap upon and tear to pieces the first of the fighters who was thrown upon his side or back. Kazan was a stranger, but he did not fear those that hemmed him in. The one great law of the pack would compel them to be fair.

He kept his eyes only on the big gray leader who had challenged him. Shoulder to shoulder they continued to circle. Where a few moments before there had been the snapping of jaws and the rending of flesh there was now silence. Soft-footed and soft-throated mongrel dogs from the south would have snarled and growled, but Kazan and the wolf were still, their ears laid forward instead of back, their tails free and bushy.

Suddenly the wolf struck in with the swiftness of lightning, and his jaws came together with the sharpness of steel striking steel. They missed by an inch. In that same instant Kazan darted in to the side, and like knives his teeth gashed the wolf's flank.

They circled again, their eyes growing redder, their lips drawn back until they seemed to have disappeared. And then Kazan leaped for that death-grip at the throat—and missed. It was only by an inch again, and the wolf came back, as he had done, and laid open Kazan's flank so that the blood ran down his leg and reddened the snow. The burn of that flank wound told Kazan that his enemy was old in the game of fighting. He crouched low, his head straight out, and his throat close to the snow. It was a trick Kazan had learned in puppyhood—to shield his throat, and wait.

Twice the wolf circled about him, and Kazan pivoted slowly, his eyes half closed. A second time the wolf leaped, and Kazan threw up his terrible jaws, sure of that fatal grip just in front of the forelegs. His teeth snapped on empty air. With the nimbleness of a cat the wolf had gone completely over his back.

The trick had failed, and with a rumble of the dog-snarl in his throat, Kazan reached the wolf in a single bound. They met breast to breast. Their fangs clashed and with the whole weight of his body, Kazan flung himself against the wolf's shoulders, cleared his jaws, and struck again for the throat hold. It was another miss—by a hair's breadth—and before he could recover, the wolf's teeth were buried in the back of his neck.

For the first time in his life Kazan felt the terror and the pain of the death-grip, and with a mighty effort he flung his head a litite forward and snappedblindly. His powerful jaws closed on the wolf's foreleg, close to the body. There was a cracking of bone and a crunching of flesh, and the circle of waiting wolves grew tense and alert. One or the other of the fighters was sure to go down before the holds were broken, and they but awaited that fatal fall as a signal to leap in to the death.

Only the thickness of hair and hide on the back of Kazan's neck, and the toughness of his muscles, saved him from that terrible fate of the vanquished. The wolf's teeth sank deep, but not deep enough to reach the vital spot, and suddenly Kazan put every ounce of strength in his limbs to the effort, and flung himself up bodily from under his antagonist. The grip on his neck relaxed, and with another rearing leap he tore himself free.

As swift as a whip-lash he whirled on the broken-legged leader of the pack and with the full rush and weight of his shoulders struck him fairly in the side. More deadly than the throat-grip had Kazan sometimes found the lunge when delivered at the right moment. It was deadly now. The big gray wolf lost his feet, rolled upon his back for an instant, and the pack rushed in, eager to rend the last of life from the leader whose power had ceased to exist.

From out of that gray, snarling, bloody-lipped mass, Kazan drew back, panting and bleeding. He was weak. There was a curious sickness in his head. He wanted to lie down in the snow. But the old and infallible instinct warned him not to betray that weakness. From out of the pack a slim, lithe, gray she-wolf came up to him, and lay down in the snow before him, and then rose swiftly and sniffed at his wounds.

She was young and strong and beautiful, but Kazan did not look at her. Where the fight had been he was looking, at what little remained of the old leader. The pack had returned to the feast. He heard again the cracking of bones and the rending of flesh, and something told him that hereafter all the wilderness would hear and recognize his voice, and that when he sat back on his haunches and called to the moon and the stars, those swift-footed hunters of the big plain would respond to it. He circled twice about the caribou and the pack, and then trotted off to the edge of the black spruce forest.

(To be continued.)

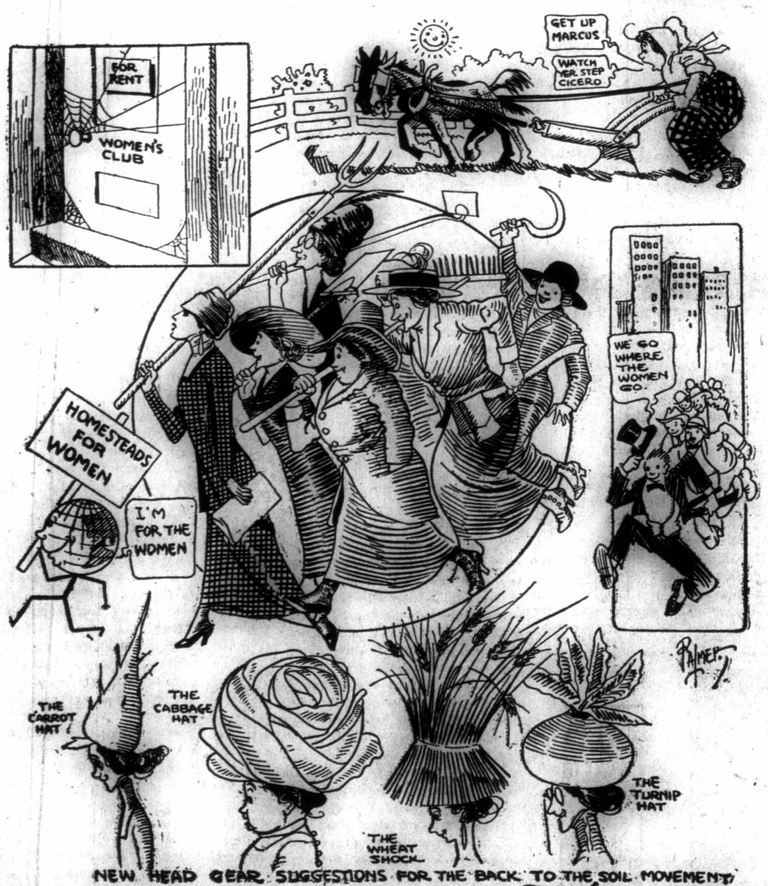
KAZAN
Abounds with interesting features
Read the succeeding chapters, you will be highly interested

FASHIONS SOCIETIES

News of Womens' Interest

GOSSIP HOUSEHOLD

A Satire on the Present Day Woman's Farming Movement



NEW HEAD GEAR SUGGESTIONS FOR THE BACK TO THE SOIL MOVEMENT

Don't Be a Woman Bore If You Want to Be Popular

If a woman wished to be popular and remain popular, with her friends and relations it is absolutely necessary that she should avoid earning the reputation of a bore. People not only detest, but also take care to avoid the woman whose conversation and manners irritate them in any way, and who has not the tact and common sense to perceive when her talk becomes wearisome and limit it accordingly.

The man who bores is a sore trial but the woman who possesses such a characteristic is a positive affliction. Doubtless there are a few readers who have not met such a woman. She will recite for hours at a stretch the troubles — real and imaginary— which she experiences with her husband, children and servants. She will expound upon her own ailments and bore you with a recital of pains and aches sufficient to fill a hospital ward.

She also usually complains of being a bundle of nerves and yet takes a keen delight in telling you the most sensational and harrowing news which she has read, until she makes your flesh creep. And if you plead an engagement in order to escape her, she not only offers, but actually insists in a manner not to be denied on accompanying you until she has exhausted her fountain of talk.

The grievances which such a woman has to tell you are inexhaustable. No one ever understands her for the simple reason that she can never understand herself. Every one abuses her. No matter how earnestly she may work for the good of others she is always sure that no one appreciates her efforts. The truth of the matter is that she really does nothing at all without largely advertising the fact, and no one can appreciate self-praise.

She talks of the failings of her husband, children and servants, totally ignoring her own faults, which however, are very apparent to her friends. She is not with you five minutes before she begins telling you of the hours which her husband spends at the club, neglecting her night after night. No wonder you remark inwardly the poor man tries to escape the affliction as much as possible if his wife bores him as much as she bores you.

Then there is the woman whose children treat her unfeelingly. She cannot mention them without enumerating all their petty faults and failings. Her children torture them. And her servants wear into shreds. In fact, to judge from her tales, they seem to have been specifically created by a special providence to worry her into an early grave.

But of all the women who bore their friends, perhaps, the most to be despised—for really she deserves nothing but contempt—is the woman who fancies that she is entitled to fill some mission in the world, and bemoans her fate because she married a poor or incapable man who cannot help her to realize her hopes and ambitions. Such a woman makes her own life miserable, as well as the lives of every one connected with her. What action can be more mean on the part of the woman than that of giving vent to thoughts which are a continual reproach to her husband, because she is not what she thinks she ought to be? Pride should keep a woman from talking in such a manner, even although she might have dissatisfied thoughts.

The woman who will avoid becoming a bore must remember that her personal affairs and petty domestic troubles are of no particular interest to any one except, perhaps, to spiteful neighbors to whom they form food for gossip. If you meet or visit a friend the natural question is: "How are you getting on?" Or something to that effect; but there is no necessity to enter into the most minute details of your troubles or to bemoan your faith which, after all, is but cowardly. Friends have quite enough trouble and worry with their own affairs without having to listen to a long recital of what does not concern them.

Every woman, of course, is not a good conversationalist, nor possesses a happy knack of being able to entertain friends with pleasing talk. In that case it is a good plan to talk as little as possible. A good listener is always appreciated, no matter where he or she may be.

There are only a few celebrities in life. One is Mother. You can always depend on her.

Make Mother a present and it pleases her most when it is something that will divide equally among the children.

It frequently happens that Mother has better health than father and the children because she doesn't have time for sickness or any other recreation.

When a child excels its father he is teased about it, but when it excels its Mother it pleases her almost to death.

Photographs of Mother never look like her for the reason that she seems to have been idle when they were taken.

When Mother prays it is for something she wants for her children, and when father prays it is for something he wants for himself.

What a Woman Should Know If She Wants to Be Wise

If a man promises to marry a woman and the woman promises to marry the man, a civil contract has been entered into, and, so long as they are both competent to contract and there has been no fraud, it doesn't make a particle of difference what their motive was—money, marbles, or jackstraws—a valid contract has been entered into, a contract which, if either party backs out, can be cashed in before a judge and jury. We talk of the "sacredness of marriage," of "marriage sanctified by love," but in the making of the marriage contract love is not an essential There need be no higher motive than that which enters into a horse deal. This is the cold, bleak policy of the law of the state of New York, established by a leading decision.

The man who said this was Martin W. Littleton, the lawyer whose client, 85-year-old John B. Manning, has just had a judgment rendered against him for a quarter of a million dollars (breaking all previous records) for his failure to marry Honora May O'Brien, 28 years old, poor, and confessedly "tired of the drudgery of life." Under cross-examination, Miss O'Brien frankly admitted that she did not love and never had loved the old man whose failure to marry her was the fruitful source of her complaint to judge and jury.

What constitutes legal evidence that a deliberate contract of marriage was entered into? The man who thinks that he must ask a woman, in so many plain words, to marry him, and that he is not enmeshed in an engagement until he has done so, is mistaken.

The law says no formal words are necessary; nor is it necessary to constitute a contract to marry; nor is it necessary there should be a special promise in direct terms; but such a promise may be inferred from or established by the circumstances, although not especially spoken. All that is necessary is that the parties shall understand that it was their intentions to marry.



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NOME SETS FASHION IN REINDEER COATS

Far up north in the locality of Nome, Point Barrow and other Arctic points, Parisian and American fashion books are not to be found in abundance. Neither are they studied religiously by the men and women in order that they may have just the right curves, frills and cuts that predominate in the fashion centers of the world.

Nevertheless Nome and the other cities 'way up in the Northland have their styles. Right at this time there looms a possibility that they may advance to the fore with a fashion that is destined to spread to the states. Possibly it may reach Paris.

It is the reindeer coat and hood. Attractive of appearance, light of weight and carrying much warmth, the reindeer garb has leaped into popularity in the Far North since it won recognition at the Igloo fair held recently in Nome.

Wins Blue Ribbon

Mrs. Walter C. Shields, wife of the superintendent of the northwest division of the Alaska bureau of education, was the first to introduce the reindeer garment as a "dress-up" coat, according to advices received in Seattle recently by William T. Lopp, head of the department, with offices in the Smith building. Now the northern populace is all excited.

At the Igloo fair the coat won a blue ribbon. It received a perfect score for tanning, sewing and quality of skins.

Who were the judges? Well, none other than Mary Oquilluk of Igloo, Nora Nowadlook of Wales, and Mollie Dexter of Chinik. They are the Baksts of the north. They have handed down their decision and have admitted the reindeer coat and hood into the fashion centers. The garb is said to be much cheaper than any other fur coat to be made or purchased in the north.

Nome doesn't very often make a bid for recognition in the fashion circles, but it is asking for a little attention this time.

THE BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU

The ideal trousseau, according to Jane French in the Mather's Magazine, is one that permits the bride to be suitably gowned on every occasion. Following is the trousseau recommended to meet every need of the summer bride:

Wedding dress, veil and gloves.
Going-away suit, with three blouses.
Afternoon gown for luncheons and teas.
Evening gown for dinners and dances.
Two afternoon gowns for home.
Two morning gowns for home.
Sport suit.
Long coat.
Negligee and bath wrapper.
Lingerin, six of each kind; stockings, eight pairs; corsets, two pairs.
Petticoats, four.
Shoes and slippers, four pairs.
Hats, two.
Gloves and handkerchiefs.

As to house linen, the bride should be careful not to lay in too large a supply. Here is a list which will be found ample:

One dozen sheets. (Two pairs better than the rest.)
One dozen pillowcases.
One dozen best towels.
One dozen everyday towels.
Eight bath towels.
Two tablecloths.
One dozen best napkins.
One dozen small napkins.



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CALGARY ALBERTA
Country Orders Receive Prompt Attention

Russian Revolt Was Predicted 9 Years Ago by U.S. Writer

(Continued from Page Nine)

after regiment of soldiers, many from Cronstadt, was sent into the streets of St. Petersburg, with orders to prevent the meeting arranged for that city, no difference what the cost might be. The troops were ordered to charge the crowds and clear the thoroughfares. Not an order was obeyed. Even the long-relied upon Cossacks were seized with the spirit of mutiny. Company after company of soldiers joined the revolutionists.

"Fearing their lives were in danger, the few officers that remained loyal to Nicholas hurried back to the palace to find Nicholas, long weak-minded, a mumbling paretic."

An interesting point about the above prophecy is that the prophet really came closer to the actual events of the Russian revolt than would appear from his words. He states that the revolution came "twelve years after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese war," but then goes on to say that the actual date was May 16, 1916. Now, the Russo-Japanese war ended in 1905, so that 12 years later would be 1917 instead of 1916.

The czar of Russia was actually deposed at midnight, March 15-16, 1917. Therefore, the Ohio prophet, writing nine years ago, came within two months of hitting the exact date. Surely a prophet who comes as near as that to an event which, when he wrote, seemed absolutely beyond the bounds of probability, is entitled to pat himself on the back and feel singled out from his fellow-men.

He did not confine his prophecies to Russia. Having settled the fate of czardom, he turned his attention to Germany, and made these remarkable prognostications:

"Germany was one of the last to fall in line, the conservatism of her worthy people being a bar to hasty, ill-advised orabortive action. Kaiser Wilhelm, being a ruler of keen perceptive faculties, gracefully abdicated. While inwardly raging, he appeared so indifferent that it was somewhat paradoxical that the people chose him for their first president. He ruled justly and wisely in this capacity, making a record somewhat akin to that left by President Roosevelt of the United States. Thus was the quesion of lese-majeste, together with others of equal importance, peremptorily settled.

GREAT AVIATION BILL PASSES

Washington.—The aviation service bill appropriating six hundred million dollars, has passed the U. S. senate without amendment. This bill includes the construction of 22,000 aeroplanes and the enlistment of 100,000 men.

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COLLEGE RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 12

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Boarding and Day School for Girls
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Vice-president—Ven. J. C. Norton, Archdeacon of Montreal.
Principal—Miss Cumming, L.L.A. (St. Andrew's).
Highly qualified staff of English and Canadian teachers.
Date of Reopening for Boarders, Wednesday, 12th September
Date of Reopening for Day Girls, Thursday, 13th September, noon
Entrance Examination for new scholars, and Supplemental Examinations will be held at the School on Tuesday, 11th September, at 10 a.m.
The Principal can be seen at the School on and after 5th September.
For Prospectus apply to the Principal or to A. F. Riddell, Secretary, 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

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THE NATIONAL SERVICE BOARD OF CANADA,
OTTAWA.
20

GOSSIP
HOUSEHOLD

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Stories of the War

Tommy Being Instructed To Be a Fighting Demon

(By Gilbert Seldes)

LONDON.—The day after the battle of Arras began two soldiers were found dead in a German trench. The British soldier had killed his man by thrusting his bayonet through the throat. But as the German fell he jerked his own bayonet upward and his opponent fell dead upon him.

From such incidents as this lessons are learnt and the training brought up to date in the schools which the British army has established with every command. These schools are the center of military intelligence. Everything done in them is the result of nearly three years of the most costly experience. Undoubtedly the American army will profit by this experience, and this article is written not so much in praise of the wonderful system which the British army has evolved as to give Americans a clear idea of the sort of training their own soldiers are likely to get.

The physical and bayonet training school at Aldershot and the others modeled upon it are not for soldiers. Their purpose is to instruct officers and non-commissioned officers in physical drill and bayonet work sufficiently so that they may teach conscripts to the rank and file.

The hardest thing for an American to understand is the spirit in which the training is given. Between examinations of actual work I had a talk with one of the officers in charge of the school. Here are some of the things he said:

"I know this is a crude way of putting it, but the purpose of our instruction is to teach the men to kill the enemy. It sounds brutal, but this is a brutal business we're in, and we have found that if we don't carry our men to the extreme we never get them to the point where they will kill an enemy. I think I know what squeamish people feel about this, and I don't want to give offense or express a view that I am giving you what you asked for, but we think of our own experience, and every hour we spend really counts. We depend in this war exactly as we have always depended in it. We have to fight against the climate, against the nature of the ground, against the nature of the enemy, but we have to fight against the human nature that we have, and that is why we have realized that the only way to accustom Germany to a military career is to get a certain number of German soldiers out of commission.

Kill or Be Killed

"Every instructor who leaves this school has the lives of a whole unit in his hands. He has to save the lives of the men under him and the only way he can impress the bitter necessity of the case on his men is to use the simplest language. That is why we always talk about 'killing Germans.' Believe me that it does not make us any too happy. We aren't bloodthirsty, particularly. But we are out to win the war, and the bayonet—the white arm—is the soldier's last resort. It is kill or be killed."

I put this first because it explains the whole system on which the bayonet school works and because it is the object of bayonet work always before the men, the commanding officer had a series of pictures drawn. Each one shows the sack fading like a moving picture "fadeout" into a German soldier. The student who sees these pictures hardly has to be told what his duty is.

A Versatile Weapon

After the man has learned to handle the rifle with bayonet attached he goes into the field and the whole group is divided into squadrons of 12. Six men in each group teach the other six for a time, then they change about. The men learn to point at the vital spots, the throat, at the stomach for an advancing enemy, at the kidneys for a retreating enemy. They are shown how versatile an instrument the bayonet can be. It can be used at arm's length, or long point, and it can be used for the short jab when the German is closing in and Tommy has only about five inches to work in. The men are taught also how to reverse the bayonet, beat down the German bayonet with the butt and shoot forward with the point again.

Along the side of the main field there is a course like a cinder path ready for an obstacle race. The first obstacle is a row of suspended sacks with a long stick protruding from each one. The stick represents an enemy bayonet and the men have to charge, parry the stick, drive home and withdraw.

The two operations of parrying and thrusting (technically known as "potting") must be done in one motion. After the point, the withdrawal is most important. It must be swift, clean, and must be done without upsetting the balance of the bayonetter, so that he may be ready for another enemy.

Above it has been said that the bayonet is a trench, capable like the machine in France. After the obstacle guard of sacks has been "done in" the men charge into the trench. The sacks are moved from place to place at each trial, because no one knows precisely where the Boche may be when a raid comes off. When the first line trench is cleared the men go over the top again, meet a squad of Germans holding the next trench, take them, dash into the open space beyond and throw themselves on their faces, waiting for the word of command to begin firing.

When a soldier has learned how to put three inches of cold steel into a sack and to pull it out again, he has just begun to know the mysteries of the "white arm" and has not reaped any advantages from his training. The bayonet school would lose half its purpose if it did not teach a great deal more. It keeps men fit, in connection with the physical training department, and it teaches them how to think and act like lightning. It also teaches them to think in unison. Whenever a group is sent out for training the prime necessity of cooperation is made clear at the start. Ten men in a German trench are useless if they think in 10 separate ways. They must think and work together.

A Tap on the Bash

Later on in the course the students take each other on. Two men with sticks may take on one with the bayonet, or one stick will play against two bayonets. Or the instructor may form a circle round himself, with all the men facing away from him. Then he will tap a man on the back and, as the man turns, will face him with either end of the stick. Sometimes an expert will be able to tap two or three men at one time, and the men will have to think together, so that they each do their bit without falling over or tripping up the next man.

The students are taught to accustom their men to the fact that they will seldom meet a single German and be allowed "to call it a day." There is always another round the corner. It is never enough to plunge. The attacking bayonet must be thrown aside, the point made and withdrawn, and the proper attitude for the next one must be taken, all in a matter of seconds, not of minutes.

In the gymnasium itself the men are taught to guard while being attacked by a second enemy. A good look or a shove from the shoulder has saved many lives while the bayonet was occupied.

The final step in bayonet work is in the trenches. A section of the field has been dug up for trenches, with all the German tricks of the trade—false alleys, sharp and misleading corners, trenches which can be caught with enfilade fire, traverses around which a squad of Germans may be hiding, dugouts, and the rest. In these trenches are a number of Germans—sacks and sticks with dummy heads, placed in different positions for each attack. Sometimes the first line is stripped of men; at others most of the enemy are waiting to receive the first wave of the British infantry.

The attack starts after a bombardment, which is either left to the imagination or shown by smoke. The men come over in successive waves, leaping over their parapet, sneaking or rushing up to the German trench system.

The first wave leaps over the trench with a shout and attacks the Germans behind the parados. A moment after they have started the second wave is coming over, more cautiously. These men go down into the trenches by twos. The leader scouts for dugouts and slowly works up to the place where the trench divides. Where he is met by a trench shaped like the letter T, with an additional spur off to one side, he must make a quick decision. He cannot cross the open space without being sniped, and yet he knows there may be a German in the next bay of the trench. Or he may have to go down into a dugout and clear it.

They Jump Forward

In any case he must not work alone. The instructor, standing above the trenches, watches him not only for his work, but for his co-operation with the other men near him.

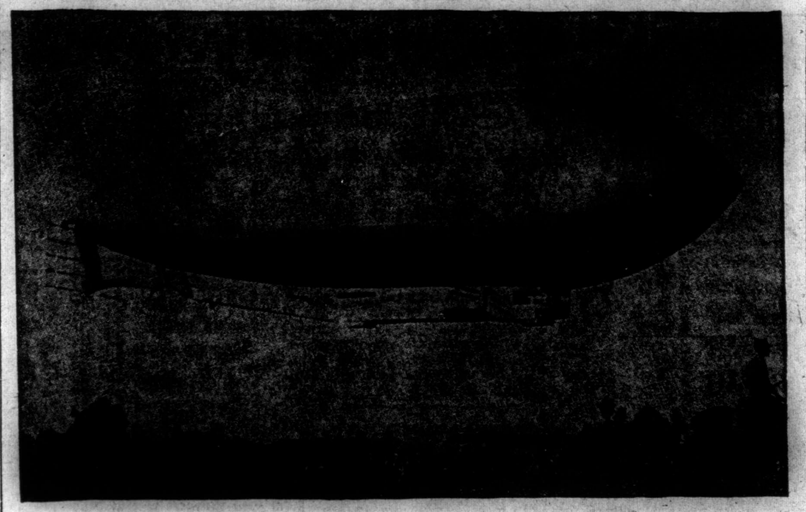
The men are watched for aggressiveness, for judgment, for quick intelligence, and they are eager to make a good showing. But the eye of the instructor does not worry them half so much as the bag of straw frightens them. They jump every time they see one. Fortunately, the training which has gone before makes them jump forward, with the bayonet fixed for attack.

The actual training in the trenches is the test of a man's ability to face the enemy in France. He comes up against every possible situation and as soon as the Boche tries a new dodge it is reported back and is incorporated in the work. Where the risk of injury is minimized the groups may divide themselves off into opposing parties and go into the trenches, but experience has shown that the safest and most productive way is to teach the man the actual thrust of the bayonet, even if the enemy be of straw.

Co-operating with the bayonet training is the course in "physical." The German training has been on the "strong man" system almost entirely. If a man can chin himself 20 times he gets a good mark. If he can lift a heavy load he is a good man. The British method, based on the Swedish drill of Ling, has nothing whatever to do with mere strength. It aims at fitness.

The purpose of "physical" is to make each man fit. This involves, apart from mere health, the harmonious development of the whole framework, the internal organs, the muscular system and most particularly the nerves and the brain. Every man must be alert. He must be able to understand orders clearly and to execute them quickly. He must understand the first principle of training, which is to do the proper thing in the proper way.

THE NEW ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE

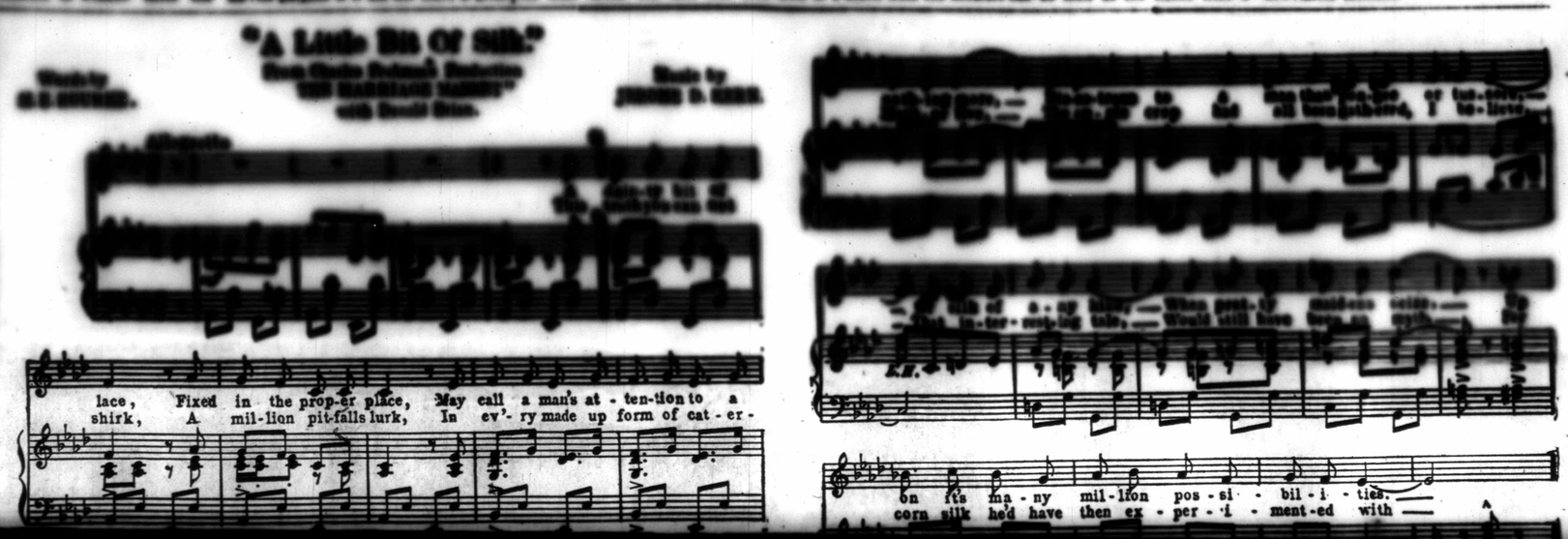


Captain Murray Sueter, director of the Air Department of the British Navy, and Engineer-Lieutenant Aldwell have been attending on behalf of the British Admiralty a series of trial flights made near the new "Forlanini" airship. The vessel has a gas capacity of 400,000 cubic feet, and combines many of the advantages of the rigid and non-rigid types. The flights were of three hours' duration each, and they are stated to have been very successful. The envelope is of the fish shaped pattern. A strong steel girder runs its whole length and, with the cabins and engine room, which are grafted on to it, forms the keel of the vessel. The car, which is completely enclosed and has windows, is divided into fourteen compartments. Looked at from a distance, the cabins appear to be part of the gasbag.

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One large automobile company employs 17,000 men and turns out 1,000 cars a day. This would mean that one day's work of 17 men is all that is required to produce a complete car at a labor cost of say $85. Of course, such is not actually the case, but it illustrates the economy possible when manufacturing is carried out on a large scale with the latest facilities.

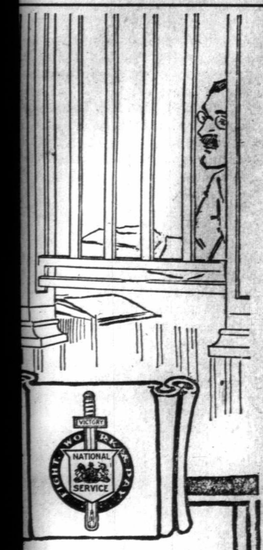


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Stories of the War

Tommy Being Instructed To Be a Fighting Demon

(By Gilbert Seldes)

LONDON.—The day after the battle of Arras began two soldiers were found dead in a German trench. The British soldier had killed his man by thrusting his bayonet through the throat. But as the German fell he jerked his own bayonet upward and his opponent fell dead upon him.

From such incidents as this lessons are learnt and the training brought up to date in the schools which the British army has established with every command. These schools are the center of military intelligence. Everything done in them is the result of nearly three years of the most costly experience. Undoubtedly the American army will profit by this experience, and this article is written not so much in praise of the wonderful system which the British army has evolved as to give Americans a clear idea of the sort of training their own soldiers are likely to get.

The physical and bayonet training school at Aldershot and the others modeled upon it are not for soldiers. Their purpose is to instruct officers and non-commissioned officers in physical drill and bayonet work sufficiently so that they may teach essentials to the rank and file.

The hardest thing for an American to understand is the spirit in which the training is given. Between exhibitions of actual work I had a talk with one of the officers in charge of the school. Here are some of the things he said:

"I know this is a crude way of putting it, but the purpose of our instruction is to teach the men to kill Germans. It sounds beastly, but this is a beastly business we're in, and we know that if we don't equip our men to kill Germans the Germans will jolly well kill us. I think I know what America is going to go through—and please understand that I don't want to give advice or anything of that sort. I am giving you what you asked for, the result of our own experience, and heaven knows we paid dearly enough for it. We started in this war exactly as you have started in it. We have nothing against the German people, any more than you have. We do not want to annihilate the German people. But we have realized that the only way to overthrow Germany as a military power is to put a certain number of German soldiers out of commission.

Kill or Be Killed

"Every instructor who leaves this school has the lives of a whole unit in his hands. He has to save the lives of the men under him and the only way he can impress the bitter necessity of the case on his men is to use the simplest language. That is why we always talk about 'killing Germans.' Believe me that it does not make us any too happy. We aren't bloodthirsty, particularly. But we are out to win the war, and the bayonet—the white arm—is the soldier's last resort. It is kill or be killed."

I put this first because it explains the whole system on which the bayonet school works and because it is a very hard thing to get used to. At the school you can see a dozen men charging with fixed bayonets against a row of sacks suspended from a crossbar. Their eyes are hot, their faces are flushed, and you can hear them yell as the bayonet strikes home and yell again as they dash into a trench where more sacks are lying about waiting to be stabbed.

Unless you know that the men have been taught to be afraid of every sack you cannot understand the reason for their breathless rage and for the triumphant grunt with which they greet a home strike. After the first few days the men realize that each sack is a German with a pistol or bayonet, waiting for them. And that delay means death.

Before the war bayonet training was something else. Two men, heavily padded and with masks, would take muskets with trick bayonets made to slip back into the musket as a stage dagger slides back into the handle when a touch is made.

The two men would hop about each other like fencers, and every touch counted so many points, until a victory was won. There was nothing bloodthirsty about that sort of exercise, but it was utterly useless for war.

The present period of instruction lasts more than two weeks, but the actual working days are never up to 14.

From the beginning the men are impressed with the reality of their work. The bag of straw was first used in England. In order to keep the object of bayonet work always before the men, the commanding officer had a series of pictures drawn. Each one shows the sack fading like a moving picture "fadeout" into a German soldier. The student who sees these pictures hardly has to be told what his duty is.

A Versatile Weapon

After the man has learned to handle the rifle with bayonet attached he goes into the field and the whole group is divided into squadrons of 12. Six men in each group teach the other six for a time, then they change about. The men learn to point at the vital spots, the throat, at the stomach for an advancing enemy, at the kidneys for a retreating enemy. They are shown how versatile an instrument the bayonet can be. It can be used at arm's length, or long point, and it can be used for the short jab when the German is closing in and Tommy has only about five inches to work in. The men are taught also how to reverse the bayonet, beat down the German bayonet with the butt and shoot forward with the point again.

Along the side of the main field there is a course like a cinder path ready for an obstacle race. The first obstacle is a row of suspended sacks with a long stick protruding from each one. The stick represents an enemy bayonet and the men have to charge, parry the stick, drive home and withdraw.

The two operations of parrying and thrusting (technically known as "pointing") must be done in one motion. After the point, the withdraw is most important. It must be swift, clean, and must be done without upsetting the balance of the bayoneter, so that he may be ready for another enemy.

About 50 feet beyond the suspended sacks is a trench, exactly like the trenches in France. After the advance guard of sacks has been "done in" the men charge into the trench. The sacks are moved from place to place at each trial, because no one knows precisely where the Boche may be when a raid comes off. When the first line trench is cleared the men go over the top again, meet a squad of Germans holding the next trench, take them, dash into the open space beyond and throw themselves on their faces, waiting for the word of command to begin firing.

When a soldier has learned how to put three inches of cold steel into a sack and to pull it out again, he has just begun to know the mysteries of the "white arm" and has not reaped any advantages from his training. The bayonet school would lose half its purpose if it did not teach a great deal more. It keeps men fit, in connection with the physical training department, and it teaches them how to think and act like lightning. It also teaches them to think in unison. Whenever a group is sent out for training the prime necessity of cooperation is made clear at the start. Ten men in a German trench are useless if they think in 10 separate ways. They must think and work together.

A Tap on the Back

Later on in the course the students take each other on. Two men with sticks may take on one with the bayonet, or one stick will play against two bayonets. Or the instructor may form a circle round himself, with all the men facing away from him. Then he will tap a man on the back and, as the man turns, will face him with either end of the stick. Sometimes an expert will be able to tap two or three men at one time, and the men will have to think together, so that they each do their bit without falling over or tripping up the next man.

The students are taught to accustom their men to the fact that they will seldom meet a single German and be allowed "o call it a day." There is always another round the corner. It is never enough to plunge. The attacking bayonet must be thrown aside, the point made and withdrawn, and the proper attitude for the next one must be taken, all in a matter of seconds, not of minutes.

In the gymnasium itself the men are taught to point while being attacked by a second enemy. A good kick or a shove from the shoulder has saved many lives while the bayonet was occupied.

The final step in bayonet work is in the trenches. A section of the field has been dug up for trenches, with all the German tricks of the trade—false alleys, sharp and misleading corners, trenches which can be caught with enfilade fire, traverses around which a squad of Germans may be hiding, dugouts, and the rest. In these trenches are a number of Germans—sacks and sticks with dummy heads, placed in different positions for each attack. Sometimes the first line is stripped of men; at others most of the enemy are waiting to receive the first wave of the British infantry.

The attack starts after a bombardment, which is either left to the imagination or shown by smoke. The men come over in successive waves, leaping over their parapet, sneaking or rushing up to the German trench system.

The first wave leaps over the trench with a shout and attacks the Germans behind the parados. A moment after they have started the second wave is coming over, more cautiously. These men go down into the trenches by twos. The leader scouts for dugouts and slowly works up to the place where the trench divides. Where he is met by a trench shaped like the letter T, with an additional spur off to one side, he must make a quick decision. He cannot cross the open space without being sniped, and yet he knows there may be a German in the next bay of the trench. Or he may have to go down into a dugout and clear it.

They Jump Forward

In any case he must not work alone. The instructor, standing above the trenches, watches him not only for his work, but for his co-operation with the other men near him.

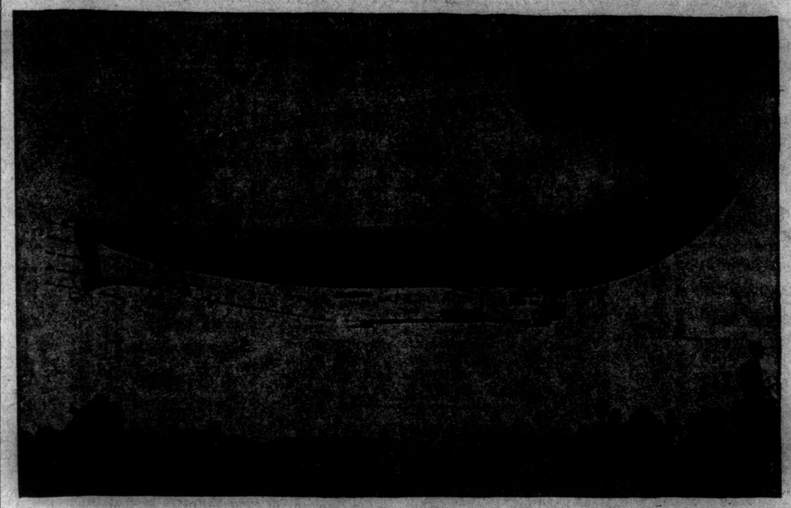
The men are watched for aggressiveness, for judgment, for quick intelligence, and they are eager to make a good showing. But the eye of the instructor does not worry them half so much as the bag of straw frightens them. They jump every time they see one. Fortunately, the training which has gone before makes them jump forward, with the bayonet fixed for attack.

The actual training in the trenches is the test of a man's ability to face the enemy in France. He comes up against every possible situation and as soon as the Boche tries a new dodge it is reported back and is incorporated in the work. Where the risk of injury is minimized the groups may divide themselves off into opposing parties and go into the trenches, but experience has shown that the safest and most productive way is to teach the man the actual thrust of the bayonet, even if the enemy be of straw.

Co-operating with the bayonet training is the course in "physical." The German training has been on the "strong man" system almost entirely. If a man can chin himself 20 times he gets a good mark. If he can lift a heavy load he is a good man. The British method, based on the Swedish drill of Ling, has nothing whatever to do with mere strength. It aims at fitness.

The purpose of "physical" is to make each man fit. This involves, apart from mere health, the harmonious development of the whole framework, the internal organs, the muscular system and most particularly the nerves and the brain. Every man must be alert. He must be able to understand orders clearly and to execute them quickly. He must understand the first principle of training, which is to do the proper thing in the proper way.

THE NEW ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE



Captain Murray Sueter, director of the Air Department of the British Navy, and Engineer-Lieutenant Aldwell have been attending on behalf of the British Admiralty a series of trial flights made near the new "Forlanini" airship. The vessel has a gas capacity of 400,000 cubic feet, and combines many of the advantages of the rigid and non-rigid types. The flights were of three hours' duration each, and they are stated to have been very successful. The envelope is of the fish shaped pattern. A strong steel girder runs its whole length and, with the cabins and engine room, which are grafted on to it, forms the keel of the vessel. The car, which is completely enclosed and has windows, is divided into fourteen compartments. Looked at from a distance, the cabins appear to be part of the gasbag.

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MANUFACTURING ON LARGE SCALE IS ECONOMICAL

One large automobile company employs 17,000 men and turns out 1,000 cars a day. This would mean that one day's work of 17 men is all that is required to produce a complete car at a labor cost of say $85. Of course, such is not actually the case, but it illustrates the economy possible when manufacturing is carried out on a large scale with the latest facilities.

"A Little Bit Of Silk."

From Charles Frohman's Production
THE MARRIAGE MARKET"
with Donald Brian.

Words by M. E. ROURKE. Music by JEROME D. KERN.

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THE WESTERN STANDARD.

A PAGE OF FUN



THE RESULT.

"How are men down here, Evelyn? Scarce, I hear."

"So scarce that Maxie is learning to swim out of a magazine."

Over-talented.

AH, better far it is to be
Blest with one gift that shines
Than cursed with mediocrity
In half-a-dozen lines!

For instance: You could hardly name
A thing Jones couldn't do;
Of ways to reach success and fame
A score at least he knew.

But yet his talents, strange to say,
Were not of much avail
In helping him to make his way
Or fill his dinner pail.

While Smith, whose wit and skill are small,
His course triumphant goes;
On one thing only can he call,
But that one thing he knows.

And so Jones hustles hard and long
To make his two ends meet,
While Smith in power waxes strong
And lives on Easy Street.

Hence we contend: Far better be
Blest with one gift that shines
Than cursed with mediocrity
In half-a-dozen lines.



HOW IT HAPPENED.

"Does your wife care anything about baseball?"

"She never did until one day she heard me say that they were going to play two games for one admission."

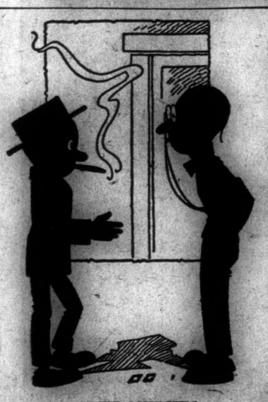
A Good Manager.

A DENVER newspaper woman whose income is never less than $2,000 a year, went into a department store to purchase a pair of stockings.

The silk-and-jewaled saleagirl contemptuously threw down the asked-for lisle threads, and then, in the condescending manner of some of her kind, opened a box of the three-dollar silk variety.

"These," she said loftily, "are quite nice for the price. I've worn them for several years and find them very satisfactory."

"Good gracious! What a manager you must be!" cried the customer admiringly. "If I could make my salary go as far proportionately as you do yours, I could have a yacht, a French car and a country estate!"



A SAFE MEDIUM.

Advertising Man—You say you prefer our paper above all others for your ad?

Advertiser—Yes, this time I'm advertising a roll of bills I found on the street and I don't want to risk having someone see the ad and claim the roll.

YAWNS OF THE MAN.

TRAVELERS' tales which often add charm to the conversation of an agreeable person frequently render a bore more tiresome than ever, a fact that was amusingly illustrated by an occurrence in a well-known clubhouse recently.

"There I stood, gentlemen," the long winded narrator was saying, after droning on for an hour with reference to his trip to Switzerland, "there I stood, with the abyss yawning in front of me."

"Pardon me," hastily interjected one of the unfortunate men who had been obliged to listen to the story, "but was that abyss yawning before you got there?"

An Unpleasant Landing.

CHARLES says he isn't going to the Brown's again."

"What's the trouble?"

"He was sitting in the Brown hammock with Helen Brown when it fell down."

"That's nothing. Hammocks often fall."

"Yes, but Helen's little brother Earlie had put three or four garden rakes under this one, with the teeth standing up."



GREAT ATTRACTION.

Stranger—How in the world did you succeed in interesting so many of your boarders in that fishing pool when no one has caught a fish there in the last five years?

Hotelkeeper—Sh! I labeled an old jug "Rye, 1870," dropped it overboard and had the hired man fish it up. Ever since that I can't keep my guests away from that pool.

A Receipt for His Brain.

AN Ohio politician enjoys telling of a discussion he once overheard in a country grocery store.

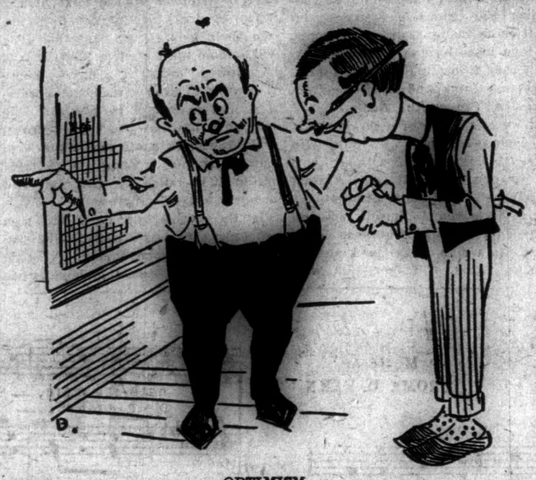
In some way the argument, quite a heated one, degenerated into a dispute in which one side took the position that the others were crazy to entertain such political tenets as theirs.

At this point a solemn looking individual who up to this time had held his peace suddenly interjected:

"Gents, I want to say that I'm the only sane man here that has the papers to prove it!"

The crowd gazed upon him in astonishment.

"It is true, gents," continued the solemn looking individual as he drew forth a document from the recesses of his coat. "Here's my discharge from the state insane asylum!"



OPTIMISM.

Boarder—Look how easy it is for flies to get through these screens?

Landlord—Yes, but look how easy it is for them to get out again.



PREPARATIONS.

"Are their summer preparations made?"

"Yes, she has all her letters asking for more money written and he has all his letters telling how lonely he is written."



COULDN'T TRUST HIM.

Judge—Why didn't you stop beating him when he cried "Enough"?

Sambo—W'y, ye see, sah, dat niggah is sich a liah, ye can't nevah believe 'im.

HE WAS WISE.

Krust—I don't want you to call on my daughter any more.

Dick—It wouldn't be possible, sir. I call on her seven nights in every week now, sir.



DISCOURAGING.

Are you still calling on Miss Bangs?

No, I came to the conclusion that she didn't appreciate my company.

What led you to believe that?

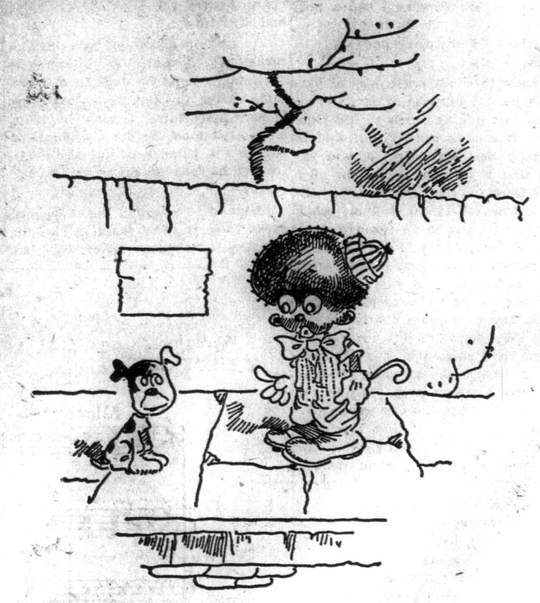
Well, the last evening I called she had an alarm clock in the parlor, and it was set for 10 o'clock.



IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Evelyn—Why, here's a bear trap!

Loraine—Let's take it to the hotel for a man.



A DEAD GIVE WAY.

"Look a heah, dawg! Yo' looks like a nigger's dawg, so quit follerin' me aroun' er folks'll think I'm a cullud pusson."

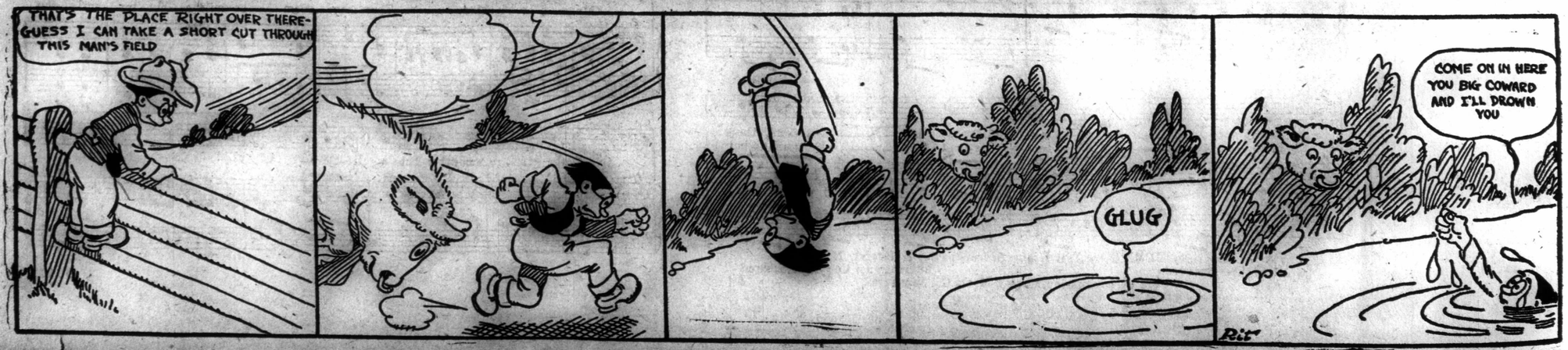


DISREGARDED.

"I see you put up a sign 'No mosquitoes.'

"Yes. But the mosquitoes don't pay any more attention to it than gunners pay to the sign 'No trespassing.'"

BACK TO THE SOIL — Well, anyway, Jinx made the first hundred yards in nothing flat — BY RITTER



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IRONDACKS.

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BY RITTER



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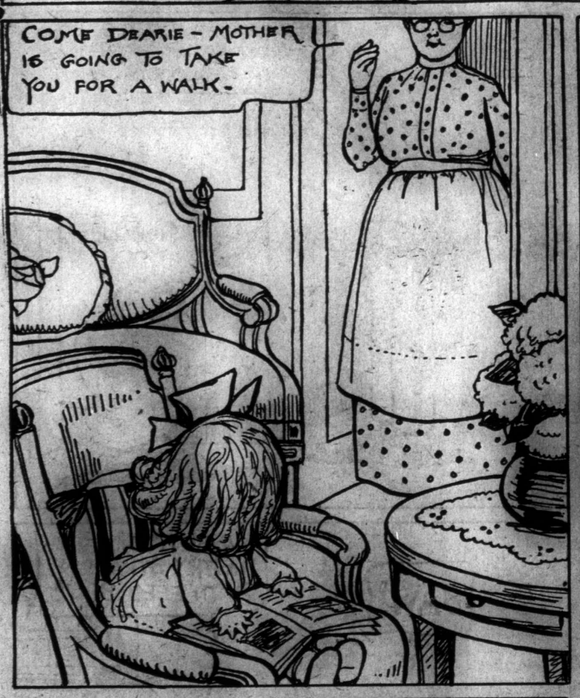
Bow-Wow! But it Was Lots of Fun

BY **GRACE G. DRAYTON**

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THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S!

Hooray! Will You Look Who's Here?

BY JOVE! ISN'T HE THE CUTE LITTLE SPOOFAW?

I TELL YA I AINT A GOIN' T' STAND FER YOU ADOPTIN' NO BLAMED BRAT, I AINT!

OH, YES YOU ARE, PA! ALL THE BEST FAMILIES ARE ADOPTING LITTLE ONES, NOW—IT'S REALLY BECOMING QUITE THE THING! DEAR CEDRIC IS VERY MUCH ENTHUSED OVER THE IDEA!

AND FURTHERMORE, IF THE MAN FROM THE ASYLUM BRINGS IT AROUND THIS AFTERNOON, I WANT **YOU** TO LOOK AFTER IT, AS WE ARE GOING OUT TO FIND A NURSE FOR THE LITTLE DEAR.

BEG PARDON, SIR, IT'S THE MAN WITH THE—ER—ORPHAN CHILD, SIR.

BAW!

OH, GOSH! RIGHT AWAY IT STARTS IN! LOOKEE, BABY! LOOKEE! WATCH! SEE TH' PURTY WATCH!

BAW!

BAM!

OOF!

BAW!

MAYBE IT'S HUNGRY—I'LL TRY STRAPPIN' ON TH' FEED-BAG!

CRASH!

BAM!

?

BAW!

BAM!

OWF!

WELL, PA, WE FOUND A NURSE, BUT I'M AFRAID YOU'LL HAVE TO HELP HER A BIT FOR A FEW DAYS.

HM-M! SHE'LL NEED HELP ALL RIGHT, BUT I DON'T GIVE IT TO HER, BY GOLLY!

OH, BUT YOU **MUST**, PA! YOU SEE WE STOPPED BY THE ASYLUM AGAIN, AND CEDRIC SAW THE DEAREST PAIR OF TWINS THAT **HE** WANTS TO ADOPT— AND **ONE** NURSE CAN'T LOOK AFTER **THREE** BABIES!

I JUST WANT ONE CRACK AT THAT BLAMED SAP-HEAD, AN' THEN IT'S ME FER TH' WAR-ZONE, AN' PEACE!

C. H. Wellington

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AUGUST



The Official Farming and Livestock Weekly Illustrating Current and Special Events of Alberta and Western Canada

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MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.



Vol. VII. No. 21 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 5, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages Five Cents the Copy

The Result After Three Years' War

Britain Declared War Three Years Ago Saturday — Millions Have Been Killed and the Cost Has Been Enormous

To think back it seems inconceivable that the war, caused by a petty quarrel in the Balkans and the assassination of the Archduke of Austria and his consort, has been raging now for three long years—years of terrible hardships for event the people living most remote. Over five million soldiers and one million civilians lie buried on the plains of Europe and on the sands of the ocean bottom—costing humanity between seventy-five and a hundred billion dollars. Upwards of 40,000,000 men have gone forth to war and not a living man has been left unstirred by that dreadful, wasteful fire that has scourged the globe.

The widespread destruction is something amazing. Scores of great cities, hundreds of towns and thousands of villages lie in ruins, while millions of homes have been devastated. All new enterprises such as railroads, schools, colleges, churches, and myriads of other works of peace have been stopped and instead, the old used up very rapidly, for lack of men and lack of time to repair these cause great deterioration. Somewhere around 10,000,000 tons of ocean shipping lies at the bottom of the sea, the prey of submarines, mines and raider cruisers. Just imagine! How many years of toil will it take to replace all that has been destroyed?

Countries have learned to appreciate the value of human productivity, since so many human have died. They have found out that conserving human health and lives are very essential, especially in war time, and henceforth the world is to be bettered by the blessed yet bitter experience. Inventions have been very common, but the human value has been surprisingly small because most of the wonders invented were of such nature that they would destroy life. However this war has set the world a pace in two directions: the conquest of the air and the new marvels in the medical line gained by surgeons tending to the wounded.

The changes on the map we do not know, but we do know that human society has been greatly altered. Russia has changed from an absolute burdensome autocracy to the world's freest and most liberal democracy, with high ideals. Germany has a chancellor who has no "von" attached to his name, showing that though as yet the militarists rule, the once-slaves are worrying the authorities very much. People are beginning to realize that a strong people's government is very necessary—leaders lead the people to victory. The British government has taken over industrial plants to run on war work, while France, Italy and Germany have done the same—United States also. Women are recognised as important, as they render much service at home, producing and manufacturing, while the men fight, and thus they have gained equal suffrage with men. In most countries idleness in war time is a crime now, thus everyone has to do their bit.

Theoretical education has practically ceased in most warring countries, and in others the output of doctors, lawyers and other students are very few, however experience (education) has flourished; peasants who have toiled for years in one locality have had a chance to meet people in distant countries, meet different scenes and learn of different ways. How history repeats itself!

We thought that Kitchener's prediction of a three years' war was pessimistic, but now it seems different. The three years are up and the war still raging.

One Hundred Important Events of World's Greatest War

The following is a compilation of 100 of the most important events during the three years of strife:

June 28, 1914—Archduke Ferdinand, heir presumptive to Austrian throne, and wife assassinated at Serajavo, Bosnia, by Slav student, Princip, giving the pretext for war.

July 23—Austria delivers famous ultimatur to Serbia, charging assassination plot was hatched on Serb soil.

July 28—Serbia having agreed to all Austrian demands save one, Austria declares war.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia.

August 3—Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium.

August 4—Great Britain declares a state of war by act of Germany.

August 21-24—Battle of Mons-Charleroi; Germans victorious.

August 23—Japan at war with Germany.

August 27—Germans burn Louvain, Belgium.

War in Near East

August 29—Russians crushed in battle near Tannenburg, Prussia.

September 5-10—Germans turned back by French and British in the battle of the Marne.

September 12—Battle of the Aisne begins.

October 9—Germans capture Antwerp.

October 21-31—First battle of Ypres.

October 30—Russia declares war on Turkey.

November 1—Germans sink Admiral Cradock's British fleet off Chile.

November 10-12—Second battle at Ypres.

December 1—General De Wet captured, ending South African revolt.

December 5—Serbians defeat Austrians.

December 8—British sink German fleet off Falkland Islands.

January 24 1915—Naval battle in North sea; German cruiser Bluecher sunk.

February 8—Russians suffer second great defeat in East Prussia.

February 17—Germans begin submarine blockade, despite American protest.

March 22—Russians take Przemysl, Galicia, after long siege.

April 22—Gas used first in war by Germans at Ypres.

April 25—Allies land at Dardanelles.

May 4—Lusitania sunk unwarned by U-boat; 1,000 die, of whom more than 100 are Americans.

May 22—Italy declares war on Austria.

June 2—Teutons retake Przemysl.

August 5—Germans capture Warsaw.

First Diver Pledge

September 1—Germany promises United States to sink no more liners without warning.

September 3—Czar succeeds Grand Duke Nicholas in command of Russian armies.

September 15—Germans capture Pinsk—high tide in invasion of Russia.

September 24-25—Allies in drive in France capture 25,000.

October 5—Allies land at Saloniki.

October 9—Germans occupy Belgrade.

October 10—Bulgaria attacks Serbia.

December 4—Ford peace party sails.

December 9—Germany announces Serbia entirely conquered.

December 13—Allies evacuate Gallipoli.

February 14, 1916—Russians capture Erzerum, Turkey.

February 23—Germans open Verdun offensive.

April 18—Russians take Trebizond, Turkey.

April 24—Irish revolt in Dublin.

April 28—British besieged in Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia, surrender.

May 30—Battle of Jutland; fourteen British and eighteen German warships sunk.

June 5—Lord Kitchener drowned when cruiser Hampshire is torpedoed north of Scotland.

June 17—Russians retake Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, in great offensive.

New Kingdom Rises

June 20—Arabs rebel from Turkey, capture Mecca; new kingdom established.

June 27—British and French in great drive in west.

July 9—Submarine merchantman Deutschland reaches Baltimore.

July 10—Russians take Stanislau, Galicia.

July 27—Russians retake Brody, Northern Galicia.

July 28—Capt. Charles Fryatt of a British merchant ship which had sunk a U-boat, executed by Germany.

August 9—Italians take Gorizia.

August 28—Rumania enters war on side of Entente, and invades Transylvania.

September 6—Germany begins great squeeze of Rumania.

November 10—First great air battle of world's history; 67 British, French and German airplanes brought down.

December 5—Teutons take Bucharest.

December 11—Germany openly proffers peace to her enemies.

December 21—President Wilson asks both sides to define their war aims.

January 17, 1917—News received German cruiser Moewe has taken 24 ships in South Atlantic.

January 22—Wilson asking "peace without victory" demands United States enter world league at close of war.

January 31—Germany declares ruthless submarine warfare on all ships, whatever nationality, in the war zones.

February 3—United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany.

February 26—President asks congress for authority to arm all American vessels.

February 26—British capture Kut-el-Amara.

February 28—Zimmerman note suggesting alliance of Mexico and Japan with Germany against United States made public.

March 11—British capture Bagdad.

March 11 — Russian revolution starts.

March 15—Czar abdicates.

March 17—Germans begin big "strategic retirement" on west front.

April 3—Wilson asks congress to declare a state of war with Germany.

April 6—President signs congress resolution proclaiming war.

April 7—Cuba declares war on Germany.

April 9—Austria-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States.

April 9—British storm Vimy Ridge.

April 10—Brazil breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.

April 16—French in great offensive near Aisne river.

April 19—American freighter Mongolia sinks a submarine, this being the first American success of the war.

April 28—Both houses of congress pass selective draft army bill.

May 15—Big Italian offensive in Carso begins.

May 16—News received that American destroyers are assisting British off Ireland.

June 3—Chinese royalists name Chang Hsun dictator; Germans assist plot.

June 5—Americans register for army draft without disorder.

June 7—British blow up Messines Ridge; explosion heard in London.

June 8—General Pershing reaches England.

June 12—King Constantine of Greece abdicates; nation prepares to join Allies.

June 13—153 killed 420 injured in London by German airplane raid.

June 15—United States Liberay Loan closes, with billion oversubscription.

June 19—Admiral Sims of United States navy commands allied fleet off Ireland.

June 27—Announce arrival of first American army in France.

June 28—Brazil joins in war.

June 30—Russians begin big offensive in Galicia, led by War Minister Kerensky in person.

July 2—Chinese empire declared re-established; republicans prepare to resist.

July 7—Twenty-two German airplanes of immense new type kill 43, injure 197, in London.

July 8—Wilson orders export embargo.

July 12—Chinese empire fails; Chang Hsun flees to Dutch legation in Peking.

July 13—In biggest air battle so far British claim downing of 30 German airplanes on west front.

June 14—Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German imperial chancellor, resigns, and the kaiser appoints Dr. George Michaelis in his place.

TORPEDOED TRANSPORT



This remarkable photograph shows a British transport on the rocks after being torpedoed by a German submarine in the Mediterranean. The vessel was run on the rocks in an effort to beach her. The men can be seen sliding down the ropes hanging from the vessel.

Crossed the Ocean In Skiff All Alone

Washington, D. C.—The American legation at The Hague has forwarded to the state department a letter making inquiries concerning the whereabouts of Miss M. Gardiner, daughter of Capt. J. H. Gardiner, who left Shelbourne, N. S., on June 19, 1893, in an effort to cross the Atlantic in a 15-foot sailboat of his own make.

Capt. Gardiner was last heard of about 800 miles east of New York, when Capt. Crowley, of the British steamship Verejane, picked him up and outfitted his boat with supplies.

Capt. Gardiner insisted on continuing his solitary journey across the ocean, although he said that he had had hard luck in the journey out of Shelbourne. He was bound for Falmouth. He said that he was trying that method of crossing the ocean in an effort "to make a name for himself."

What the U.S. Has Done To Win War

Ten millions of men registered under a comprehensive plan for an orderly procedure in raising the armed forces of the country, and all of them assigned to their relative places within that body;

A regular army trebled and a national guard more than doubled through voluntary enlistment, with a united force now of more than half a million men;

An aircraft program of great proportions in process of realization;

Substantial orders of weapons from small arms to heaviest artillery in process of rapid manufacture;

Great camps throughout the country beginning to turn out their thousands of intensively trained officers for the new troops and a second series of camps about to begin;

Huge cantonments being rushed to completion for the housing of a half million men called into action under the selective draft law and extensive canvas camps coming into being for the accommodation of the national guard;

Special camps to provide for thousands of men in the hospital companies and units;

Specialized forces, such as engineers, forestry men and aviators, being dispatched to the aid of our allies.

THE WELCOME RAIN

There was a heavy downpour of rain over the northern farming districts, saving many a farmer hundreds of acres of crop, and bringing smiles to the toiler's face. It is felt tha tthe rain has done a great deal of good, especially in the southern parts.

BRITAIN MAKES LARGE INCREASE IN AIR FLEETS

London.—The output of aircraft in Great Britain is considerably on the increase, according to Dr. Addison, minister of munitions.

"No fewer than 100 factories are engaged on some process or other connected with the construction and equipment of the flying machine," he said. "The output is increasing by leaps and bounds. If for the purpose of comparison you put the number of airplanes produced in May, 1916, at 100, then in May of this year the number rose to rather more than 300. Even this rate of increase is being accelerated. A growing number of workers are employed in the airplane factories, the increase in the last five months being 25 per cent. on the previous total."

Railroads Offering Special Low Rate

From this date until August 20th a special one cent rate is in effect on the western roads for all harvest hands who desire to come west.

According to an official at Edmonton proper arrangements have been made for bringing in a large number of laborers from the coast as well as from eastern points.

It had been stated that Saskatchewan alone would require 20,000 harvesters, but unless the crop turns out a good deal better than now seems likely that number is pretty certainly an exaggeration. Alberta will probably need from 7,000 to 8,000 and at present it looks as if the three provinces together will take in the vicinity of 30,000 in addition to the men already on the ground. It was believed by the delegates to the Winnipeg conference that the required number of harvesters could be secured without much difficulty, although the war conditions in the United States will most likely prevent as large an influx from that source as might otherwise have been the case.

Steps are now being taken by the Alberta authorities to open up labor bureaus at Calgary and Lethbridge. A bureau is already in operation in Edmonton, and men are being supplied with places every day. The special cent-a-mile rate went into effect August 1, and is expected to bring in a large number of men from the several sources now being canvassed, reports from the recruiting men recently sent out being to the effect that the prospects are reasonably good. The reduced railway rate applies to the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern roads, but not to the Edmonton & Dunvegan.

Millions Were Made By Food Speculators

The Government Expert Discovers That Food Merchants and Cold Storage Men Are Fleecing the People

Ottawa, Canada—The sensational report made by W. F. O'Connor, the cost of living commissioner, and which revealed the vast profits made by food speculators and cold storage men, has startled the country.

The most serious charge made in the report is that the company headed by Sir Joseph Flavelle, head of the imperial munitions board of Canada, made $5,000,000 in 1916 as the result of the spectacular jump in the price of bacon.

Another packing house and cold storage concern, Matthews-Blackwell, Ltd., which shared with Sir Joseph's company a monopoly of the bacon industry in Canada, according to Commissioner O'Connor, cleaned up $1,600,000 during the same period. These two companies sold 140,000,000 pounds of bacon out of the 151,000,000 pounds sold by the cold storage plants of Canada.

Profits Nearly Doubled

In 1916 the Flavelle company exported, principally for use of soldiers fighting in France, 95,000,000 pounds of bacon. This they sold at a margin of profit of 5.05 cents a pound, aggregating $4,898,000. The year previous the company exported 57,000,000 pounds at a margin of profit of 3.67 cents. In 1914 the company sold 14,990,000 pounds at a margin of profit of 3.06 cents.

"There is no evidence of correspondingly increased storage or other costs," observes Commissioner O'Connor, commenting on the jump in price for 1916 over the previous two years. Then he asks: "The margin of 3.67 cents was sufficiently satisfactory and profitable in 1915, so why not in 1916?"

Millions Made in Eggs

The Flavelle company made millions more on ham, eggs, cheese, etc., and one firm, the Burns company, made a profit of 16 cents on each dozen eggs it sold, and it sold 200,000 dozen.

The O'Connor report also declares that the excessive quantities of beef, ham, bacon, mutton, and lamb now held in cold storage are being held by speculators, and that the prices of these meats should drop forthwith. The accompanying figures, based on returns sent by two-thirds of the companies of Canada, show the amount of the chief food products held in cold storage on July 1 of this year and the same day last year:

	July 1, '17	July 1, '16
Eggs, dozen	3,590,861	8,012,372
Butter, pounds..	4,306,685	4,052,354
Cheese, pounds..	4,674,233	5,810,654
Beef, pounds ...	6,615,415	4,479,106
Pork, pounds ...	27,622,902	19,311,831
Bacon, pounds ..	9,493,355	6,771,075
Ham, pounds ...	1,518,232	1,367,349
Mutton and lamb, pounds	566,832	186,536

Liberals To Convene at Winnipeg August 7th and 8th

The Liberal convention to be held at Winnipeg, August 7-8, will be of historic value, as this is the first opportunity for the west to express its views as a unit in federal matters. Events leading up to it are rapidly progressing.

As the present situation in Canada is a grave one—in fact the most serious since confederation, it is felt that every true Canadian citizen will deem it his duty to lend a willing hand. There are to be four delegates from each constituency, who will arrange a platform for the party. It is hoped that these men will do their duty by considering problems which are of real national value. The west is to be considered first; however that will not interfere with other matters.

Owing to the fact that so many of the representatives come from distant places the convention has decided to cut the cost of transportation by allowing every delegate or visitor to buy his ticket direct to Winnipeg (one-way) and obtain a standard convention certificate, which will be exchanged at Winnipeg by a free return ticket. Passengers who buy tickets from the conductor, should get off at the nearest divisional point and obtain a ticket for the remainder of the journey, with a certificate—the ticket issued by the conductor must be attached to the certificate.

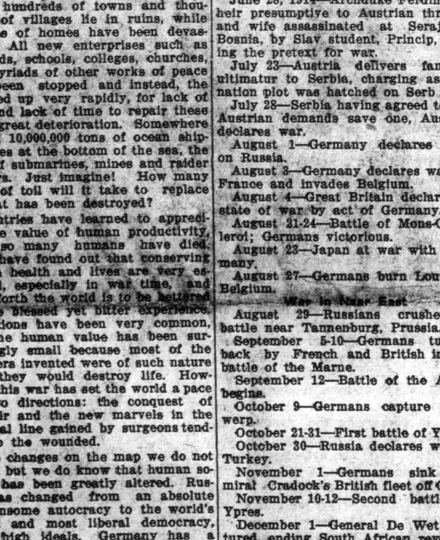
The accommodation at the numerous hotels will be reserved for delegates and visitors. The Royal Alexandra hotel, where the convention is to be held, has 500 rooms; the Fort Garry hotel 300; and several others with 200 rooms.

The committee on arrangements have issued invitations for a reception to be tendered to Hon. H. C. Brewster, premier of British Columbia; Hon. A. L. Sifton, premier of Alberta; Hon. W. M. Martin, premier of Saskatchewan, and Hon. T. C. Norris, premier of Manitoba, and other distinguished guests. The function will be held at the Royal Alexandra hotel on Monday evening, August 6, from 8 to 11 o'clock, and will be informal; there will be music and addresses, which promises a very enjoyable evening.

WILL BE SHORTAGE OF HELP FOR HARVEST

There will be a shortage of help this fall from all reports of press and the government source of information. Farmers should get busy and hire their help at once and be sure that they will get their crop off and not wait for the same to get ripe before trying to locate that hired man. The provincial board of labor at Regina want 20,000 men, and its a lead-pipe cinch that few men are going to get by that hustling burg for the harvest fields in the west until they get their wants filled.

WHERE THE BATTLES ARE PLANNED



Verdun has been literally undermined with subterranean army retreats. The photograph shows the interior of one of them. Note the telegraph and telephone wires which bring in the latest news from the trenches and transmit word of operations.

STRONG MAN OF RUSSIA



The hero of Russia, M. Kerensky, minister of war, who has been responsible more than any other influence in reviving the army and leading it to victory, also securing the backing of the Russians for the Allied cause.

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

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The date on the label of your paper indicates when your subscription will expire. Your paper will stop unless you renew promptly. It is always best to renew at least two weeks before expiration to insure uninterrupted service.

Subscribers failing to receive copies regularly will confer a favor by notifying the Circulation Department by post or telephone.

No agent or newsboy is authorized to sell The Western Standard on Sunday. Any person doing so is acting without permission from this company.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertising rates upon application.

All advertising copy must reach The Standard Office not later than Thursday noon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions.

All correspondence and editorial communications should be addressed to THE WESTERN STANDARD, Calgary.



BE OF GOOD CHEER!
VICTORY FOLLOWS THE FLAG!

COMMENTS AND CRITICISM

PREMIUMS ARE FORTHCOMING

In reply to the request of our contemporary regarding the delivery of the casseroles, The Standard has been so swamped with circulation orders that we have been unable to fulfil the contracts as rapidly as the subscribers desired. Still, the premiums are forthcoming and we thank our contemporary for the opportunity to acquaint our advertisers with the fact that we had secured over 5,000 additional subscribers through this means. Can our contemporary show as good a record in twice the time?

THE ANNUAL CALL FOR HELP

The same old annual cry from the same old source—what are we going to do for harvest hands? Only this year the call seems just a little more strenuous and just a little more appealing. Perhaps the cry is not any more strenuous than former years but because of the shortage of labor of all kinds and the high cost of living this call sinks deeper into our consciousness.

Forty thousand hands are going to be needed in Western Canada and twenty thousand in Alberta to gather in the bountiful crops that nature has blessed the people of this country with. And if labor should fail us at this critical moment a profitable crop will be turned into an unfortunate loss and a smiling nation into a weeping one.

So much depends upon the success of this year's crop that superhuman efforts should be made by the government and provincial authorities to see that help is provided at all hazards.

THE FARMERS' DUTY

In this time of war there is a special duty laid upon every citizen. Some have to bear arms and risk their lives and safety on dangerous seas, and on the battle fronts in Europe. Others must care for those of them who are wounded and in performing that duty risk their lives almost equally with those who do the actual fighting. There are so many brave men performing such duties for their country that those of us who remain at home in safety and security must needs feel the obligation on us to do our part.

The farmers have an important duty, a vital national economic function imposed upon them. They must provide food for our armies, food for our families at home and food for our allies abroad. The great and vital importance of this service has been recognized and the farmers of the country are directed to be given and will receive especial considerations in the matter of exemption from military service.

The service that the farmers of the country are to perform is in the highest degree patriotic, but it is to be profitable, too. Never before has the farmer had such a market for his products or such tremendous purchasers as he has now in the governments of the United States, Canada and Allies.

The farmers are given an easy way to serve their country, show their patriotism, and greatly benefit themselves. Money is needed to feed, equip, arm, and clothe our soldiers at the front. And money is needed, too, to buy the products of the farms for our army and the armies and navies of our Allies. A great proportion of this money has been raised and is to be raised by the sale of loan bonds. The farmer in supporting the loan serves his country, his people, and himself, and he serves, too, the cause of liberty, the cause of humanity and civilization.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT OF CALGARY

Calgary is waking up and the progressive spirits of the Calgary Ad club, the Rotary club, the Board of Trade and several other organizations are to be commended for the good work they have been doing within the past few months to instil new life into the city and its business interests.

The co-operative spirit that predominates now throughout the city is evident in every walk of business. Men of different kins and clans all meet upon an equal footing and the glad hand of goodfellowship is extended everywhere.

The old snobbishness of James for Jim is disappearing and William and Billy now meet on an equal footing and call each other b ytheir first names in affectionate good nature.

It is a good sign this friendly feeling. It is conducive to the welfare of the community and it means success and happiness for the people.

GOOD ROADS MEAN PROSPERITY

The aggressive campaign fathered by the Auto club for good roads is commendable and worthy of the support of every farmer, ruralite and city business man irrespective of what line of industry he follows. The benefits to be derived from good roads is a thousand fold. Farmers can market their crops more cheaply and at less expense of every kind. They will expend more money in the cities because it is easier to go and come. The city will profit from good roads in many ways. Business generally will be boosted by good roads.

If there is any question regarding the advantages of good roads a comparison of the cities of the east that have good roads and those that have ignored this necessary adjunct to prosperity will readily show the advantages of good roads. They will be convinced after viewing the telling results.

It is the duty of the provincial government to see that good roads are provided throughout the province and those that take the initiative are the ones that are going to be crowned with the people's thanks.

CONSCRIPTION BILL A WISE MEASURE

The conscription bill has passed the house and will shortly become law. Such is the report we get from Ottawa this week. Why this bill has been fought so strenuously it is hard to perceive the reasons why. That the act itself is a necessity everyone who is conversant with the situation will agree. And yet the labor unions and other interests have fought it "tooth and nail" when, if they gave the matter due thought, they would realize that should recruiting stop at this time and we fail to supply the allies with more help, that the Demigod Germany would stand a good chance of winning the fight.

Perhaps those that have been so bitterly opposed to the act have not given the matter much thought and have not been brought to a proper sense of appreciation of what failure at this time might mean to the country.

Perhaps if they would review the h'story of Belgium since the war and see what monstrous atrocities the kaiser has been guilty of when his will has been disputed they would come to a different line of thinking, and an appreciation of the necessities of conscription.

The act is a necessity and a wise one, and well we will come to realize it before this war is over.

WE NEED BUSINESS PROSPERITY

One of the soldier boys from the front writes us in reference to a comment we published some time ago in which we exulted over the fact that the Sarcee camp was again to be inhabited by the mighty throng in khaki. He took exception to the fact that we could have a thought of anything but the boys overseas. We quite agree with our friend that our first thought should be the welfare of those who are fighting our cause but how can those who are unable to fight show their goodfellowship better than by contributions of money, goods, etcetera. Nor can the business men of Calgary and Canada hope to make such contributions excepting through the profit they get from their business. How else could the war be waged or the soldiers be maintained and supplied with the necessities to say nothing of a few luxuries if the merchants and business men did not contribute their pro-rata either through taxation or contributions of various kinds. Our esteemed correspondent is narrow in his views. He does not realize that even those at home may be making many sacrifices equally as great, albeit, it has not the same dangerous aspects of a personal character that he has to undergo. Yes, we love the boys in khaki, and we shall be happy to give them full credit for their unselfish devotion, but we must not lose sight of the fact that we can best serve them at home by the continual boosting of our town and keeping in the march of prosperity.

KEEP WATCHFUL EYE ON THE "PEN"

"One story is good until another is told," is a pretty safe adage to go by. If the reports we hear of the conditions at the Provincial Penitentiary are true then some officials at the "Pen" need to have their authority curtailed by a vacant position. Assuming a domineering attitude in a place like a prison is a fault that the officials can easily fall into, in fact it takes a very wise and conscientious man to avoid falling into the habit. Everything tends to shape an official to this end and the fact that he has no authority above him excepting his own better self to warn him in case he does become domineering it takes a man with a strong inner self for good not to acquire the habit.

There is no doubt that the officials have many hard battles to fight and natures to overcome that have never been under restraint, but still having unlimited power is apt to develop a spirit in the guards that is not conducive to the welfare of the prisoners. A fair warden will know how to take care of such difficulties and anything but a fair and just warden should be dismissed peremptorily.

By all means the provincial government should investigate every rumor of unfairness accorded to the prisoners at the penitentiary as well as at Ponoka because in these two places the prisoners have no redress and domineering attitudes can rapidly grow under the circumstances.

THE brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality. The nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggression of autocratic and self-pleasing power.—President Wilson.

The Boys You Used To Know

By WILL CUNDILL

WHEN you're busy, busy, busy, with the big affairs of life,
And tired, tired, tired with the everlasting strife;
When in spite of every effort you cannot play the game,
And you feel there's something lacking, something that you cannot name,
And you don't know what on earth to do, and don't know where to go,
How'd you like to spend an hour with the boys you used to know?
How'd you like to close your office up and shut and lock the door,
And pack your grip and take a trip to your old home town once more,
And meet again your boyhood chums upon the old school-ground,
And in the spreading elm tree's shade just rest and lie around,
And call each other Jack and Jim, and Will and Fred and Joe,
And live the old days over with the boys you used to know,
And tell about the fun you had at the games you used to play,
And "Skin the Devil," "One Old Cat," town ball and pull away?
Perhaps your eyes would moisten as you called the old class roll
And found that in the passing years that Death had taken toll,
And in your hearts you'd wonder who'd be the next to go
In answer to his summons, of the boys you used to know.
And how'd you like to go again a pleasant hour to roam
Across the fields and down the creek to the bluff called "Hunter's Home,"
And see again the ledge of rock above the swimming hole,
Where you used to fish in springtime with a hazel brush for pole?
The old grist mill and dam are gone, but the waters overflow,
Like the constant love that binds you to the boys you used to know.
And how'd you like to climb again the bluffs which seemed so high,
When you were boys together in the happy days gone by,
And breathe again the air of spring, all laden with perfume
Of honeysuckle, curb and plum, and violets in bloom,
And gather around a fallen log and in a campfire glow
Eat a lunch of mother's cooking with the boys you used to know.
Those loyal chums of bygone days are scattered far and wide,
And all have ties that bind them to the place where they reside,
But no matter what their station, no matter where they roam,
At times they feel a longing for the town they still call home;
And in their hearts the pulling, as their busy ways they go,
Of the stronger ties that bind them to the boys they used to know.
The years are passing swiftly by, the time will not be long
When you can meet those boys you know when life was one sweet song;
So pack your grip and take a trip and spend a week or two
In the town that always will be home with the latchstring out for you,
And send a bunch of letters out and let each letter show
That you would like to meet again the boys you used to know.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Alsace-Lorraine and The Politieal Situation of Today

The Socialists scheme to decide the future fate of Alsace-Lorraine by popular vote, to determine whether it shall, after the war, revert to France or to Germany, is impossible because of the wholesale deportations and exiles of the Alsatians, according to Daniel Blumenthal, former member of the Reichstag for Alsace, ex-Mayor of the Reichstag for Alsace, ex-Mayor of Colmar, Alsace, and well known in France as a journalist, publicist and lecturer. He is now in the United States, having come to tell of the effects of the war on his country.

"It would be impossible to determine by vote of the people whether Alsace and Lorraine should belong to France or to Germany," he said in the course of his visit to New York on the way to Washington. "So many persons found to be French in sympathy have been deported by Germany that we find Alsatian exiles in almost every civilized country. So many thousands more have been imprisoned or put to death that the inhabitants are in a constant state of terror, and a calm and dispassionate view of the situation by them would be impossible. Then, too, we must consider what is the desire of the many who have been forced to leave the country.

"Alsace and Lorraine are literally infested by German spies. This has been the situation since before the war began. These spies have caused the arrest of so many persons that thousands more are awaiting the expiration of the prison terms of their countrymen before they will in turn be sent to prison by order of the German authorities. In other words, the prisons are so over-crowded that there is a waiting list.

"It is notable that among these prisoners there are more women than were able to conscript the men and men. The German authorities account for this by the fact that they force them into the German army. Wholesale desertions are occurring, and whenever the Alsatians who have been drafted by the German commanders have an opportunity to do so, they desert and go over to the French.

"Some time ago, when the Alsatians were protesting against German rule, we were asked why we did not revolt and fight Germany for our freedom. We were unwilling to plunge the world into a war. We knew that such action by us would result in a world war, and we are not willing—and I do not believe the Alsatians would ever be ready—to take such action.

"Now that the world is at war, we are fighting with it for freedom. The fact that thousands of Alsatians have escaped from the German army to fight with France, even against their brothers and fathers, who now are forced by Germany to fight with the German troops, is good proof that we are doing our part in this fight, 'that the world shall be made safe for democracy.'"

Mr. Blumenthal said that more than 30,000 Alsatians have deserted from the German armies and have joined the French during the last year. "Thousands of others have been taken out of the German armies and sent to do farm and other labor in Germany, because of their attempts to desert," he said.

"The Germany of today is a different Germany from that we knew at the time of the signing of the treaty of Frankfurt. The military spirit of democracy as was represented in Germany that has been crushing us. The old spirit of democracy as was represented in Germany of the Frankfurt treaty is dead, and the men who were representative of that old order are dead, along with the things they stood for.

"Alsace and Lorraine after this war cannot be a part of Germany. Our relations with France have constantly grown closer for years, and Alsace and Lorraine must revert to France. It is the ultimate destiny of Alsace and Lorraine that they should be a part of France. A republic is as impossible in Alsace-Lorraine as would be peace and happiness under Germany."

German "kultur" has been responsible for untold misery throughout the length and breadth of the land, he said. Convents have been sacked and destroyed, education practically abandoned, and most of the schools closed. "Religious effort now is striving to re-establish old forms of worship," he added. "No real progress will be possible in any direction until peace comes and Alsace and Lorraine are French."

Some 8,000 charges are heaped up against Mr. Blumenthal for high treason by reason of his talks and the articles that he has written for Alsatian periodicals. He served in the French army near Rheims, and has devoted the last year to work for his countrymen and in propaganda for the freedom of Alsace and Lorraine from Prussian rule.

Lawyers and Doctors In The States are Doing Their Bit

The professional men, lawyers and doctors of the United States have developed a fine league of brotherhood to assist the boys who have enlisted in that country. They propose to preserve the business of those who are called to the front by giving the business their personal attention. The expression from the brotherhood of professional men speaking of the plan was as follows:

"We know what a sacrifice you are making. We know what it requires to build up a practice and how readily it goes to pieces when the man who built it up is absent for an extended period. We are going to try to hold your practice and to see that your family or other dependents get the benefit of it while you are away."

In past wars in which the United States has been involved the doctor, lawyer, or other professional man left his practice to the profit of those of his profession who remained at home. There were many cases of professional men aiding families of those who were at the front, but organized effort to maintain practices intact was not made until recently. The best minds in the legal and medical professions are at work to solve this new social problem. In the business world the heads of establishments have drawn further and further from what may be termed the customer, so that the one may never see the other; but this is not so in the professions. At the center is a personality, a certain kind of man, jovial or earnest, grave or gay, who appeals to a certain kind of clientele. How to organize a cohesive something that will take the place of an absent personality is an important phase of today's problem.

The difficulty of the problem is recognized by Henry W. Taft, chairman of the war committee of the bar of the city of New York.

"The work of our committee has several branches," said Mr. Taft, "and one of them will be concerned with conserving the practices of lawyers that they have no one to leave their business with; but a lawyer's business is such that we cannot yet say how we will proceed, for we are facing something that has never been attempted before, except in England, where it has been tried to some extent, and conditions there are quite different. As individual cases are considered we probably shall find ways of handling them. We now have 4,000 lawyers who have volunteered for this work. One of the questions they answered when tendering their services was, 'Are you willing to assist in conserving the practice of members of the bar engaged in war service?' The men are classified according to boroughs."

"What do you consider the chief difficulty in conserving the practice of a lawyer who is absent for an extended period?" Mr. Taft was asked.

"A fundamental difficulty in dealing with this branch of our work lies in confidential relations existing between lawyer and client, which in this country has usually prevented the lawyer from transferring to another his business and clientage. In England the situation in this respect, in both medical and legal professions, is somewhat different. Indeed, I believe in some cases a professional practice becomes the subject of more or less formal transfer from one man to another.

"Another branch of our work which we also regard as important is to give advice gratuitously to persons going to the front in relation to their affairs, in the making of wills, transferringof property, and so on. There is probably a great number of young men of moderate means who should make some such arrangements, but neglect to do so rather than incur the expense of employing a lawyer. We want to serve these, and are now organized to do so at 40 Wall street and 39 Pine street.

"A third branch of our work will be trying to aid the government by supplying lawyers in connection with hearings before exemption boards, and other such matters. This work has already excited the interest of federal and state officials, who promise to avail themselves of such services as our committee can offer.

"What we have supposed will need the continuous attention of our committee is the relief of those dependentsof lawyers going to the front. In England this has been developed enormously under the professional classes war relief council in the training and education of children, maintaining maternity homes and other activities for the purpose of relieving distress. Of course other ways for our committee to be useful may become apparent, and the response to our invitation for voluntary service has been so enthusiastic and widespread as to indicate that lawyers are only too willing to help. I think there are a great many lawyers who feel that their professional education and work have not equipped them to be of direct military service in time of war. This is particularly true of those who are not within the military age. The fact referred to intensifies the desire of such lawyers to be of use in the indirect ways in which our committee purposes to be helpful. It must not be forgotten that lawyers more than any other class have occasion to study the principles upon which free government is founded, and when they see the foundations of civil liberty attacked they are quick to perceive the disastrous results to humanity that may attend the success of such an attack. I want to add that the finance committee, for the purpose of raising funds for needy lawyers at the front, tain substantial sums."

NOTES AND COMMENT

There is a printer in Calgary so cheap that he won't walk in the sun for fear of an extra amount of evaporation of his system.

* * *

How do you suppose it would look in print if we should publish a list of the Calgary concerns who are ordering goods from the east when the same thing can be purchased here? Perhaps we may. It will make some firms squirm to see their names in the list, incidentally it will awaken the public to the fact that these firms do not believe in reciprocity.



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Branch Manager

SPORTS | NEWS OF THE DAY | MOTORING | GOSSIP OF THE TRADE | BICYCLES

SPORT BRIEFS

Names Of British Sportsman Appear In Casualty List

London—Casualties among prominent British sportsmen are on a much lighter scale in the latest list issued. Lieut. J. W. Shaw, of the Royal Flying Corps, reported missing since a flight over the enemy lines on June 7, is the famous Marlow Rowing club oarsman. He rowed in the Marlow eight in the Thames Cup at Henley in 1913 and 1914, the crew winning during these two years, challenge cups for eights at the regattas at Walton (twice) Kingston, Reading (twice), Marlow (twice), Goring and Streatley. Lieut. Shaw also won several prizes in fours and was also well known as a sculler. Arthur Copus, reported missing is the prominent Middlesex and Hanwell soccer player. He gained many caps in the county games, having played against Norfolk, Surrey and Oxford.

Lieut. Cecil A. Stredwick, wounded by shrapnel in the right arm, earned a fine reputation as a golfer. He won the last medal played for at Epsom in 1914 and in the same year he and his fathed won the spring foursomes at the same club. Bill Ladbury, the well known flyweight boxer, has been killed in action. He met all the best lads at his weight and in 1913 defeated Sid Smith, who held the world's flyweight championship, in 11 rounds at the Ring, London. In January, 1914, he met Percy Jones at the National Sporting club for the Lonsdale belt, but was beaten on points. Since he joined the colors he defeated Harry Curley and Alf Mansfield last year.

The following well known sporting officers have received promotion for brilliant services on the battlefield: Lieut.-Col. A. Courage, the famous hunting man, point to point rider and polo player, master of Shorncliffe drag in 1898-9, won the Hussar's Subalterns cup in 1899 and a member of the winning teams which won the Indian Inter-Regimental 1902-3-4-5 and Aldershot cup in 1914. Major J. R. Badger, the well known polo player, who was on the winning team which won the Norwich County cup in 1913, Coronation cup and Inter-Regimental in 1914. Lieut.-Col. K. Whitton, the Scottish athletic champion, who won the hammer throwing and weight putting on several occasions between 188- and 1890. Captain H. B. Moore, the Uppingham and Oxford university rugby footballer and cricketer.

SCHEDULE CUT SHORT BY WESTERN ASSOCIATION

Tulsa, Okla.—J. P. Scott, owner of the Tulsa club, announced the other day that six of the eight directors of the Western Association have expressed a desire to curtail the present playing season. He stated that he had received word from J. C. Bell, president of the association, that five of the league members had favored the move and that he too believed it best. President Bell stated that the date for closing would be set as soon as they heard from the other two directors.

DOROTHY POND TO FIELD FOR INDIAN JUNIORS

Cleveland, O.—Dorothy Pond, 18 years old, has signed on as outfielder with the Indian Juniors, a boys' baseball club here. The Indian Juniors rank fourth in the race for the city's amateur baseball championship, and Dorothy, who catches like a basket and has a superb wing, is counted on to advance the standing of the team in the league. She is the first girl in this section of the country to play on a boys' baseball team.

Scotty Mitchell Does Some Fine Twirling

Hustlers Defeat the Cubs; Good Hitting Displayed on Both Sides

The game last Wednesday night was rather one-sided as the Cubs were minus some of their men; however, the score was fairly close—10 to 6, in favor of the Hustlers. Of the Cubs, Eva French, who is out of commission, and Frank Donnelly, who is on his holidays, were not able to bring up the standing of the team by their absence. Ab Donnelly, the general utility man, was the receiver—some catcher at that.

Scotty Mitchell threw a fine game for the winners, allowing six hits and striking out nine Cubs. Gill pitched fine till the fateful fifth arrived, when the opposition made five runs in succession, after two were out—this of course cinched the game.

The Hustlers scored two in the first, three in the second, and five in the fifth, while the Cubs scored one in the first, one in the fifth, two in the seventh and two in the eighth.

Quite a few hits were made and some real sliding pulled off. The spectators were amused to see Tigner pull off the Charlie Chaplin stunt in running from third to home—he fell all over the lot but scored at that.

NATIONAL BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York	58	29	.667
St. Louis	52	44	.542
Philadelphia	47	40	.541
Cincinnati	54	48	.529
Brooklyn	45	46	.495
Chicago	47	49	.490
Boston	38	52	.422
Pittsburg	31	64	.327

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	62	37	.626
Boston	59	36	.621
Cleveland	54	47	.535
Detroit	52	46	.531
New York	49	45	.521
Washington	41	56	.423
Philadelphia	34	58	.370
St. Louis	36	62	.367

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
San Francisco	71	49	.592
Los Angeles	64	53	.547
Salt Lake	57	56	.504
Oakland	67	63	.476
Portland	52	60	.464
Vernon	49	69	.416

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	57	37	.606
Providence	58	38	.604
Toronto	57	42	.576
Baltimore	55	43	.561
Rochester	48	51	.485
Buffalo	43	59	.422
Richmond	38	59	.392
Montreal	35	62	.361

RED SOX MANAGER ENROLLED AS YEOMAN

Boston, Mass.—Manager Jack Barry of the Boston American league team, was enrolled at the Boston navy yard recently as a yeoman in the fourth class naval reserve. It is understood that at the close of the baseball season Barry will volunteer for general service.

EASTERN ATHLETES WOULD MAKE GOOD IF TRAINED PROPERLY

According to the views of experts, the Japanese, Philippine and Chinese athletes in the Orient have the "stuff" in them. They who witnessed the feats at the field meet at Tokio believe tha prtper coaching would put those Oriental athletes in good shape for the Olympic games.

LEONARD OFFERED $20,000 TO FIGHT WHITE TO A DECISION

Benny Leonard has been offered $20,000 to meet Charley White in a bout to a decision. The offer was made by Jack Curley. Dick Curley, who staged the recent fight between Leonard and Kilbane, is ready to make an offer for the bout. The field of battle is to be somewhere within two hours of New York.

BOXING MATCHES PLANNED FOR K. C. NEXT WINTER

Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City will stage 15-round bouts next winter. That much became known this week when a widely known promoter, whose name cannot be used at this time, announced that he will organize a club, strictly a membership affair, to be run in conformity with the state law. The bouts probably will be held in Convention hall, where the Leonard-Ever Hammer bout was fought. Police stopped a bout here late last winter and at that time it was said the fight game was dead until it could be legalized by the legislature.

PRINCETON RUGBY STAR KILLED BY BAD FALL

Warden McLean, the Princeton football tackle, who starred on the all-eastern eleven, died in Chattanooga, Tenn., from injuries received when his horse bolted and threw him against a tree.

McLean was a second lieutenant in the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, and a son of William McLean, publisher of the Philadelphia Bulletin and director of the Associated Press. He was one of the best tackles developed on the football gridiron in recent years. On a winning team he would have been hailed as one of the best of al' times.

FASHIONS IN MOTOR EQUIPMENT

Automobile trunks are to be had nowadays in an infinite variety of designs. A refinement that has just appeared is a complete wardrobe trunk, with drawers, shoe box, coat hangers, and the like, built to be carried upright on the front end of the running board. A steel holder locks the trunk to the car and an enameled duck cover protects it from dust. A turn of a handle removes the trunk, permitting it to be carried bodily to your hotel room.

The Chalmers Motor company is bringing out a complete new line of open and closed cars comprising a five passenger touring car, four passenger phaeton, roadster, and cabriolet on the 117 inch chassis and seven passenger sedan, limousine-landau, town car, and town car landau on the 122 inch chassis. The Chalmers company now secures the bodies in the rough and completes them in its own factory James Levy, the Chicago distributor, has received his first allotment of the new models.



A Cartoonist mind gone crazy with the heat

Things An Autoist Should Know

Some Suggestions for Repair of Tires

When a tire receives an injury extending through all the plies of fabric, the repair must be made in the form of a section.

Two methods are commonly used, the outside and the inside, of which the outside is the more efficient. There are three points in a tire where strain and flexing action are most prominent, the center line of the tread surface and the edges of the tread above the beads. To obtain the necessary strength, plies or steps of fabric should not be ended at these points.

First buff the inside of the tire for a distance of five inches on each side of the break. Cut through the tread four inches beyond the injury on one side and skin it back to a point the same distance from the other side. Lay the tread back so that it will not interfere with the work. Remove the side wall on the injury side for the same distance.

Remove one chafing or bead strip below the injury, starting one-quarter inch inside the limits of the section. A second ply is then removed, starting three-quarters of an inch above the first ply on the reverse side and running one inch inside the first ply on both ends. Then bevel out the remaining plies around the injury, and thoroughly roughen all surfaces to be repaired. The job is now ready for cementing and building.

Air bags stretch in us; that is, they become longer and consequently smaller in diameter. To equalize this it is necessary to employ a pad; otherwise the strain on the bag is likely to crack it.

A satisfactory pad can be made from one ply of fabric, 20 inches long and four inches wide. On top of this should be laid two thicknesses of gum, one-sixteenth inch gauge. Soapstone the pad well and cure it for ten minutes in an old casing, using an air bag. A pad made in this way will last a long time.

Tread cut repairs are apt to loosen when the area to be repaired is not thoroughly roughened and the overflow of new stock is not removed. Take a piece of emery paper and sand off the repair until it is flush with the tread surface, with no loose edges remaining.

This Wrench Holds

Monkey wrenches that refuse to grip the nut as tightly as they should are among the familiar drawbacks to the joys of motoring. A Chicagoan has devised one in which the whole handle revolves to give the proper opening to the jaws. When you turn a nut you may grip it as tightly as you like by giving a little twist to the handle. Incidentally, double guides fastened to the top jaw of the wrench tend to keep it parallel with the lower jaw and increase the wrench's gripping power still further. The device costs $1.50.

TIRE SUGGESTIONS

With the best of the driving season just opening and considering that tire expense is usually the largest single upkeep item of a well cared for car, that tire prices are rising and that a tire shortage is predicted in some quarters, the following suggestions for the care of tires is made: Use a size of tire adequate to carry the load imposed. It does not pay to overload tires. Keep tires inflated up to the pressure recommended unless you are ready to sacrifice tire-life to riding comfort. Have cuts in treads repaired as soon as they occur and thus avoid sand-blisters and tread-separation. Avoid hitting abrupt jolts at high speeds and avoid sharp objects both on the road and in the garage. Don't drive over or against curbs. Keep the wheels out of hardened ruts and car tracks. Be sure that the rims are free from dents and bends and keep them well graphited. Take care that oil and grease are not allowed to remain on the tires. Don't use chains more than safety requires and be sure they are properly put on. Keep the front wheels in perfect parallelism and be sure that front and rear wheels track. Never drive on a flat tire, even for the shortest distance unless absolutely necessary. Avoid fast driving, unless you are ready to pay for the tire expense that inevitably goes with it. Drive slowly over car tracks, crushed stone and rock strewn roads. Repair punctures in casings as well as in tubes. Don't let a deflated tire stand with the load on it. Carry as few spare casings as prudence demands and keep them well covered and locked in place. Don't keep tires "in stock" unnecessarily, for they deteriorate with age. If any are thus kept don't remove the original wrappings. By all means, never apply the brakes suddenly except in the interest of safety. Always engage the clutch gradually. Take all curves at moderate speeds and never slue around corners. Be sure that no parts such as fenders and steering connectons can possibly strike the tires. Neglect and reckless driving are tire destroyers.

ITALIAN INVENTION PROMISES USEFULNESS

An Italian invention that contains much promise of usefulness, in connection with internal combustion motors provided with forced lubrication, is an arrangement that short circuits the ignition current when the lubrication fails. It is provided with a device for putting it out of action when it is desired to start the engine, when of course there is no oil pressure; and as soon as the oil pressure is raised to the normal point this starting device automatically becomes inoperative.

Things Worth Knowing About The Autos

Q. I have a 1916 (——) car and am not getting a good mileage, about 10, and when I stop a lot of gasoline comes out of the carburetor. I am contemplating getting a (——) carburetor and taking off the old (——). Do you think this would be a help?

A. I believe you will get a much better mileage with a different carburetor, but buy the new carburetor from the manufacturer thereof, or an authorized agent, so as to get one with the proper size, nozzles and openings, or you will do more harm than good. The gasoline which comes out of the carburetor is not because of a fault in it, but rather because of condensation in the manifold.

Q. I have a 1916 (——) car which has been very satisfactory, but of late I must shift a lot on hills. Also the car has no power when I first go out, and I have trouble getting up a slight hill near my house. Any information will oblige.

The reason you must shift so freely is that your valves probably need grinding. The trouble when you first go out is due to the engine being cold. Be sure that the shutter on the hot-air pipe is closed. You will have to put up with this, or start the engine shortly before starting on your trip.

Q. For the last two weeks there is a sort of hissing sound every time the wheels go around from the rear of my 1914 (——) car. It sounds as though I had a puncture, but the tires are not losing air. This annoys and worries me so that I do not get all the fun out of driving. I can't tell what it is, and thought that perhaps you could make a suggestion.

Counterbalance for Fords

The newest thing in Ford accessories is a device offered by an Iowa man, by the use of which, the maker claims, any Ford owner may have the advantages of the much discussed counterbalanced crankshaft. This consists of four castings, to be attached to the crankshaft in pairs. Each pair is bolted together with four bolts, and the counterbalancing weights are so disposed that they come opposite the crank throws, being as close to the latter as they can be placed and at the same time allow sufficient clearance for the connecting rods.

AUTO INDUSTRY IS VERY IMPORTANT

The U. S. congress, while attempting to incorporate in the war revenue bill a tax upon the gross sales of automobiles, brought before the public a real conception of the importance of the automobile industry.

"I doubt very much whether the men in the industry itself," says an automobile statistician, "have actually realized that every man out of every fifty in the United States depends upon automobile work for a livelihood. It is estimated that factories, accessory makers, dealers and garage owners employ over 800,000 people. At the lowest estimate, at least one or two other persons are dependent on him, making a total of over two millions or one-fiftieth of America's population.

"Some people have the idea that only the 'luxury chasers' or 'idle rich' have motor cars, but this idea is erroneous, for it noted, it will be seen that one of every thirty westerners owns a car.

"None of us realize the importance of the industry. On the basis of figures given above, every $1,000 worth of automobiles produced gives employment to one person in some way.

PAISLEY NET WITH SUMMER WEATHER

It sems that the gay Paisley effects have so endeared themselves to womankind that they could not be given up, even when warm weather made Paisley shawl fabrics look too solid and substantial to be pleasing to the fancy. The new Paisley designs are on net and the rich colors and Persian designs are very attractive against the filmy background.

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PANTAGES

UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

WEEK OF AUGUST 6

Miss America

Musical Military Satire

De Michelle Brothers

Mirthful Instrumentalists

CHESTER GRUBER

In His Own Way

Current Events

THE GIRL FROM STARLAND

Everyman's Sister

Military Satire Will Be Bright Feature Next Week at Pantages

"Coming events cast their shadows before!" It can very well be applied to the new attractions that will be offered at the Pantages theater for the coming week, commencing with the matinee Monday afternoon. Very flattering praise has preceded the new program, same being a very good indication of the entertaining qualities of the new bill.

Miss America, a musical military satire, will be the headline attraction. It is a bright, snappy, musical comedy featuring Jean Walters and Macklin Megley and a chorus of beauties who are said to be very restful to the eye. Some bright musical numbers will be introduced; the costuming is above the average and is original, while the scenery further enhances a real amusing feature.

Frederick H. Spear and company will present a playlet entitled "Every Man's Sister," which is full of strong situations and clever acting.

Alexander Pantages presents the mirthful pantomimic instrumentalists, De Michelle brothers, who bill themselves as "The Comical Wops;" these two boys aside from being artists, are also comedians of the first water; their offering is sure to be a treat, both to lovers of good music and to those who delight in light entertainment.

The Girl from Starland is a scenic spectacular novelty which includes singing, dancing, and a clever novelty which is offered as a surprise.

Chester Gruber, who has a way all his own, will amuse with his line of comedy chatter.

The Universal Current Events and a comedy picture will conclude a very promising program of vaudeville.



ALL SUMMER.

"How about spending the winter in Florida, dear?"

"Nothing doing. They don't have any winter there."

NEW STAR DISCOVERED; FIRST IN FIVE YEARS

Cambridge, Mass.—The discovery of another star, said to be the only one found in five years, was announced to the Harvard college observatory today by Prof. W. S. Adams, of Mount Wilson observatory, California.

Credit for the discovery was given to Prof. George W. Ritchey, of Mount Wilson.

The star was estimated to be of the fourteenth magnitude. It was found in the outer portion of the spiral nebula of the star classed as Dreyer No. 6,946, 105 seconds south and 37 seconds west of the nucleus.



COMING—THREE DAYS COMMENCING AUGUST 13 AT THE ALLEN

"The Silent Master" a Mystery Play, at Allen Next Mon.-Tues.

"The Silent Master," a fascinating story of adventure and romance on two continents, ranging from the Paris underworld to fashionable society of New York will be one of the features Monday and Tuesday at the Allen.

This is the second of Robert Warwick's Selznick-Pictures, and in it this most popular of all moving picture leading men will be seen in a role even more novel than that in his recent success, "The Argyle Case." It is that of a man of wealth in Paris, who in league with the Apaches, holds a mysterious Court of St. Simon, in which wrongdoers who cannot be reached by the ordinary processes of law are punished.

The master of this court calls himself Valentin Simon. He initiates a neurotic youth into the mysteries of the underworld, and the young man takes a morbid interest in the criminal coterie which Simon uses for benevolent purposes. Thus Simon becomes an innocent cast of his ruin. Simon adopts his real name, Marquis de Combreuil, goes to America and there meets and falls in love with the young man's sister, ignorant at first of her relation to the youth. Simon marries the sister, and she discovers that he was the man who introduced her brother to the underworld. This causes an estrangement, and then follow a series of romantic adventures through which Simon rehabilitates himself in the eyes of his wife.

In this photodrama Mr. Warwick has the support of an unusually distinguished cast. Olive Tell, his leading woman, has appeared in many Broadway successes, and is regarded as one of the most beautiful women on the American stage. Anna Little is a favorite with picture fans, having come east after a long engagement with coast companies. Henri Velbel, a noted French character actor, makes his American film debut. Donald Galaher is a favorite American juvenile. The director is Leonce Perret, who was brought from France by Harry Rapf to take charge of the Warwick productions, and who had 308 successes to his credit before braving the submarines to come to America. "The Silent Master" is a screen adaptation by Mr. Perret of E. Phillips Oppenheim's "The Court of St. Simon."



MAE MURRAY
In "At First Sight," at the Allen, Wednesday and Thursday

Mae Murray in Humorous Story Next Wed. and Thurs. at Allen

Mae Murray, the talented young screen star who was last seen in the charming Lasky production, "The Primrose Ring," is appearing in her latest photoplay success "At First Sight," at the Allen next Wendesday and Thursday.

George Middleton is the author or co-author of many very well known productions such as "The House of a Thousand Candles" and others, and in "At First Sight" he has embodied all of the whimsical humor and light farce as well as the deeper elements usually found in his best productions.

According to arrangements with Mr. Lasky, this production was made in the Famous Players-Lasky eastern studios with Mr. Robert Leonard as director. Mr. Leonard has for some time devoted all his time to the productions of this star, and cameraman Charles Rosher, who has been working with Mr. Leonard in several of his more recent pictures is also doing photographic work in this production.

The story deals with the adventures of pretty Justine Gibbs, played by Miss Murray. Justine is a very attractive and highly American type of young woman who rebels against a prearranged marriage and follows the dictates of her heart. It is essentially a comedy, and the story is really based upon the efforts of the young writer so absorbed in his work that the heroine must take him by storm. A great deal of the charm of the story lies in the quaint and humorous scenes between the absent-minded young writer and the impetuous heroine.

The writer is at work upon a story which closely follows his own and Justine's adventures and it monopolizes his time and attention to such an extent that Justine sees the only way she can successfully win his heart or arouse his interest is by providing material that will satisfactorily finish the story which she proceeds to do in a wholly unexpected and original manner of her own.

Her breezy and charming courtship of the bashful young man is amusing in the extreme and her coy retreat after she has practically won the game adds the last bit of delightful piquancy to the picture, leaving the hero (but not the audience) with the firm impression that it was his own masterful ways and quick initiative which won him the bride of whom he is now so proud.

In addition to this excellent attraction Roscoe Fatty Arbuckle will also be seen in his third side-splitting mirth provoker that this famous comedian has ever appeared in.

From start to finish is just one round of gloom-dispelling situations that was ever taken together in a single production.

A big double program for a single price.

"Joan the Woman" Coming August 13

Of all the great motion pictures ever made none has had a finer purpose than "Joan the Woman," in which Geraldine Farrar, the famous opera star, appears at the Allen three days commencing August 13.

It is not merely awe-inspiring as a spectacle and thrilling in its heroic moments, but there is something bigger and more ennobling back of it than stagecraft.

It shows to what heights a woman can rise when it comes to a moment of sacrifice. No one can hold back the big lumps that come to the throat when they see this wonderful peasant girl of France with one of England's greatest invading knights at her feet in the humble supplication of genuine love, hold back her humane emotions because her country needs her. And in the continuance of this throbbing love story every soul must be stirred to see the girl, Joan, hard as adamant on the battlefield, twice save the life of her suitor only to find in the end that he is the one selected to trap her for the king of England. Historical and wonderful in pageantry it is, but the thing that will make it take rank with the greatest motion pictures of our time is the way Joan's great love story is woven through it all.

Cecil B. DeMill, the producer of the picture, has created an epoch in photo-dramatic history with this thrilling and artistic achievement.

ANN PENNINGTON LAST TIMES TODAY IN "THE LITTLE BOY SCOUT"

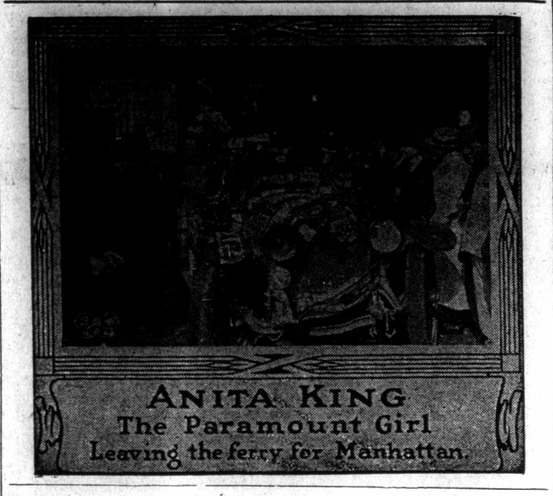
Mexico, with all the background of cactus, ponchoed peons, sleepy peddlers and all its other quaint scenic accessories is the background for the first part of Ann Pennington's latest Famous Players-Paramount Picture, last times today at the Allen. Later the scenes shift to a prim New England town by way of contrast, but little Miss Pennington is equally attractive in either environment and has imparted to the picture a charm quite out of proportion to the length of the production so that as the last scenes flash across the screen one feels like seeing it all over, or better still, continuing the story. This is a picture of great current interest that you can't afford to miss.

ONE MORE QUESTION

Precocious Offspring: "Pa, may I ask just one more question?"

Patient Pater: "Yes, my son, just one more."

Precocious Offspring: "Well, then, pa, how is it that the night falls, but it's the day that breaks?"



PRINCESS

PHONE M1944

"Where Everybody Goes"

Don't Miss

"THE COUNTRY STORE"

Every Tuesday Night

A Gigantic Amateur Contest

Every Thursday Night

"The Voice on the Wire"

And a splendid Week-end Program every Friday and Saturday.

GERTRUDE MOODY
MILLER EVANS

House Peters to be At The Allen Soon

In a gripping, tense drama of brotherly love, House Peters, the splendid Pallas-Paramount star, will be seen at the Allen next Friday and Saturday in the production, "The Heir of the Ages," the unusual story by William Addison Lathrop.

House Peters has long been a great favorite of the photo-dramatic patrons—since his first appearance on the Paramount program in "The Girl of the Golden West." With years of training on the speaking stage in all parts of the world, a traveler and soldier of fortune himself, House Peters has brought to the screen the experience and study of an artist.

In "The Heir of the Ages" he is seen as a primitive man in the days of cave life and shows the human instincts of unselfishness and love. Later the situations which confronted him ages ago come again when he is superintendent of a mine in a small western town. He falls in love with an ignorant little mountain girl only to lose her to his worthless brother in the east, and then nearly loses his life in an effort to save theirs.

How he finally wins the object of his heart is brought about in a manner which must be seen to be enjoyed.

House Peters as the cave man, clad in the furs of the beasts he has killed with his club, was a surprise to his many friends around the studio who knew he was a well built man, but they did not expect to see the young Hercules who, with matted hair and bearing a club—with his brawny breast exposed to the breeze, stroll out of his dressing room on the day those scenes were filmed.

In the cast supporting House Peters are included Eugene Pallette, Nina Byron, Henry Barrows and Adele Farrington.

Photo Plays of Distinction — **ALLEN THEATRE** — Pipe Organ and Orchestral Accompaniment

Last Times Today

Ann Pennington in

"THE LITTLE BOY SCOUT"

AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS

Monday and Tuesday

Selznick-Pictures Presents

Robert Warwick

THE CELEBRATED STAR OF "THE ARGYLE CASE" IN A STILL MORE THRILLING PHOTOPLAY

"THE SILENT MASTER"

A Masterpiece of Mystery

A Gripping Story of Adventure in the Paris Underworld

Matinee: Children 5c; Adults 15c — Evening: Children 10c; Adults 15c

Reserved Section, 25c

Wednesday and Thursday

MAE MURRAY IN **"AT FIRST SIGHT"**

Filmdom's Shining Star — A Story with Abundance of Humorous Situations

Also Extra Added Attraction

FATTY ARBUCKLE

IN HIS LATEST GLOOM CHASING COMEDY RIOT

"THE ROUGH HOUSE"

Friday and Saturday

HOUSE PETERS

IN

THE HEIR OF THE AGES

A Powerful Photodrama of Brother Love

Three Days Commencing August 13

GERALDINE FARRAR

IN

JOAN THE WOMAN

A Gigantic Spectacle in Eight Parts

BOOK REVIEWS

Harold Ashton's admirers will be glad to hear that he has a new, lively book on the market called "The Tale of a Tank, and Other Yarns." This wonderful book depicts strange scenes and peoples with which we all like to get acquainted and aside from that it gives us a great deal of information about war—and also peace. The book is published by the Musson Book Co., Ltd., corner Wilton avenue and Victoria street, Toronto. Price $1.25.



RETREAT.

War Correspondent—Any news from the front?

General (hurrying by)—None whatever, except that the front is now the rear



AT THE ALLEN, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY



SOCIAL

Miss Gladys Cuddy is holiday at Banff.

Mrs. H. Arkin has re week's stay at Banff.

Mrs. J. W. Mitchell an holidaying at Gull Lake

Mrs. Geo. Wright is Miss Pell, from Winnip

Miss Francis Clow is turn shortly from Athe

Mr. W. A. Lyons, of spending a few days in

Lieut.-Gov. Brett, of spending a few days in

Mrs. Mary Young is en daughter, Mrs. Laird, of

Mr. J. M. Tweedie is and will return the first

Mr. A. H. Carr has friends at Assiniboia, Sa days.

Mrs. Scott is entertaini Fick and Miss Marion Banff.

Mrs. Akitt and daught onto, is visiting Mr. an Akitt.

Miss Grace Scott has Banff, where she has bee mother.

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. daughter, Margaret, are Gull Lake.

Mrs. Norris entertaine tea hour in honor of Mi Lethbridge.

Mrs. William Cherry h coast where she will three weeks.

Mrs. D. J. Carter and t of Edmonton, spent a fe city last week.

Mr. Boris Hambourg, Moore and Mr. L. A. La terday for the coast.

Premier Sifton was Thursday en route to W tend the convention.

Mrs. Stevens entertai on Wednesday in hon Mrs. Stevens, of Detroit

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. I their guests Mr. and M ford and son, Harold, o

Mrs. D. H. Parker, of who spent three weeks in Calgary and Edmon ed home.

The Misses Marjory Sutherland who have b at Banff for the past t returned home.

Mr. F. Harling has weeks' business trip t will visit Chicago, Tor and New York.

PARTNE

It is hard for month which she which her husband

There are a lo tribution of the fa

To keep up a self-denial on the

It cannot be d

It must be wor the other may spe

Early in marri complete understa should live strictly

Young men, w select a girl who u in the best sense the partnership fu equals and let both

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A Gigantic Spectacle in Eight Parts



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War Correspondent—Any news from the front?

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LE in "THE ROUGH HOUSE."
RBUCKLE COMEDY
NESDAY AND THURSDAY



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Miss Gladys Cuddy is spending her holiday at Banff.

* * *

Mrs. H. Arkin has returned from a week's stay at Banff.

* * *

Mrs. J. W. Mitchell and daughters is holidaying at Gull Lake.

* * *

Mrs. Geo. Wright is entertaining Miss Pell, from Winnipeg.

* * *

Miss Francis Clow is expected to return shortly from Athens, Ont.

* * *

Mr. W. A. Lyons, of Edmonton, is spending a few days in the city.

* * *

Lieut.-Gov. Brett, of Edmonton, is spending a few days in Calgary.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Young is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Laird, of Winnipeg.

* * *

Mr. J. M. Tweedie is in Edmonton, and will return the first of the week.

* * *

Mr. A. H. Carr has gone to visit friends at Assiniboia, Sask., for a few days.

* * *

Mrs. Scott is entertaining Miss Reha Fick and Miss Marion Kinniston at Banff.

* * *

Mrs. Akitt and daughter, from Toronto, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Akitt.

* * *

Miss Grace Scott has returned from Banff, where she has been visiting her mother.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Moffat and daughter, Margaret, are holidaying at Gull Lake.

* * *

Mrs. Norris entertained Tuesday at tea hour in honor of Miss Donner, of Lethbridge.

* * *

Mrs. William Cherry has left for the coast where she will remain about three weeks.

* * *

Mrs. D. J. Carter and two daughters, of Edmonton, spent a few days in the city last week.

* * *

Mr. Boris Hambourg, Mr. Gerald Moore and Mr. L. A. Lambert left yesterday for the coast.

* * *

Premier Sifton was in the city Thursday en route to Winnipeg to attend the convention.

* * *

Mrs. Stevens entertained at tea hour on Wednesday in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Stevens, of Detroit.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Darker have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Willford and son, Harold, of Lindsay, Ont.

* * *

Mrs. D. H. Parker, of Regina, Sask., who spent three weeks visiting friends in Calgary and Edmonton has returned home.

* * *

The Misses Marjory and Catherine Sutherland who have been holidaying at Banff for the past two weeks have returned home.

* * *

Mr. F. Harling has left for a three weeks' business trip to the East and will visit Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, and New York.

Mr. Russell McLean, from Toronto, is in the city stopping at the Palliser.

* * *

F. M. Black has been spending a few days in Calgary among his many friends.

* * *

W. M. Miller has left for Toronto, where he expects to remain for about three months.

* * *

Mrs. Jack McCoubrey, who is spending her vacation at Banff is expected home next week.

* * *

Mrs. Kinnear, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. G. Zeigler for a few days has left for Banff.

* * *

Mr. W. F. Curle, who has been spending a couple of days at Edmonton has returned home.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Nourse and family are leaving this week end for a motor trip to Lethbridge.

* * *

Miss Lillian McCarthy, of Dr. Lyman's office returned from a three week's stay at Penticton, B.C.

* * *

Mrs. Belton, accompanied by her son and her daughter left to spend a couple of weeks at Vancouver.

* * *

Mrs. Woods entertained at tea hour on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Harrison, of Chicago, and Mrs. Roberts.

* * *

Mrs. Culbert gave a very charming tea Wednesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Bate, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Lett.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Rex Neve have returned to Calgary and will take up their residence on Fifth and A street west.

* * *

Mrs. Clifford Reily and Miss Winnifred Graham have returned to Calgary after a pleasant holiday at Banff.

* * *

Mrs. H. H. Reid is spending a few days in Calgary but will return to her cottage in Banff the first of the week.

* * *

Mr. J. Leith, who has been visiting Mrs. H. Arkin, at 106 4th avenue W., left for his home at Prince George, B.C.

* * *

Mrs. Marshall and daughter, Miss Kathleen are spending several weeks in the city before returning to Vancouver.

* * *

Premier and Mrs. Sifton and son Raymond, left Thursday for Winnipeg and after the convention will go to Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. Nolan and Miss Lee are leaving for Banff this week-end to enjoy a week's outing in the mountains—they will stop at the C. P. R. hotel.

* * *

Mr. Roy Russell has returned from Minot, N.D., where he has been taking an officers' preparatory course for a commission in the U. S. army.

* * *

Mr. J. B. Reish, president of the Auto club at Rockyford was registered at the Palliser for a few days to attend the Auto club convention.

* * *

Mrs. I. K. Kerr entertained at a very enjoyable tea at the Country club on Monday in honor of Mrs. H. Keers' mother, Mrs. Harrison, of Chicago.

Mr. Chas. Traunweiser and Mr. J. E. Prince left Friday on a motor trip to Portland, Oregon.

* * *

Major Clarence Lougheed and Miss Dorothy Lougheed were in the city for a day this past week.

* * *

Mrs. Quirk was in the city for a day last week on her way to visit her mother in Saskatchewan.

* * *

Mr. Harry Ballantyne, western secretary of the Y. M. C. A., spent a day in the city before leaving for Winnipeg.

* * *

Mrs. Jones and Miss Delia Jones, who have been visiting Mrs. W. R. Young at Victoria, have returned home.

* * *

Miss Daisy MacGregor accompanied by Mrs. J. A. MacGregor, of Ottawa, and Mrs. J. E. Snowball, of Regina, left on a pleasure trip to California.

* * *

To much praise can not be given to the business men who have volunteered their time and efforts to help make the win-the-war carnival a success.

* * *

Mr. P. Burns has left for the east where he expects to remain several weeks before returning to Calgary, visiting New York and other large cities.

* * *

Mrs. Stanley Jones has returned to Calgary after a pleasant outing with the Count and Countess Da Foras, of High River. Mrs. Jones will be leaving for France the first of the week.

* * *

The Rev. J. B. Westman, field secretary for Presbyterian Sunday shools and Young People's associations for Alberta and B.C., left for the north this morning for a three weeks' holiday.

* * *

Major P. E. Beveridge, formerly English teacher at the Calgary Central collegiate, is now in France with a draft of the 137th battalion. Maj. Beveridge left for overseas with the 137th battalion a year ago.

* * *

Alonzo Kimball's beautiful model, Miss Thelma Swinyer, says: "It is no longer fashionable to be idle, especially since the war began. The woman of wealth who has no pursuit now-a-days is not very popular."

* * *

Members of the Al Azhar Shrine club have thrown open their club rooms at 116 Eighth avenue east, to all members of the automobile association and their friends, both visitors to the city and those residing here.

* * *

Mrs. Carter, of Tenth A street, entertained for Mrs. Adam Shortt, of Ottawa, at a delightful tea. Among those present were: Mrs. Kerby, Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, Mrs. E. P. Newhall, Mrs. W. M. Davidson, Mrs. A. A. Moore, Mrs. T. B. Moffatt and Mrs. Wm. Carson.

* * *

Mr. Colin Gambel, of the Bank of Montreal, is leaving for Red Deer, where he has accepted the position as manager of the Bank of Montreal of Red Deer. Mr. and Mrs. Gambel have given up their home in Calgary and are residing at present at Maverick Place, Sixth avenue.

* * *

A most pleasant and sociable afternoon was had when the now management of the Palliser hotel opened to the public the beautiful sun parlor and roof garden at the tea hour on Saturday last. It is a lovely, cool, wonderful spot with a delightful observation and a splendid orchestra lent its charm in a number of good selections, many were the expressions of appreciation for the thoughtfulness of the management in this courtesy to the public.

* * *

Calgary's high-brow and social smart set are saying farewell to the Hon. Major FitzHorrigan with tears in the eyes, they are regretting his departure even though it be for a much worthy cause. Major FitzHorrigan will be missed; his good morning, lovely day, made every one feel that the morning was good and the day would be lovely—he seemed to make you see the sun regardless of the cloud. It is a great gift, few of us have it, few of us reflect it. So we bade him God speed and a safe return, and among his new found friends he will find none who like him better than we do.

PARTNERSHIP IN MARRIAGE

It is hard for a woman to see the difference between the $2 a month which she spends for gloves and the cost of four 50-cent ties which her husband buys in the same length of time.

There are a lot of men who would storm over such an equal distribution of the family funds.

To keep up a regular system of deposits requires a great deal of self-denial on the part of each.

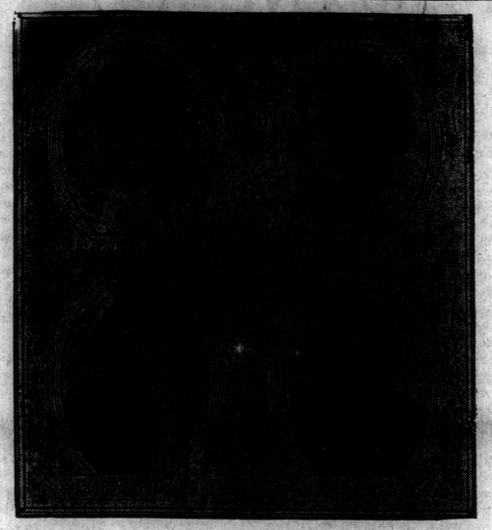
It cannot be done alone by either husband or wife.

It must be worked as a combination, otherwise one may save and the other may spend.

Early in married life there should be a mutual agreement, with complete understanding concerning matters of this sort, and each should live strictly up to that agreement.

Young men, when you think of marriage, be bright enough to select a girl who understands life and is capable of being a helpmate in the best sense of the word, and then don't do all the spending of the partnership funds because she is good-natured. Be friends and equals and let both of you save from the first.

Four Celebrities of the Picture Photo World



Four celebrities of the Picture Photo World. These four stars of the footlights have probably made more people laugh and cry than any four women in all history. They are among the leaders today in the photo picture world and their aggregate salary would stagger the ordinary citizen if it was known.

WEDDINGS

SINCLAIR—EVANS

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Evans, 921 Eighteenth avenue west, when their daughter, Mary Isabella, was united in marriage to Mr. Harold Robertson. The Rev. J. B. Westman performed the ceremony. The bridal couple left on the 5:30 train for Banff to spend their honeymoon.

* * *

BOWIE—BOUTILIER

The marriage of Miss Annie May Boutilier and Mr. William Bowie took place at Knox church yesterday afternoon, Rev. A. W. R. Whitman performing the ceremony. After spending their honeymoon at the coast, Mr. and Mrs. Bowie will take up their residence at Vulcan.

THE BAKERS' PICNIC

The bakers' picnic, which was held at Bowness park on Wednesday afternoon, was a grand success. About 600 were in attendance and a most enjoyable time was had by all. The chief features of the event were the baseball match, tug-of-war, and the football match, the opposing sides in each case being the salesmen and the master bakers. The salesmen defeated the masters at baseball by a score of 14 to 13. The same side won the tug-of-war while the football match was a draw.

FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES SUMMER MILLINERY

Hats of all kinds are fascinating this formal, they seem to have,—n....ids summer. Big and little, dressy and informal, they seem to have received especially delightful treatment, and the woman who cannot this season find a hat in which she looks well is surely the exception.

One of the most interesting groups in the general melange of delightful things is that of the fabric hats. Of course, we have always had them, these hats of linen, of satin, and of crepe, but never before have we had such a wealth of them and certainly never were they as charming. And then again, wash fabrics have never been so featured by the milliners as they are this season. In fact, it is almost safe to say that the hat designers are using wash fabrics that have not before been used for anything outside children's wear.

KNITTED FOUR-IN-HAND TIES

Some four or five years ago the knitted silk four-in-hand was popular. Today, in the window of the smartest stores, the gay little colors appear again, and they are very cheery. The patters is a wavy weave of silk mixture; white and green, purple and gold, blue and gold, green and blue, lilac and black, black and white, black and many other combinations of these colors. Always there are two tones.

COL. McLEOD CHAPTER PLAN WIN-THE-WAR CARNIVAL

Studebaker Touring Car and Many Other Fine Prizes to be Given Away in Contest

Again the Col. Macleod Chapter, with its never tiring efforts to please and entertain are making plans to give the Calgary people a pleasant surprise for three days, beginning September 20 to 22, inclusive. Regardless of the strenuous times these worthy daughters of the empire never lag in their ambition to keep before the pleasure seeking public a profitable way to enjoy themselves while at the same time presenting to the people the privilege of giving and benefitting a most essential and needy cause. The carnival will be held in the Pryce-Jones building, where the National Fete bazaar was held some months ago. The car to be given away is the big seven passenger, six cylinder Studebaker, costing $1,750, and will be won in a contest by the young lady selling the greatest number of tickets for the carnival. The young ladies have just four weeks to devote to the selling of the tickets, the date of entering the contest has not been announced as yet. Many other costly and lovely prizes will be contested for, and nothing is being left undone that would further the enjoyment and success of this promising and splendid entertainment.

ADDRESSING INVITATIONS

Things the Elite Should Know

Invitations written in the first person, if sent to married people, should be addressed to the wife; the same thing is true in regard to notes acknogledging wedding gifts, but in this case the husband's name is incorporated in the note.

It is correct to address all formal invitations to "Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lynch," even if only Mr. or Mrs. Smith is known to the sender. This includes business friends of the family. In both cases the inner envelopes (if there are any)) are addressed to "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," no street address being used.

It is not proper to address an invitation to "Mr. and Mrs. John Smith and family." A separate invitation should be sent to each of the other members of the family. Parents living with married sons or daughters should have separate invitations sent to them.

When sending formal invitations to sisters it is correct to write "The Misses Smith" on the envelope, but in the case of informal ones the note is addressed to the eldest and through her the younger ones are asked. Individual invitations should always be sent to bachelors.

It is a decided faux pas to address an envelope to or speak of Mrs. Doctor Brown, Mrs. Judge Smith, or Mrs. General Jones. These titles belong to the husbands only.

Mrs. Douglas McNeil is spending the summer at her cottage, Gull Lake.

MANHOOD

We cannot look, however, imperfectly, upon a great man without gaining something by him.

He is a living light-fountain, which it is good and pleasant to be near, the light which enlightens, which has enlightened the darkness of the world; and this, not as a kindled lamp only, but rather as a natural luminary, shining by the gift of heaven; a flowing light-fountain, as I say, of native original insight, of manhood and heroic nobleness—in whose radiance all souls feel that it is well with them.—Carlyle.

A FAMILY FAVORITE

GRANDMOTHER'S EGGLESS GINGERBREAD

1 cupful of granulated sugar
½ cupful of lard or drippings
1 cupful of cold thick molasses
1 cupful of ice cold water
1 teaspoonful each of ginger, cinnamon and nutmeg
½ teaspoonful each of allspice and cloves
1 teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of hot water
1 cupful of raisins
1 cupful of currants, each dusted with flour
1 quart of flour, measured before sifting.

There are two secrets in folowing this recipe: First, after beating the sugar and shortening well together, do not stir the mixture until you have put in all the rest of the ingredients, till you come to the flour. Sift this in gradually, folding it through gently and slowly with a perforated cake spoon, until the flour is incorporated. Second, put it into a rather cool oven and bake slowly, allowing it to rise before beginning to brown.

If you will notice, this concoction takes no milk, butter or eggs, and yet is more delicious and satisfying to the man of the house than any other sort of cake you can offer him.

THE LANGUAGE OF RINGS

When the coquettish dames of Spain in times gone by, carried on their correspondence and love affairs by the aid of their fans, without speaking a single word, their French sisters used rings as signs and symbols of a similar character.

A pearl or garnet ring signified that its wearer was unhappy; a thin circlet of fine turquoise intimated the fair one's inability to return her lover's sentiments; while a plain gold ring in the shape of a knot expressed her willingness to share his fortunes.

A ring in the shape of a gold serpent, with a brilliant in its head, indicated the lady's doubts of her gallant's sincerity; while her faith and her wish to confide in him always were shown by a ring and tw clasped hands.

TO BE "IN LOVE"

Love as instituted by Divine providence is edifying in all its phases by its grace and charm; our very environment is beautiful by its influence.

Should jealousy which is generated from human weakness, temporarily mar the scene, love with its unconquerable power will govern our mind and hold us true to our trust.

To be "in love," then our happiness knows no bounds; mind and body secured by a bond that even death shall not sever.

Love in all its purity can pass through the fire of physical temptation, for when from the personality of our character there is reflected a lovable temperament, jealousy, in common with other blemishes in our nature, will sink into oblivion.

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NOTHING CAN OVERTOP THE PLEASURE A PONY GIVES A CHILD

The Child and the Pony

It is difficult for one who has not used his powers of observation rather closely to comprehend the real pleasure a child derives from the companionship of a Shetland pony. Have you ever noticed a youngster and his pony more than casually? No? Well the next opportunity you have to do so, take advantage of it. You will be not only surprised, but the new view you will get of child life will be well worth the time you will spend.

One morning a few weeks ago a group of the guests of a hotel, noted as the place where a large number of persons prominent in the world of literature and art are annual visitors, had an opportunity to see how natural it is for a child to put everything else out of mind when a Shetland pony appeas on the scene.

A number of little boys and girls were playing on the lawn when a couple of small boys drove up to the entrance of the grounds with a tiny spotted pony. Boys immediately ceased whatever they were doing and with the little girls, who cast aside their dolls, made a rush for the two boys nd their pony.

The boys, who had come to deliver a package to the hotel were almost overwhelmed by the rush of children. Some of them petted the pony, but most of them were clamoring for a ride. The clamor became so great that some of the men who were watching the incident went to the assistance of the boys and their pony.

So many of the little ones, however, begged to be permitted to ride that one of the men suggested to the boys that they take the children for a short ride, charging them five cents for a trip to the end of the street—some 200 yards—and return. When the youngsters agreed to this proposition what a rush there was on the part of the children to parents and nurses for five cent pieces.

For two hours the willing little pony trudged back and forth from the hotel to the end of the street one of his little masters driving and each time two little passengers were carried. While the pony was thus engaged the children were having the best time imaginable, and when the boys decided to leave, having earned quite a sum of money, all the youngsters coaxed them to come back the next day.

Whether they did or not the writer is not able to say, but one thing is sure and that is that those who witnessed the occurrence that morning are firmly convinced that to the average boy or girl a pony is about the most desirable thing on earth

We often wonder how many children of parents in comfortable circumstances would be obliged to forego the pleasure of a pony's companionship if those p rents were fully aware of what it means for a boy or girl to have a pony, not only in the way of pleasure, but as a means of promoting their health and keeping them from doing other things which ore attended by objectionable features

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FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

The Breeding of Farm Mares

Subject of Special Interest to the Farmer and Rancher—Buying When the Market Is High and Selling When It Is Low is a Fallacy

(By William H. Willson)

During the past three years we have all had an opportunity of realizing how effectively drastic changes can be made in the commercial world, even to the extent of revolutionizing the trade and commerce of a nation.

Countries whose trade and commerce reached to the farthest ends of the world, at the stroke of a pen, it seemed, diverted their entire efforts to the prosecution of a war for which they were not in the slightest, prepared. Factories sprung up overnight, as it were and others were changed entirely over from their regular business into munition making; ships were moving troops and trains conveying them by the hundreds of thousands to the scenes of the conflict without any very great commotion. Five millions of Britain's workers are now engaged in some part of the work of the active army and the nation is organized so that everything is used, nothing wasted, and nothing wanting.

This shows what immense changes can be quickly made of things inanimate, but when we change to living things; when we speak of breeding a new type of horse we have something which is not subject to such changeableness but is a long, long work of careful watchfulness, of deep thoughtfulness and scientific application. The manufacturer can change his machine every day, every hour if necessary to satisfy the markets, but the breeder must look years ahead for the type that will satisfy.

Good horses will be in good demand at good prices. The wastage of material in this war is bound to have n effect upon the price of raw materials for manufacture especially with regard to those commodities not obtained from the farm or capable of as quick replacement. Tractors and motors are not capable of themselves to produce a fine crop of young tractors or young motors every spring and to be annually improved by intelligent breeding and handling as livestock will. There is no need to consistently urge the superiority of the horse over the tractor, it is so apparent. For every argument in favor of mechanical traction there are many in favor of the horse but the markets indicate, and every known condition indicates, that our power problem will be, not so much as which is best, but which is capable of supplying the demand. Every good engine will have its place and every good horse will have its place at the conclusion of hostilities. Today we can feel the great need of more human power, we need more men. When the war ceases northern France and Belgium have to be repaired and the world will have millions and millions less workers than when we went to war. It will not be a case of finding work for men but men for work, and so serious do I look for this situation to become that the greatest demand will be for the conservation of human labor which is only possible by the utilization of other forms of power.

The position would therefore seem to be, that the markets promise to absorb all forms of economical power at very good prices. The word economical is the effective. We must breed our mares so that we may obtain economical horses. Economical to you and to everyone who can use them. We must not use two horses where one powerful draft horse would do the work because it would not be economical. It would cause double work in the barn, two sets of harness instead of one and perhaps two men and two wagons and an endless chain of other additional unnecessary work. Big, powerful draft horses then are the economical horses. The markets today indicate this and the smaller they get from the typical heavy draft horse the less they like them or bid for them.

How big can we breed them? The biggest horse I know, not the fatt st, the biggest, with the frame to carry the muscle and the bone that means, with the muscle, the power, is a 2,400 pound Percheron stallion on Namaka farm. This horse is siring colts from medium mares that develop at five years into geldings of 1,800 pounds to the ton. This is the type that are eagerly sought after today.

Another important factor is the diversity of occupations for which the horses which you are breeding for, are suitable. I think I am safe in saying that the Percheon horse is used in more widely different senses than any other breed. Certainly if thisis an indicator, the Percheron has the widest patronage of all the heavy draft breeds.

As a farmer's horse it is claimed that he has no equal, and as a city teamer it is claimer that he is the most popular.

Undoubtedly the men who have had experience with this breed in the war seem to be particularly loud in their praises of it and I do not think that I ever saw any other horse of the heavy draft breeds but a Percheron in a circus ring or selected for special training by animal trainers.

Undoubtedly the largest patronage is the lot of the breed which has developed in it the largest number and most desirable qualifications. The best men in every line get the biggest patronage and so does the best horse.

What Does a Farmer Want in the Shape of a Good Horse?

The horse must be sound and economical and powerful, must be gentle, a good and easy feeder; he must advertise his owner as a good stockman, must be able to stand the torture of flies, heat, hurried meals and shortened rest and other strains of the harvest. Farmers use the Percheron right in the southern states of the union where it is hotter, the flies are worse and the work and hours pretty much as bad. In some states only Percheron horses and mules and niggers are used and the man stops before the horse. Let me ask this question: Did you ever see the big-headed, wasp-waisted, hungry-looking type in the blacks and the greys?

What Does the City Man Want?

A horse that can stand the noise, bustle and excitement of the city without getting excited. That can move a load at a good walk, not a slow drag. One that can stand a hasty, petulant driver and one that will attract attention and advertise a business. The teams of blacks and greys are foremost here.

What Do They Want in War?

This surely is the supreme test. It is the horse that is ready for every emergency, cool, courageous and bold, that will do as he is bid and not argue about it. It would seem since the Englishman is importing pure bred Percheron brood mares, and both officers and men vieing in their praise of the Percheron that his reputation has been upheld here. The Percheron history tells us that this was the business for which the Percheron was originally bred and for which the influence of the French government has always been exercised to keep the breed bred for.

What Do They Want for Training?

Intelligence, boldness, calmness, dependence, and every other desirable quality.

Whether it seems so or not at this present time, it is nevertheless a fact that the day is not far distant when conditions will force our farmers to be breeders and sellers, or buyers of the economical type of horse. The high price of other livestock today, especially here in the west is largely due to the influence of the farmers on the markets as buyers and not as they should be, as sellers. Much as we may desire it, we shall not always have a ready surplus of cash for investment and some of us may likely have to ask our bankers for a little help. What answer could many of us give if, when turning us down, he said: "No, I cannot take the chance because you are not breeding a type of horse that is increasing in value. Your horses are depreciating on every market." What sound argument can many of us put up to ourselves for our own satisfaction in support of the fact that many of us are actually breeding the type of horse that is not wanted and is fast following the light horse. I do not think you will long be able to convince your banker that he should loan you money to buy tractors or motors in place of horses. One winter out of doors will fix the machinery and no little machine crop for the farmer either in the spring. Look at the many desolated farms a few years ago and the wasted wealth in machinery lying around. Economical horses, that's good business.

Every indication that I can find at exhibitions, in government records and farm journals points to two important facts:

(a) That there is more intelligence being displayed by our farmer breeders in the breeding of their horses than ever before, and

(b) Percheron sires are being more extensively used than ever before and gaining ahead faster than any other breed of draft horses in Canada.

Do not you who read this be the laggard. Take those small mares of yours and use a good, big, sound Percheron sire. You will see a great improvement in weight and a tendency, very marked, to the Percheron type in the very first cross. You will get lots of pleasure and encouragement every time you improve the blood in your horses by deeper impressions of Percheron blood. No breed crosses better or more uniformly successful on the native stock as the Percheron. I have this borne out by dozens of men. Get the pleasure and the profit out of the business this way. It is the proven safe road. Do not bother your head about tractors and their competition with your work.

Professor Carlyle, one of the most able agriculturalists in America, said at a dinner to which I was present in Calgary: "We have been spending some time at our (Oklahoma) college and experimental farm (of which he is principal) in finding out if there was a tractor, a farm tractor down in our country, or down where we have to work the nigger and the mule so much, suitable for our purposes. We are trying to develop a farm tractor. We have had some 27 different makes under observation and under test in the last three years. We have fourdifferent kinds of the smaller tractor which our people seem to have demonstrated as the most useful and the most satisfactory in service on our farm at the present time. They may develop one after a while that will be satisfactory but they have not done that yet."

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

Availing herself of her social privileges the wife of a country squire asked questions which, coming from anybody else, would have been thought impertinent. "I presume you carry a memento of some kind in that locket you wear?" she said to a female parishioner. "Yes, ma'am," was the reply, "it is a lock of my husband's hair." "But your husband is still alive!" the lady exclaimed. "Yes, ma'am, but his hair is gone!"

A Poet From The Railway



Mr. C. J. Dennis and his home in the bush at Toolangi, Victoria, N.S.W.

THE dangers of the Mediterranean route between Australia and England have induced a large number of Australians to pass through Canada, who otherwise might never have known this country, and have brought Australia into closer sympathy with the Dominion than ever before. Canadians also have learned to appreciate the Anzacs, and the increasing trade between these two junior partners of the British Empire, as shown in the record traffic of the Canadian Australasian service, is one of the bright sides of this war. There are many points of common touch—both are vast countries anxious for greater population and both are on the whole still mainly agricultural. The comparative absence of cabled news from Australia in Canadian papers is, however, a handicap against the knowledge of each other's social problems and progress, and Australian authors are as little known in Canada as Canadian writers are in the Antipodes.

One poet of Australia is, however, making headway here and deserves to be even better known—so vivid a picture does he give of the Australian larrikin in the terse vernacular of Adelaide, "Doreen and the Sentimental Bloke," which in its own country has run into the hundred thousands and has been put into a pocket edition for the soldiers in the trenches, threatens to rival even Robert Service (who like himself owes much to Kipling) in the affections of the Canadian reader, and though "The Moods of Ginger Mick," which has made a tremendous hit in Australia, has not yet been published in this country, stray copies pass from hand to hand and are greatly treasured. Ginger Mick is a peddler of rabbits who volunteers for the front and dies like a hero at Gallipoli. Dennis' "Backblock Ballads," descriptive of the people of the Australian bush and the settled country districts, are classics.

Dennis wrote "Doreen" in the bush at Toolangi, Victoria, in a log cabin which he built himself after he had grown tired of being a Government official and a newspaper editor.

Just as the early days of construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway attracted men of all classes, some of which, such as Morley Roberts and Frederick Niven, have since made their mark in literature, so the building of the Australian railways provided a job at one time of his career for C. J. Dennis, who as a man handy with the axe and saw was able afterwards to draw pay as a carpenter. His father was a retired sea captain and a hotelkeeper with small appreciation of poetry. At one of the rockiest periods of his career the poet wired the publican "Send ten pounds, going Broken Hill," to which his father replied "Sending nothing, go to Hell." In spite of this lack of sympathy, Dennis became editor of the "Adelaide Critic," which he left to establish the "Gadfly," a saucy paper on the lines of New York "Life." This paper was once accused by a correspondent of sectarian bias. Dennis replied that the paper was controlled by an Anglican, a Roman Catholic, a Wesleyan Methodist and an Atheist, and gave it as his opinion that the Atheist was "the most religious man of the lot."

Ten Dry Commandments

(By Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture.)

1. Thou shalt have no other occupation than farming.
2. Thou shalt fallow thy land every third year, being careful to plow it both early and deeply.
3. Thou shalt cultivate thy fallow and not allow weeds or any other thing that is green to grow thereon, or winds to blow through it, for in such way the moisture which thy fallow should conserve will be wasted and thy days will be nothing but labor and sorrow.
4. Thou shalt not despise the harrow, but shalt use it even whilst thou plowest, and shalt place thy chief reliance upon it thereafter, whether in early spring, late spring, midsummer or autumn.
5. Thou shalt sow good seed early and down into the moisture, lest peradventure it cometh not up betimes. He who soweth his seed in dry soil casteth away many chances of reaping.
6. Thou shalt not overload thy dry land farm with seed, even as the merciful man doth not overload his ox or his ass. Thin seeding best withstandeth the ravages of drought and hot winds.
7. Thou shalt keep on thy dry farm such kinds and numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry as the water supply maketh possible, and thou canst grow pasture, fodder, roots and grain for. Thou shalt be protected against adversity, and thus shalt give thy children and children's children cause to call thee blessed, inasmuch as thou didst not too greatly dissipate in thy lifetime the fertility stored in thy soil through many thousands of years.
8. Thou shalt not live unto thyself alone, but shalt join the Grain Growers' association, the agricultural society in thy district or any like minded organization that is good. Through these thou shalt work unceasingly for the welfare of thy district and the upbuilding of Saskatchewan agriculture.
9. Thou shalt study thy dry land farm and its problems unceasingly, and ponder on ways and means whereby its fruitfulness may be increased, keeping always in memory the fact that not alone by speeches and resolutions, but also by intelligent and timely hard work shall production be increased and the economic salvation of the country be wrought.
10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's big farm. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's big four, nor his mortgage, nor his worry, nor his hurry, nor anything that is thy big neighbor's.

Remember these dry farming commandments to keep them wholly.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING IN RAISING CATTLE FOR DAIRYING

At birth a 50-pound calf should have about eight pounds of whole milk a day, while a 100-pound one should have about 12 pounds. For the first four days milk from the dam should be fed, then that from any of the other cows in the herd, preferably not from any that are nearly dry. Milk containing not more than four per cent. butter fat is considered best. At the beginning of the third week either skim or separated milk may be substituted for whole milk at the rate of one pound a day. The daily ration may be increased from two to four pounds, depending upon the vigor of the calf. When the calf does not drink eogerly what is oeffred, the quantity should be cut down. The ration at the end of the third week usually should be approximately one-half whole and one-half separated milk. During the fourth week the change should be continued until by the end of the week only separated milk is fed, unless the calf is very delicate. With especially vigorous calves the change to separmilk is fed, unless the calf is shrdlu ated milk can be made about a week earlier. The quantity fed can be increased gradually from 18 to 20 pounds a day.

* * *

While, because of its high price at the present time, it may not be wise to feed too liberally of grain to cows on pasture, it will surely pay to feed such amount to it, to the right kind of cows, to keep up their milk flow. If it does not then the cows had better be turned off to the butcher. The farmer who allows his cows, which came fresh during the late winter and spring months, to become reduced in their milk flow now or any time during the summer because of a lack of feed, due to blind dependence upon short pasturage, will surely be feeding his herd at a loss all next fall and winter. Usually for a period of three or four weeks, or possibly six weeks, in the early summer, when the pastures are flush and at their best, it does not pay to feed grain and other feeds to the milch cows, but it does pay to do some extra feeding in the stalls whenever, during the grazing season, the pastures are too short to give the cows their proper fill of grass. This will hold true with good cows, whether it be in June, July or August.

Let the flag fly in the front yard and make the dirt fly in the back yard.

FARM PREPAREDNESS

Cool heads and bright hoes will help.

Keep the plow out of the good pastures.

A rusty hoe is proof of lack of patriotism.

It is not enough to "call a spade a spade." Use it!

The farmer will do his duty. Don't disgust him with too "much dingdonging."

It is not enough to get the garden itch in the spring. You've got to keep scratching all summer.

Right now there is need of greens, grains, grit and gumption—and the greatest of these is gumption.

In time of war the private citizen who fails to do his duty is a slacker; the negligent and unfaithful public official, a traitor.

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MARKET AND FINANCE

WINNIPEG LETTER

Material Reduction in Visible Wheat Supply

Over Two Million Bushels Short Last Week—Market Unsettled and Trading Small—U. S. Total Production Shows Increase.

(By Thompson, Sons & Co.)

Wheat—In the week ending today with its winding up of July contracts, it has been possible to recoynize a little more clearly, the strong situation that wheat and grain generally is in for the time being. Visible supplies of wheat are down to a narrow compass, and on the North American continent, where new winter wheat has been harvested, the farmers are in no hurry to bring it to market. There is still delay on the part of the legislators at Washington to come to an agreement over the American food bill, and this is causing every branch of the grain and flour trade to go slow, waiting for the announcement of the regulations which are to apply on the handling and selling of the new crops. The Canadian board of supervisors on their part while ready to promulgate regulations adequate for the Canadian trade are in courtesy bound to wa't until the United States controller has the authority of American legislation to enable him to take up his work, as weeks ago it was agreed that the two countries would co-operate in whatefer regulations may be considered expedient. In the meantime the grain trade cannot enter into any plans for future business, and are forced to give their attention to the small daily business which comes along in the regular routine. Our board of supervisors, however, do not have to wait the convenience of others to use their authority on matters arising solely in Canada, and on the 27th inst. they issued an order prohibiting the sale and shipment of any more Canadian wheat of the present crop to parties in the United States without having requested and received the consent of the board. Prices of cash 1 northern in Minneapolis and Duluth have in the last few days been up close to $3 per bushel, compared with $2.40 for Canadian 1 northern and other grades in proportion. $2.40 per bushel is the maximum price fixed by the Canadian board to be paid for our 1 northern going into domestic consumption or into the hands of the government buyers, but if 60c per bushel more could be got on the other side of the international boundary, it would be impossible to prevent the wheat going there except by definite prohibition. As showing the small primary movement from first hands in the United States at the present time, there have been received at the seven principal centers of winter wheat accumulation during the present month of July 5,804,000 bushels of wheat compared with 15,594,000 bushels received in July, 1916. Small stocks, small movement, even with the small demand, have resulted in advances in the American markets of 20c to 25c per bushel on the week for cash wheat, but our Canadian prices controlled as they are, are 1½c to 2c lower on the week. The prices for future deliveries, however, show in the American markets declines of from 2c to 8c per bushel and in our Winnipeg market a decline of 5¾c. The visible supply in the United States made a decrease last week of 2,731,000 bushels against an increase of 2,254,000 bushels for same week a year ago, and the total is now down to 6,890,000 bushels compared with 40,889,000 bushels a year ago. Our Canadian visible decreased last week 1,734,099 bushels against a decrease last year of 1,969,213 bushels, and the total is now 11,952,133 bushels against 17,961,213 bushels a year ago. The world's shipments of wheat and flour last week fell off considerably compared with several weeks back; in fact they have not been so small since the last week in March. The quantity last week was only 6,966,000 bushels against 10,130,000 bushels same week last year and compared with an average of about 10,500,000 bushels per week in the last 12 weeks. The weather in the United States winter wheat belt has been very favorable over the week for ripening and harvest work, and harvest is creeping northward at a good pace, so that spring wheat cutting is expected in South Dakota next week. In the southwest drought and heat has caused a small average yield of winter wheat, but further north and east it has been more favorable and the yield over all is exceeding earlier estimates, so that if the spring wheat in the northwest sates yields a fair average, the ottal wheat production in the United States is likely to slightly exceed the total production of last year, which was 640,000,000 bushels. In western Canada, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta, also in eastern Montana and western North Dakota, there has been last week a period of abnormally intense heat from which all crops have suffered seriously, and low estimates of the yield are given out. At many points in the province of Saskatchewan the maximum temperatures were above 100 degrees on more than one day, and this extreme heat unaccompanied by any rain has been very severe especially on poor crops. Some districts received a little rain, and two days ago there was a favorable change in the weather, much lower temperatures and increase in rainfall, which will be of great benefit in freshening up all crops and causing the grain to fill out. The season has been two weeks or so late all over the western continent, had it not been so, all grain crops would have ripened up under the great heat, and harvest time would have been here. Some barley is ready for cutting, but we thing the wheat harvest will not start until about August 20.

There is a ready demand in our Winnipeg market for all wheat offering, but the movement from the west is now down to a daily average of around 170 cars of wheat, so that the quantity for trading in is getting small, and stocks in elevators west of Winnipeg and in farmers' hands are getting well cleaned out, making a very different situation compared with a year ago when the balance of the immense crop of 1915 was still coming along at the rate of over 500 cars per day. It is well known now that our western crop of this year is going to be one of moderate yield, owing to the drought of spring and early summer, and the extreme heat and small rainfall of July, and so far as can be judged at present, if our western wheat yields 200,000,000 bushels it will do well. Cooler weather with rains during August will help to swell the yield, but too much cool weather may bring us early frost, s othat for some weeks yet the final outcome will be indefinite. Today's cash prices are: 1 northern $2.38; 2 northern $2.35; 3 northern $2.30; No. 4 $2.18; No. 5 $1.93; No. 6 $1.66; feed $1.56. The October future closed at $2.24¼.

Oats—The oat market has been very firm and active, there being a good demand for cash oats of all grades, and a congested condition in the July future, which on a small scale acted something the same as the congestion in May wheat did in the month of May. The July oat trades cere finished up today, 320,000 bushels being delivered through the clearing house and the price closed at 80½c after running up to 83c. At close of the market today's cash prices are: 2 C.W. 79c; 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed 76c; 1 feed 73c. Futures, July 80½c; October 69½c; December 65½c.

Barley—The barley market is steady, slightly easier in price mith demand fair and supply small. Today's prices: No. 3 $1.25; No. 4 $1.20; rejected and feed $1.11. The July future closed $1.27.

Flax—It has been a strong week in the flax market with an advance in prices of around 33c per bushel, closing prices today being 5c to 6c under tod price reached. The cause of the advance has been very bad reports on the new crop in western Canada, Montana and North Dakota on account of th severe hot weather and drought together with a little congestion in closing up the July trades. Today's prices are: 1 N.W. $3.23; 2 C.W. $3.16½; 3 C.W. $3.06. Futures closed, July and October $3.25; December $3.18.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

GRAIN MARKET

Prices are based on grain in store at Fort William or Port Arthur.

Spring wheat—	Thurs.	Wed.
No. 1 northern	236	236
No. 2 northern	233	233
No. 3 northern	228	228
No. 4	217	217
No. 5	192	192
No. 6	168	166
Feed	158	156
Oats—		
2 C. W.	71¾	72¾
3 C. W.	70¾	71¾
Ex. 1 feed	70¾	71¾
No. 1 feed	67¾	69¾
No. 2 feed	65¾	—

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—	Open	Close
October	223	224
Oats—		
October	68⅞	69¾
December	65	66⅛
Flax—		
October	325	327¾
December	—	321¾

WINNIPEG CASH

Wheat: No. 1 northern, $240; No. 2 northern, $2.37; No. 3 northern, $2.32; No. 4, $2.21; No. 5, $1.96; No. 6, $1.72; feed, $1.62.

Basis contract: August, first half, $2.40.

Oats: No. 2 C.W., 76c; No. 3 C.W., 75c; extra 1 feed, 75c; No. 1 feed, 72c; No. 2 feed, 70c.

Barley: No. 3, $1.23; No. 4, $1.18; rejected and feed, $1.11.

Flax: No. 1 N.W.C., $3.25¾; No. 2 C.W., $3.21¼; No. 3 C.W., $3.08¾.

AMERICAN OPTIONS

	Minneapolis		Chicago	
Wheat—	Open	Close	Open	Close
September	222	222	222	231

MINNEAPOLIS CASH

Wheat: No. 1 northern, $2.95 to $3.00; No. 2 northern, $2.90 to $2.95; No. 3 northern, $2.80 to $2.90; No. 2 hard, Montana, $2.80 to $2.85.

Oats: No. 3 white, 75c to 76c.

Flax: $3.30 to $3.36.

CHICAGO CASH

Wheat: No. 2 red, nominal; No. 3 red, $2.52; No. 2 hard, $2.68; No. 3 hard, $2.62.

CALGARY MARKET

Wholesale

Potatoes, Alberta, ton	$45.00
Eggs, case	10.00
Butter, creamery, lb.	.40
Butter, dairy, lb.	.30

Retail

Potatoes, Albertas, new, 4 lbs.	.25
Eggs, new laid, dozen	.35
Butter, No. 1 creamery, lb.	.45
Butter, No. 1 dairy, lb.	.35
Baled hay, timothy, bale	1.25
Baled hay, prairie, bale	1.00

If each member of the congregation was to give the minister his candid opinion of the sermon, he would probably resign.

LIVESTOCK

PRICES WAY UP ON CALGARY STOCKYARDS

Swine Took an Upward Rise the Latter Part of This Week—The Buyers in Most Cases Seem to Be Holding for a Higher Price.

Steers—	
Choice export, 1,100 up	$8.25@$8.50
Common butcher, 1,100 up	7.50@ 7.75
Killers	7.00@ 7.25
Choice feeders	6.75@, 7.00
Heifers—	
Choice heavy	7.00@ 7.25
Common	6.50@ 7.25
Cows—	
Heavy	6.50@ 6.75
Common butcher	5.75@ 6.00
Thin canners	3.50@ 4.00
Bulls—	
Choice butcher	5.25@ 5.50
Oxen—	
Choice	6.00@ 6.50
Common	4.00@ 4.25
Calves—Light	11.00
Sheep—	
Wethers	11.25@12.00
Ewes	11.25@11.75
Fed and watered	14.75

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK MARKET

Winnipeg, Aug. 2.—Livestock receipts at the Union stockyards today totalled 1,700 cattle and 601 hogs. Cattle trading was steady. Prices were also steady for butcher stuff, stockers and feeders. Bulls and oxen sold at slightly easier prices. Packers were heavy, packers, both yesterday and today, withholding their orders. Forty-two cars went to local plants yesterday and between 40 and 50 cars today. Tomorrow's receipts will be heavy again. Veal calves sold a shade easier; sheep and lambs slow.

Hogs sold steady; receipts are becoming lighter. Select hogs brought $15.50, Wednesday's close.

TORONTO LIVESTOCK MARKET

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Receipts at the Union stockyards today were 391 cattle, 133 calves, 802 hogs, 113 sheep and lambs.

The market cleaned up good and firm for good to choice butcher cattle, and for choice heavy steers fit for export. Common cattle of all classes, for killing or stocker purposes, is slow and draggy and very little wanted. Good butcher cows steady to firm.

Bulls, slow demand. Stockers and feeders slow.

Lambs, 50c to 75c higher. Calves firm. Hogs steady to 25c higher.

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK MARKET

South St. Paul, Aug. 2.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; steady; range, $14.50 to $15.50; bulk, $15.00 to $15.10.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,300; killers steady, 25c to 40c lower for week; steers, $5.00 to $10.50; cows and heifers, $6.00 to $9.00; calves, 25c lower, $4.00 to $11.50; stockers and feeders, steady, $5.00 to $7.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 200; steady; lambs, $7.00 to $14.50; wethers, $7.00 to $9.50; ewes, $5.00 to $8.50.

MONTREAL PRODUCE

Montreal, Aug. 2.—Butter market was quiet and unchanged. Cheese fairly active and firmer. Eggs firm with a fair demand for small lots.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; finest easterns, 21¾c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 39c to 39½c; seconds, 38½c.

Eggs—Fresh, 46c to 48c; selected, 44c; No. 1 stock, 40c; No. 2 stock, 36c to 38c.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, 51c to 52c; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, 46c to 48c.

FINANCIAL

CALGARY BANK RECORDS SHOW OVER MILLION INCREASE

Winnipeg, Aug. 2.—Following are the bank clearings of the principal cities of the Dominion for the week ending today, as compared with those of the corresponding week last year:

	Week ending Aug. 2, 1917	Corresponding week, 1916
Montreal	$77,576,570	$79,849,570
Toronto	55,612,535	46,184,056
Winnipeg	43,728,823	43,423,018
Vancouver	8,399,424	6,485,704
Ottawa	5,413,187	4,764,477
Calgary	5,863,975	4,054,265
Quebec	4,106,553	3,678,930
Hamilton	4,823,932	4,073,351
Halifax	2,833,602	2,518,764
Edmonton	2,398,229	1,972,336
Regina	2,795,189	2,418,547
St. John	2,119,012	1,891,802
Victoria	1,791,824	1,795,231
Saskatoon	1,586,849	1,212,895
Moose Jaw	1,061,566	936,318
Brandon	537,105	635,548
Lethbridge	864,882	539,675
Medicine Hat	488,898	324,839
N. Westminster	.....	311,189

BANK OF FRANCE CHANGES

Paris, Aug. 3.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs
Gold in hand, increased	2,961,000
Silver in hand, increased	105,000
Notes in circulation, inc.	110,756,000
Treasury deposits, inc.	15,867,000
General deposits, inc.	31,098,000
Bills discounted, inc.	104,832,000
Advances, decreased	15,384,000

BANK OF ENGLAND CHANGES

London, Aug. 2.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, decreased	£1,413,000
Circulation, increased	740,000
Bullion, decreased	672,642
Other securities, dec.	711,000
Other deposits, dec.	1,904,000
Notes reserve, dec.	1,407,000
Government securities, inc.	2,312,000



GENERAL A. A. BRUSILOFF

Commander-in-Chief of Russian armies and largely responsible for the new successes.

LAST YEAR THE BEST IN HISTORY OF LIFE INSURANCE

The United States spent more in life insurance in 1916 than in any previous year, according to figures gathered from the companies by the Insurance Press. In the United States $4,500,000,000 of new business was written, and in Canada $231,000,000. The companies paid out $785,500,000 in the United States, and the Dominion, of which $476,900,000 was death claims, and $281,600,000 was payments for premium savings and surrender values, and to annuitants and in foreign countries. Loans on policies increased but $1,851,000 in 1916, as against an increase of $34,000,000 in 1915 and $68,000,000 in 1914. Nearly $25,000,000,000 in life insurance contracts were in force in the United States on Jan. 1, 1917, and $1,400,000,000 in Canada, not counting the fraternal and accident risks.

It is estimoted that $3,000,000,000 of life insurance is carried by Americans who are subject to the draft. A life insurance statician is authority for the statement that eighty-seven per cent. of all estates left in the United States consist solely of life insurance.

So far, in 1917, the demand for life insurance has been, it is announced, beyond all precedent. There was an indicated increase of almost thirty-one per cent. in the first five months. If this keeps up the new business for the year will exceed $5,895,000,000.

Heavily Insured New Yorkers

Policies of a quarter of a million or more were paid by the companies on the lives of sixteen men who died in 1916. They were:

Thomas L. Shevlin, Minneapolis	$1,525,000
Lewis Parker, Grenville, S.C.	770,000
William A. Read, New York	617,000
W. Le R. Roach, Muscatine, Ia	497,000
Andrew J. Graham, Chicago	434,599
Durgin Horne, Pittsburgh	433,590
Max Kobre, N.Y.	376,000
Michael Holzman, Baltimore	291,369
C. T. Peck, Chicogo	285,000
Charles Stix, St. Louis	278,000
Harris Wolff, N.Y.	275,336
Geo. C. Boldt, N.Y.	275,000
G. F. Gund, Cleveland	274,090
P. C. McKinney, N.Y.	272,000
M. D. Thatcher Pueblo, Cal.	264,111
A. E. Pew, Bryn Mawr, Pa.	250,139

The insurance on the life of the late R. A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life, who died at his home at Morristown, N.J., was $246,310.

Some of the New Yorkers who died heavily insured were:

Richard Limburg	$235,034
W. W. Lawrence	220,000
Jos. Morningstar	194,697
Louis Auerbach	192,500
F. H. Eaton	177,300
William Lennox	175,000
John S. Riegel	172,000
Nathan Eiseman	155,000
Herman Reiners	128,227
H. Gitterman	125,000
Henry Glass	112,600
Edward Slayback	107,624
J. R. Olyphant	100,060
L. H. Fibel	100,000

In Canada the heaviest individual payments on death claims were R. M. Thompson, Winnipeg, $117,000; W. J. Garrigue, Montreal, $100,598; Robert Davies, Toronto, $100,000; B. B. Law, Larmouth, $91,500; E. L. Ferris, Edmonton, $75,000.

WEEK'S EARNINGS OF C. N. R.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—Gross earnings of the Canadian Northern railway for the week ending July 31, 1917, were $1,134,900; from July 1 to date, $3,844,900.

Corresponding period last year, $1,287,300 and $3,834,200, showing an increase of $72,400 and $10,700.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR JULY SHOW INCREASE

Winnipeg, July 31.—Following are the bank clearings of he principal cities in the Dominion for the month of July, as compared with the corresponding month last year:

	1917	1916
Montreal	$361,480,320	$326,751,007
Toronto	262,466,414	208,759,891
Winnipeg	174,458,431	166,054,953
Vancouver	35,285,172	27,481,846
Calgary	26,512,178	18,305,071
Ottawa	26,024,089	22,748,421
Hamilton	20,561,162	16,550,551
Quebec	19,791,439	16,662,264
HaHlifax	14,911,658	11,374,667
Regina	13,013,121	8,918,126
Edmonton	11,064,031	8,498,667
London	8,718,756	9,844,953
Saskatoon	6,858,079	4,474,456
Moose Jaw	4,483,089	3,851,749
Fort William	3,503,144	2,541,474
Lethbridge	3,487,002	2,251,235

NEW YORK METALS

New York, Aug. 2.—Copper firm; electrolytic, spot and nearby, $29 to $30, nominal; September and fourth quarter, $27 to $28.

Iron firm and unchanged. Metal exchange quoted tin firm; spot, $62.75 bid.

At London: Spot copper, £125; futures, £124. Electrolytic, £137; spot tin, £247 10s; futures, £243 10s.

Meeting of Share Holders of Eldon Mining Co., Ltd.

A meeting of shareholders of the Eldon Mining Co., Ltd., was held at the head office of the company the past week, when the directors informed the shareholders that, owing to the fact of the general public not having responded readily to the offer of shares made last month, they required their financial assistance in prosecuting the work of the company.

After hearing an account of the work already accomplished in the development of the property and the plans for the future, as laid down by the directors, several shareholders expressed ther confidence in the property itself and in the able manner in which the company's affairs had been handled by the directors. Unanimous support was accorded by the shareholders for the continuation of the working and immediate and substantial financial assistance was immediately forthcoming in the shape of applications for further shares from nearly every shareholder present.

Although there were only some 30 shareholders present, the result of the meeting was very gratifying, as it showed the intention of the shareholders in general to stand behind the proposition and also demonstrated the fact that they fully realized that they owned a good property.

EMPLOYES CLAMOR FOR PAY

Montreal—A regular turmoil was in progress around the office of the National Jockey club, all the morning, with over a hundred employes of the Maisoneuve track and persons of every description clamoring for money. The horsemen claim that the track owners were withholding payment of purses and salaries amounting to $7,000, and they were threatening serious consequences to the track owners if their claims were not attended to.

ALBERTA FAIR DATES

Granum	August 7-8
Macleod	August 9-10
Carmangay	August 14-15
Langdon	August 16
Gleichen	August 17
Irvine	August 7
Winnifred	August 8
Warner	August 8-9
Magrath	August 10-11
Raymond	August 13-15
Cardston	August 17-18
Grassy Lake	August 21-22
Taber	August 23-24
Youngstown	August 6-7
Chinook	August 8
Hanna	August 9
Delia	August 10
Oyen	August 13-14
Munson	August 15
Swalwell	July 26-27
Peace River Crossing	August 8-10
Vegreville	August 14-15
Stony Plain	August 15-16
Edgerton	August 17
Sedgewick	August 7
Hardisty	August 8
Provost	August 9
Strome-Killam	August 10
Daysland	August 14-15
Camrose	August 16-18
Wetaskiwin	August 21-22
Coronation	August 7-8
Stettler	August 10-11
Consort	August 14-15
Castor	August 16-17
Bidegord	August 21
Cochrane	September 4-5
Didsbury	September 5-6
Olds	September 7-8
Three Hills	September 11-12
Lousana	September 13-14
Leduc	September 17-18
Innisfail	September 19-20
Alix	September 21
Gadsby	September 22
Rocky Moun. House	September 24-25
Ponoka	September 26-27
Milnerton	September 28
Trochu	October 2-3
St. Albert	October 4-5
Bowden	October 5
Priddis and Millarville	October 6
Fort Saskatchewan	September 4-5
Innisfree	September 6-7
Manville	September 11
Vermilion	September 12-13
Kitscoty	September 14-15
Lloydminster	September 18-19
Viking	September 20
Holden	September 21
Tofield	September 22
Bashaw	September 25-26
St. Paul	September 5
Elk Point	September 7
Berry Creek	September 7
Colinton	August 28
Athabasca	August 30-31
Mid-Pembina	September 4
Paddle River	September 6
Westlock	September 8
Nakamun	September 11
Onaway	September 12
Entwistle	September 13
Edson	September 14
Lake Saskatoon and Beaver Lodge	September 13-14
Grande Prairie	September 17-18
Waterhole	September 20-21
GGriffin Creek	September 24-25
High Prairie	September 26-27

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Special fares to Lucerne, Jasper Park and Mt. Robson. On sale May 11th to September 30th. Final return limit 16 days. Single fare plus 10c for round trip.

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Or Write J. Madill, D.P.A., Edmonton, Alta.

Story of the War Pilot

(Written by an Airman)

Flying in war times is a grim business. There is precious little that is "breezy" about it, and to tell the truth, the war pilot is not a "breezy" fellow.

If you are interested in the type, study the faces of any pilots you see, here are the alertness and quickness natural to the man who takes up flying, and there is also a certain hardness. Small wonder if, after three hours or so over the lines, his jaw should feel like iron.

All the way, from the start tothe return, the pilot's condition is one of incessant movement. Both feet and one hand are engaged in flying. Quick, neat movements, continually correcting, even on a calm day. That is flying. Ears listening to the engine and for the "crack, crack, crack," of a Hun attacking.

Eyes moving continuously over the instruments relating to speed and height and engine revolutions, over the earth, the other machines of the "formation," and round and round, high and low, and especially backwards, first one side and then the other, lest a Hun be diving on the tail. And in the midst of it all, suddenly "Archie" (anti-aircraft) shells bursting around in groups of six. "Archie" is a greater strain on the nerves than fighting.

"It takes 15 seconds," says a pilot, "for the anti-aircraft gunner to get a sight on you. Consequently you have to dodge and to do something different **every 15 seconds."**

And there is plenty of fighting. too, for the British pilot always attacks, where the Hun, unless in greatly superior circumstances, **almost always** puts his nose down and runs for protection first.

A Wild Game

An aerial fight is a wild game. See a man dive 4,000 feet, on to his prey, perhaps at the rate of 180 miles an hour. Does he feel exhilarated? No, his heart is thumping too hard from the sudden change of atmosphere pressure. See the rapid manoeuvring, with on time to think, where one, pitted against three, is yet the victor. Then think of the flight home that follows, with control cables holding by their last strands and only half the engine's cylinders working. Such things are common . . . That is the time to get home, sure enough; but British pilots have turned and fought in such conditions, because their principle is attack.

Perhaps as the formation returns to its aerodrome there will be oneor two pilots who are off duty, watching the landings. The power to land a machine well under all conditions is the greatest test of the pilot, and consequently flying folk are never tired of watching landings.

"All back?" "No." "Who's missing?" "Ah, poor old ——." "Really-How?" "Shot down as soon as we got there." "Oh, dear; any chance for him?" "Don't think so; we saw his machine fold up." "Anyluck yourselves?" . . . . "Archies very bad this morning at ——." And so on a tale of loss and gain, which is yet steadily ensuring victory.

No "push" can be successful without aerial success, and no aerial success can be attained without the greater risks is likely to have the longer casualty list. That is the pilot's share in victory.

But after six months or so nerve begins togo. It is really a question of nervous fatigue brought on by overstrain. Probably no man living could fly four hours a day all the year round, even in peace times. But when the signs of that overstrain begin to show the pilot is sent home at once an lighter duty for a rest.

Is the war pilot afarid or not? Who knows? One pilot replied: "Yes, I'm frightened todeath all the time—but somehow not a bit afraid."

A Hun pilot gets the Iron Cross, first class, automatically, after less than 50 hours' flying in France! Perhaps thatis due to our principle of attack. It is not as easy for a British pilot to get even a military cross, much less a D. S. O. or a V.C., the standard is so much higher.—London Daily Mail.

THE MAIDEN'S PRAYER

I wish that I had been a boy;
I'd show the fellows, too;
How I could sacrifice my joy
And carry the red, white and blue;
I'd join the army or navy;
Or National Guard so grand;
Or I'd join the cavalry, maybe,
And fight for my native land!
I'd show the fellows how to walk
And act as brave and true;
I'd give them many a good, hard talk
About the red, white and blue!
And perhaps I'd be a captain—
But even a guard would do—
As long as they would let me stay
And fight for the red, white and blue!
But I'm only a girl and happy,
So true to my country, too—
I am working for the Red Cross
To help the red, white and blue!

—Peggy Ross

Your Copy of the Hudsonia Monthly! Send for It

The Latest --- A 32-page Issue. The August Number Hot From the Press Awaits Your Address

A radical departure in selling goods by mail THROUGH the medium of The Catalogue. This Hudsonia Monthly is issued every thirty days—is constantly growing and will in a few months be a welcome visitor in thousands of rural homes. The goods listed therein are from LOCAL stocks—the self-same merchandise that is sold to our local customers. We do not keep a specially sorted lower quality "Mail Order" stock, preferring to give our country customers the same goods we offer to Calgary patrons of this store.



This August number of the Hudsonia Monthly is just teeming with value. Contains pages of items to interest the buyer of men's clothing and furnishings, staple cottons and linens, dress goods and silks, hardware, baggage, silverware, china, crockery, electrical household utilities, boots and shoes, paints and varnish, drugs and toilet articles, cameras and supplies, books and stationery, ribbons, music, ready-to-wear, art needlework, leather goods, groceries and the like. You'll never regret mailing your name and address for a copy.

Popular Marching Airs of the Day. All New!

Write us for suggestions on song titles. Tell us what you are fond of—classical, popular or rag-time. Lists willingly submitted. Among the immensely popular hits of the day are:
"Missouri Waltz and Song" 40c
"Broken Doll," Song and Fox Trot 40c
"Till the World Is Free," new patriotic song .. 35c
"Come On, You Canadians" 15c

Tooth Brush and Powder Sets, 43c



Richard Hudnut's Dentaline Tooth Powder, reg. 35c pkg., and a superfine tooth brush, reg. 25c each, the two reg. 60c. One week special
Per set, postpaid **43c**

..Note—Should you prefer any other tooth preparation such as Colgate's, Mennen's, or Williams', you may choose same at no increase in price. ... ...

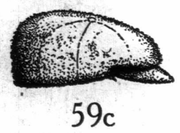
For Men!

Winter Underwear—Shirts and drawers in heavy rib wool with a slight percentage of cotton. This is the famous "Pen Angle" make. Clean, soft, heavy yarns, with facings of pique cloth and pearl buttons. We recommend this garment and you will be wise to buy early. All sizes, 34 to 44. Shirts and drawers to match.
Per garment **$1.25**

Advance Winter Cap at a Special Price—Waterproof olive khaki top, with turn-down of soft real beaverized sheep. This is the popular jockey shape. The best cap for protection and comfort. Just 60 to sell to first buyers.
All sizes. Special, each . **$2.39**

Men's Winter Caps—Tie-up of English corduroy, with crown and peak of soft oil tan black sheepskin. Inside muskrat band. The warmest and longest wearing cap you can buy. It is waterproof, too. A cap that will satisfy you, and all sizes. Special, for out-of-town trade, each **$2.39**

Boys' Caps



59c

Smart golf shape, snap front, with leather sweat in front, in all shades of tweed and worsted. All sizes, each **59c**

Children's Cotton Hose

Children's 1x1 heavy ribbed cotton hose, a stocking that will stand the hardest wear, good black dye, all sizes, pair.. **25c**



Men's Socks 3 Pairs for $1.00

Black and white mixture socks, not pure wool but a soft comfortable sock, very good wearing. All sizes, 35c pair;
3 pairs for **$1.00**
Main—First Street West

Men's Underwear

Men's heavy ribbed merino finished cotton shirts and drawers, good weight for early fall. Natural shade, and good wearing.
All sizes
Per garment **$1.00**



500 yards Plain and Fancy Ribbons

all fresh and beautiful, very latest pattern and colors, widths from 5 to 8 inches. Plaids, black and white stripes, Dresden and plain. Regular 59c.
for, yard **39c**

Cut Out This Coupon

3 Boys' Suits FREE

If you are a boy between 7 and 18 years of age, cut out the coupon below and fill in your name, address and age, and mail or hand it in at the Boys' Clothing Department of this company. On August 14th a drawing will take place. The first three coupons out of the hat entitling each holder to one suit of Bloomer Pants clothes free. There is no obligation attached to this offer. Fill out the coupon now. The suits are worth from $10.00 to $15.00.

Name .....
Address .....
Age .....
Hudson's Bay Company, Calgary, Alta. W.S.

Galvanized Wire Clothes Lines

Made of galvanized twisted wire, put up in rolls.
50 ft. 25c
100 ft. 45c



And Poultry Netting

19 Gauge, 2-inch Mesh

Thoroughly galvanized, suitable for chicken runs, garden plots, etc.

24 inch. 150 ft. roll $2.40
30 inch. 150 ft. roll $2.70
48 inch. 150 ft. roll $4.25

19 Gauge, 1-inch Mesh

24 inch. 150 ft. roll $4.75

A wrist bag, and a stylish shape, serviceable size, made on polished nickel, wide opening frame, fancy lining, fitted with change purse and mirror. In black morocco grain leather. Regular $1.50, for
99c Postpaid

You know the Great West Sliding Couch

Fine quality, link fabric spring. Cotton filled mattress, covered with heavy green striped denim. Full valance at front and ends. A comfortable couch, and a full size double bed in one.

$14.90

FIBRE SUIT CASE

Looks like leather, wears like leather. It is a rich dark brown color, has heavy leather straps all around, leather corners and handles, patent steel frame, cloth lined, brass clasps and lock; extra deep; 26 inches long. Regular $5.00.
Price, each **$2.95**

36 INCH CANVAS COVERED TRUNKS

A sturdy box, covered with canvas, natural wood slats, lever lock and strong clasps.. 36-inch ... **$5.00**

Boys' Stockings—Heavy cotton rib, called "Hercules". Rightly named, too, because our customers tell us there is no wear-out to it. All sizes. At 3 pairs for **$1.00**

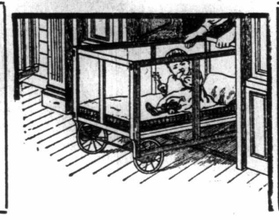
Boys' Merino Shirts and Drawers—Natural shades. "Pen-Angle" make, and won't shrink. Good weight for early fall wear. Sizes 22 to 30, per garment.. 59c
Size 32, per garment.. 65c

A Heavy Winter-Weight Pure Wool Sock—Dark heather mixture, soft and comfortable. Should have arrived last winter, but just in now and no more can be secured. Now worth 75c pair. This carries our unconditional guarantee to give satisfaction. Special for outside trade, pair.. 50c

Merino Underwear — In both shirts and drawers and union suits. A very popular weight for early fall. Gives long wear and washes without shrinking. In natural shade and all sizes. Union suits, each $1.50

Shirt and drawers, per garment 75c

Furniture Cream
This Jackson's Lavender furniture polish is made by improved method, and if used as directed will produce a lasting polish. Will not smear. Regular 25c; 8 oz. bottles
15c



Dessert Knives
Sheffield steel blades, white celluloid handles, nicely finished; will look well on any table and will stand hard wear. Reg. $3.00 doz.
$1.95

This is the much talked about "Kiddie Koop"

See above illustration for details of construction. Keep the baby outdoors and away from the flies. These Koops have every modern improvement for baby's comfort; felt mattress included. Price **$25.00**

Mothers! Quick Action for These Go-Carts

Children's collapsible go-cart, with large three-bow spring seat. Reclining back, adjustable foot well, rubber tired wheels.

$8.90

Pocket Knives
Western stock knife, stag handle, brass lined, bolster ends, three fine quality blades. Reg. $1.25, each
95c

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT E. BURBIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

House Scissors
Low priced Shears, 7 in. nickle plated. easy shaped handles. Reg. 35c for
19c

end for It

its Your Address

Tooth Brush and Powder Sets, 43c



Richard Hudnut's Dentaline Tooth Powder, reg. 35c pkg., and a superfine tooth brush, reg. 25c each, the two reg. 60c. One week special
Per set, postpaid 43c

..Note—Should you prefer any other tooth preparation such as Colgate's, Mennen's, or Williams', you may choose same at no increase in price. ... ...

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Low priced Shears, 7 in. nickle plated, easy shaped handles. Reg. 35c for 19c

Let Him Not Do Evil To Others Who Desires Not That Sorrows Should Pursue Himself

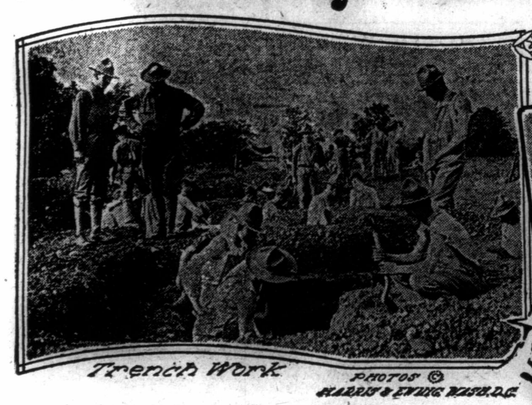
CALGARY Western Standard ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 5, 1917 SECTION TWO—Pages 9 to 16

WHAT THE UNITED STATES IS DOING TO WIN THE WAR

Training Officers for the First 500,000.



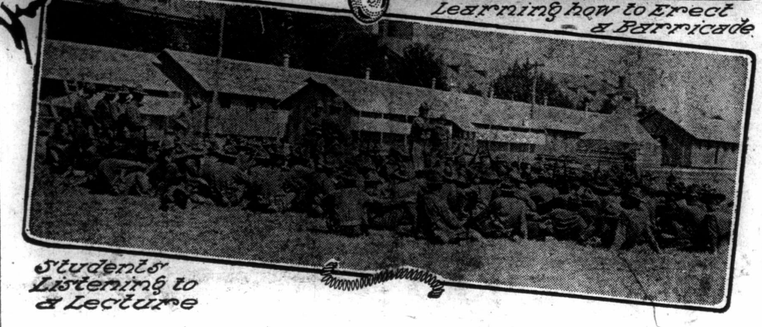
Trench Work



Where the Future Officers Live While Training



Learning how to Erect a Barricade



Students Listening to a Lecture

PHOTOS © HARRIS & EWING WASH. D.C.



Erecting Barbed Wire Entanglements

The Work Being Done By 40,000 Young Men In the Different Camps Where They Are Getting Experi nce To Fit Them for Officers To Command the Army Of Conscripted Men.

IT will probably never be known whether or not the President and his cabinet thought that eventually we would be at war with Germany and some persons might be inclined to criticise the administration for not being in a better state of preparedness when the crisis came. But whatever may have been the inevitable trend of affairs it must be remembered that in order to preserve the sincerity of our desire to remain at peace, it was necessary for us to do nothing that would indicate an unfriendly attitude towards Germany or give that Government the least pretext for her hostile acts against our rights as a neutral nation. So when Congress finally declared a state of war we were not much further advanced towards doing our part than we were in August, 1914. It was a gigantic task to arm and equip a force of sufficient strength and efficiency to measure up to the greatness of our country, as we were deficient in officers as well as in men.

Profiting by the experience of England conscription was adopted as the quickest and fairest way to raise an army. Officers to command these men were necessary as the regular army had few available officers to spare. Steps were taken at once to establish training camps for the education and equipment of young men to become officers of the lower ranks for the new army.

Where Camps Are Located

Sixteen camps were set apart for this purpose, located at the following places: Plattsburg (N.Y.), Madison Barracks (Sacketts Harber, N.Y.), Fort Niagara (N.Y.), Fort Myer (Va.), Fort Oglethorp (Ga.), Fort McPherson (Ga.) Fort Benjamin Harrison (Ind.), Fort Sheridan (Ill.) Fort Logan H. Roots (Ark.), Fort Smelling (Minn.), Fort Riley (Kan.), Leon Springs (Texas), and the Presidio, at San Francisco. Lists were thrown open for applications and very soon the desired number of about 40,000 men obtained. Men between the ages of twenty-one and fifty were eligible, although only a few of the latter age made application, the great majority being between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five. They came from all the walks of life, college graduates, professional men and men of large business affairs predominating. Many gave up lucrative positions to accept the call, while others made great sacrifices. The training is practically the same at each camp.

Only men of good character were accepted as men with bad records were not wanted to officer the new army. One of the rules is that each man's application had to be signed by three well known and reputable citizens from his home town or city. The period of training covers three months during which time the student is expected to imbibe enough military knowledge to become at least a junior officer. The camps are a sort of hot house West Point, where the mind of the young man is helped by rigid training. At first people were skeptical about three months being long enough to train an officer, but those who saw the men from the camp at Fort Myer march down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington during the Confederate reunion in that city, will attest to the military bearing and behavior of these young men who handled themselves like veteran West Pointers. The very flower of the officers of the regular army were sent to these camps as instructors and they found the average man an apt pupil. Of course, there are men whose temperament unfits them for duty as army officers and these were soon weeded out. Others who had dependents were sent home, and still others who were careless were dismissed.

Paid While Training

The men were paid $100 per month while training, but had to pay their subsistence and furnish their own uniform during the three months period. The clothing necessary is as follows:

1 hat (service)
1 Coat (service) olive drab.
2 Shirts, flannel, olive drab.
2 Breches (service) olive drab.
1 Pair of leggins, canvas.
1 Pair shoes, marching.

All the necessary arms and equipment and books used are furnished by the government. The first camp closes on August 11th and the second one begins August 27th, and lasts until November 26th.

The men are required to be in good physical condition and must pass a rigid physical examination before they are admitted to camp. A man whose body is wracked with disease is unfit for military service no matter how brilliant his mind may be, consequently the physical examination is the first ordeal the embryo officer must undergo.

At the majority of camps the men are housed in cantonments, the type of shacks now used for housing the soldiers in Europe. They are one story affairs resembling the country tomato canning factories, and are divided into rooms for two men. The beds are like those of a section in sleeping cars, one above the other, and the mattress rests upon wire, which is more or less springy. The men are required to keep their houses clean and to air their bedding at certain times. This makes the camps democratic, for the young millionaire, who has always had his valet at his call, must sweep up and make his bed just the same as his brother who is not well off in this world's goods. It must be said to the credit of the rich young men, that they have entered into this spirit of democracy with a hearty good will and are excellent "housekeepers," and all through the camps equality is the watchword and everybody is on the same footing. One day a man works as a private, the next day he may be a non-commissioned officer, and the next he may play the part of a lieutenant, only to go back as a private on the following day.

Camp Day

The camp day begins at 5.45 a.m. and lasts until 9.45 p.m., a ten-hour periods of actual work with short periods of rest. Five hours work is done in the morning, three in the afternoon and a two-hour study period at night. The only time a man really has to himself is Saturday afternoon and Sunday. Many of the men are so interested in their work that they spend Saturday afternoon in study catching up some little failure of the week. The morning is usually given over to drills, for every drill of the army must be learned perfectly before a man can be given a commission. These drills consist of manual of arms, musketry training, physical drill, semaphore and flag signalling, bayonet and sabre drill. These drills are supposed to be learned during the first month of training. The greater part of the afternoon is given over to lectures and study. Each man is provided with a folding chair, which he carries to a point selected by the lecturer. Then the men gather about in a semi-circle and listen to an officer discourse on the subject of the care of a regiment, in organization or equipment and other military subjects.

Lectures by British Officers

Frequently there is a lecture by a Canadian or English officer, who has seen service at the front. These talks are intensely interesting for they bring the war scenes out in a vivid manner. One of the recent lectures at camp was on the use of gas masks, the lecturer explaining how they were adjusted, giving a demonstration by the use of a mask, after which a number of the students tried it on. Lectures on the use of the bayonet are frequent, for that weapon now plays an important part in the European war.

During the early days of the conflict the firing was all done at long range and the Germans and their enemies rarely saw each other, but today there is much had to hand fighting and our men must be taught how to hold a bayonet to the best advantage. The German soldier is not quick to protect himself with a bayonet, being clumsy and unused to boxing, while the Englishman goes in for athletics and his boxing proclivities serve him well when it comes to hand to hand fighting. The English lecturer gives the points on these subjects.

Cleaning trenches is also another subject which the men study, that is the cleaning of the German trenches of men, also how to withdraw a bayonet after kiling a man. Some of the lectures and training are kept a secret as those in charge do not think the general public should know some of the workings, but in the majority of cases one may ride or walk about the camps at will and at certain times the men may receive visits from their friends. During the lectures the men take notes and the day after the lecture they are quizzed on this and taeir lessons of the day before.

Barbed Wire and Trench Work

The second and third month of training is going throug trenches and barbed wire entanglements, as though one were in actual warfare. Trenches have been built, which are a counterpart of those used in Europe, and dugouts are constructed by the men. Barbed wire entanglements set up and lessons in how to break through them are a part of the work. Here the men are taught trench raids, night work to the accompaniment of star shells; how to use hand grenades and all the paraphernalia of modern warfare. The discipline of the camps is rigid and the training, while arduous, is not too much for the average healthy young man. He lives at these camps just as his subordinates will live in the training camps or behind the lines in France, and be gets a thorough grounding in the fundamental work of a soldier. Unlike the Canadians and English in the early days of the war, who were trained only along certain lines, and when the fighting drifted into other phases, they were helpless, our men are being trained in every possible feature of war.

Efficient Training

Thoroughness, efficiency and precision mark every part of the training. A careful watch is kept and the men are marked like the average school boy. The examinations are rigid.

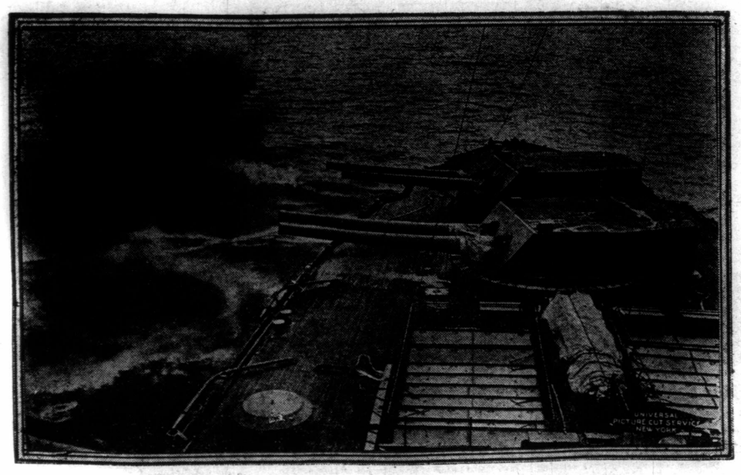
The sanitary condition of the camps is excellent, and there has been little sickness. The morals too are above reproach. Two rules have been made bearing on these lines, which have worked well, one is that the men are required to wear their uniforms in public at all times and another which forbids any man in uniform from entering a drinking salon or a house of questionable character. A few of the men have broken these rules and were dismissed for the good of the service, but the percentage who break rules is so small that the morale of the camps has not been affected. On the whole the men are working hard to fit themselves to become leaders in this great crisis when real men are needed to win our fight for Humanity and Civilization.

IMMORTALITY

They are not dead, the soldier and the sailor,
Fallen for Freedom's sake;
They merely sleep with faces that are paler
Until they wake.
They will not weep, the mothers, in the years
The future will decree;
For they have died that the battles and the tears
Should cease to be.
They will not die, the victorious and the slain,
Sleeping in foreign soil.
They gave their lives, but to the world is the gain
Of their sad toil.
They are not dead, the soldier and the sailor,
Fallen for Freedom's sake;
They merely sleep with faces that are paler
Until they wake.

—Arthur G. Bourinot.

UNITED STATES AT NAVY WORK



The big turret guns of the Florida at work getting ready for action in Europe.

NEW STYLE OF TANK



The new "Tanks" are now much improved over the first models. A barbed wire cuter will be noticed in the front. They carry heavier guns and are more efficient.

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FOR UP-TO-THE-MINUTE FOOTWEAR, go to RICHARDSON'S LIMITED (The Home of Good Shoes) 816 Eighth Ave. West Phone M4609

FRONT OFFICE TO RENT

IN MILLS BLOCK For particulars apply

J. J. PETRIE

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FURNITURE REMOVERS

THE PACIFIC CARTAGE CO., LIMITED, Furniture Moving and Storage, expert packers and forwarding agents. Phone M6007. Office in C.P.R. freight shed, Ninth Avenue and Second Street East.

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WHEN IN NEED OF FIRST-CLASS DRY Cleaning, Dyeing or Repair Work, on the shortest notice, 'phone THE DON DRY CLEANING COMPANY, 109 Seventh Ave. West Phones M3235—M2906.

APPAREL SERVICE CO., DYERS, Cleaners of everything. 233 17 Ave. W. Phones M3150, W1533.

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If you are a man, woman, boy or girl and you want to make money send us your name and address. We will send you the particulars which will make you money and independent for life. You only have to devote a part of your spare time to it to earn all the money you need for luxuries or you can devote your entire time to it and make a good living. You don't need any experience. You simply need energy and ambition to make the effort and success will come.—Address, Manager, 109 Sixth Ave., Calgary, Alberta.

DR. SIZE
THE DENTIST AND NATUROPATH
226 Eighth Avenue East

Note change of address (Over Palmetto Bakery)

BABY WELFARE

Avoid all drugs and patent medicines. They will serve you false. The cause of decay of the teeth is in the general system not the mouth. Let me explain this to you.

FURS AND LADIES' TAILORED HATS

WE ARE BUSY NOW IN THE FUR Remodelling Dept. What will it be in the season? So don't defer sending your furs to us; you will save time and money

W. W. BELL

LADIES' HATTER AND FURRIER 237 7th Ave. West, between 1st and 2nd Sts.

GASFITTING

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE RE-opening of the Central Plumbing, Gasfitting and Heating Store on 1211 First Street East. Gas Stoves and Water Heaters connected and general repairs of every description. If you have anything in the above line, by patronizing me you are helping a returned Soldier. Phone M1265. E. C. Laurie.

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MARSHALL HARDWARE, LIMITED, 131 Eighth Avenue East. Main 5686

HAT WORKS

EMPIRE HAT WORKS HATS CLEANED BLOCKED & REMODELLED 310 7th AVE. EAST PHONE M 6280.

HATS CLEANED, BLOCKED AND REmodeled. Apparel Service Co. Phones M3150, W1533, 235 17 Ave. West. We call and deliver.

HOTELS

QUEEN'S HOTEL Second Street East and Eighth Avenue FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT BY DAY, week or month. Weekly rates from $2.75 to $5.000; monthly rates from $10.00 to $20.00. All outside rooms, warm and comfortable, most central location in city. B. A. Atkinson, Jr., proprietor.

HOMESTEADS OR FARM LANDS

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD Co. Grant Lands—Titles to same revested in United States by act of Congress, dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and Agricultural Lands, containing some of best lands left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevation, etc., postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 810, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED—to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home. Whole or spare time. Good pay. Work sent any distance. Charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN BARBering. Highest wages, steady employment guaranteed. Tools furnished free. Send for free illustrated instruction book. CALGARY BARBER COLLEGE, 815B Centre Street (near C.P.R. Depot).

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal 8-6

SHORT STORIES, MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

EARN $25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, writing for newspapers, magazines; exp. unnec.; details free. Press Syndicate, 511 St. Louis, Mo.

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ICE CREAM IN BRICK AND BULK. Pure Goods. Prompt delivery P. PALLISEN Calgary Central Creamery Phone M5630

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MRS. BRENNAND, PHONE M5187, DEALer in high class cast-off clothing Samples in Ladies' Suits, Coats and Furs Highest prices given. Mrs. Brennand, 810a First St West. Alberta rooms.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Any Standard reader patronizing advertisers on this page are guaranteed satisfactory service. If you make a purchase and the goods are not right consult The Standard. When you buy mention The Standard.

THE ALBERTA FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE CO. WILL BUILD NEW WAREHOUSE

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company is calling for tenders for the erection of a new warehouse, 100 feet by 300 feet, to house general machinery in Calgary. The building which will be of steel and concrete will be located west of Mewata park the elevator company having bought Riverside Lumber company property in the C.P.R. Natural Resources department industrial subdivision. It is understood that the new undertaking will represent an investment of about $75,000.



Tourists Are Welcome In Canada And They Will Be Treated Well

Popular Impressions to the Contrary Tourists and Pleasure-seekers Will Find No Toruble if They come.

Since the United States' entry into the war the impression has been gained in many parts of the country that Americans as tourists are no longer welcome in Canada. Being situated at a much used point of entry into the neighboring dominion, the Detroit Automobile club has been receiving inquiries on the subject, and by way of answering them Capt. W. S. Gilbreath, manager of the club, has gathered some first hand information from Canadian officials.

W. W. Scott, superintendent of immigration at Ottawa, Ont., writes:

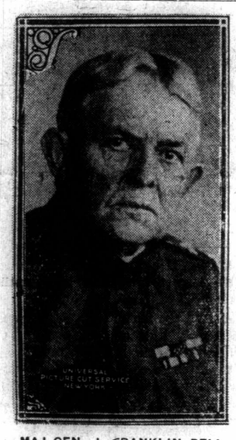
"American tourists are welcome this year in Canada as in previous years. Bona fide tourists, being citizens of allied or neutral countries, may enter Canad without a passport and leave without a permit. They are assured courteous treatment at all times. Citizens or subjects of an enemy country may not enter Canada. Persons born in any enemy country, but naturalized in the United States or in some other allied or neutral country, should cary their naturalization papers. Persons of evident enemy origin, but who claim to have been born in the United States or in some allied or neutral country, should carry a birth certificate or some other evidence of their birthplace. Males of United States registration age (21 to 30 years inclusive) are not encouraged to enter Canada without some document showing that they are permitted to leave the United States.

T. C. Ray of Windsor, Ont., secretary of the border chamber of commerce, has furnished the following information regarding the entry of automobiles:

"Upon arrival of an automobile in Canada the owner must show a license card or permit issued by his home secretary of state. If he desires to remain in Canada twenty-four hours this card is taken up and held until his return. He must leave at the point he entered Canada.

"If he desires to remain in Canada longer than twenty-four hours there is issued to him a thirty day bond or permit, which must be canceled by a Canadian customs officer when the machine leaves Canada. He may leave from any port. If the tourist desires to remain longer than thirty days he must obtain what is known as a guarantee bond good for six months, issued at the port of entry. This also is canceled upon his leaving Canada. In addition the tourist must obtain an Ontario license.

"Should the tourist come from a state having a reciprocal agreement with Ontario, his license will be good for twenty-four hours, also for thirty days, but if he is to stay longer he must obtain an Ontariolicense. These states have a reciprocal agreement: Kentucky, New York, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Missouri, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia."



MAJ.-GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL
Eastern Division, succeeding Gen. Leonard Wood.

EDUCATIONAL

Fall Term AUGUST 27
WE CAN SELL YOU BUSINESS SUCCESS
Garbutt Business College, CALGARY
Success Business College, REGINA

Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat headaches properly to understand the causes which produce the affection," says Dr. J. W. Ray, of Blockton, Ala. Continuing, he says, "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headache, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To answer this purpose anti-kamnia tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and rest in the most severe cases of headache, neuralgia, and particularly the headaches of women.

"When we have a patient subject to regular attacks of sick headache and when he feels the least sign of an oncoming attack, he should take two A-K Tablets. Obtainable at druggists in any quantity desired."

JEWELERS

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS Issuers of Marriage Licenses D. E. BLACK & CO., LTD. Corner 7th Avenue and 1st Street West

LOCKSMITHS

IDDIOLS BROS., SAFE AND LOCK EXperts. We repair Bicycles, Sewing machines, Guns, Locks, Etc. We sharpen lawn mowers, saws, shears, razors, etc. 712 2nd Street East, City Hall Corner Blk. East. Phone M6516. 13-1yr

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

Great Snap in one slightly used Willis Auto Player Piano, 88 note, mahogany finish, $550.00, formerly sold at $950.00. Terms if desired. Also bargains in some slightly used Organs.

WILLIS & KNABE

Show Rooms: 325 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary W. M. Howe, Manager Alberta Branch

FOR SALE

Second hand 32—54 Nichols & Shepard Separator, complete; good condition.

M5959 715 Herald Bldg.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

DEVONSHIRE WILL PRESENT CUPS AT CANADIAN FAIRS

Ottawa.—Announcement was made today, that the Duke of Devonshire, governor-general of Canada, has decided to present a challenge cup in a number of animal classes shown at exhibitions and winter fairs in eastern and western Canada. The challenge cup will be presented in the following classes:

Best draft teams in harness, bred in Canada, at Calgary, Regina, Brandon and Ottawa exhibitions.

Best mare and foal of the following breeds: Thoroughbreds, standard breds or Hackney, at Toronto and Halifax exhibitions.

Best two beef animals in the show, bred in Canada (steers or heifers) at Edmonton, Saskatoon and Toronto exhibitions and Guelph winter fair.

Cow giving highest score in the dairy test, at Vancouver exhibition and Ottawa and Amherst winter fairs.

Calgary Included

Best pen of three wethers at New Westminster, London, Quebec and Fredericton exhibitions, and at Calgary.

Best pen of three export bacon hogs, at Edmonton, Regina and Brandon winter fairs; also at Sherbrooke and St. John exhibitions.

Best egg and poultry exhibit at Charlottetown exhibition.

The Conditions

Conditions of competitions for these cups are as follows:

1. Animals exhibited at one show are not eligible to again compete for a cup at another show in the same year

2. All animals must be bona fide property of exhibitor who must be a Canadian citizen.

3. No animals eligible to win the same cup the second time.

4. The challenge cup becomes the property of the exhibitor who wins it three years in succession.

Medal to Accompany Cup

5. A medal will accompany the cup and will be retained by the owner of the winning animal.

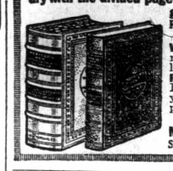
6. The winner will retain the cup in his possession until the following year. Ten days before the show held by the society at which the cup is won, the holder will be requested to return it to the secretary of the society.

7. These prizes will be given commencing at winter fairs held in 1917.

The Only Grand Prize (Highest Award) given to Dictionaries at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was granted to WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL FOR Superiority of Educational Merit.

This *new* creation answers with *final* authority all kinds of puzzling questions such as "How is *Przemysl* pronounced?" "Where is *Flanders?*" "What is a *continuous voyage?*" "What is a *howitzer?*" "What is *white coal?*" "How is *skat* pronounced?" and thousands of others.

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MARRIAGE LAWS, U. S. DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE LAWS OF U. S. Send $1.00, Box 568, Reno, Nevado, U. S. A.

D. E. BLACK & CO. LIMITED JEWELERS & OPTICIANS DIRECT MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUERS FOR WESTERN CANADA SEE CATALOGUE HERALD BUILDING CALGARY

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The Western Standard has a quantity of old newspapers for sale, suitable for wrapping, putting on shelves or putting under carpets. Apply Circulation Dept., 109 Sixth Avenue West.

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BELL TIRE CO., 604 First Street East

Phone M5905 Res. M4702

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ENGLISH MATERNITY HOME—TERMS $20 per week inclusive, Graduate nurses supplied. Phone M3423. 812 2nd Ave. W.

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DRS. CHURCH & PLUMMER, OSTEOpathic Physicians and Surgeons, members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta. Suites 7, 8, 9, Alberta Block. Phones M2787. All Curable Diseases Successfully Treated. Adenoids removed without anesthesia, the famous Irrigation Treatment used in the treatment of Catarrh. Going on Nine Years in Calgary.

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A. R. LITTLEBURY, COMMERCIAL AND Book Printer; 105 Sixth Avenue West Phone M2207. Estimates given.

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JUST TO CONVINCE YOU, SEND US three blades, we will resharpen them and return to you Free of charge. Our prices are: Gillette 35c per doz., and single edge blades 25c per doz., old fashioned razors 25c each. We sharpen Clippers Scissors and Lances of every description Give us a trial.

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MADE TO ORDER — EXPERT WORKMANSHIP — HIGH GRADE STOCK — SHOES — THE DRI-PED CUSTOM SHOEMAKERS AND REPAIRERS 226 8th Ave East Calgary — SERVICE — SATISFACTION — SYSTEM

O. K. SHOE CO. Calgary's Leading Shoe Repairers Let Us Fix Your Shoes We Guarantee the Utmost Satisfaction Country Orders Receive Prompt Attention 710 First St. E. Phone M8078

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JAS. J. DOHERTY Expert Violin Repairing, Tone Restored, Bows Rehaired Musical Instruments of All Kinds Rebuilt and Repaired 405A EIGHTH AVE. WEST

ROSEDALE STAR

LUMP $6.00
STOVE $5.25

Stock up now before the raise in price.

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238 Eighth Ave. East
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Any P. O. within twenty miles of Calgary, five cents for the first lb. and one cent additional for each additional lb. up to five lbs. when the rate is two cents for each additional lb. up to eleven lbs. To any P.O. beyond 20 miles but within the radius of Alberta, ten cents for the first lb. and four cents for each additional lb. To any P. O. in Saskatchewan ten cents for the first lb. and six cents additional for each additional lb.. To any P. O. in Manitoba, twelve cents for the first lb. and eight cents for each additional lb.

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Any P. O. within twenty miles of Calgary, five cents for the first lb. and one cent additional for each additional lb. up to five lbs. when the rate is two cents for each additional lb. up to eleven lbs. To any P.O. beyond 20 miles but within the radius of Alberta, ten cents for the first lb. and four cents for each additional lb. To any P. O. in Saskatchewan ten cents for the first lb. and six cents additional for each additional lb.. To any P. O. in Manitoba, twelve cents for the first lb. and eight cents for each additional lb.

"KAZAN"

BY
JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

SYNOPSIS OF FORMER CHAPTERS.

In which Kazan, the wolf dog, is introduced to the readers of this story. Thorpe and his wife are living at one of the far Canadian settlements and Thorpe has just returned with Kazan, that he has picked up on his travels.

Kazan had never known the touch of a hand until Thorpe's wife caressed him for bringing her husband safely home. The touch was so strange and soothing that Kazan immediately became her devoted slave.

Said to relate Thorpe did not understand Kazan in too close proximity he became alarmed and grabbed a club and struck Kazan believing that Kazan intended to bite her.

Kazan became domesticated under the soothing influence of Thorpe's wife and all went well until one of the desperadoes of the wilds came to Thorpe's hut. Kazan evidently recognized the ruffian McCready and snarled at him. cCready likewise thought he knew Kazan but under another name, and he later tested him and found that he did.

During the evening McCready drinks heavily and a devil made plan is hatched in his mind. He wakes up Thorpe on a pretence that some one is about and they go out looking for the prowler. McCready gets Thorpe to hold the lantern and they disappear in the darkness. When McCready returns Thorpe is not with him. Kazan sees him come back and wonders at Thorpe's failure to return.

McCready then goes into the hut with a dep laid plan in his drunken head. Thorpe's wife screams on his appearance, caling for Kazan. Kazan is tied tight with an iron chain but on hearing his mistress scream he makes several attempts and finally breaks the chain, bounds into the hut and leaps upon the ruffian and buries his fangs into McCready's throat until he feels the warm blood ozzing therefrom. Thorpe's wife tries to pull Kazan off and finally faints in the ordeal. Now go on with the story.

Kazan looks up after attacking McCready and sees Thorpe approaching with a club in his hand. He remembers the last licking he had from Thorpe and so he flies in terror.

When Thorpe hears how Kazan has saved his wife he is almost overcome and they jointly go out to hunt for Kazan, but Kazan does not understand and the nearer that Thorpe approaches the faster does Kazan fly away.

In his flight he runs across the pack and the desire for companionship overcomes his training and he joins the band of wolfs.

The leader of the band disputes Kazan's admittance to the pack and a fight ensues in which Kazan is victorious, but wounded. A she-wolf attracted by his wonderful fighting ability comes to him and helps him to his feet. He recovers and goes off into the great forest.

Now go on with the story.

(Continued from last week)

When he reached the shadows he looked back. Gray Wolf was following him. She was only a few yards behind. And now she came up to him, a little timidly, and she, too, looked back to the dark blotch of life out on the lake. And as she stood there close beside him, Kazan sniffed at something in the air that was not the scent of blood, nor the perfume of the balsam and spruce. It was a thing that seemed to come to him from the clear stars, the cloudless moon, the strange and beautiful quiet of the night itself. And its presence seemed to be a part of Gray Wolf.

He looked at her, and he found Gray Wolf's eyes alert and questioning. She was young—so young that she seemed scarcely to have passed out of puppyhood. Her body was strong and slim and beautifully shaped. In the moonlight the hair under her throat and along her back shone sleek and soft. She whined at the red staring light in Kazan's eyes, and it was not a puppy's whimper. Kazan moved toward her, and stood with his head over her back, facing the pack. He felt her trembling against his chest. He looked at the moon and the stars again, the mystery of Gray Wolf and of the night throbbing in his blood.

Not much of his life had been spent at the posts. Most of it had been on the trail—in the traces—and the spirit of the mating season had only stirred him from afar. But it was very near now. Gray Wolf lifted her head. Her soft muzzle touched the wound on his neck, and in the gentleness of that touch, in the low sound in her throat, Kazan felt and heard again that wonderful something that had come with the caress of the woman's hand and the sound of her voice.

He turned, whining, his back bristling, his head high and defiant of the wilderness which he faced. Gray Wolf trotted close at his side as they entered into the gloom of the forest.

CHAPTER V.

The Fight in the Snow

They found shelter that night under thick balsam, and when they lay down on the soft carpet of needles which the snow had not covered, Gray Wolf snuggled her warm body close to Kazan and licked his wounds. The day broke with a velvety fall of snow, so white and thick that they could not see a dozen leaps ahead of them in the open. It was quite warm, and so still that the whole world seemed filled with only the flutter and whisper of the snowflakes. Through this day Kazan and Gray Wolf traveled side by side. Time and again he turned his head back to the ridge over which he had come, and Gray Wolf could not understand the strange note that trembled in his throat.

In the afternoon they returned to what was left of the caribou doe on the lake. In the edge of the forest Gray Wolf hung back. She did not yet know the meaning of poison-baits, deadfalls and traps, but the instinct of numberless generations was in her veins, and it told her there was danger in visiting a second time a thing that had grown cold in death.

Kazan had seen masters work about carcases that the wolves had left. He had seen them conceal traps cleverly, and roll little capsules of strychnine in the fat of the entrails, and once he had put a foreleg in a trap, and had expereinced its sting and pain and deadly grip. But he did not have Gray Wolf's fear. He urged her to accompany him to the white hummocks on the ice, and at last she went with him and sank back restlessly on her haunches, while he dug out the bones and pieces of flesh that the snow had kept from freezing. But she would not eat, and at last Kazan went and sat on his haunches at her side, and with her looked at what he had dug out from under the snow. He sniffed the air. He could not smell langer, but Gray Wolf told him that it might be there.

She told him many other things in the days and nights that followed. The third night Kazan himself gathered the hunt-pack and led in the chase. Three times that month, before the moon left the skies, he led the chase, and each time there was a kill. But as the snows began to grow softer under his feet he found a greater and greater companionship in Gray Wolf, and they hunted alone, living on the big white rabbits. In all the world he had loved but two things, the girl with the shining hair and the hands that had caressed him—and Gray Wolf.

He did not leave the big plain, and often he took his mate to the top of the ridge, and he would try to tell her what he had left back there. With the dark nights the call of the woman became so strong upon him that he was filled with a longing to go back, and take Gray Wolf with him.

Something happened very soon after that. They were crossing the open plain one day when up on the face of the ridge Kazan saw something that made his heart stand still. A man, with a dog-sledge and team, was coming down into their world. The wind had not warned them, and suddenly Kazan saw something glisten in the man's hands. He knew what it was. It was the thing that spat fire and thunder, and killed.

He gave his warning to Gray Wolf, and they were off like the wind, side by side. And then came the sound—and Kazan's hatred of men burst forth in a snarl as he leaped. There was a queer humming over their heads. The sound from behind came again, and this time Gray Wolf gave a yelp of pain, and rolled over and over in the snow. She was on her feet again in an instant, and Kazan dropped behind her, and ran there until they reached the shelter of the timber. Gray Wolf lay down, and began licking the wound in her shoulder. Kazan faced the ridge. The man was taking up their trail. He stopped where Gray Wolf had fallen, and examined the snow. Then he came on.

Kazan urged Gray Wolf to her feet, and they made for the thick swamp close to the lake. All that day they kept in the face of the wind, and when Gray Wolf lay down Kazan stole back over their trail, watching and sniffing the air.

For days after that Gray Wolf ran lame, and when once they came upon the remains of an old camp, Kazan's teeth were bared in snarling hatred of the man-scent that had been left behind. Growing in him there was a desire for vengeance—vengeance for his own hurts, and for Gray Wolf's. He tried to nose out the man-trail under the cover of fresh snow, and Gray Wolf circled around him anxiously, and tried to lure him deeper into the forest. At last he followed her sullenly. There was a savage redness in his eyes.

Three days later the new moon came. And on the fifth night Kazan struck a trail. It was fresh—so fresh that he stopped as suddenly as though struck by a bullet when he ran upon it, and stood with every muscle in his body quivering, and his hair on end. It was a man-trail. There were the marks of the sledge, the dogs' feet, and the snow-shoe prints of his enemy.

Then he threw up his head to the stars, and from his throat there rolled out over the wide plains the hunt-cry—the wild and savage call for the pack. Never had he put the savagery in it that there was tonight. Again and again he sent forth that call, and then there came an answer and another and still another, until Gray Wolf herself sat back on her haunches and added her voice to Kazan's, and far out on the plain a white and haggard-faced man halted his exhausted dogs to listen, while a voice said faintly from the sledge:

"The wolves, father. Are they coming after us?"

The man was silent. He was not young. The moon shone in his long white beard, and added grotesquely to the height of his tall gaunt figure. A girl had raised her head from a bear-skin pillow on the sleigh. Her dark eyes were filled beautifully with the starlight. She was pale. Her hair fell in a thick shining braid over her shoulder, and she was hugging something tightly to her breast.

"They're on the trail of something—probably a deer," said the man, looking at the breech of his rifle. "Don't worry, Jo. We'll stop at the next bit of scrub and see if we can't find enough dry stuff for a fire.—Wee-ah-h-h-h, boys! Koosh—koosh—" and he snapped, his whip over the backs of his team.

From the bundle at the girl's breast there came a small wailing cry. And far back in the plain there answered it the scattered voice of the pack.

At last Kazan was on the trail of vengeance. He ran slowly at first, with Gray Wolf close beside him, pausing every three or four hundred yards to send forth the cry. A gray leaping form joined them from behind. Another followed. Two came in from the side, and Kazan's solitary howl gave place to the wild tongue of the pack. Numbers grew, and with increasing number the pace became swifter. Four—six—seven—ten—fourteen, by the time the more open and wind-swept part of the plain was reached.

It was a strong pack, filled with old and fearless hunters. Gray Wolf was the youngest, and she kept close to Kazan's shoulders. She could see nothing of his red-shot eyes and dripping jaws, and would not have understood if she had seen. But she could feel and she was thrilled by the spirit of that strange and mysterious savagery that had made Kazan forget all things but hurt and death.

The pack made no sound. There was only the panting of breath and the soft fall of many feet. They ran swiftly and close. And always Kazan was a leap ahead, with Gray Wolf nosing his shoulder.

Never had he wanted to kill as he felt the desire in him to kill now. For the first time he had no fear of man, no fear of the club, of the whip, or of the thing that blazed forth fire and death. He ran more swiftly, in order to overtake them and give them battle sooner. All of the pent-up madness of four years of slavery and abuse at the hands of men broke loose in thin red streams of fire in his veins, and when at last he saw a moving blotch far out on the plain ahead of him, the cry that came out of his throat was one that Gray Wolf did not understand.

Three hundred yards beyond that moving blotch was the thin line of timber, and Kazan and his followers bore down swiftly. Half-way to the timber they were almost upon it, and suddenly it stopped and became a black and motionless shadow on the snow. From out of it there leaped that lightning tongue of flame that Kazan had always dreaded, and he heard the hissing song of the death-bee over his head. He did not mind it now. He yelped sharply, and the wolves raced in until four of them were neck-and-neck with him.

A second flash—and the death-bee drove from breast to tail of a huge gray fighter close to Gray Wolf. A third—a fourth—a fifth spurt of that fire from the black shadow, and Kazan himself felt a sudden swift passing of a red-hot thing along his shoulder, where the man's last bullet shaved off the hair and stung his flesh.

Three of the pack had gone down under the fire of the rifle, and half of the others were swinging to the right and the left. But Kazan drove straight ahead. Faithfully Gray Wolf followed him.

The sledge-dogs had been freed from their traces, and before he could reach the man, whom he saw with his rifle held like a club in his hands, Kazan was met by the fighting mass of them. He fought like a fiend, and there was the strength and the fierceness of two mates in the mad gnashing of Gray Wolf's fangs. Two of the wolves rushed in, and Kazan heard the terrific, back-breaking thud of the rifle. To him it was the club. He wanted to reach it. He wanted to reach the man who held it, and he freed himself from the fighting mass of the dogs and sprang to the sledge. For the first time he saw that there was something human on the sledge, and in an instant he was upon it. He buried his jaws deep. They sank in something soft and hairy, and he opened them for another lunge. And then he heard the voice! It was her voice! Every muscle in his body stood still. He became suddenly like flesh turned to lifeless stone.

Her voice! The bear rug was thrown back and what had been hidden under it he saw clearly now in the light of the moon and the stars. In him instinct worked more swiftly than human brain could have given birth to reason. It was not she. But the voice was the same, and the white girlish face so close to his own blood-reddened eyes held in it that same mystery that he had learned to love. And he saw now that which she was clutching to her breast, and there came from it a strange thrilling cry—and he knew that here on the sledge he had found not enmity and death, but that from which he had been driven away in the other world beyond the ridge.

In a flash he turned. He snapped at Gray Wolf's flank, and she dropped away with a startled yelp. It had all happened in a moment, but the man was almost down. Kazan leaped under his clubbed rifle and drove into the face of what was left of the pack. His fangs cut like knives. If he had fought like a demon against the dogs, he fought like ten demons now, and the man—bleeding and ready to fall—staggered back to the sledge, marveling at what was happening. For in Gray Wolf there was now the instinct of matehood, and seeing Kazan tearing and fighting the pack she joined him in the struggle which she could not understand.

When it was over, Kazan and Gray Wolf were alone out on the plain. The pack had slunk away into the night, and the same moon and stars that had given to Kazan the first knowledge of his birthright told him now that no longer would those wild brothers of the plains respond to his call when he howled into the sky.

He was hurt. And Gray Wolf was hurt, but not so badly as Kazan. He was torn and bleeding. One of his legs was terribly bitten. After a time he saw a fire in the edge of the forest. The old call was strong upon him. He wanted to crawl in to it, and feel the girl's hand on his head, as he had felt that other hand in the world beyond the ridge. He would have gone—and would have urged Gray Wolf to go with him—but the man was there. He whined, and Gray Wolf thrust her warm muzzle against his neck. Something told them both that they were outcasts, that the plains, and the moon, and the stars were against them now, and they slunk into the shelter and the gloom of the forest.

Kazan could not go far. He could still smell the camp when he lay down. Gray Wolf snuggled close to him. Gently she soothed with her soft tongue Kazan's bleeding wounds. And Kazan, lifting his head, whined softly to the stars.

CHAPTER VI.

Joan

On the edge of the cedar and spruce forest old Pierre Radisson built the fire. He was bleeding from a dozen wounds, where the fangs of the wolves had reached to his flesh, and he felt in his breast that old and terrible pain, of which no one knew the meaning but himself. He dragged in log after log, piled them on the fire until the flames leaped up to the crisping needles of the limbs above, and heaped a supply close at hand for use later in the night.

From the sledge Joan watched him, still wild-eyed and fearful, still trembling. She was holding her baby close to her breast. Her long heavy hair smothered her shoulders and arms in a dark lustrous veil that glistened and rippled in the firelight when she moved. Her young face was scarcely a woman's tonight, though she was a mother. She looked like a child.

Old Pierre laughed as he threw down the last armful of fuel, and stood breathing hard.

"It was close, ma cheri," he panted through his white beard. "We were nearer to death out there on the plain than we will ever be again, I hope. But we are comfortable now, and warm. Eh? You are no longer afraid?"

He sat down beside his daughter, and gently pulled back the soft fur that enveloped the bundle she held in her arms. He could see one pink cheek of baby Joan. The eyes of Joan, the mother, were like stars.

"It was the baby who saved us," she whispered. "The dogs were being torn to pieces by the wolves, and I saw them leaping upon you, when one of them sprang to the sledge. At first I thought it was one of the dogs. But it was a wolf. He tore once at us, and the bearskin saved us. He was almost at my throat when baby cried, and then he stood there, his red eyes a foot from us, and I could have sworn again that he was a dog. In an instant he turned, and was fighting the wolves. I saw him leap upon one that was almost at your throat."

"He was a dog," said old Pierre, holding out his hands to the warmth. "They often wander away from the posts, and join the wolves. I have had dogs do that. Ma cheri, a dog is a dog all his life. Kicks, abuse, even the wolves can not change him—for long. He was one of the pack. He came with them—to kill. But when he found us—"

"He fought for us," breathed the girl. She gave him the bundle, and stood up, straight and tall and slim in the firelight. "He fought for us—and he was terribly hurt," she said. "I saw him drag himself away. Father, if he is out there—dying—"

Pierre Radisson stood up. He coughed in a shuddering way, trying to stifle the sound under his beard. The fleck of crimson that came to his lips with the cough Joan did not see. She had seen nothing of it during the six days they had been traveling up from the edge of civilization. Because of that cough, and the stain that came with it, Pierre had made more than ordinary haste.

"I have been thinking of that," he said. "He was badly hurt, and I do not think he went far. Here—take little Joan and sit close to the fire until I come back."

The moon and the stars were brilliant in the sky when he went out in the plain. A short distance from the edge of the timber-line he stood for a moment upon the spot where the wolves had overtaken them an hour before. Not one of his four dogs had lived. The snow was red with their blood, and their bodies lay stiff where they had fallen under the pack. Pierre shuddered as he looked at them. If the wolves had not turned their first mad attack upon the dogs what would have become of himself, Joan and the baby? He turned away, with another of those hollow coughs that brought the blood to his lips.

A few yards to one side he found in the snow the trail of the strange dog that had come with the wolves, and had turned against them in that moment when all seemed lost. It was not a clean running trail. It was more of a furrow in the snow, and Pierre Radisson followed it, expecting to find the dog dead at the end of it.

In the sheltered spot to which he had dragged himself in the edge of the forest Kazan lay for a long time after the fight, alert and watchful. He felt no very great pain. But he had lost the power to stand upon his legs. His flanks seemed paralyzed. Gray Wolf crouched close at his side, sniffing the air. They could smell the camp, and Kazan could detect the two things that were there—man and woman. He knew that the girl was there, where he could see the glow of the firelight through the spruce and the cedars. He wanted to go to her. He wanted to drag himself close in to the fire, and take Gray Wolf with him, and listen to her voice, and feel the touch of her hand. But the man was there, and to him man had always meant the club, the whip, pain, death.

Gray Wolf crouched close to his side, and whined softly as she urged Kazan to flee deeper with her into the forest. At last she understood that he could not move, and she ran nervously out into the plain, and back again, until her footprints were thick in the trail she made. The instincts of matehood were strong in her. It was she who first saw Pierre Radisson coming over their trail, and she ran swiftly back to Kazan and gave the warning.

Then Kazan caught the scent, and he saw the shadowy figure coming through the starlight. He tried to drag himself back, but he could move only by inches. The man came rapidly nearer. Kazan caught the glisten of the rifle in his hand. He heard his hollow cough, and the tread of his feet in the snow. Gray Wolf crouched shoulder to shoulder with him, trembling and showing her teeth. When Pierre had approached within 50 feet of them she slunk back into the deeper shadows of the spruce.

Kazan's fangs were bared menacingly when Pierre stopped and looked down at him. With an effort he dragged himself to his feet, but fell back into the snow again. The man leaned his rifle against a sapling and bent over him fearlessly. With a fierce growl Kazan snapped at his extended hands. To his surprise the man did not pick up a stick or a club. He held out his hand again—cautiously—and spoke in a voice new to Kazan. The dog snapped again, and growled.

The man persisted, talking to him all the time, and once his mittened hand touched Kazan's head, and escaped before the jaws could reach it. Again and again the man reached out his hand, and three times Kazan felt the touch of it, and there was neither threat nor hurt in it. At last Pierre turned away and went back over the trail.

When he was out of sight and hearing, Kazan whined, and the crest along his spine flattened. He looked wistfully toward the glow of the fire. The man had not hurt him, and the three-quarters of him that was dog wanted to follow.

Gray Wolf came back, and stood with stiffly planted forefeet at his side. She had never been this near to man before, except when the pack had overtaken the sledge out on the plain. She could not understand. Every instinct that was in her warned her that he was the most dangerous of all things, more to be feared than the strongest beasts, the storms, the floods, cold and starvation. And yet this man had not harmed her mate. She sniffed at Kazan's back and head, where the mittened hand had touched. Then she trotted back into the darkness again, for beyond the edge of the forest she once more saw moving life.

The man was returning, and with him was the girl. Her voice was soft and sweet, and there was about her the breath and sweetness of woman. The man stood prepared, but not threatening.

"Be careful, Joan," he warned.

She dropped on her knees in the snow, just out of reach.

"Come, boy—come!" she said gently. She held out her hand. Kazan's muscles twitched. He moved an inch—two inches toward her. There was the old light in her eyes and face now, the love and gentleness he had known once before, when another woman with shining hair and eyes had come into his life. "Come!" she whispered as she saw him move, and she bent a little, reached a little farther with her hand, and at last touched his head.

Pierre knelt beside her. He was proffering something, and Kazan smelt meat. But it was the girl's hand that made him tremble and shiver, and when she drew back, urging him to follow her, he dragged himself painfully a foot or two through the snow. Not until then did the girl see his mangled leg. In an instant she had forgotten all caution, and was down close at his side.

"He can't walk," she cried, a sudden tremble in her voice. "Look, mon pere! Here is a terrible cut. We must carry him."

(To be continued)



Thorpe and His Wife Call in Vain for Kazan to Return

KAZAN
Abounds with interesting features
Read the succeeding chapters, you will be highly interested

Knit— and the World Knits With You!

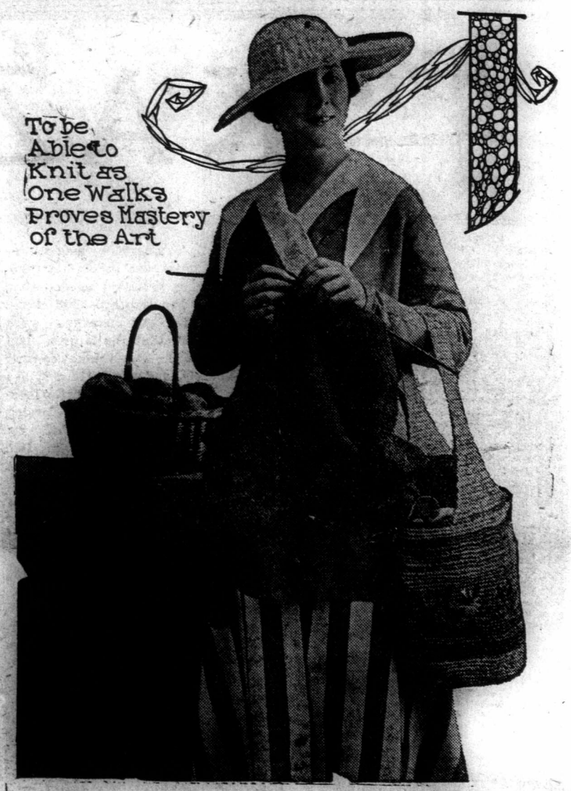
by Hester Winthrop



The Beach Knitting Bag Swings from a Cane, Upheld by the Sand



Wherever Two or Three are Gathered Together Comforts are in the Making for Soldiers



To be Able to Knit as One Walks Proves Mastery of the Art



No One Expects a Hostess to Rise, When She is Engaged in Critical Business of "Binding Off"

American Women One Vast Unit, Knitting for the Red Cross—Mufflers Are Easiest to Do But Sweaters Are Most Interesting—What Sort of Wool and How To Set To Work.

MORE busy than flicker of butterfly wings, or the buzz of bumblebees, this summer, is the flash of knitting needles. Everywhere one set he flyin needles—at the theatre, on the railroad train, on excursion steamers, in restaurants, in the crowded subway cars, even on the sidewalks. Woman's knitting bag and woman are inseparable companions, for there must be no idle minutes f all the sweaters and mufflers, all the mittens and compress pads are to be finished in time. In time—that is, to reach the soldiers before cold weather; and for every soldier there is, these days, somewhere a woman knitting.

Most of the work is done under the auspices of the Red Cross, but one may obtain materials and directions for knitting anywhere. The work of kniting comfort garments for the sailors of the United States Navy has been officially placed in charge of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League by an order of Secretary of the Navy Daniels. If you want to knit for the Jackies, drop a line to the headquarters of the Comforts Committee of the Navy League, at Washington, and directions for doing this work will be sent you. Every shop seems to have a supply of the necessary wools and the right needles, with lists of directions about setting to work. Let not the tyro at knitting think, however, that she can turn in work of any old kind. Every article knitted must come up to the specifications of the Red Cross—and the standard of work is high in this organization. Dropped stitches will not be tolerated, or uneven widths resulting from that frequent fault of the beginner in knitting too many stitches. The beginner is very, very careful not to drop stitches, but where is the beginner who is not sorely puzzled to understand why more and more stitches keep growing on her needles as she goes along?

Easy to Learn to Knit But Practice Makes a Good Knitter

Anybody can learn to knit—even a child of five years old; but the ability to knit perfectly and at the same time rapidly comes only with practice and close attention. Some of the sweaters turned out in the past few years by enthusiastic women who "could hardly wait to get them finished" have been a disgrace to the gentle art of knitting. Dropped stitches, bulging or sagging lines and knot-tortured surfaces have betrayed the unskilled and too-hasty fingers that wielded the flying needles. No such work is tolerated in garments for the soldiers, and if woman is learning nothing else this summer she is learning to knit perfectly.

Best to Begin on Something Easy

Do not plunge into the knitting coterie with a sweater, set up on your needles by some kind friend, or by a demonstrator in the shop where you bought the wool. Learn to set up stitches yourself and set up and pull off after a few ribs have been finished, several times until you have mastered this first important step in the craft. There are women who have completed whole sweaters for themselves without ever having learned how to set up stitches on a needle; some kindly individual starting the work and attending to the setting up business where sleeves were added, pockets started, or other details attended to. The best thing to begin on is a washcloth or compress pad. Cotton is used, not wool, and after the stitches are set up in proper number one has only to knit straight ahead until a square is obtained. If a mistake is made little time will be lost pulling out the stitches and beginning over and one will not feel the same discouragement as in pulling to pieces a potential woolen garment. After you have acquired the knack of knitting evenly without dropped stitches or extra stitches unaccountably burdening the needle, begin on a wool muffler. For this you will need half a pound of knittnig yarn and fifty stitches must be set up—or 'cast on" if you prefer that term. Then knit until the muffler is fifty-eight inches long, no longer and no shorter; for remember it is the Red Cross you have to deal with, and every bit of work submitted must meet specifieations. It may not seem to you that half an inch on the length of ten-inch washcloth could make any possible difference to anybody; but if you were a Red Cross nurse, handling piles and piles of these knitted cloths, it would matter a good deal to you whether the yiles could be heaped evenly and accurately, and not with ragged edges where washcloths projected half an inch here and there.

Directions for War Knitters

Sometime ago this page gave a list of directions for the knitting of sweaters, mufflers and wristlets for the army and navy, but so many requests have come in from women anxious to set to work that it is deemed advisable to repeat the directions. The sleeveless jacket is a articularly useful article and may be worn over the shirt or used as a substitute for the shirt. It slips over the head ond fits smoothly over the body, clinging to the hips. The wristlets serve for gloves and wristbands and a space is provided for the thumbs to pass through. These easily knitted wristlets will be of inestimable comfort to sailors and to soldiers in the trenches when cold weather sets in.

The Sleeveless Jacket. — Three-fourths of a pound of gray knitting yarn. Cast on 80 stitches. Knit two and purl two for 4 inches. Knit plain until sweater measures 23 inches. Knit 28 stitches and bind off 25 stitches for neck. Knit 28 stitches. Knit seven ribs on each shoulder. Cast on 24 stitches. Knit plain for 19 inches. Purl two and knit two for 4 inches. Sew up sides, leaving 9 inches for armhole.

Wristlets.—One-fourth pound gray knitting yarn. Cast on 52 stitches. Knit two and purl two for 12 inches. Sew up, leaving a two-inch space for thumb, thre inches from top.

The Red Cross also asks for washcloths and knitted "wipes" or substitutes for gauze sponges.

Knitted Wipes.—Three-ply No. 8 cotton. No. 5 amber needles, or their equivalent. Cast on 35 stitches. Knit a stitch, put thread around needle, knit next stitch and repeat until you have on of the double rows and nine of he single large mesh rows, and finish off.

Washcloths.—Eight or 10 three-ply knitting cotton and No. 4 nedles. Cast on 61 stitches and knit until you have a square. Washcloth should measure ten inches square.

The Social Side of War Knitting

Besides its real purpose of providing comforts for the men who are going forth to fight, and the happiness it gives to hundreds of women who are gladly availing themselves of this opportunity to "do their bit" and offer real service, knitting has its social side too. Many are the afternoon porch parties given in honor of knitting this summer. Bridge tables are not brought out but needles fly wherever two or three are gathered together. At many of these afternoon gatherings on the porch or under the trees in the garden, some member of the party reads aloud—not a novel but something interesting, pertaining to the war. Better work is accomplished by the knitting contingent in this way, for though one may chatter blithely while doing ordinary knitting, purling requires absorbed attention and much concentration—and purling is an important feature in the knitting of war garments. You will note that the young woman who knits as she walks has passed the purling stage on her sweater and is doing straight knitting. Only an expert could walk and purl at the same time.

One has become so accustomed now to seeing flying knitting needles in the subway and other public conveyances that the sight no longer arouses special attention. With the knitting bag always conveniently at hand, it is easy to add a rib or two between ordering and lunching at a restaurant, or between the acts at a matinee. One enthusiastic maiden even carried her knitting to the movies, but so many droped stitches had to be picked up next day that she reluctantly abandoned the practice. And by the bye, be sure and learn how to recover dropped stitches by aid of a crochet hook. A dropped stitch picked up in time may save nine ribs of raveled out work! And learn, if you can, the rapid Dutch method of knitting. It is not as graceful as the old-fashioned Colonial way of throwing the wool over with a movement of the wrist, but it is much more speedy when once acquired. One must learn this method of knitting as a beginner, however, it is almost impossible to acquire the knack once the other method has become a habt. If your eyes are not strong, use white bone needles upon which the dark wool shows up better than on amber needles. And by all means learn to wind your ball of yarn from the inside out so that it is not forever roling about and moking people stoop to pick it up.

And a mean man deliberately talks in his sleep for the purpose of keeping his wife awake to listen.



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OSTEOPATHY

A physician does not furnish the energy with which living bodies fight disease; his function is to supply the conditions under which health-producing forces will be evolved, and to control, guide and direct them. Physicians should be teachers and not wise lookers. It has been the aim of a great many to make their patients believe that they carried in their case just the chemical or the

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Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain. It gives instant relief.

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OSTEOPATHY

A physician does not furnish the energy with which living bodies fight disease; his function is to supply the conditions under which health-producing forces will be evolved, and to control, guide and direct them. Physicians should be teachers and not wise lookers. It has been the a'm of a great many to make their patients believe that they carried in their case just the chemical or the

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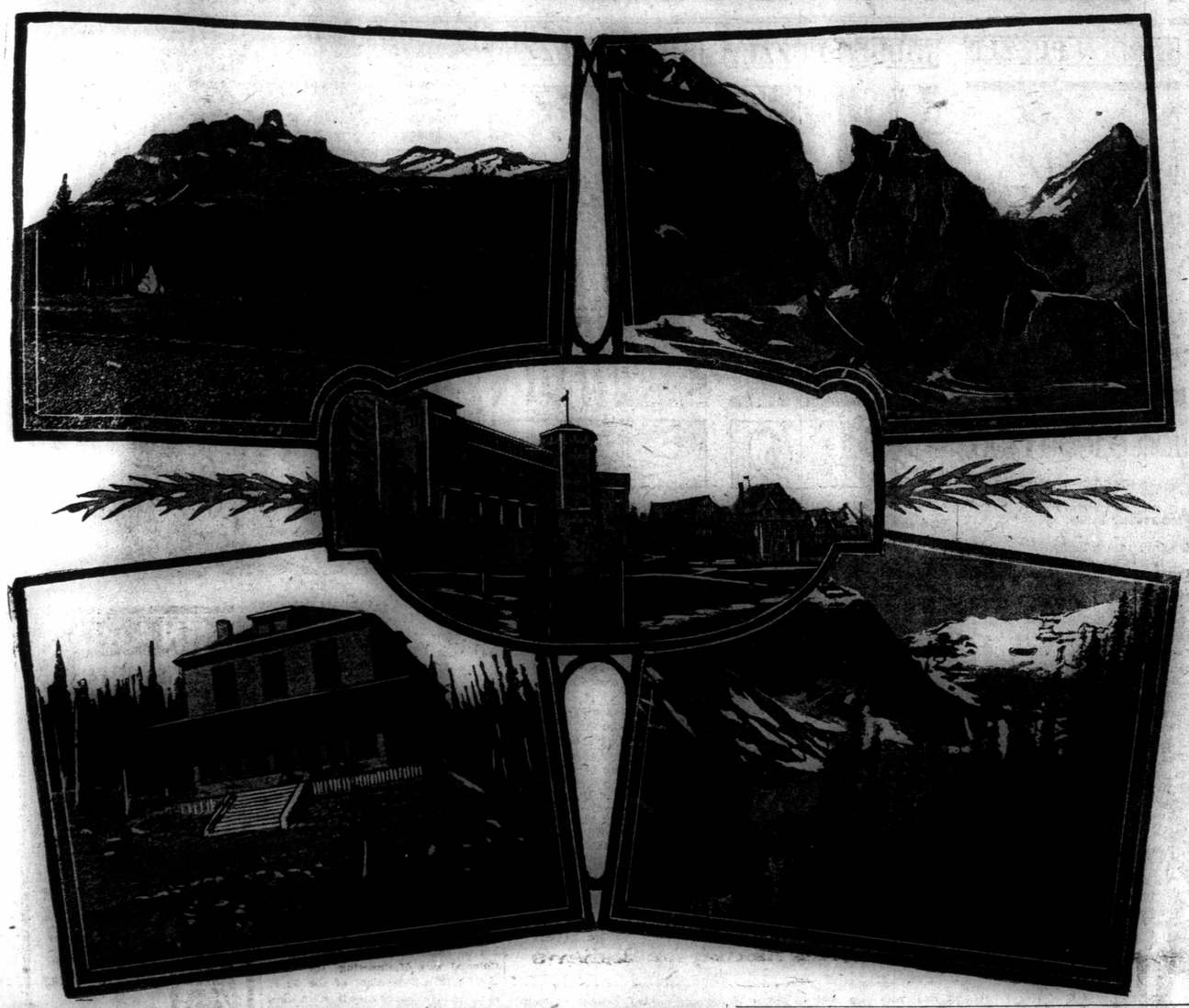
They are worth dependable service. We specialize in the OPTICAL MEASUREMENT of eyes, and the making of the correcting glasses. Personal attention in every case.

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trist and Optician

Next to White Lunch

Beauties of the Canadian Rockies



GLACIER CLIMBING HAS A REAL FASCINATION

The Great Ice Rivers and Tall, Majestic Mountains of Western Canada Have an Overpowering Effect on all Spectators--How the Mountains Are Conquered by the Modern-Day Climbers.

THERE is a fascination about mountain climbing that danger whets rather than dispels and no task is too difficult for the mountaineer to undertake; to scale lofty, rugged, ice-clad cliffs is his greatest joy, and the treacherous glacier invites and encourages his spirit of adventure. While nature has given to the Rockies and the Sierras of the United States stupendous mountains, noble peaks and picturesque canyons surpassing in hugeness and height the elevation beyond the Canadian border, yet the Selkirks and Canadian Rockies are more abrupt and rugged, presenting vast areas of glaciers and affording to the lover of mountain climbing a better field for the display of his prowess and skill. These mountains are growing in popularity, and every year adds to the number who go there to conquer some lofty peak or to cross some mighty glacier. While there is plenty of excitement in both, glacier climbing gives even the veteran mountaineer a succession of thrills, for glaciers have their moods, and their ways are not easily understood. Snow craft is not learned in a day, and almost every season some climber loses his life through the treacherous snow which covers the crevasses of a glacier.

Formation of a Glacier

In plain terms, a glacier is a river of ice draining a rock basin above filled to overflowing with ice and snow and technically known as neve, but popularly called a snow field. In these high regions the heavy precipitation is always in the form of snow which keeps the great rock basins full to overflowing. The prodigious weight of the mass compacts the under snows into crystal ice. This overflow, pushed slowly down the mountain by the enormous pressure from above, constitutes the glacier. Its upper part is covered with snow, and its lower part where the warmer air melts the surface snow is exposed ice. This is the "ice fall," and in contrast to the snow covered part is called a "dry glacier." Heat and cold, contraction and expansion, and the unevenness of the bed over which it moves downward causes large cracks to occur across the ice river. They are of all sizes and are called crevasses. Sometimes they cross each other and the result is that when the pressure from above closes the cracks great ice pillars of fantastic shapes, called seracs, are formed.

The flow of a glacier is just like that of a river—the centre of the stream moves faster than the sides or bottom, while on a curve the outside edges flow more rapidly than the inside. Again at a narrow place, the flow is faster and the glacier is broken water of rapids. The piles of mud and rocks always found beside a glacier or at its tongue are known as moraines. The material of which they are formed has fallen from surrounding cliffs, and through the course of ages has been carried by the glacier and deposited in their places in somewhat the same manner as a rapid stream or river deposits driftwood along its shore, except that the flow of the glacier is very slow, being only a few feet a year, and the process of piling up has taken ages. If the rate of the flow of the glacier over its rocky bed caused by gravitation and pressure from above, is greater than the annual loss by melting during the summer the glacier is advancing, if less, it is retreating.

These great masses of ice stretch over vast areas, for instance, the Illecillewaet snow field is about ten square miles, while the Columbia snow field is roughly estimated to cover over two hundred square miles at an altitude of ten thousand feet. Any number of hanging glaciers are to be found in the Selkirk range, one of the few places in which they exist. Along the heads of the high valleys they are found lining the sides and are strikingly beautiful in the labyrinthine structure of their crevassed surfaces which from a distance resemble a creamy film of lace work enshrouding bare rock.

Canadian Alpine Club

Up to 1888 there were no climbers in Canada who climbed for pleasure. Of course, there was the engineer corps and the topographical survey of the Caadian Government, but this was work, not play. Today, however, mountain climbing in these splendid ranges has become a genuine sport and a part of the summer vacation of many Canadians. This was brought about through the organization of what is known as the Alpine Club of Canada. Each year the members go into camp and some new snow-capped giant is conquered. Only those who have climbed over glaciers to the summit of a perpetual snow-capped mountain are eligible. The club at present has a membership of about seven hundred, many of whom are women who are glacier climbing experts. While all glaciers are beautiful, the rugged formation of the Illecillewaet with its huge crevasses, its giant seracs and its moraine of boulders is perhaps the most picturesque. Unfortunately, it is rapidly receding and climbing on parts of it is a dangerous sport owing to the "rotten" ice. Its snow field, which must be crossed to reach Sir Donald, the prettiest peak of the range, spreads over many crevasses and it is unsafe to go over it unless accompanied by one of the Swiss guides.

Illecillewaet Ice Cave

The writer in climbing over the Illecillewaet glacier came across an ice cave with a waterfall in the rear. At this point the glacier was a delicate blue-green and transparent. The ice had formed itself into seats around the sides of the cave and one might sit in a cold chair and view the waterfall, a thin stream which dropped for fifteen or twenty feet. At another place there was a maze of crevasses sweeping outward from the centre. Many of them seemed bottomless, and the ice in their depths was a deep blue. Everywhere one heard the trickle of water, for streams were running beneath the glacier. In order to fully appreciate the magnificence of this big ice field it is necessary to study it under different aspects—in light, in shadow and with the sun sparkling on its many ice points, or when it is covered with fresh snow, or to follow its snow slopes to the sky line and then turn and gaze upon the dwarfed landscape below. From the crest of the snow field to the tongue of the glacier is a fall of about three thousand feet—a pretty stiff climb, but worth the exertion, for the seracs—great pinacles of ice, are alone worth the trip.

Asulkan Glacier

The Asulkan glacier is in the same vicinity, and is even more dangerous and difficult to climb. It presents several spectacular groups of seracs and a number of fine crevasses of great depth and lined with pendant icicles. They resemble cavernous jaws set with sharp, cruel teeth, yet when the sun plays on their walls of green and blue they seem like some fairy cave filled with gems. Patches of red snow, so common in the Arctic regions, are frequently seen on the Asulkan snow field—a vegetable formation resembling a seaweed. It grows on the surface of the snow making a crimson stain and is the lowest form of plant life.

Any number of smaller glaciers exist in the Selkirks but the two mentioned are the most beautiful, although the Geikie is regarded by many climbers as remarkable on account of its almost smooth surface. The Selkirks are separated from the Rockies by the low lying valley of the Columbia River, and are wholly different in structure and older geologically.

Mount Robson

The highest peak of the Canadian Rockies is Mt. Robson with an altitude of thirteen thousand, five hundred feet. This mountain has a glacier gateway worthy of the most energetic mountain climber. Last year several members of the Alpine Club of Canada reached its summit and had some thrilling experiences on the snow fields. Of course, these people climb by the aid of ropes, which is the only safe way to climb where snow and ice are encountered. The ice field presents the best seracs to be found on the glaciers of the Rockies. A number of snow cornices form every year and these are extremely dangerous to climbers. They are a sort of overhanging edge of snow at the crest of a peak or ridge caused by drifting; ice is formed by the snow thawing and freezing again. Should the climber step on one of these a bad fall is sure to follow.

Victoria Glacier

Mt. Victoria, near Lake Louise, is one of the favorite peaks of the Rockies. It is over eleven thousand feet in height and has a beautiful blue-white glacier on its slopes. This great ice field is said to be from two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in thickness. In marm weather the thunder of avalanches is frequently heard at the Chalet, for great masses of this ice break off and come thundering down the mountain. As distances in the mountains are very deceptive, it is no uncommon thing for tourists to start to walk to the Victoria glacier under the impression that it is a mile or two away, when in reality the tongue of the glacier is about five miles from the hotel. During the summer visitors are cautioned not to approach the Victoria glacier owing to the avalanches which generally bring a shower of rocks as well as ice. The glacier alone is three miles in length and must be crossed in order to gain the summit. Even after the main ice field has been covered hanging glacier and cornices bar the way. From the top the view is magnificent for countless peaks, lakes and the beautiful Paradise Valley come into view. Lake Louise like a huge turquoise lies at the foot of the peak, with Lake Agnes and Mirror Lake stuck into the sides of a nearby peak. Wild flowers are all about nestling even at the edges of the glaciers, while far in the distance Bow Valley with the Bow River like a ribbon of silver winding its way through the valley can be seen. Altogether the view from Mt. Victoria is one of the grandest in North America.

Valley of the Ten Peaks

Up in the Valley of the Ten Peaks glaciers fairly run riot. The one known as the Wenkchemma is the largest and rests against several of the peaks. A large part of it is buried under moraine debris, which makes climbing over it both easier and safer. Streams from these glaciers trickle down the mountains and keep the flowers in the valley fresh with their spray.

The snow field of Mt. Resplendent is unusually smooth and causes the climber little bother, but the final stages of the climb are usually trying on account of avalanches. In Paradise Valley, Yoho Valley and Consolation Valley numbers of glaciers are to be found their sides beautiful by Alpine flowers and weird trees dwarfed by wind and storm. Scores of unnamed lakes dot these beautiful mountains of Western Canada, and many peaks are yet unnamed and unconquered.

Glacier climbing under the care of a competent guide is healthful and invigorating and brings the traveler into the heart of nature's beauties. Solid ice rivers covering many miles, countless snow fields, rushing torrents, beautiful waterfalls and acres of wild flowers form an ever ending delight to the lover of His handiwork—the Maker of the Everlasting Hills.

"Those silent cataracts of frozen splendor
Singing the eternal praise of God."

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A PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

THE LEGEND OF THE RED, THE WHITE AND THE BLACK MAN

Once upon a time as the Great Spirit sat in the doorway of his mighty wigwam in the Happy Hunting Grounds, and gazed upon the treasures of the world spread beneath him, he decided to make a man, a creature that would look somewhat like himself to rule this earth as the Great Spirit might direct. So the Great Spirit built a mighty oven and started a fire beneath it. Then, he took some clay from the shores of the silver lake near his wigwam and shaped the image of a man from it.

When the oven was warm the Great Spirit put the image in it to bake, but he was so anxious to see how it would turn out that he did not leave it in the oven long enough and when he took it out the man was only half-baked. This made the Great Spirit very angry and he called this man the White Man and flung him down into the land where the rising run and the cold north wind meet.

White Half Done, Black Overdone

Then the Great Spirit built another fire and shaped another man from the clay. This time the Great Spirit was overzealous and left the man in the oven too long, so that he got burnt. When the Great Spirit took the man out of the oven and saw how black and burnt he was, he was again very angry. He called this man the Black Man and threw him down into the southern part of the world where the sun's rays shone the warmest.

Once more the Great Spirit shaped the image of a man and built a new fire beneath his great oven. By this time, however, the Great Spirit had learned much by experience and he left this man in the oven just the right length of time so that he was neither half-baked nor overdone. When he took this man out of the oven he was just right and was a healthy red-brown color.

"Ah-ha," said the Great Spirit with satisfaction, "this is the best of all," and he called him the Red Man. To this man he gave the great western land where the sun makes its wigwam and the great mountains crowned with jewel lakes reach up to the Happy Hunting Grounds.

Work the Black Man's Salvation

Then the Great Spirit took a journey with the sun one day to visit the earth. He saw the White Man in the northeastern land and when the White Man saw the Great Spirit he cried:

"Lo! Great Spirit, I am but half-baked and not strong enough to earn my living." And the Great Spirit answered him, saying, "Take this and earn your living by it." And he gave the White Man a book.

Then to the southland in the heat of the day rode the Great Spirit with the sun and there he saw the Black Man stretched under a tree in the shady jungles.

"Lo! Great Spirit," cried the Black Man, when he saw him coming. "I was baked too much in the Great Oven, so that I am too lazy to earn my living." Then the Great Spirit gave a spade to the Black Man, and said:

"Take this spade and dig near the waters in your land, the southland, for there are many diamonds and other precious treasures hidden there by which you can earn your living."

And as the day wore on and the sun turned homeward to his wigwam for rest the Great Spirit rode with him to the land of the west, where the Red Man dwelt.

Spirit's Gift to the Red Man

"Ah, Great Spirit, said the Red Man when he saw him coming, "here I am, strong and well, in this beautiful land which you have given me, but I do not see how to earn my living."

"Take these," said the Great Spirit, as he handed the Red Man a bow and a quiver of arrows, "and with them earn your living. From the animals you shall have food and clothing; from the trees you shall have material to build your wigwams and canoes, and from the plants and herds you shall have medicine to keep you well."

And so there came to earth the White Man, with his learning of books and the preaching of the Great Spirit's own Book; the Black Man, who must ever dig for his living and uncover the treasures of the earth, and the Red Man, who is versed in all of nature's knowledge, and in time the Great Spirit has brought them all together to learn to help each other and enjoy the many fruits of the earth until he shall see fit to call them all back to his Great Wigwam on the shores of the silver lake in the Happy Hunting Grounds.

HIDDEN PUZZLE



IN SEPTEMBER.
Find another bather.
REBUS.
A word meaning funny.
YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS.
Upper left corner down—nose at neck.
Pear.

HIDDEN PUZZLE



BREAKING CAMP.
Find another camper.
REBUS.
A fruit.
YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS.
Upper left corner down—eye at belt.
Ornate.

HIDDEN PUZZLE



ENID BENNETT.
Find a movie director.
REBUS.
A fruit with an indehiscent shell.
YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS.
Upper left corner down at girl's back.
Horse shoe.

WHAT IS MAGNETISM?

A steel needle thrust through a cork and allowed to float in a basin of water will rotate until it lies in a line indicating north and south. This is because the earth itself is a huge magnet with a north and a south pole. If a sheet of paper is laid over a familiar toy horseshoe magnet and bits of iron sprinkled gently over it, the lines of force taken by the magnetism are revealed. It is the magnetic lines of force needle until it lies parallel along them.

The sunalso is a magnetic body. This is to be expected of a globe which is largely composed of iron and other magnetic metals. When the solar disk is obscured by the moon in times of total eclipse, a pearly rosy of steel blue mist is found to completely envelop the sun. It can only be seen at such times because it is too faint to be visible against the glaring sky of day. This corona, as it is called, is divided into myriads of streamers near the poles of the sun, and suggest strongly the appearance of the iron dust about the poles of a magnet.

The frequency of sunspots and the brilliancy of the aurora go hand in hand. A particularly violent sunspot is usually followed by a great display of the northern lights. The cause of the auror and all terrestrial magnetic storms lies in cyclones on the sun.

* * *

Sunspots are gigantic whirlpools of heated gases in the solar atmosphere, which, as they revolve, become strongly magnetic. Above them the lines of force about the sun bend sharply outward, sometimes so far that they reach the earth's orbit. Electrically charged particles of gasses, called ions, are constantly being driven outward along these spoke-like magnetic fields. When a stream of them touches the earth they are drawn in toward our magnetic poles and produce an X-ray effect in the upper air which we call the Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis.

Spots on the sunand aurorae on earth run in cycles of eleven years. The last sunspot maxibum was in 1915 and the next one will be in 1926.

FASHION BRIEFS

Feathers of all kinds are having a vogue.

Yellow is in great favor everywhere this summer.

Tulle is again popular for scarfs over summer frocks.

Light brown poplin makes a charming tailored dress.

TRIED IT HERSELF

Old Lady (who sleeps badly): "Now, Mary, if I should want to light my candle, are the matches there?"

Mary: "Yes, ma'am, there is one."

Old Lady: "One! Why if it misses fire or won't light."

Mary: "Oh, never a fear of that ma'am, I've tried it myself."



A MYSTERIOUS COMMUNICATION

"We arrived here safe, after a long and troublesome journey. The ordered goods have arrived in excellent condition. The messenger has brought us snow and hail in good order; the storm came one day later. I am sorry that the thunder burst up, and the lightning we had to patch up also. The ocean and rivers I wish you to send as early as possible; and do not forget to send us new clouds and a new sun. But the most important thing we want is a bay, as ours has been burned. Then we want a few yards of forest. Roll them all up and send immediately!" This letter was not written by a practical joker, but by the manager of a traveling theatrical company which had lost some of its scenery.

THE MAN WHO SAVED QUEEN VICTORIA'S LIFE

In the recent fighting near Ypres there was killed Lieut.-Colonel Gordon Wilson, who, as an Eton boy, was instrumental in saving the life of Queen Victoria in March, 1882. When Roderick Maclean, a young man, attempted to fire a pistol at the queen on the platform of Windsor station, Wilson struck up the assailant's arm, for which he was summoned to the castle and personally thanked by the queen. He afterwards served with distinction in the South African war, and was A.D.C. to Baden-Powell throughout the siege of Mafeking.

A POINT OF ORDER

Theodore Ropsevelt, in his autobiography, relates an incident that caused some amusement in the New York legislature before the assembly was properly organized or had adopted any rules, and each day the only business was for the clerk to call the roll. One day a member named Brogan suddenly rose, and the following dialogue ensued:

Brogan: "Misther Cler-rk!"

The Clerk: "The gentleman from New York."

Brogan: "I ask for the reading of the rules."

The Clerk: "There are no rules."

Brogan: "Thin I object to thim."

The Clerk: "There are no rules to object to."

Brogan, nonplussed, but immediately recovering himself: "Oh! Thin I move that they be amended until there ar-r-re!"

A CHILD'S DEDUCTION

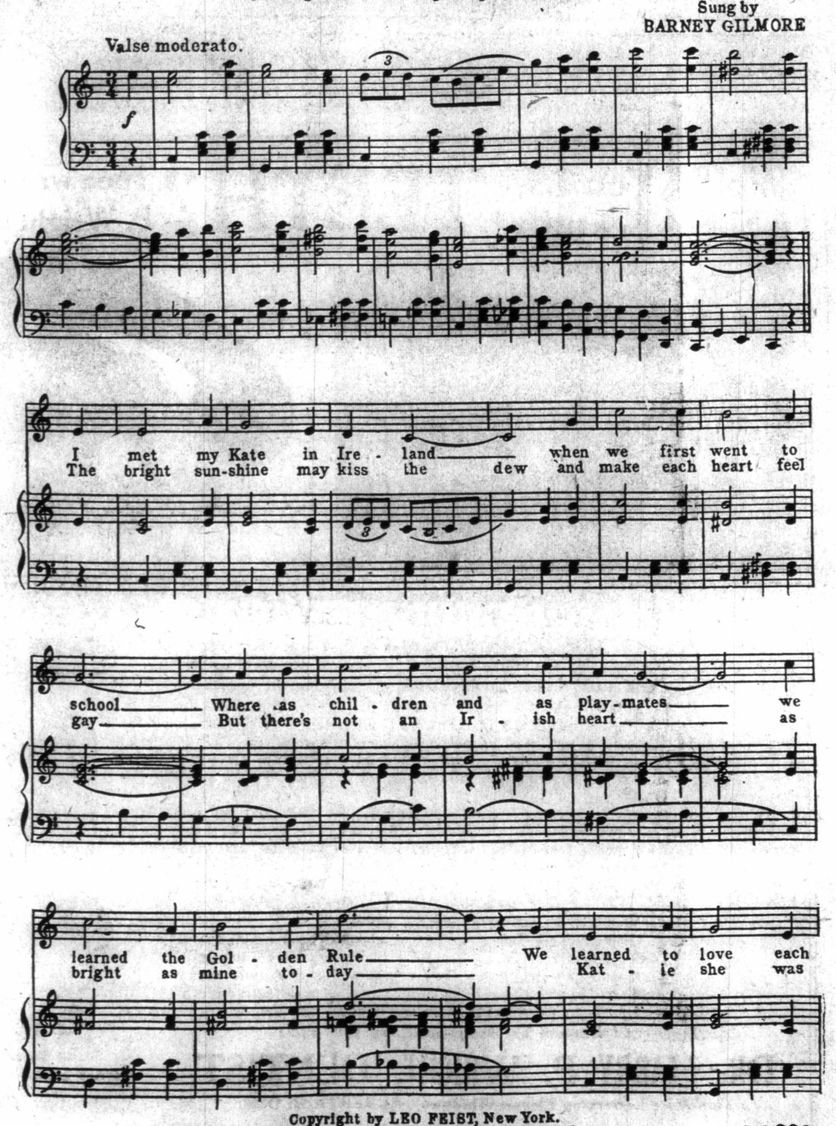
Willie, looking in the glass
Of a camera, sighed "Alas!"
"Mamma must be nigh" he said.
"Father's standing on his head."

Just Fifty Years Ago.

Barney Gilmore's Big Song Success.

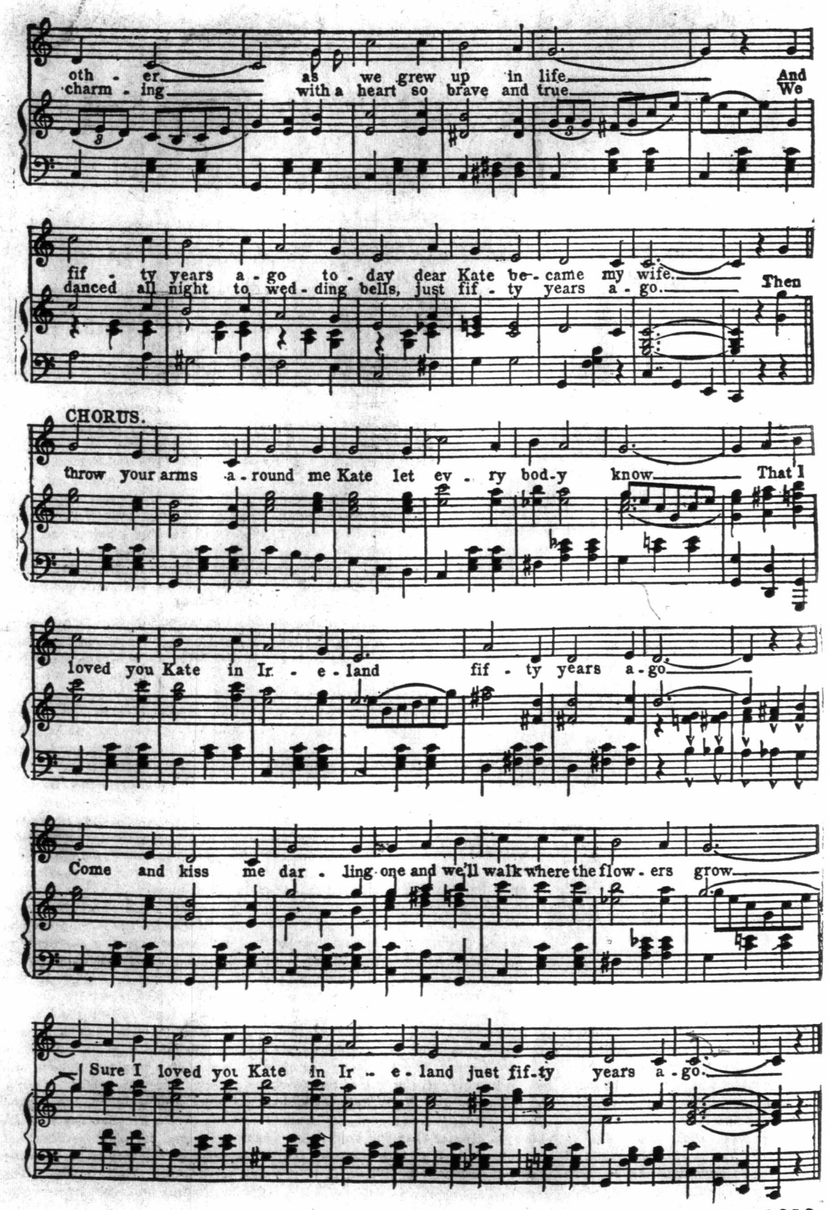
Sung by BARNEY GILMORE

Valse moderato.



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№ 393

...IRLS

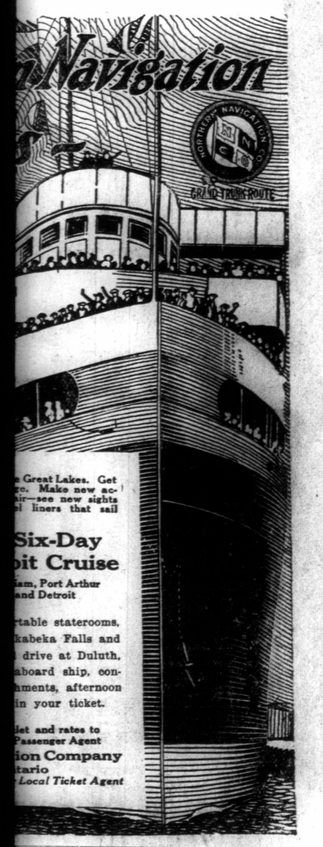
TRIED IT HERSELF

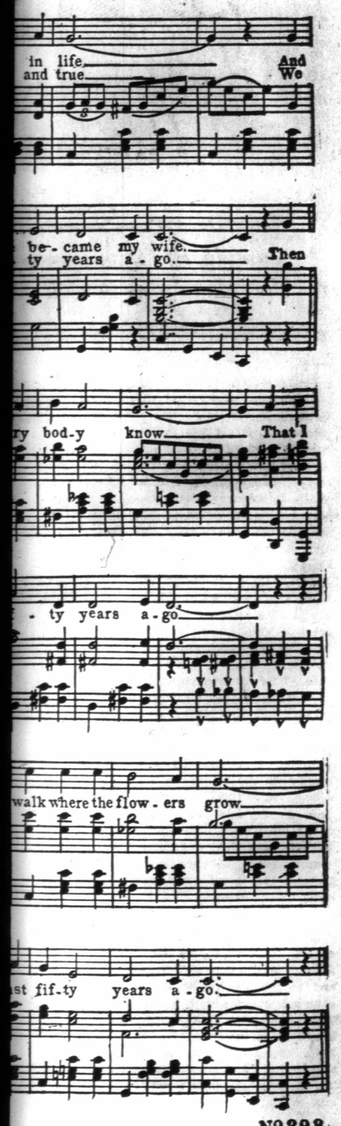
Old Lady (who sleeps badly): "Now, Mary, if I should want to light my candle, are the matches there?"

Mary: "Yes, ma'am, there is one."

Old Lady: "One! Why if it misses fire or won't light."

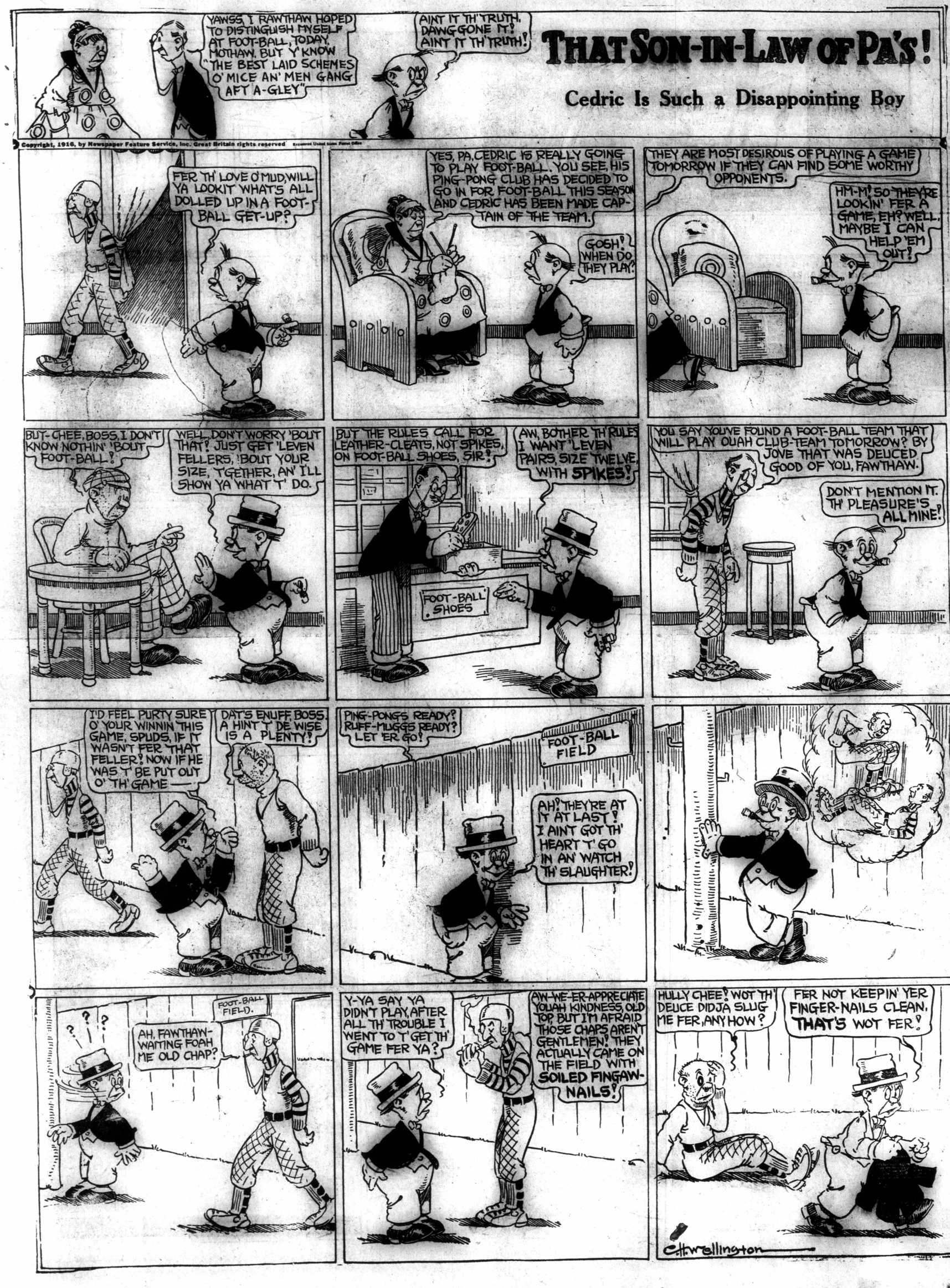
Mary: "Oh, never a fear of that, ma'am, I've tried it myself."





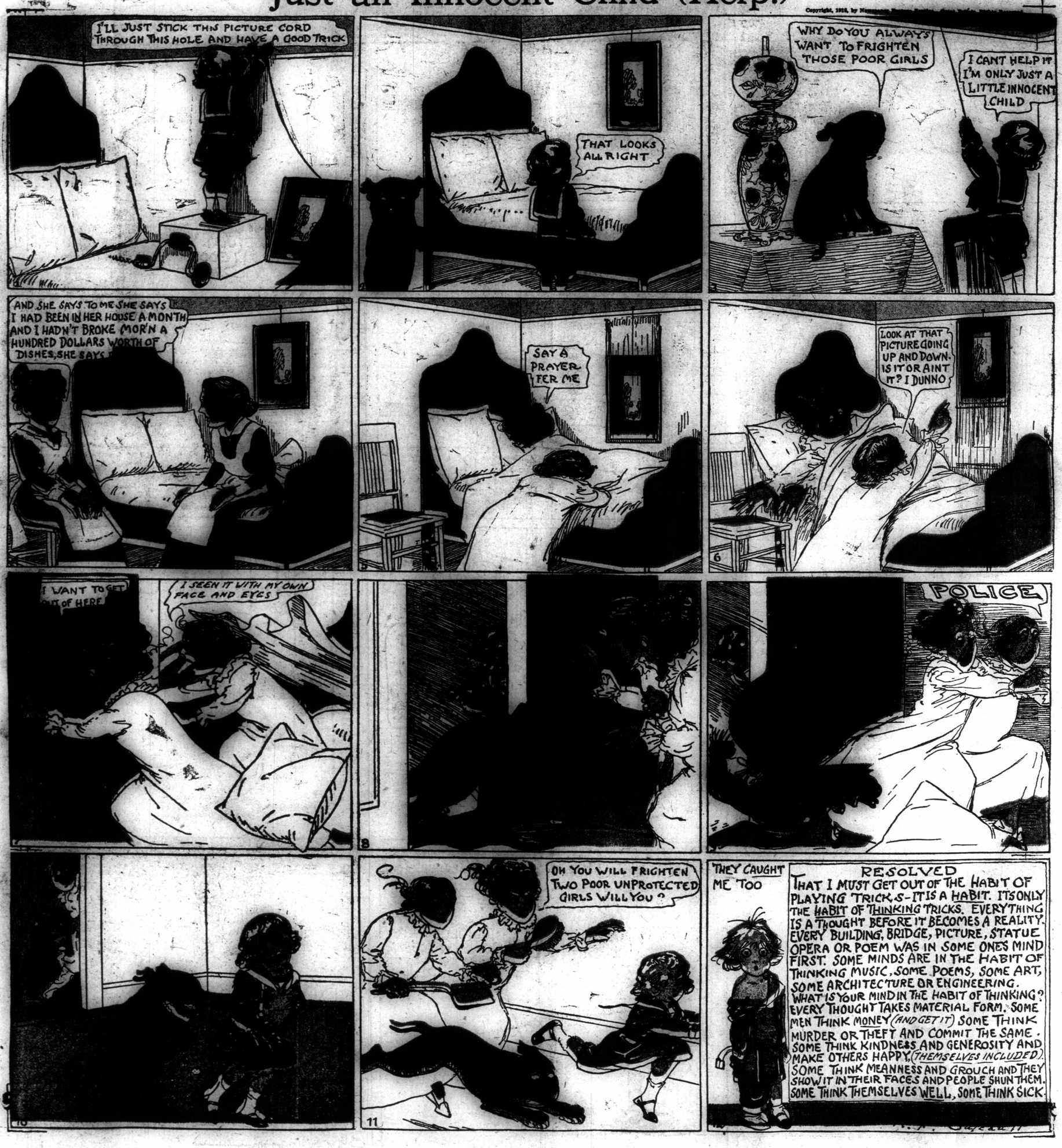
THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S!

Cedric Is Such a Disappointing Boy





Just an Innocent Child (Help!)





The Official Farming and Livestock Weekly Illustrating Current and Special Events of Alberta and Western Canada

This section contains:
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THEATER
SOCIETY
FARMING
LIVESTOCK
MARKET REPORTS
FINANCE

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.

Vol. VII. No. 22 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 12, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages Five Cents the Copy

Progress Of the War During the Past Week

United States Using Every Means to Meet Conditions—Germans Meet at Essen and Declare for Peace.

The happenings in war circles this week have been very confusing. First of all we have the Liberal convention, which brings new difficulties by Laurier getting the position of "leader." Then Russia's change and offensive puts new hope into the hearts of the Allied soldiers. United States, too, is taking active part in the great European struggle. Difficulties in different countries tend to make the struggle appear hard. However, if it would be known how much trouble the Huns have, we would think ourselves very lucky.

The following is a summary of the recent happenings:

Aug. 4—Section 32 of the American field service went to the front today.

United States seized 2,000,000 tons of shipping, comprising 100 vessels, for which builders will receive compensation.

Russia's national debt has increased to 50,000,000,000 roubles from 9,000,000,000 since the war has started.

On the Russian frontier the Huns have been victorious and the Russians were retreating. However, in places a few prisoners were captured from the offensive army.

The restoration of the Greek fleet began today. The light cruiser Helli being returned today.

Aug. 5—Canadians advanced on the western front towards Lens on a 1,00-yard front to a depth of 200 yards, successfully holding their positions.

The trans-Atlantic wireless service between United States, Canada and Great Britain was discontinued today.

A Holland-American line steamer struck a mine, but reached port in spite of its damaged condition.

Aug. 6.—Gen. Erdelli of the Russian army was assassinated.

Aug. 7.—Liberals in session; Canada is chief problem discussed.

Canadians make another headway on the Lens front.

Austria acts hostile towards the Germans—would like to break with Huns.

Premier Kerensky has his cabinet formed.

Aug. 8.—People of Germany demanding a government which represents the German people.

Borden government considered incompetent by Liberals. Dominion-wide prohibition endorsed by convention.

Russian troops resume offensive, capturing Austro-German towns.

Italian airmen cause destruction in Hungary.

Food bill passed the U. S. senate today.

Aug. 9.—Bread cards are to be used in Paris next October.

Important advances along the western front, near St. Julien, were made, but rain caused a stop.

Germans are aiming at Odessa now. Their wheat supply must be getting low.

Explosion near Cracow, Galicia, proved fatal to many men.

At Essen, Germany, many people gathered, declaring for peace.

Aug. 10.—Regulations were passed in Canada to the effect that only certain foods can be used.

Liberals choose Laurier and decide against conscription.

Russians completely check the Huns.

New Ship Canal to Bisect Scotland

Glasgow.—Plans for cutting a ship canal across Scotland, connecting the North sea and the Atlantic by a voyage of only 50 odd miles, are advocated owing to the war and the growing importance of the British naval base at Rosyth. Naval men expect that work on such a canal will be begun as soon as the war is over and that the work can be completed within three years.

To Relieve Channel

The value of a canal by which the largest warships could pass at will between the North sea and the Atlantic needs no demonstration. The commercial possibilities of such a canal are also large, for it would effect an astonishing reduction in distance between certain important ports as well as avoid the dangerous passage north of Scotland and the congested English channel route on the south.

The canal would reduce the distance from Glasgow to Leith by 485 miles, from Glasgow to London by 253 miles, and from Glasgow to Hamburg by 312 miles. The saving between Liverpool and Leith would be 400 miles, between Leith and Belfast 377 miles, between Liverpool and the Elbe 288 miles, and between Glasgow and Antwerp 290 miles.

Discuss Other Routes

Two rival routes for the canal are being discussed. One would follow an existing barge canal, involving the deepening of the upper Clyde, the crossing of a plateau with an indifferent water supply, and the construction of six locks on each side. Advocates of this route point to the advantages of the canal passing through Glasgow.

The alternative route would start from Alloa on the Forth and make directly for Loch Lomond across land which is never more than 50 feet above sea level. As the lake itself is 22 feet above the Atlantic, only one lock would be necessary at each end of the canal. There would, however, be a deep cutting of eight miles, nearly two miles of which would be comparable in magnitude to the Culebra cut on the Panma canal.

GOOD CITIZEN DEPARTS



George E. Aylesworth

War in the United States is drawing citizens from this side rapidly. People who have been called slackers here are responding readily to the call of their home country. George Aylesworth, who for the past four years had the honor of being one of the most popular theatrical managers in the province, left last week for Chicago, where he is to train for overseas service. Mr. Aylesworth was manager of the Princess theatre here, and his departure will cause grief at the theatre and also in the city. He was a leader in all the social and business developments of the city and country in general.

When he heard that the United States had declared upon an active participation in the Europeon war, he immediately sent to the state department for admission to the ranks. Response came to him telling him where he could report for duty.

Mr. Aylesworth has the distinction of being the first theatrical manager from Calgary to don the khaki. If his success in military circles will equal his success in theatrical circles, of which we have no doubt, he will be of great service to his country, as he has been in the past. Though we regret to see him go, our best wishes are with him for a successful career.

THE APACHE INDIAN UPRISING IN ARIZONA

Globe, Ariz.—A force of mounted rangers were today expected to reach the scene of the Apache Indian uprising in the Sierras Anchas mountains, 50 miles northeast of here, where nine white men, employes of the asbestos mines in that region, were reported early today to be surrounded in a dugout by a mob of more than 100 striking Indian and Mexican miners, while a forest fire set by the Indians was sweeping the mountains.

Other forces of cowboys and forest rangers are hurying to the imperilled white men's assistance.

Annual Meeting of The Canadian Seed Growers' Association

The annual meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers' association for the year 1916-17 was held in the Canadian building, Ottawa, on July 31 and Aug. 1. Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, president, occupied the chair, and there were present, among others, Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O.A.C., Guelph; G. H. Clark, seed commissioner; Geo. F. Chipman, Winnipeg; R. B. Whyte, Ottawa, and the secretary, L. H. Newman.

The reports submitted showed that never before in the history of the association has the value of systematic work in the improvement of seed been more apparent than during the past season. The number of applications from individual farmers who wish to carry on this work under expert direction is 285, this being much the largest number ever received during any one year. The total number of farmers now affiliated with the association is 1,504. Plans were discussed for advancing the work still further and of adapting it to meet after-war conditions. The problem of assisting in creating a source of supply of pure vital and productive seed in sufficient quantity to meet the needs of newcomers and others is an important one and therefore received special consideration at this conference. The matter of encouraging the production of registered seed potatoes on a substantial scale in certain districts in New Ontario for use in the older settled parts was discussed at considerable length. The association expects to cooperate with the provincial department in this work and looks forward to rather large developments. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows:

Dr. J. W. Robertson was re-elected president, as was also Mr. L. H. Newman as secretary-treasurer. The board of directors consisted of 18 members, of which two are from Alberta—H. A. Craig, deputy minister of agriculture, Edmonton, and E. A. Howes, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

CANADA'S ENLISTMENT RECORD

OTTAWA—Recruits enlisted during July numbered 4,457. Of these 2,405 were recruited during the last two weeks of the month.

London	243
Toronto	1,104
Kingston-Ottawa	163
Montreal	213
Quebec	24
Maritime provinces	215
Manitoba	187
Saskatchewan	46
Alberta	48
British Columbia	162

EXPLOSION IS DESTRUCTIVE

An explosion and fire in a big chemical works in East Londan, August 9, wrecked the building and killed or injured scores of workers. Thirteen bodies of women so far have been rescued from the ruins. Many of the injured have been treated at the police stations and other convenient places. Bodies are still being searched for. Combustion is thought to be the cause as far as is known.

CALGARY MAN IS HONORED



CLIFFORD B. REILLY

Mr. Reilly was elected vice-chairman of the Winnipeg convention of the Liberal associations. It was an honor that all Calgary will be duly appreciative of. The fact that they selected a Calgary man for this important office portends well for our position in the political world.

C. S. NOBLE IS TO HAVE LARGE ACREAGE FOR NEXT YEAR

Mr. C. S. Noble is the wizard of record wheat producing in Alberta. Most of his land is situated around Nobleford.

Mr. Noble has approximately 7,000 acres of wheat in crop this year and is preparing for a larger acreage for the season of 1918.

In a way the record for wheat production between Mr. Noble and George Lane, of Calgary, has developed into something of a race, with each of the wheat kings doing his utmost to increase the bushels of wheat taken from the rich Alberta soil.

The record of the career of Mr. Noble since his coming to Alberta but a few years ago, is like the tale of fairy riches in a way, and his wealth has accumulated in the production of wheat and other grains only, and principally wheat.

Mr. Noble has built a thriving little town near his big farms, which has been named after him, "Noblelord," and at which there is already one of the most up-to-date small hotels in the rural sections of the province. There are several large elevators and many other improvements in the town already.

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

St. Johns, Nfld.—A political crisis has developed in the legislature through the upper house rejecting the bill for the taxation of business profits for war revenue.

It is said the government will prorogue the legislature and consider further action. This may take the form of an attempt to force the bill through a special session, or there may be an appeal through a general election.

Liberal Convention Is For a United Canada

Some Dissatisfaction Arises From Different Sources—Laurier Will Lead—Labor Party Will Take a Separate Stand.

The Liberal convention, held at Winnipeg the past week, has been the cause of much critical comment. Certain crafty politicians hand the idea that because Laurier is to lead the party, the Canadian people will follow the example of Russia. Why so? No reason whatever for any person to think that for we have a different form of government altogether—with an autocratic government we might follow Russia's example but not with our present form. While many resolutions of interest were passed, the only one that attracts attention is the one in connection with conscription, which is by far the most serious problem in Canada today. The stand taken in connection with this was "No Conscription" for Canada, and passed the convention unanimously except for a few of the delegates.

In Winnipeg the veterans feel very much hurt over the attitude of the convention, however, they will form a new party in the west, a party which will stand for conscription and national government. This new organization will hold a convention next Thursday.

The main accomplishment at the convention was the reuniting of the Liberal party with Laurier at its head. Though Laurier has in the past turned down conscription, he will have to change when election comes for he can't speak on a platform against compulsory service, when the majority of the west demand it. He will by all means show his worthiness as a statesman by utilising his every energy to unite the people of Canada in this great crisis, that the war may be won. Every Liberal will be only too glad to support him if he takes the right attitude, of which we have no doubt, for he, with years of experience, as head of the nation knows their necessities and demands.

Alex Ross, M.P.P. of Calgary, though he refrains from discussing the Liberal convention, does declare that the Liberals are far from being united, and he states that there is to be a third party at the coming election, which will be a straight labor party. According to him the stand taken will be, first, a party standing for coalition government and conscription, second, for Laurier, and third, for labor. Furthermore he said that he knew of no labor man who would care to participate in a coalition government, however its future policy will be decided upon at the labor congress to be held in Ottawa on September 11.

Now that Sir Wilfrid has a united party behind him, Sir Robert Borden has appealed to him, to help form a national government, giving more generous terms than before. However no conclusion has been reached. It is thought that Sir Robert pleaded with the opposition leader that a general election might be avoided.

As yet the outcome is very far away and things seem undecided, but even if Laurier is opposed to national government he will by all means have to support compulsory service.

Non-Partisan League Starting In Regina

Plans are being made to form and organize the Non-Partisan league in Saskatchewan, with a platform which will support conscription and national government.

Yesterday H. G. Smith, managing director of H. G. Smith company, wholesale grocers, of this city, started the ball rolling in an appeal to the independent citizens of Regina to sink party affiliations and to gather together to form an organization to elect a candidate who would support a national government. Since then the army and navy veterans, in session last night, passed a resolution regretting that conscription had not been endorsed by the Liberal convention and praising the stand taken by J. G. Turriff.

Veterans Disappointed

This morning Sergt. Renton, president of the Great War Veterans' association, expressed himself unmistakably. A Liberal for the last 10 years he was grievously disappointed with the action of the convention.

H. G. Smith was a member of the Wetmore royal commission which investigated some of the Bradshaw charges and is known as a prominent Liberal. He is one of the leading business men in Regina and a man of much force and energy.

SOCIALISTS FROM UNITED STATES ARE BARRED

Washington—Secretary Lansing announces that the policy of the U. S. government has undergone no change with respect to withholding passports to Socialists and others desirous of leaving this country to attend international meetings for a discussion of peace aims and terms. Under this policy no passports will be issued for Americans to participate in the International Socialist conference to be held at Stockholm, Sweden, on Sept. 9.

EFFECT OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES



Beginning last fall the British and French have employed explosives of terrific power; greatly exceeding the force of the German shells. Photo shows gun carriage blown up a tree.

So The People May Know

THE FARMER HAS A JUST COMPLAINT

The farmers of the country are beginning to awaken to the fact that the recent action of the government in establishing a price for wheat is pauperizing them to a certain extent and there is now a murmur arising, here and there, which is gaining in power every day, and which threatens to burst some day in an explosion the like of which has never been known in this or any other country.

Rumor upon rumor and complaint upon complaint comes from the fields as the full significance of the recent action slowly simmers through the brains of the ruralites. The discrimination this order has entailed against the farmer being able to take advantage of the present conditions and get a fair price for his products is causing the farmer to hurl epistles of anger and comment that is bound to result in a serious storm if some action is not taken to quell the difficulty.

Among the remarks made by the farmers is the fact that nine-tenths of the board that were appointed to pass this law were commission grain men, not farmers. That most of these men or the firms they represented have thousands upon thousands of bushels of wheat in storage today. When the proper time comes the farmers think the embargo will be lifted for a while with the result that wheat will soar to an unheard-of price and the commission men will receive fortunes upon fortunes while the poor deluded farmer will again be caught in the wedge between the jobber and the public and lose the rightful profit his efforts have entitled him to.

The farmer naturally feels that he is entitled to all the profit he can get because he has to pay the other fellows profit for everything he uses. No embargo has been placed on the price of farming machinery, automobiles, and a hundred and one necessities which the farmer has to buy whether he wants to or no. Worse still, these prices have all gone up from one to three hundred per cent.

Some assurance will have to be given to the farmer by the government to allay their suspicions and that, promptly, or the tide of discontent now arising means trouble more serious than the present war if the rumors are allowed to grow until they come to a head.

BEFORE BATTLE



French mother praying at the altar of the Church of St. Alexandre, Paris, for the safe return of her son about to leave for the front after a brief furlough at home.

Suspicions and Deceptions Befogged Russians' Reason

So Declared Alexander F. Kerensky the Man of the Hour and War Dictator

I meant to write about the attitude of the imperial duma toward the social and economic questions of wartime—the questions that prove the irreconcilability of the basic social tendencies of the majority of the imperial duma with those of the majority of the bloc—about what must be done immediately for the solution of the gigantic economic crisis in order to prevent a complete economic breakdown. The "Provisions Problem," in relation to the bloc of the imperial duma, would be in many respects a very interesting topic to discuss. I meant to write on this, but * * * I read in the December issue of the Russkaya Mysl an article by Mr. Isgoyev, and I feel an urgent need to write something on demagogy.

Many colored facts of the present sufficiently reveal the spirit of the "new man" in those "mature politicians," or in the ordinary Russians, for whom the war became that "rejuvenating bath" which washed them clean of the sins of 1905 to such an extent that frequently, instead of becoming rejuvenated, they are simply naked people who have reverted to the psychology of the primitive man.

I had occasion to write that the great European war flung the political consciousness of the main part of our society "from Europe to Asia" and forced it to react against the attitude of the authorities toward the people, in a manner "a la Moscow" and "a la Tartar." Even the opinion which, according to the Moscow formula, the people were allowed to have was repounced. This retrogression in politics corresponded, as one might have expected, to a kind of general backsliding to the primitive in thinking and in world outlook.

A movement in the direction of political and social mythology began. Political "mythmaking" sprang up. The picture of the world became extremely simplified. The capacity for explaining and generalizing on events was lost. A leaning toward personification of events, toward fetichism, became noticeable. For example, the terrible phenomena of the world conflict, which came as the inevitable consequence of complex political and social causes, were regaded as a conspiracy of the "bad" against the "good"; or were ascribed to the machinations of "one man," who, if he is not Satan himself, is at least one of his "angels."

The severe trials and misfortunes that have fallen to the lot of our native land are considered the results of internal intrigues of the enemy; the defeats and failures that afflict the enemy are attributed to Supreme Justice, etc. It seems as if the human intellect, oppressed with the horror and the immensity of events, has lost the power to perform its function—to explain events—and explanations give way to fairy tales. * *

In his remarkable novel, "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," H. G. Wells profoundly reveals the painful evolution of consciousness that English society went through during the war. He tells how, after the initial perplexity and surprise, the "second stage" began. * * *

"It was marked by the first beginnings of a spy hunt, by the first denunciations of naturalized aliens, and by some anti-German rioting among the mixed alien population in the East End"; then "it became peevish and impatient, like some ill-trained man who is sick; it directed itself no longer against the enemy alone, but fitfully against imagined traitors and shirkers * * *"

So, for a long time, our military failures were sincerely attributed to "treason," to the crimes of individuals, and on this soil blossomed the "abominable calumny" of a whole nation. But, little by little, people began to reason, ceased to be satisfied with mythology, and, analyzing facts, they began to come to the conclusion—elementary and partial at first—that the cause of the failures lay in the shortage of ammunition and supplies. New blows, another effort of thought, and the causes of events open up deeper, and consciousness becomes clarified. And so, slowly, gropingly, there came at last the inevitable conclusion: the entire system is at fault. I purposely take this instance, momentous and clear to all, the instance of the evolution of the masses' conception of the causes of our failures—an evolution from primitive fetichism to the modern working hypothesis.

But we know very well that, besides the naive masses who sincerely saw the "Jew" where they later learned to discern the system, besides those few who did not lose their power of reasoning and fought the calumny from the very beginning—risking, in their turn, accusations about German money—there were also those others of whom Christ said: "Verily I say unto you, it were better for them to fasten a stone to their necks and cast themselves into the sea." There were persons who knew the whole truth of the matter, high priests who smiled to one another and turned the delusions of the common herd to their own interest. They fed the legend with new "facts," pretending to give them credence. They sailed with the tide, they played upon the instincts of the stupefied and exasperated masses—they were practicing demagogy.

Then came the high cost of living, that symptom of the developing process of disruption of the country's economic structure, and again the "pirate," the shopkeeper, the speculator were pushed to the front. A wave of pogroms swept the country before the mind of the average man learned to discern here, too, the system, not the person. The Liberals did not have the civic courage to oppose their authority, their convictions, and dignity, to the hateful demagogy. They could not do it, not alone because they were preserving the "bloc"—no, they could not do it, because some in their own ranks had the same psychology of fetichism, the same myth-making; they did not wish to lose their authority, to go against the tide; they were afraid to measure forces with the conscienceless demagogues.

How regrettable it is that the cultural temper of very many could not hold out against the ordeal by fire and sword and, after some resistance, were carried away by the elemental current of war psychology, terrible at times in its nudity and primitiveness. And how much courage one needed, how much political training and sense of responsibility, not to yield to weakness and adopt the policy of non-resistance to outbursts of "patriotic moods." It was still more difficult for some to withstand the desire to utilize the people's state of mind; oftentimes it is so easy to escape the consequences of one's own deeds by the timely offering of fitting scapegoats to the disaffected people angered by defeat, to set the perplexed soldier against the alien, the hungry against the first merchant, to find a "German" among old comrades.

And this demagogic game of cat and mouse is spreading more and more; the political promoters begin to resort to this method in their utterances, feeding and supporting with their authority the most absurd tales. Nobody, it is true, was surprised when, in November, at the time of the acute conflict between the old regime and the country, Purishkevich (he shared with Markoe the leadership of the reactionary right) made a most demagogic speech in the imperial duma, full of hints at treason by anybody and everybody, which in reality was adroitly intended to divert the people's wrath into channels harmless to the powers that be. (This speech, by the way, was from beginning to end refuted, so far as the facts go, by the persons cast under suspicion.) Such utterances of the Right "promoters," who changed only the object of their attacks, not the method, are matters of course, but one is filled with surprice and resentment on behalf of Russian public opinion when such vile demagogy meets with sympathy and support from the leading Liberal circles.

One is still more perplexed when the utterances and writings of some of the most prominent Liberal leaders begin to carry the same flavor of demagogic opportunism, when they strive to substitute dark hints, calculated to excite the people, for documents and serious proof. Is this an unconscious result of the dark and grave experiences of war time, or the influence of the corrupting example, of the convenience of the demagogic method for taking advantage of the common people? Really, it is so simple! Just substitute "German" for "Jewish" brutality, declare all who think otherwise to be "Germanophiles," and, when possible, hint cautiously at treason—that is the rather simple recipe. The recipe is very old. The "Siglists" of the eighties were hounded in the same way; in 1905 Japanese money appeared, etc. But then the effort to explain the labor movement by means of Japanese money called forth general resentment, whereas now—well, times were revolutionary then, but now it is patriotism!

This passion for mythmaking in politics is constantly gaining ground. The old conceptions of the forbidden and the permitted in journalism disappear, and those whose duty it is to direct their powers of understanding toward aiding the people, so that the latter also may understand events and get at their real import, themselves become dominated by fear of the mob and introduce new temptations and chaos into public consciousness. That is why I stopped at Mr. Isgoyev's article. It is so typical, nowadays, in this time of beclouded minds and political fortune telling * * *

Well, God be with him—with this Mr. Isgoyev. He does not matter. But now, perhaps, my long preface about demagogy is clear. I think that if Russian society were not passing through this grave disease such "literature" would not appear in the columns of the Russkaya Mysl, admittedly a magazine with old social traditions. The sense of proportion became atrophied; the boundaries between the permitted and the forbidden were wiped out; all that was wanted was that the enemies within and without should "get it good and hard" from the Left and from the Right.

Is it not time, gentlemen, to stop and think over what is going on around us? Is it not time to give up this demagogical confusion thrice confounded? Is it not time to leave these provocations, treasons, dark forces, and so on—which are, after all, naive—and come back to a serious analysis and explanation of events? Really, the time has arrived to put an end to this psychosis and look about us more attentively! to understand, at last, the true cause of the phenomena which shake the foundations of the country with ever-increasing frequency! Is it really worthy of a nation's reason to strive stubbornly to reduce the world tragedy to a tragi-comical farce that is played somewhere in the reception rooms of stately mansions, in departmental secret offices, and in the backyards of Russian society? Do not all these "provocations" and "conspiracies" and "treasons," etc., remind you, after all, of the philosophy of the Moscow beggarwoman, who reduced all of politics, domestic and foreign, to "anti-christ" and England, plotting perpetually against Mother Russia? It is time to leave the stuffy atmosphere of grandmothers' tales and get out into the fresh air of human thought. Really, one feels hurt and ashamed at this lingering period of beclouded reason that has seized the greater part of thinking Russian society.

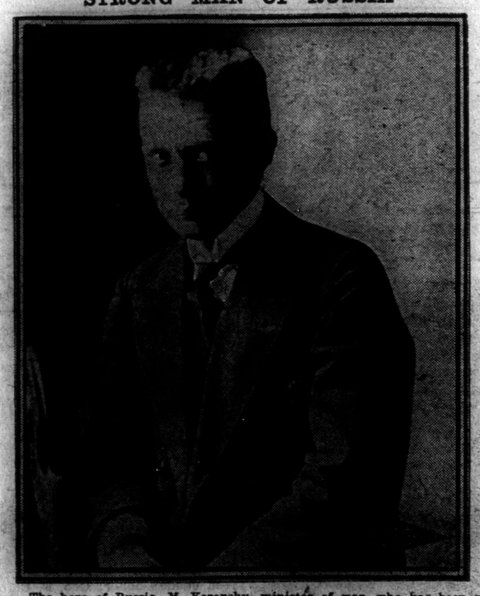
Alexander Feodorovich Kerensky, minister of war under the provisional government in Russia, is the one man upon whom hangs the fate of the new democracy. He is 36 years old, a lawyer, a student of economics and philosophy, an orator, and an executive possessed of a tremendous driving force of nervous energy and capacity for swift and shrewd judgment. He has that fine balance between radicalism and conservatism, that sincerity and honesty that make him the outstanding figure of the revolution and the hope of the soldier-deputies, the bourgeoise, and the financiers, who look to him for the establishment of a government in Russia which will be no more an aristocracy of soldiers, workmen, or bourgeoise than of aristocrats. He has an internal malady, said to be tuberculosis of the liver, and his general constitution is so weak that after working frantically for three weeks at a time in Petrograd he rushes to a sanitarium in Crimea for three or four days. These recent pictures of him show his right arm to be injured. No word has been received from Russia indicating how the injury was sustained. He is a man of middle height with closely cropped brown hair, flashing brown eyes, which have the strained, wary look of a man taught by bitter experience to analyze the motives of those he meets. His smile, broad, generous and engaging, entirely changes his features, which habitually maintain a meditative, severe, almost sullen look. As an indication of his personal force, he himself led the first attack in the new Russian offensive which killed the German hopes of a separate peace and which threaten Austro-German territory in Poland and Galicia. Before the attack he told the soldiers that if they did not go forward he himself would go alone against the Germans. The effect was a terrific charge which renewed enthusiasm for the war all along the whole line.



HERO OF THE FOREIGN LEGION

Capt. Charles Sweeney, the first American to win a commission in the French army and to be presented with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, is in New York.

STRONG MAN OF RUSSIA



The hero of Russia, M. Kerensky, minister of war, who has been responsible more than any other influence in reviving the army and leading it to victory, also securing the backing of the Russians for the Allied cause.

American Red Cross Mission To Russia



American Red Cross Mission on the "Empress of Asia" en route to Russia. Dr. Frank Billings on left.

A DISTINGUISHED party of physicians, surgeons, bacteriologists, professors of food chemistry, sanitation experts and dentists, making up the first unit of the United States Red Cross mission to Russia, numbering twenty-nine in all, left Vancouver the other day on the "Empress of Asia," en route to the eastern front.

Lieut.-Col. Frank Billings, professor of medicine in the University of Chicago, is in charge of the party and is taking to Russia over $100,000 worth of medical supplies, surgical instruments, dressings, water sterilizers and other necessary articles, including vaccine for the prevention of typhoid, smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, bubonic plague, meningitis and other diseases. A heavy task lies before them in Russia, and they are going abundantly prepared to go immediately to work.

The mission is being sent out by the United States Government, and the United States Red Cross Society will see that they are kept fully supplied in order to meet all demands for alleviating the suffering among the Russian soldiers and people. The move has been gratefully welcomed by the present Russian Government as an expression of the friendship of the people of the United States for Russia.

During the past month the United States Red Cross has raised over $125,000, and, while the work has been already begun in France, Italy, Serbia and Belgium, the present is but the first of similar units to be sent to Russia. The present party will investigate and report on Russia's needs and upon this report the United States Red Cross headquarters will decide the equipment and numbers of subsequent units. Steps are now being taken to get together complete equipment, even to motor ambulances.

Col. Billings and the other members of the mission are a sturdy and affable lot of men and are fitted out in uniforms very similar to those worn by the British. The colonel is exceedingly proud of his organization and the promptitude with which it was effected.

"Every man who was approached to go on this mission, Winslow of Yale and Whipple of Harvard, and all the others, at once offered their services," said Col. Billings. "They dropped their work right there and got ready in four days, leaving their families behind them, to undertake this work, which is going to be of such tremendous importance to the Russian nation and to the military in particular.

"These men are leaders in their professions and are the heads of the largest universities in the United States, but they did not hesitate a moment when the call reached them."

Several of the party have already seen active service in the present war. Major M. Grow spent twenty months on the Russian Mazurian front, and he has received the Military Order of Saint George for services in the Russian campaign, as well as being honored in other ways. Major (Dr.) H. McCarthy has been in France making a survey of the prison camps in that country before the break between Germany and the United States; while Colonel Billings has been in Russia several times.

Some of the members of the party took occasion to obtain several motion pictures of various points of interest, and, as they have already a large supply of film, they will be able to produce before the Russian people graphic pictures of interesting events and things on this continent.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Vice-President of the C. P. R., has received a letter of appreciation for the very many courtesies the delegation received en route to the Pacific Coast. It was sent at the instigation of Lt.-Col. Billings. The names of the mission are as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Frank Billings (chairman), professor medicine in the University of Chicago; Lieut.-Col. W. B. Thompson, director of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York; Major B. Thacher, lawyer, New York; Capt. J. W. Andrews, auditor, St. Louis, Mo.; Major W. S. Thayer, professor clinical medicine, John Hopkins University, Baltimore; Major D. J. McCarthy, fellow of Phipps Institute, Philadelphia; Major H. C. Sherman, professor of food chemistry, Columbia University; Major H. H. Swift, of the Swift Company; Major G. C. Whipple, professor sanitary engineering, Harvard University; Major C. E. A. Winslow, professor bacteriology and hygiene, Yale Medical College; Major W. Post, assistant professor of medicine, Rush College, Chicago; Major Robins, Chicago; H. J. Horn, transportation expert, Brookline; Major S. Wightman, professor clinical medicine, New York Polyclinic Hospital; Capt. H. Brown, publicity; Capt. R. L. Barr, vice-president Chase Securities Company, New York; Capt. W. Cochran, Capt. A. Wardell, lawyer of New York; Capt. Grow, of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps, Washington; Capt. Pirnie, civil engineer, New York; Lieut. C. Kelleher, attache; Lieut. H. B. Redfield, law secretary of Brooklyn, attache; Lieut. W. C. Nicholson, of the Swift Company, Chicago, and Lieuts. H. D. Hardy, H. M. Wyckoff and N. C. Travis.

How to Distinguish Ranks and Ratings In the U. S. Navy

Here is a description of the various devices and insignia by which the rank and rating and also the branches of the service may be distinguished for men in the navy. In the case of commissioned officers reference will always be to the collar, as that is the marking most likely to be noticed by the man in the street.

Admiral of the Navy—Four silver stars of five rays each, the two end stars surcharged upon gold foul anchors, the crowns of the anchors pointing toward each other and one ray of each star pointing upward.

Rear Admiral—Same as for admiral of the navy, omitting the anchor near the front edge of the collar but retaining its star, thus having four stars, the rearmost one surcharged on a gold anchor.

Vice Admiral—Same as for admiral, but only three stars and substituting a silver foul anchor without a star for the gold anchor surcharged with a star.

Commodore—Same as for read admiral, but with only one star.

Captain—A silver spread eagle and a silver foul anchor in the rear of the eagle.

Commander—A silver oak leaf and a silver foul anchor in the rear of the leaf.

Lieutenant Commander—A gold oak leaf and a silver foul anchor in the rear of the leaf.

Lieutenant—Two silver bars and a silver foul anchor in the rear of the bars, all bars at right angles to upper edge of collar.

Lieutenant, Junior Grade—A silver bar and a silver foul anchor in rear of bar.

Ensign—A silver foul anchor.

Chaplain—On the collar one inch from the neck opening a Latin cross embroidered in silver.

Chief Boatswain—Two foul anchors crossed, embroidered in silver, surcharged at point of crossing with a gold five-pointed star.

Chief Gunner—A flaming spherical shell embroidered in silver, flame horizontal and pointing to the rear, surcharged at the center of the shell with a gold five-pointed star.

Chief Machinist—A three-bladed propeller embroidered in silver, surcharged at the center with a gold five-pointed star.

Boatswain, gunner and machinist wear corresponding insignia, but the devices are embroidered in gold and the surcharged stars in silver.

Chief Carpenter and Carpenter—A carpenter's square, point down, embroidered in gold and silver, respectively.

Chief Sailmaker and Sailmaker—A diamond embroidered in silver and gold, respectively.

Chief Pharmacist and Pharmacist—A caduceus embroidered in gold and silver, respectively.

Midshipmen—A gold anchor, shank vertical.

Medical Officers—A silver acorn leaf embroidered upon a gold spread oak leaf with the stem outward.

Pay Officers—A silver oak sprig of three leaves and three acorns inscribed in a rectangle.

Naval Constructors—A gold sprig of two live oak leaves and an acorn.

Civil Engineers—Two crossed silver sprigs, each of two live oak leaves and an acorn.

Medical Reserve Officers—A gold acorn leaf embroidered upon a silver spread oak leaf.

Distinguished marks for non-commissioned officers and enlisted men are the following:

Radio Operator—Four zigzag lines as of lightning.

Torpedoman—A torpedo.

Musicians—A lyre.

Bugler—A bugler.

Shipwright—Two axes crossed.

Ship's Cooks and Bakers and Officers' Stewards and Cooks—A silver crescent on a dark background.

Hospital Apprentice—A Geneva cross of red cloth.

The rating badge consists of a spread eagle above a specialty mark and a class chevron. The chevrons shall be made of strips of cloth sewed flat, without padding.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The more innings a man has the more he enjoys his outings.

* * *

Some men go abroad to complete their education. Others marry.

* * *

The criminal judge may be a man of few words, but not of short sentences.

* * *

The happiness of some people depends upon their ability to make others unhappy.

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You can know that you will be just as safe dealing with us as you would be in buying bonds from your bank. If you want to SELL YOUR FARM list it with us. If you want to BUY A FARM we will be glad to submit to you some of the best land bargains at present, obtainable in Alberta.
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The only Public Market in Calgary patronized by the farmer.
Tuesdays and Saturdays Farmers' Market Days
A single car fare brings you to and from the Market. Ask your conductor for transfer.
CITY PUBLIC MARKET

The Grand stand of the exhibition grounds at Regina was destroyed by fire, six persons being slightly hurt but no loss of life. Besides the grand stand, the industrial hall took fire and is now a mass of ruins and also the veterans' booth and several small booths occupied by concessionaires were laid in ashes.

cers' Stewards and Cooks—A silver crescent on a dark background.

Hospital Apprentice—A Geneva cross of red cloth.

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PUBLIC MARKET



FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

Western Standard
:: RURAL SECTION ::

DAIRYING AND POULTRY

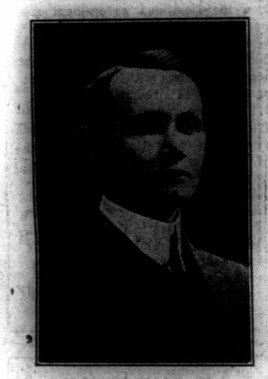


Maple Creek Royally Entertained Irrigationists

President Appeals for Greater Production---Experts Talk On Agricultural Subjects ---Progress Made In Farming Industry.

(By R. J. C. STEAD)

Maple Creek, Sask., once famous as a ranching centre, and still retaining much of the atmosphere of the good old days before the barbed wire era, has just been entertaining the Western Canada Irrigation association at its eleventh annual convention. This, by the way, is the first time the convention has been held in Saskatchewan, and it was particularly appropriate that Maple Creek should have been selected as the point of meeting and that the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan, should have presided over the deliberations. Maple Creek is the centre of Saskatchewan's irrigation enterprises, which are on a much larger scale than most people, even residents of that province, appreciate. A large number of streams flow down from the Cypress hills, and back in the '90s the ranchers began



PROF. W. H. FAIRFIELD
Superintendent of Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge, who discussed Alfalfa before the Irrigation Convention.

diverting the water from these streams for hay and pasture purposes. It is recorded that the first ditches at Maple Creek were dug in 1896, although the first irrigation license was not issued until 1900. About the same time irrigation began to be employed at Bear Creek and Piapot Creek. From these beginnings an irrigation district with 190 schemes has been developed. The irrigation is employed mainly for pasture and for growing crops of hay and other fodder. Irrigation and dry farming are practiced side by side and the crop marketed at Maple Creek in 1916 has a valuation of $2,500,000.

No Lack of Attractions.

Although Maple Creek cannot offer the mountain scenery and bathing facilities which are among the attractions of the British Columbia towns which have entertained the association in the past, there was no lack of hospitality and amusement for the visitors, whose time was fully occupied. The committee in charge decided that the town would do well to "bunch its hits" for the first week in August, and as the result a variety of entertainments was provided which perhaps would not have been duplicated at any other western centre. In addition to the Irrigation association the summer agricultural fair was held. There was a two days' stampede, in which many of the best riders of the west competed; a Chautauqua organization held its meetings in the big tent, and a baseball tournament was run off. The town was full to overflowing, but as the citizens had generously opened their houses and as the accommodation arrangements were in the hands of a competent billeting committee, no inconvenience was experienced on the score of accommodation.

President Appeals for Production.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture of Saskatchewan, and president of the association, although in ill health, attended and presided over the first two days of the convention. Although not an irrigator himself, Mr. Motherwell has had many years' experience as a dry farmer, and he remarked that he had discovered that the profession of the irrigator and dry farmer were the same, namely, providing moisture for the crops. Instead of being two distinct professions, they were but two branches of the same profession. Indeed, Mr. Motherwell expressed the opinion that the ideal farm was a farm partly irrigated and partly non-irrigated. On the irrigated section he would raise his pasture crops, hay, clover, alfalfa, root crops, small fruits, trees and gardens, and on the non-irrigated section with dry farming methods he would raise his grain crops. As it happens, this is actually the condition that is found throughout a large part of the irrigated areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

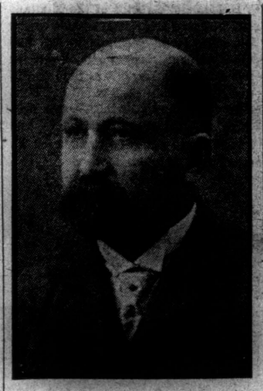
Mr. Motherwell impressed upon the convention the fact that there was no prospect of low prices for farm products for many years to come. The world's surplus supplies of food have been exhausted, and even when peace is arrived at it will require some years to restore them. He urged the farmers to take advantage of the early harvest this year to get an unusual amount of fall plowing done. The time had been when western Canadian farmers were urged to increase their efforts in order that the prosperity of the country might be maintained, but that was not the incentive. The need of greater agriculture production now strikes deeper than any question of personal profits. It is a matter of raising food for the allied nations to eat. It is a matter of saving the world from threatened starvation. The farmers of western Canada must take a great part in this work, and they must combine every method available, whether by irrigation or by dry farming, or by a combination of these methods, to produce every possible pound of food products for the coming season.

Foreshadows New Legislation

The matter of new legislation which would enable districts in Saskatchewan to undertake irrigation enterprises on the same basis as they are now able to do in Alberta came up for discussion, and Mr. Motherwell assured the convention that any need for new legislation would be sympathecically considered by the government, and new legislation would be introduced as soon as it was found necessary. It was indicated that the legislation to create irrigation districts would probably be along the same lines as the present legislation existing in Saskatchewan for drainage purposes, by which the community desiring drainage may organize itself for that purpose and incur liabilities chargeable to the lands affected. Irrigation enterprises will be carried out in the same manner.

Experts Discuss Agriculture.

The program included the names of the best known agricultural experts in the west, such as Prof. J. Bracken, of the field husbandry department, University of Saskatchewan; Don. H. Bark, chief of irrigation investigation division of the Canadian Pacific railway; Prof. W. H. Farfield, superintendent Dominion experimental station, Lethbridge; F. H. Aulg, deputy minister of agriculture for Saskatchewan; F. M. Logan, assistant dairy commissioner, Regina; James Johnson of Nelson, B.C.; Prof. L. S. Klinck, dean of the faculty of agriculture of the University of British Columbia; G. R. Marnoch, president of the Lethbridge board of trade; A. S. Dawson, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railway department of natural resources; Archibald Mitchell of the Mitchell Nursery company; A. A. Dowell, animal husbandry instructor of the University of Alberta; F. B. Linfield, director Montana agricultural experiment station at Bozeman, Mont., and others. The first three named—Messrs. Bracken, Bark and Fairfield—devoted themselves entirely to a discussion of alfalfa raising, Mr. Bracken



HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL
Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, who presided over the deliberations of the Western Canada Irrigation Convention at Maple Creek.

dealing with alfalfa under dry land conditions, and Messrs. Bark and Fairfield discussing it under irrigation conditions. Alfalfa is essentially an irrigated crop, which is best illustrated by Prof. Fairfield's remark that the Lethbridge irrigation district is now the principal alfalfa centre of Canada, with about 15,000 acres devoted to this crop. It was grown originally for export, but has become the basis of an important live stock and dairy industry.

Fish an Irrigation Product.

The feasibility of increasing the fish supply of the country by employing irrigation reservoirs for that purpose was discussed in a very interesting paper by Prof. E. E. Prince, Dominion fisheries commissioner, of Ottawa. Prof. Prince pointed out that the conditions existing in irrigation reservoirs, and even in irrigation canals, were particularly favorable to the production of great quantities of fish. He discussed the various kinds of fish most suitable for this purpose, and seemed to favor the yellow perch as the most desirable species. Arguments in favor of encouraging fish production throughout the irrigation districts are self evident. Not only would the fish become a valuable and inexpensive item of food on the farmer's table, but the sport incidental to the industry would add to the attractiveness of farm life. Prof. Prince assured the convention of the most sympathetic co-operation from the fisheries department along any lines found to be practicable.

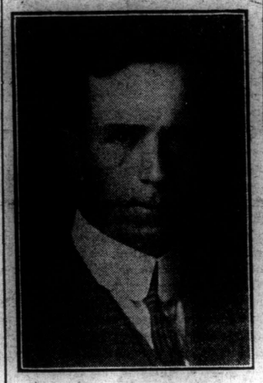
Progress of Dairy Industry.

F. M. Logan, of the Saskatchewan dairy department, led an interesting discussion of co-operative creamery work in that province. The dairy industry is a particularly appropriate one for discussion at irrigation conventions, as irrigation and dairying are closely linked together. Contrary to the general opinion, the purpose of irrigation is not, mainly, to raise fruit and vegetables, but to raise fodder crops. Returns of the United States department of agriculture show that of the total irrigated area in the United States less than 5 per cent. is devoted to the production of fruit and less than 5 per cent. of the production of vegetables, including potatoes, but more than 50 per cent. is devoted to the production of fodder crops, among which alfalfa stands first with an acreage of more than 30 per cent. of the total irrigated crops in the United States. As alfalfa is a great milk producing crop, the relation of irrigation to the dairy industry is evident.

Mr. Logan outlinedthe development of dairying in Saskatchewan from the time when the product was insufficient for local demands and when it commanded no special recognition on foreign markets to the present day when butter from Saskatchewan brings a premium on eastern markets and is regarded at the coast quite as favorably as butter from New Zealand, which was formerly considered unequalled by any Canadian product. The work along this line is only in its infancy, and the prairie provinces, with their abundant cheap fodder their cool nights and freedom from disease, and the dairy work which is being carried on by the various governments are designed to fill a big place in the butter supply of the world.

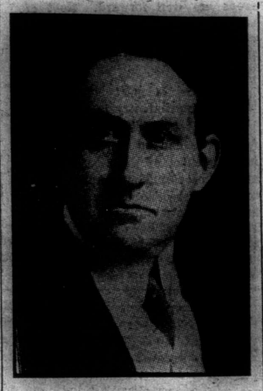
Inter-Provincial Co-operation.

Why do not the people of the prairies buy more fruit from British Columbia, and why do not the people of British Columbia buy more products from the prairies? That is the question propounded by James Johnson of



ROBERT J. C. STEAD
acting secretary of the Western Canada irrigation association.

Nelson, B.C., to which no satisfactory answer has yet been given. Mr. Johnson was well qualified to speak for the fruit growers of that province, having distinguished himself and British Columbia by capturing the gold medal at the San Francisco exposition of 1915 for the finest cherries exhibited there, and he has also had a lengthy experience not only in the production of fruit but in the preparation of its for the outside market. He expressed the opinion that there was a great need for more co-operation between the countries east and



F. M. LOGAN
Assistant Dairy Commissioner of the province of Saskatchewan, who addressed the convention on co-operative creamery work in Saskatchewan.

west of the Rocky mountains in the exchange of their products. He emphasized the fact that the war had shown the necessity of a nation being able to stand upon its own resources. By supplying our own requirements we are able to retain in the country money which would otherwise go into foreign markets. He made a special plea for consideration by the consumers and producers in western Canada of the needs of the neighboring provinces when entering the market for the purchase of supplies.

Reservoirs in Cypress Hills.

One of the serious problems which confront the irrigators of the Cypress Hills district is found in the fact that although there is a heavy spring flow of water in the streams coming out of the hills, this flow has largely disappeared by the time it is required for irrigation purposes. The only means of meeting this situation is found in the creation of reservoirs which will hold the surplus water back until such time as it may be required. F. H. Peters, commissioner or irrigation of the department of the interior, delivered an interesting paper on this subject. His department has already made exhaustive surveys of the Cypress Hills watershed, and he was able to present to the convention estimates of the cost of reservoirs that would materially increase the supply of water available in the Cypress Hills district. It was not proposed that this work should be proceeded with immediately, as there was a general recognition on the part of the convention that many necessary developments must wait until after the war, but the surveys which have been made and the estimate which have been presented will doubtless constitute the basis of extensive irrigation enterprises within the next few years.

Linked closely with Mr. Peter's discussion of reservoirs was an address by E. H. Finlayson, district inspector of forest reservoirs, on the Cypress Hills Forest Reserve. The relationship of forests to water supply is

(Continued on Page Four)

Alberta's Big Wool Clip For Year 1917

150,000 Pounds Wool Sold In Calgary On Wednesday---645,000 Pounds To Be Sold In Toronto.

Alberta is just beginning to realize that she can be a great sheep-raising country. There are no setbacks to this industry as can be proven by the success attained by those engaged in the business. The returns are very much greater this year than any other before. As the shearing has been completed (August 1), Jas. A. Hill, Dominion representative, can give almost correct figures as to the amount of wool clipped in southern Alberta. He states that approximately 1,100,000 pounds of wool was sheared in the southern part of the province, of which amount 645,000 pounds is to be shipped to the Toronto Dominion warehouse, to be sold under government supervision, on August 23. The westerners appreciate the action of the government in establishing a warehouse close to the big markets.

Raymond Knight, of Raymond, is the biggest single shipper, who sent to Toronto, as his amount is 110,000 pounds. R. C. Harvey, of Chin Coulee, was the second biggest shipper, his layout being 101,000 pounds.

There were 90,000 fleeces shorn from the wool-bearers and the average per fleece was slightly over seven pounds. This is about a pound heavier than last year's average, due to better feeding and a better season generally.

Sheep shearers were rather scarce this year, which aused some delay, however many shearers were brought from the states. The price paid was from 12 to 14 cents per head, a very excellent price when one takes into consideration the fact that experienced men can shear 150 sheep per day. Some made as high as $18 a day. Machines were used in some localities with some success. Though with this device some wool is lost the compensation from labor saved is sufficient to make up for the depreciation.

Many of the growers are selling co-operatively this year, although some did last. In the south selling this way has doubled. At Lacombe last year there were 30,000 pounds sold through the association and this year there were 40,000 pounds. At Edmonton 30,00 pounds was sold last year and 60,000 pounds this, while at Pincher Creek 25,000 pounds was sold last year and 55,00 pounds this year.

According to Mr. Hill's report 50,000 Alberta sheep are grazing in the B. C. forest reserve, doing excellently.

At Calgary, Wednesday, August 8, over 150,000 pounds of wool was sold. The average price was about 60 cents making a total of over $90,000 worth of wool for this district. The bids were not numerous but were high, as some of the best clip brought as high as 64 cents while the lowest grade brought 20 cents. In other parts of the province the bid had reached 59 cents so Calgary has something to boast about especially when it comes to counting out the money.

The annual sale, Wednesday, was consummated by the Alberta Sheep Breeders' association, Ernest Milne, Dominion government grader, graded 151,121 pounds, while 10,000 pounds was sold ungraded.

The lot sold in Calgary is divided into the following grades:

Medium combing 186 bags; three-eighths blood (fine medium), 125 bags; low quarter, 38 bags; fine and half-blood staple, 62 bags; fine and



JAS. JOHNSTONE,
of Nelson, B.C., who made a special plea for greater inter-provincial trade.

medium clothing, 80 bags; tags and rejects. The clip, as a whole, is estimated to shrink 53 per cent. The largest demand, at present, is for three-eighths blood staple wools, which are being absorbed into the army and navy contracts for Uncle Sam's troops.

This clip represents only a portion of the total clip of the province, there being abou 800,000 pounds in the Lethbridge district which is to be consigned to the government warehouse in Toronto and sold direct to manufacturers. The Edmonton sale disposed of another 60,000 pounds, the Vermilion sale of 37000 pounds, the Lacombe sale of 44,000 pounds, and the Pincher Creek sale of 62,000 pounds.

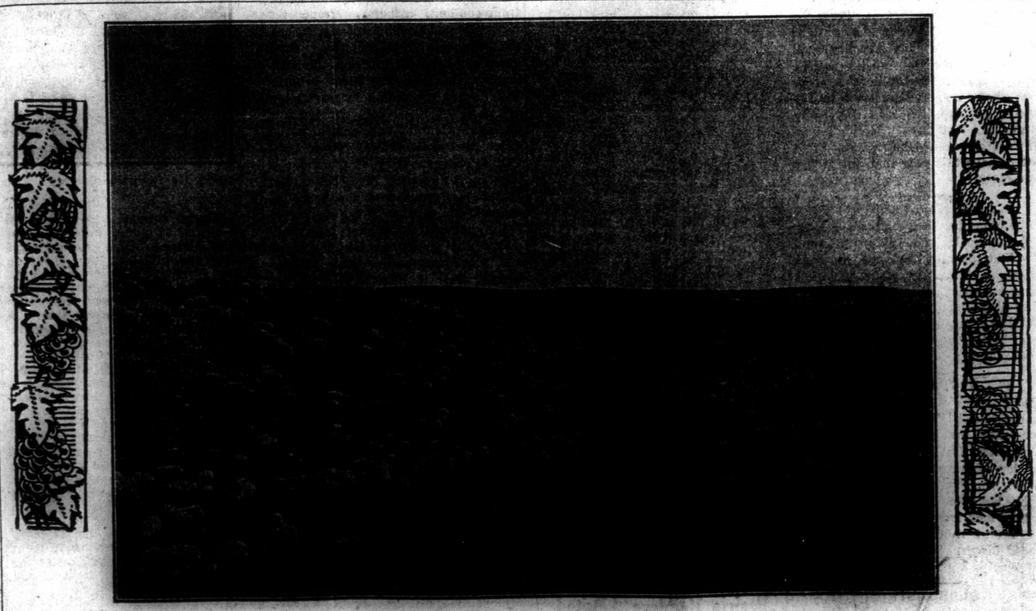
The Lacombe wool brought an average of 59½c per pound, the Pincher Creek wool an average of 57.83c and the Vermilion wool 37½c. The total of these figures is over and above those clips sold privately. The highest price yet paid in Alberta is 60c, though it is reported that one buyer gave 62c for a few pounds of very choice fine medium wool. P. V. Lewis, who is buying for J. Koshland & Co., of Boston, was the largest purchaser of wool in the west this year, having shipped close to a million and a half pounds out of Canada.

Statement of Wool Sold by the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association Calgary, August 8, 1917

To P. V. Lewis, representing Koshland & Co.

	Pounds	
Fine combing	15,630	59c
Fine medium combing	43,940	64c
Medium combing	41,516	62½c
Low medium combing	9,596	59c
Fine clothing	17,193	54c
Medium clothing	7,922	59c
Coarse	3,528	56c
Rejects	2,211	42c
Mohair	270	60c
Karakule	435	50c
Tags	2,434	20c
Blacks	776	45c
	151,453	

Average price, 60 cents.



VIEW OF A FARM RANCH IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA
While practically a new industry in Alberta the business has increased in a few years until it promises to rival other farming interests.

FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

Official Farming and Breeders Associations

ALBERTA FAIR ASSOCIATION
Officers for 1917

Offices: Victoria Park, Calgary, Alta.
Honorary president—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Edmonton.
Honorary vice-president—H. A. Craig, Edmonton.
President—H. L. Richardson, Calgary.
Vice-president—J. T. Day, Red Deer.
Directors—Captain H. J. Angell Evans, Lacombe; W. R. West, Edmonton; J. J. Ross, Vermilion; W. E. Forester, Camrose; G. McIntosh, Macleod; J. Cook, Cochrane; J. E. Watt, Claresholm.
Secretary-treasurer—S. J. Fream, Calgary.

ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS
Officers for 1917

Offices: Victoria Park, Calgary, Alta.
Hon Presidents—Hon. P. Talbot, Senator, Lacombe; Jas. L. Walters, Olive.
President—Wm Sharp, Lacombe.
First Vice-President—Frank Collicutt, Calgary.
Second Vice-President—Thos. Laycock, Calgary.
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Honorary Directors—W F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta; H. S. Arkell, Asst. Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; Alex. Galbraith, Supt. Fairs and Institutes, Edmonton; C. W. Peterson, Calgary.
Secretary and Managing Director—E. L. Richardson, Victoria Park, Calgary, Alberta.

ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Officers for 1917

President—Richard Knights, Calgary.
1st Vice-Pres.—Herbert Smith, Camrose.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Fred Davis, Irricana.
Sec.-Treas.—E. L. Richardson.
Directors—J Johnson, Langdon; W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake; John Wilson, Millarton; Dr. A M. McKay, Calgary; Norman Hattison, Priddis; E. J. E. Muckle, Cluny; D. Howell, Irricana; W. D. McGennas, Calgary; Gavin Jack, Calgary; S. A. Davidson, Red Willow.

PEACE RIVER, A CENTER OF ATTRACTION

The crops in the Peace River country are looking fine. A bumper crop is expected, according to what Ralph Harris, writer and traveler of that country, says. The recent rains have straightened things up considerably even in that northern clime, which seems to be the center of attraction.

Sheridan Lawrence, who went there 30 years ago, has 300 acres of wonderful crop this year. He shipped 40,000 bushels of wheat to Winnipeg last year and got the nice sum of $1.85 per bushel. It is estimated that there is 150,000 acres of crops in fine conditon; at least 50 per cent. of the crop is safe from frost.

Settlers are just beginning to realize that the Peace River country is rich; at least the wealth lies on those fertile plains, ready to be gathered when the time arrives, or people arrive. Over 3,500 land seekers have entered that north country during the last season, of which number 75 per cent. have located permanently there. Farmers go in for mixed farming; one established creamery is working overtime to keep the supply going.

There are 75 organized school districts, two hospitals and numerous churches in that north country and excellent opportunities for more progress. Homesteads are yet available, but won't be after a short while, as the center of attraction will soon be crowded, at the present rate.

CROPS TO BE FAIR

The reports according to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company about crops are quite favorable, although the average yield will be less than last year, however, when we consider the average price of wheat for previous years, we find that this year's price will make up for the loss in yield. The average price of wheat for 1916 was 30c, for 1915, 27.77c and for 1914, 19c. This year's prices have been over $2, practically all year round.

Milk River—Very light showers last week; harvesting is general and threshing will start August 20. It is estimated that there will be a yield of from 10 to 15 bushels.

Camrose—Fine rain helps crops considerably.

Holden—Rains last week help the crops; grain filling better; average yield expected.

Burdett—Weather dry and cool; yield to be about 15 to 18 bushels. Cutting will be general in few days.

Lomond—No rain for three weeks; spring plowing and stubble crops look bad, but summerfallow is all right; yield may be 35 bushels.

Aldersyde—Showers last week and this; crops doing fine; yield will be a little worse than last year. Barley is being cut.

Fort Saskatchewan—Splendid rain, crops fine.

Wainwright—Rains this week, conditions favorable.

NO CROP FAILURE IN THE CALGARY DISTRICT

Standard Representative Makes Flying Trip Through the Outlying Districts and Finds Indications Good

Much has been written, and more said about the danger of a crop failure, or at least a serious shortage, throughout Alberta, owing to the dry season. Bpt on taking a motor trip through the country previous to the recent rain we were surprised at the good crops growing in most districts. Starting from Calgary and travelling north to Didsbury we passed through some fine mixed farming districts, and noted that the stock were in fine fettle. Haying is in full swing all through these parts, and the yield is good. In many places the farmers were busy baling the wild hay in the fields, and saving the labor of stacking. Some crops of oats were heading out, and although short in the straw gave promise of a heavy yield of grain, later fields were not yet heading, but gave promise of coming on all right. The fields of wheat, barley and rye were all good, the barley exceptionally so. We would not hesitate to estimate the average yield of all grains, for this stretch of the country, at eighteen bushels per acre, and having re-crossed the same country since the rains, we would add another five bushels per acre to our original estimate. The root crops were in an optimistic mood, and declared that they were satisfied, saying that wherever the fields were put in properly the crops were as good as average years.

From Didsbury on to Edmonton, and for a good distance east of the C. & E. line, the country is in better shape than it is further south, owing to the earlier rains. In fact we never saw the country in better shape since we have been acquainted with it. Pasture is plentiful, the stock are in good condition, and we believe the yield of timothy hay will be as great or greater than ever before. From the C. & E. line west to the mountains the countrty has stood the dry spell better than further out on the prairie, though around Cochrane the crops were short, and further west in the grazing country, the rain was badly needed.

Taken all round the country is in better shape this year than in the dry year of 1914.

CLARESHOLM DISTRICT

The crops here have stood the long, dry, hot spell remarkably well, and now that the rain has come, are coming right away. In many instances farmers expect their wheat yield to quite equal last year's, and nowhere, with the exception of those who have been hailed, will there be anything approaching a failure.

HIGH RIVER DISTRICT

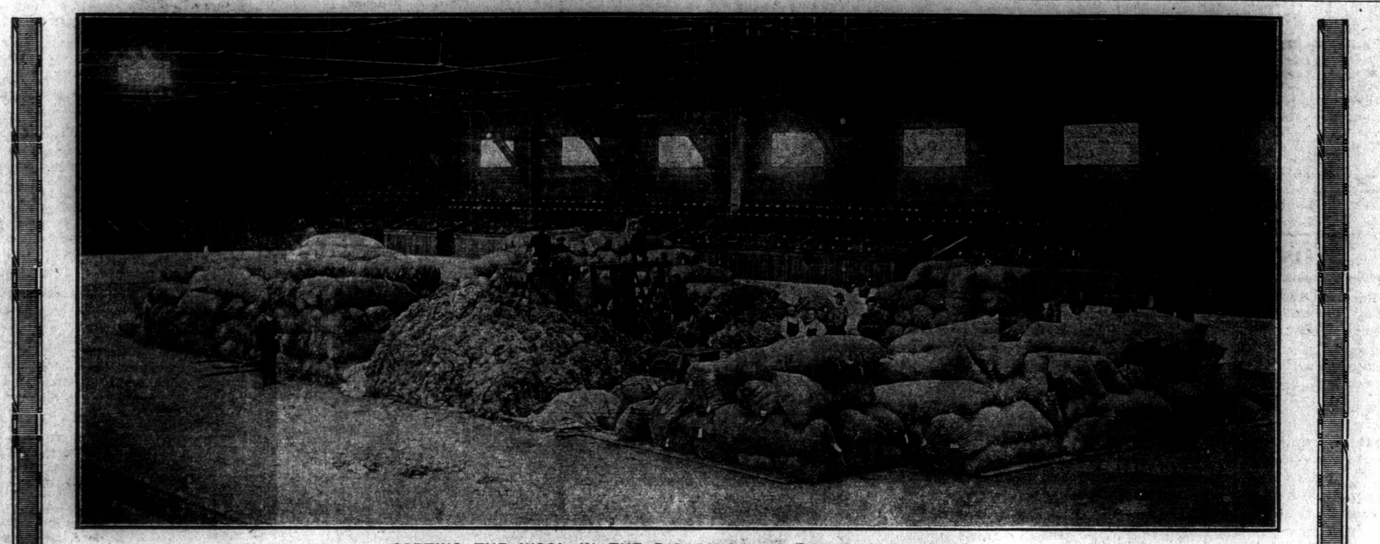
Despite the long dry spell, crops here are good. Those put in on summer fallow are bidding fair to equal, if not excel last year. And all fields that have been well put in are in good shape. In most places the straw is short, but the heads are good and farmers look forward to a heavy yield. The recent rain was just what was needed for the root crops, the potatoes and turnips are now filling out nicely.

OLDS DISTRICT

Crop conditions here are good. Most farmers anticipating heavier yields than last year. Barley cutting will soon begin, while wheat and oat crops are well forward. Root crops are better than usual, and there has never been more hay in the district than the crop that is being cut this year.

Stock are in good condition, and the dairying industry is flourishing.

Motoring from Battleford to Prince Albert, we had an opportunity of seeing the effect of the recent dry spell on the crops. The country has certainly suffered to a considerable extent, but the situation is not hopeless. The crops have been retarded, but not ruined. And there is still a prospect of a fifteen bushel average. Wherever the land was well worked and the seed got in early the grain has stood the test well, and will repay the trouble taken. The stock are in good condition, and there is no shortage of pasture.



SORTING THE WOOL IN THE BIG CALGARY INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
Many men were employed by the inspectors in the sorting and grading of the wool, the aggregate amount running over a million pounds.

Crop Acreage In Canada For 1917

The following table, compiled from a bulletin issued by the Census and Statistics Office last week, shows the acreage seeded to crops in Canada this year, as compared with the acreage harvested in 1916:

	1917 Acreage Seeded	1916 Acreage Harvested
Wheat	13,549,650	12,900,590
Oats	11,806,000	9,875,346
Barley	1,819,900	1,681,108
Rye	153,900	147,170
Peas	151,830	150,280
Mixed Grains	409,140	397,770
Buckwheat	336,400	341,500
Flax	695,750	605,700
Corn (Husking)	173,600	173,000
Beans	43,000	32,500
Turnips, etc.	152,100	156,200
Sugar Beets	14,000	15,000
Corn (Fodder)	310,465	297,100
Potatoes	502,400	448,800

In some cases the acreage seeded in 1916 was larger than in 1917, but it was not all harvested. In wheat, for example, the acreage seeded in 1916 was 14,897,090, as compared with 13,549,650 acres seeded in 1917, a decrease of 9 per cent., though acreage seeded this year is 5 per cent. greater than the acreage harvested in 1916. Every province shows an increase in area planted to potatoes. The acreage in potatoes in 1917 is larger than in any previous year, being 18,400 acres larger than in the previous record year of 1912.

Splendid reports come in from northwestern Manitoba in regard to the crops in the middle west. Along the main line of the C. P. R. a good yield is expected. Northwestern Manitoba will have bountiful yields.

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Prairie Builders Limited
209 I. O. O. F. Block, Calgary

MAPLE CREEK ROYALLY ENTERTAINS IRRIGATIONISTS

(Continued from page three.)

pretty generally understood. Mr. Finlayson brought it home with particular emphasis to the irrigators of the Maple Creek district. For their water supply they are absolutely dependent upon the forest areas in the Cypress Hills, and he appealed to them especially for co-operation in protecting these areas from destruction by fire, which is the greatest enemy not only to the forest reserve, but to the agricultural development of the country. With the various reserves destroyed, not only would the supply or irrigation water be reduced, but climatic conditions would be induced which would be a menace to the agricultural development of the provinces.

Address on Corn.

Prof. Klinck, of the University of British Columbia, delivered a very interesting address upon corn for fodder and ensilage. Prof. Klinck is a recognized authority on the special subject of corn, and while not committing himself particularly to the possibilities of corn production in southern Saskatchewan, he gave much valuable advice on corn selection and cultivation. G. R. Marnoch, president of the Lethbridge board of trade, contributed an interesting address on more and better water for the farmer. Mr. Marnoch was instrumental in having a convention called in June last for the consideration of this subject, and his address dealt largely with that convention and the means relating to this problem which it had brought to light. It has been found that irrigation is a very important factor in solving the problem of the farmers' water supply, not only through the obvious means of ditches and reservoirs, but also because it is now known that the flow of water in the wells in the irrigated districts has increased since irrigation was introduced.

International Irrigation Convention.

A. S. Dawson, chief engineer of the department of natural resources of the Canadian Pacific railway, outlined in a short address the main features of the International Irrigation Congress at El Paso, Texas, last year, which Mr. Dawson attended, in company with S. G. Porter, R. S. Stockton and Robert J. C. Stead, all delegates from southern Alberta. About 400 delegates attended the convention and the Canadian representatives were given places on the program. Canada's importance as an irrigation country was further recognized by re-electing Mr. J. C. Dennis, chief commissioner of colonization and development of the Canadian Pacific railway, to the position of vice-president of the association, and by electing the speaker (Mr. Dawson) a member of the board of control. Mr. Dawson also gave a brief description of the Elephant Butte dam, which was visited by the delegates, and which was built across the Rio Grande river in New Mexico to conserve the flood waters for irrigation purposes.

Archibald Mitchell, of the Mitchell Nursery company disclosed the opinion that considerable success could be obtained in raising fruit on the prairies, and in an interesting address on that subject he indicated the lines that had been most successful and the methods which are met with best results. He paid a rtibute to the work of D. W. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, in producing varieties of fruit suitable for growth on the prairies, as well as the work of Mr. Stephenson, of Nelson, Man., whom he described as the Apple King of the Prairies.

A. A. Dowell, animal husbandry instructor of Alberta, followed Mr. Mitchell with an address on sheep. The rapid increase in prices, both of wool and mutton, has turned the attention of western farmers to the possibilities of sheep raising. Mr. Dowell in his remarks outlined some of the difficulties which the intending sheep raiser must combat, and offered suggestions as to varieties to be selected and the general management of the flock.

One of the most eloquent addresses of the convention was delivered by Dr. F. B. Linfield, director of the Montana Agricultural Experiment station at Bozeman, Mont. Although Dr. Linfield's subject was sweet clover, he took a few minutes of his time to discuss the international situation. Himself a Canadian by birth, it was a matter of particular gratification to him to be able to come to Canada on an occasion of this kind when the two countries were standing side by side for the principal of democracy. Canadians might be disposed to feel that the United States had been over-tardy in shouldering its share of the struggle. In that they would not differ from a large number of people in the United States, who had been anxious that their country should take its place with the champions of liberty very much earlier in the war than it did. He believed Canadians would recognize, however, that the situation existing in the United States had to be treated with extreme patience in order that when the country did strike the full weight of its blow should not be mitigated by dissensions at home. It had required two years or more for the great masses of American people, who had paid no particular attention to European politics, to realize that this was a worthy struggle between great and irreconciliable principles, and not a war carried on between nations, all of whom were seeking personal advantage. This great truth, however, had gradually come home to the mind of the people of the United States. They are putting their hand to the task now with the same spirit of determination that has marked the Allies during the past three years of war. The United States is preparing to carry on a struggle for five years if necessary, and will do so with an efficiency that would have been impossible had it entered the arena earlier in the fight.

Speaking on the subject of sweet clover, Dr. Linfield laid stress upon the fact that it was a crop particularly suitable to the irrigation areas of western Canada, that it was a highly desirable forage crop, and that it restored to the soil the nitrogen necessary for the most successful grain production.

Premier Martin paid the convention the courtesy of making a special trip from Regina to say a few words of welcome to the delegates on the occasion of their first meeting in Saskatchewan. He, unfortunately, found it necessary to return east on the next train and was unable to follow personally the deliberations of the association. Hon. Mr. Motherwell occupied the chair Wednesday and Thursday, when he was called east, and the second vice-president, G. R. Marnoch, presided over the concluding session.

An invitation was received from the Nelson board of trade to make that city the next convention centre, and this invitation was supported by Mayor Annable, of Nelson, who was present for the purpose of pressing it upon the association. As is the practice of the association to meet year about on opposite sides of the Rockies, the invitation was accepted. The date of the 1918 convention will be fixed later by the executive committee.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Hon. president, the Hon. minister of the interior, Dr. Roche, Ottawa; first Hon. vice-president, the Hon. minister of agriculture, Duncan Marshall, Edmonton; second Hon. vice-president, the Hon. minister of agriculture, Mr. Motherwell, Regina; first vice-president, Hon. Hewitt Bostock, Ducks, B.C.; second vice-president, G. R. Marnoch, president of the board of trade, Lethbridge.

Executive committee: R. G. Williamson, Maple Creek, Sask.; Jas. L. Brown, Kamloops, B.C.; Jas. Johnstone, Nelson, B.C.; F. H. Peters, Calgary; A. S. Dawson, Calgary; W. E. Scott, Victoria, B.C.; F. H. Auld, Regina, Sask.; F. E. R. Wollaston, Vernon, B.C.

Robert J. C. Stead of Calgary was elected acting secretary.

Resolutions Adopted.

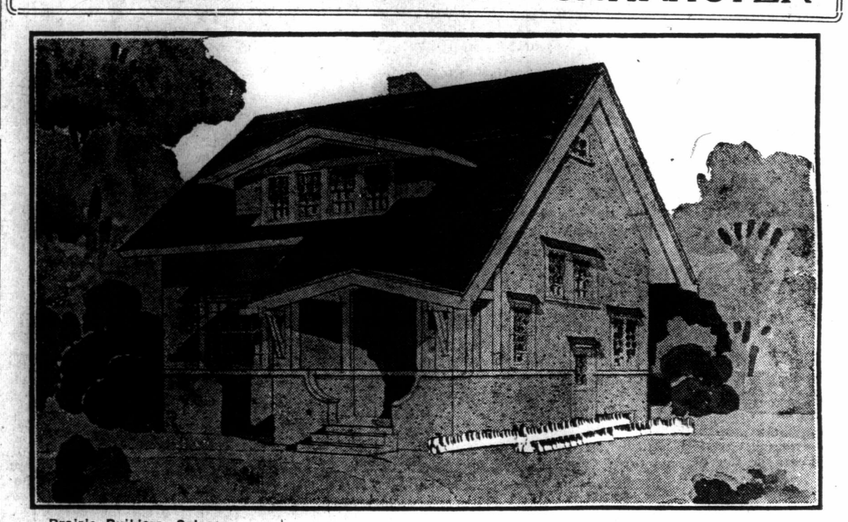
Resolutions adopted by convention at its concluding session included resolutions calling on the government of the empire to accept sole responsibility for settlement and future welfare of empires sailors and soldiers, and pledged the support of the association to that end. Another resolution requested the minister of the interior to investigate what steps are necessary and to inaugurate a definite policy towards reforestation of Cypress Hills forest reserve for the purpose of regulating stream flow in the territory affected.

The convention resolved to urge upon the Dominion government and the government of British Columbia the importance of making necessary appropriations and taking necessary steps to continue without interruption the gauging of streams of water supply. It also indorsed general principles of resolutions passed at recent better-water convention at Lethbridge.

A resolution directed attention of the public health departments of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan to supervision which will prevent pollution of waters in irrigation ditch.

Another resolution indorsed the principle of inter-provincial co-operation between western provinces in consumption of home products and pledges association toward encouragement of such co-operation.

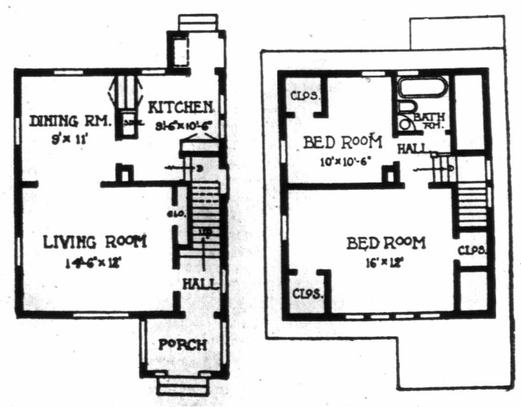
CANADIAN HOMES OF CHARACTER



Prairie Builders, Calgary

HERE is a desirable little cement stucco cottage, size 20 ft. in width by 24 ft. in depth, that can be built complete, exclusive of heating and plumbing, for $1,500 to $1,900. It is frame construction, built in the usual method of good concrete foundation and basement full size. The main stairs carried up from the entrance at the right side with basement stairs and grade entrance underneath. The exterior is attractive in appearance, the outside studding being 14 ft. in height with gable roof and pitched shed over, a wide front dormer lighting the main bedroom in the second story, the roofs are shingled and stained and the exterior walls covered with cement stucco, all the outside trimmings painted white. The entrance porch is liberal in size, the main roof shedding down over the same with small gable over the porch.

The living room at the left of the hall is 14 ft. 6 in. wide and 12 ft. in depth with one wide window in front and good window at the side. At the right of living room in front of the stairs is a convenient coat closet. The dining room is connected with the living room by wide opening and has a china closet at one side and connects through the kitchen on the right hand side. The kitchen is provided with ample cupboards and small rear porch with space for refrigerator. There is one central chimney with large tile flue, providing for heater in the basement if desired. This main floor is finished in pine, stained mission brown and has a birch floor.



The second story has two good chambers, each provided with ample closets, and in the rear over the kitchen is the bathroom. This floor is finished in pine and painted white with birch floor. This cottage is well suited to a narrow city lot and will make a very desirable and economical home for a small family.

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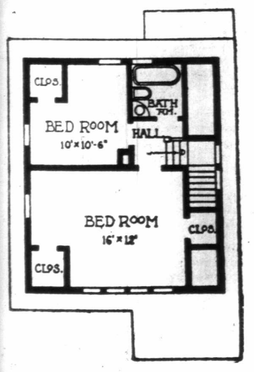
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MARKET AND FINANCE

WINNIPEG LETTER

Wheat Markets Are Unsettled

(Thompson, Sons & Co.)

Winnipeg, August 7. 1917.

Wheat—The wheat markets have been unsettled during the past week, but the tendency of prices has been upwards. The uncertainty regarding the regulations to be made by the American and Canadian controllers, keeps the grain trade waiting, and prevents plans being made in view of the new grain season. On the other hand, old supplies are now getting into such small compass, that the amount of business that can be done is gradually decreasing. In the southwestern part of the United States winter wheat belt, where harvesting is nearly finished, and considerable threshing has b en done, the movement to market is slow, and on a small scale, as if the farmers are preferring to hold back their grain, in hope of higher prices. A year ago the situation in this respect was entirely different. The winter wheat crop was early and a good crop in yield and quality, besides which, there was still a large part of the liberal crop of 1915 still in farmers' hands, and many farmers wanted to get the balance of their old crop hauled out, before they threshed the new crop, so that marketing was on a large scale. As showing the difference in the movement, between this year and last, the receipts at 11 principal markets in the United States from the beginning of the new crop year—July 1 for winter wheat, and August 1 for spring wheat—to this date, have this year been 8,086,437 bushels, while in the same period last year the quantity was 24,970,144 bushels, more than three times as much as they have been this year. Last year also, the southern farmer had the inducement of a sharply advancing market to sell on, caused by the spreading of the serious rust damage in the spring wheat crops. The small receipts at the present time are also the cause of further decrease in the American and Canadian visible supplies. Last week the United States visible decreased 1,071,000, against an increase of 3,272,000 bushels a year ago, and the total quantity is now down to 5,819,000 bushels against 44,161,000 bushels last year. The record smallest U. S. visible we know of was 5,332,000 bushels on July 26, 1915. The Canadian visible decreased 1,540,731 bushels for the week, against an increase of 1,911,876 bushels last year, and the total is now 10,411,402 bushels against 19,873,732 bushels a year ago. Thus these visible supplies this year amount to only 25 per cent. of what they did a year ago. World's exports for the week were liberal, amounting to 10,661,000 bushels in wheat and flour, against 11,669,000 bushels a year ago. North America leads the exports with 7,704,000 bushels, half a million less than a year ago, but Australia comes well to the front with 1,868,000 bushels, over a million bushels more than a year ago. India and the Argentine are small shippers, less than a million bushels between them. Evidently Australia is being fairly well supplied with vessels now, and she has a big surplus of wheat from which they can draw their cargoes. Harvesting in the United States has reached the spring wheat country, and has even touched southern Manitoba. The first car of new spring wheat arrived in Minneapolis yesterday from northern Iowa, graded No. 1 northern, and was sold at $2.95 per bushel, and delivery of the first new Manitoba wheat is reported from Gretna, Man., today. Tomorrow the United States agricultural department will issue its August crop report. We expect it will show an increase in the estimated yield of winter wheat, because the weather for filling became gradually more favorable as the wheat drew nearer towards maturity, and it has kept so up to the present. Spring wheat on the contrary may show some reduction from last estimate, owing to the extreme heat and lack of rain in July; a total of around 660,000,000 bushels, as the estimated probable yield for winter and spring wheat may be expected. Crops in Europe have not improved recently according to the latest reports we have. In France the yield is disappointing owing to drought damage, and large imports will be needed. In Italy weather is unfavorable for harvesting and labor is scarce; stocks of grain are also light. In the United Kingdom weather is favorable but the wheat crop is under average, other crops, however, are doing well, especially potatoes.

In our Winnipeg market there continues to be an excellent demand for all grades of wheat, the fact is there is not enough coming from the country to supply the demand, and practically all stocks will be cleaned out before the new wheat is ready in any volume worth mentioning. The government agents, millers and shippers are all keen buyers. A little wheat has been cut, but even in early districts with light crops not much will be cut before next week, and will depend on the kind of weather we have. During the past week the weather has been much cooler compared with the extreme heat of the week before, and there have been rain showers in many parts. We consider such weather coming at the present time is favorable for the filling out of the yield, and should seasonable weather continue up to the harvest time, we may have a larger production of wheat than recent estimates have anticipated. There is, however, always the danger that rain in August may so cool the atmosphere that frost will come over night and damage late grain. Fort William and Port Arthur stocks are down to 5,580,058 bushels of wheat against 10,373,164 bushels a year ago, and stocks in elevators west of Winnipeg on August 1 were down to 3,585,000 bushels against 8,232,347 bushels a year ago. Today's prices are: 1 northern $2.40; 2 northern $2.38; 3 northern $2.33; No. 4 wheat $2.24; No. 5 $2.02; No. 6 $1.75; feed $1.66. The October future closed at $2.26.

Oats—The oats market is much easier and prices on cash oats are down 4c to 6c on the week, largely in sympathy with a sharp decline in the United States where the oat crop is very large, and beginning to come on the market. Our western Canadian crop is going to give a small yield in the aggregate, hundreds of thousands of acres being scarcely worth cutting owing to draught and heat damage. Today's prices are: 2 C.W. 73c; 3 C.W. and Ex. 1 feed 72c; 1 feed 68c; 2 feed 66c. Futures closed, October 68⅞c; December 64⅞c.

Barley—Barley is in less demand with higher grades 5c down on the week, and feed grades unchanged. No. 3 $1.20; No. 4 $1.15; rejected and feed $1.11. No trades in future deliveries.

Flax—The flax market has been very strong during the week owing to smallness of visible supplies, and bad reports on growing crops. Prices have advanced 12c to 14c on top of the already high prices. Today's prices are: 1 N.W.C. $3.35½; 2 C.W. $3.30½; 3 C.W. $3.19½. Futures closed, October $3.33½; November $3.33; December $3.30.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

GRAIN MARKET

Prices are based on grain in store at Fort William or Port Arthur.

Spring wheat—	Thurs.	Wed.
No. 1 northern	—	232½
No. 2 northern	—	231
No. 3 northern	—	226½
No. 4	—	217½
No. 5	—	195½
No. 6	—	169½
Feed	—	159½
Oats—		
2 C. W.	69½	70⅛
3 C. W.	68½	69⅛
Ex. 1 feed	68½	69⅛
No. 1 feed	65½	65⅛
No. 2 feed	64½	63⅛

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

Wheat—	Open	Close
October	225	218
Oats—		
October	69⅛	68½
December	65½	64⅝
Flax—		
October	335	329½
December	329	324½
November	—	324

WINNIPEG CASH

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.40; 2 northern, $2.39½; 3 northern, $2.36; No. 4, $2.27; No. 5, $2.05; No. 6, $1.80; feed, $1.70.

Oats—No. 2 C. W., 71c; No. 3 C.W., 70c; Ex. 1 feed, 70c; 1 feed, 67c; 2 feed, 66c; track, 69½c.

Barley—No. 3 C. W., $1.25; No. 4 C. W., $1.22; rejected, $1.13.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.27½; No. 2 C.W., $3.21½; No. 3 C.W., $3.10; track, $3.26½.

AMERICAN OPTIONS

	Minneapolis		Chicago	
Wheat—	Open	Close	Open	Close
September	224	221	227½	222

MINNEAPOLIS CASH

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $3.00 to $3.05; No. 2 northern, $3.00 to $3.05; No. 3 northern, $2.90 to $3.00; No. 4, $2.85 to $2.95; No. 2 hard Montana, $2.80 to $2.90.

Oats—No. 3 white, 68c to 69c

Flax—$3.40 to $3.47.

CHICAGO CASH

Wheat—No. 1 red, $2.45 to $2.46; No. 2 red, $2.41 to $2.42; No. 2 hard, $2.66; No. 3 hard, nominal.

CALGARY STOCK EXCHANGE

THE H. S. CAMPBELL CO.

MARKET BULLETIN

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Assoc. Oils	.15	.35
Alberta Pet. Con.	.01	.01¼
Alberta Pacific Con.	.02	.02½
Athabasca Oils	—	.20
Beaver	.00¾	.00⅝
British Canadian	—	.00½
Calgary Alberta Oils	.01	.02
Calgary Pet. Products	.13	.16
Federal	.00½	.02
Moose Mountain	.04	—
Mount Stephen	.16	.18
Northwest Pacific	—	.03½
Piedmont	—	.00½
Progress	—	.00¼
Record Oils	.09	.15
Stokes Stephens	.02½	.05½
Southern Alberta	3.25	3.50
Union Pacific Con.	.00½	.00¼
United Oils, class A	—	1.25
United Oils, escrow	—	.40

Market little stronger with considerable demand for A. P. Cons. due to very good reports from well. Mount Stephen has been unable to get their well in shape to make new hole as yet. Southern Alberta No. 2 making rapid progress and the well should be finished within next 30 days. Record still working but no new developments. We understand that delay in getting material will prevent installing casing head gas plant at Calgary Petroleum Products (Dingman) well, this month.

LIVESTOCK

AT WINNIPEG YARDS

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—Livestock receipts at the Union stockyards today totalled 1,050 cattle and 1,322 hogs. The cattle market held at steady prices on butcher steers, cows and heifers; bulls and oxen also sold at steady prices. Stockers and feeders were slow and prices a shade easier in spots; veal calves were slow and sold at easier prices. Sheep and lambs brought fairly steady prices, but the market is slow for this class of stuff. It takes real good lambs to bring $12.50. Milch cows and springers' trade has slackened off a little, but prices are about the same.

Hogs dropped 25c to 35c per hundred. Market was weak at $16.25, with prospects of a lower market.

AT TORONTO YARDS

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Receipts at the Union stockyards today were 342 cattle, 51 calves, 1,106 hogs, 342 sheep and lambs.

Trade was slow. The market was 25c to 30c lower on good butchers', with other grades in proportion. There were no choice heavy steers for export on the market today. Everything offered was fairly well cleaned up at the lower prices. Butcher cows were steady at $7.00 to $8.50. Bulls easy at $6.50 to $9.00. Stockers were quiet with only the choicest grades wanted. There was no demand for light, common steers, and calves were easy. Lambs, 50c to 75c lower. Hogs steady at $17.00, fed.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; strong. Bulk, $15.80 to $16.75; light, $15.10 to $16.70; mixed, $15.85 to $16.75; heavy, $15.10 to $16.80, a new high price record; rough, $15.10 to $15.35; pigs, $11.25 to $14.00.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; native beef cattle, $7.90 to $14.35; steers, $7.00 to $12.25; stockers and feeders, $5.80 to $9.25; cows and heifers, $4.40 to $12.00; calves, $8.75 to $13.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; strong. Wethers, $7.50 to $10.80; ewes, $6.50 to $9.25; lambs, $9.25 to $14.85.

AT SOUTH ST. PAUL

South St. Paul, Aug. 9.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,850; steady, 10c higher. range, $15.00 to $16.20; bulk, $15.40 to $16.65.

Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; killers strong. Steers, $5.00 to $12.50; cows and heifers, $6.00 to $9.00; calves, 25c higher, $5.00 to $11.50; stockers and feeders, 25c to 50c higher, $5.00 to $8.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 310. Lambs, steady, 25c higher; sheep steady; lambs, $6.00 to $14.00; wethers, $7.00 to $9.50; ewes, $5.00 to $8.50.

CALGARY MARKET

HOGS REACH $16.50

Livestock prices were elevated to the highest levels ever known here Thursday, when hogs cleared at $16.50 per hundred. Five loads topped at this figure, and there was no trouble disposing of them.

In Winnipeg the high water mark was five cents above the local market. In Chicago the prices smashed records, going to $16.80. Reports from all markets are to the effect that the lowly porker is coming into his own.

Cattle were disposed of at $8.25 on Thursday, although the run was light. The general scarcity of hogs is sending the price skyward.

Thursday's Quotations

Steers—	
Choice export, 1,100 up	$7.00@$8.25
Common butcher, 1,10C up	7.25@ 8.00
Killers	7.00@ 7.25
Choice feeders	6.75@ 7.00
Heifers—	
Choice heavy	7.00@ 7.25
Common	6.50@ 6.75
Cows—	
Heavy	6.50@ 6.75
Common butcher	5.75@ 6.00
Thin canners	3.50@ 3.75
Bulls—	
Choice butcher	6.25@ 5.50
Oxen—	
Choice	6.00@ 6.50
Common	4.00@ 4.25
Calves—Light	11.00
Sheep—	
Wethers	11.00@11.50
Ewes	10.00@11.00
Hogs—Select	16.50

MONTREAL PRODUCE

Montreal, Aug. 9.—Butter rules firm with a steady trade passing. The condition of the market for cheese is unchanged. Eggs fairly act've and firm.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; finest easterns, 21¾c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 32½c to 40c; seconds, 38½c to 39c.

Eggs—Fresh, 49c to 50c; selected, 46c; No. 1 stock, 42c; No. 2 stock, 38c to 40c.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, 51c to 52c; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, 46c to 47c.

WHOLE LIST SLUMPS

Montreal, Aug. 8.—Influenced by the New York slump, the local stock market showed inactivity and narrowness. Several stocks showed fractional advances, however. These were Steel of Canada, Smelters, Shawinigan, Dominion Bridge, and Dominion Textile. Smelters was the most active, 375 shares selling with a net gain of ⅜. Steel of Canada was quiet and steady with a net gain of ½. Bridge gained a half point. Forgings was down 7¾ points in the only sale of the day. Civic Power lost ¼ point.

In the bond section, in which more interest was shown, the 1937 loan was unchanged at 95¼ at the close, while the 1931 loan lost ⅛ point. Canadian Rubber bonds sold at 94¼. Lyall sold at 88¾, and Quebec Rails at 62½.

Total business for the day: 1,706 shares, $24,40 bonds, 10 unlisted shares.

TRADE WAS NARROW

Toronto, Aug. 9.—An extremely limited trade was transacted on the local stock market today. Prices were lower, but the fractional declines were largely without significance. The 1931 loan was the most active bond, with broken lots selling at 95⅛ to 95½. Among the investment issues, Mackay common was ¾ weaker. Winnipeg Railway continued its downward trend, touching 38.

FINANCIAL

Big Increase In Bank Clearings

Calgary bank clearings for the week just ended show an increase of over $1,500,000 compared with the same period in 1916. The figures are: 1917 week—$6,904,349; 1916 week—$4,352,715.

Moose Jaw, Aug. 9.—The clearings for the week ending today were $1,059,278. Last week $1,061,556.

Edmonton, Aug. 9.—Bank clearings week ending today, $2,624,492; same week last year, $1,802,649.

Winnipeg, Aug. 9.—Bank clearings for the week ending today are $32,240,364, and for the corresponding week last year $43,371,729, and in 1915 $14,174,622.

Vancouver, Aug. 9.—Bank clearings, $7,904,553.

NEW YORK STOCKS
(Lougheed & Taylor)

American Sugar	122¼
American Beet Sugar	95
American Cannery	48
American Locomotive	69¾
American Smelting	102
American Car Foundry	74¾
Anglo-French	93⅜
Anaconda	76⅜
Baldwin Locomotive	71½
Baltimore & Ohio	69¾
Bethlehem Steel	117⅜
C. P. Railway	161
C., M. & St. Paul	71¾
Central Leather	92¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	61
Col. F. & I	47⅜
Crucible Steel	81
Distillers	27¾
Erie common	25
Great Northern preferred	105
Ind. Alcohol	164
Inspiration	55¾
Lehigh Valley	123
Mexican Petrol	95¼
Missouri Pacific	33⅜
New York Central	88⅛
Northern Pacific	101⅜
Pennsylvania	52⅛
Ray Consolidated	27
Rep. I. & S.	90¾
Reading	94⅛
Southern Pacific	95
Soo Ind. Rep.	181
Soo Railway	285
Studebaker	55⅛
St. Paul	71¼
Tennessee Copper	18
Union Pacific	136½
Utah Copper	104⅛
U. S. Steel common	124⅜
Westinghouse	48⅜

MONTREAL STOCKS

Ames Holden common	15
Brazil	40¼
Bell Telephone	62½
C. P. Railway	160
Car Foundry	32
Civic	75
Det. United	109¾
Dom. Loan, 1931	96
Dom. Bridge	144
Dom. I. & S.	61½
Laurentide	173
Macdonald	14½
Nova Scotia Steel	101¼
Quebec Railway	21¼
Riordan Paper	116½
Shawinigan	120
Steel of C.	58¼
Wayagamack	95¼
N. Dom. Loan	42½

BANK OF FRANCE CHANGES

Paris, Aug. 9.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs
Gold in hand, increased	2,630,000
Silver in hand, decreased	692,000
Notes in circulation, inc.	122,126,000
Treasury deposits, dec.	20,581,000
General deposits, dec.	32,806,000
Bills discounted, dec.	39,322,000
Advances, dec.	528,000

THE PARIS BOURSE

Paris, Aug. 9.—Trading on the Bourse was quiet today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 62 francs for cash, 5 per cent. loans, 87 francs, 60 centimes.

NEW YORK METALS

New York, Aug. 9.—Copper quiet; electrolytic, spot and nearby, nominal; September and fourth quarter, $26.80 to $27.00.

Iron firm and unchanged. Metal exchange quotes tin firm; spot, $63.65 bid.

At London: Spot copper, £125; futures, £124 10s; electrolytic, £137; spot tin, £247 5s; futures, £244.

CHANGE IN COMMISSION RATES

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Members of the Minneapolis chamber of commerce voted to amend the rules of the association to make possible the introduction of a new schedule of commission rates on grain, instead of the present rate of 1 cent a bushel for wheat to 2 cents and like advances for other grains handled on a percentage basis.

CALGARY MARKET
Wholesale

Hogs	$16.00
Cattle	9.00
Sheep	11.50
Potatoes, per cwt.	3.50
Eggs, case	10.00
Butter, creamery, lb.	.40
Butter, dairy, lb.	.30
Retail	
Potatoes, Albertas, new, 4 lbs.	$ .25
Eggs, new laid, dozen	.35
Butter, No. 1 creamery, lb.	.45
Butter, No. 1 dairy	.35
Baled hay, timothy, bale	1.25
Baled hay, prairie, bale	1.00

Old friendships and old shoes will carry you many a mile.

The experimental station at Lethbridge are arranging for a series of farmers' excursions to be held there during the month of July and August, at which all farmers and livestock men are cordially invited. W. H. Fairfield, superintendent, will give all particulars.

Calgary Public Market

Prices Asked Consumers

RETAIL PRICES

Fruit

Apricots	$1.75 to $1.85 per box
Apples	2½ lbs. for 25c
Bananas	30c to 35c per doz.
Black currants	$3.00 to $3.50 per case
Red currants	$2.50 per case
Cherries	10c to 55c basket
Cherries	$1.75 to $2.25 per case
Cocoanuts	12½c each
Grape Fruit	7½c to 10c each
Lemons	25c to 30c per dozen
Oranges	15c to 40c doz.
Raspberries	$2.25 to $2.75 case

Vegetables

Beans (green)	12½c per lb.
Beets	6 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage	6 lbs. for 25c
Carrots	6 lbs. for 25c
Celery	2 lbs. for 25c
Cauliflower	2 lbs. for 25c
Cucumbers	5c to 10c each
Lettuce (head)	3 for 25c
Lettuce (bunch)	7 for 10c
Onions (green)	7 bunches for 10c
Onions (cooking)	4 lbs. for 25c
Parsley	5 bunches for 10c
Peas (green)	3 to 4 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes (new)	5 lbs. for 25c
Radishes	7 bunches for 10c
Rhubarb	8 lbs. for 25c
Spinach	5c per lb.
Tomatoes	20c to 25c per lb.

Poultry—Dressed

	Per lb.
Chicken or broilers	30c
Fowl	25c

Poultry—Live

Chicken	18c to 22½c
Fowl	15c to 16c

Produce

Butter, creamery	43c to 45c
Dairy No. 1	35c
Dairy No. 2	30c
Eggs, new laid, per case	$10.50
New laid, per dozen	35c
No. 2's, per dozen	30c

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 14c
Pot roast	12½c to 15c
Rib roast	20c to 25c
Sirloin roast	25c to 28c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porter house steak	25c to 28c
Mutton, sides	25c to 28c
Front quarters	18c to 20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 35c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 18c
Shoulder roast	20c to 25c
Steak	30c to 35c
Pork, sides	22c to 25c
Roast shoulder	22c to 25c
Hind quarters	25c to 28c
Spare ribs	18c

Fresh Fish

Pike	10c
White fish	11c

Sundries

Head cheese	15c
Sausage	18c

WHOLESALE PRICES

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind quarters	15c to 16c
Front quarters	10½c to 11½c
Cow, hind quarters	14c to 15c
Front quarters	9½c to 10½c
Pork, lightweight	17c to 18c
Mutton, ewes	20c
Wethers	22c to 23c
Lambs	25c
Veal, No. 1, light	16c to 17c
Heavy	14c to 15½c

Produce

Butter, creamery	36c to 40c
Dairy, No. 1	31c to 33c
Dairy, No. 2	26c to 27½c
Dairy, No. 3	24c to 25c
Eggs, new laid, per case $9.25 to $10.50	

Poultry—Dressed

Fowl	19c to 20c
Chicken	25c to 30c

Poultry—Live

Fowl	14½c to 16c
Chicken (cockerels)	18c to 22½c

Vegetables

	Per 100 lbs.
Beets, new	$3.00
Carrots, new	3.00
Cabbage, new	3.00
Onions	$3.00 to 3.50
Potatoes	3.25 to 3.50
Turnips	2.50 to 2.75

EXTRA DIVIDEND DECLARED

New York, Aug. 9.—The Union Pacific Railroad company today declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. This is the same amount as was distributed three months ago.

FOOD SITUATION AFFECTS STOCKS

New York, Aug. 9.—Wall street took a calmer view today of the price control situation, but professionals pressed their advantage tentatively, though rallies of one to three points ruled at the close.

There were signs of substantial supportin war issues and steels during the occasional interval of unsettlement, but certain equipments and motors were again under a cloud. Depression in the latter group was emphasized by receivership proceedings against a concern making automobile parts.

Shipping and rails, especially the former, were conspicuous for their comparative strength at all times, and tobaccos continued their rise under the auspices of pools. Other strong and active specialties included Industrial Alcohol, United States Rubber, Sugars, and a few utilities.

The recovery, which became more general in the hour, resulted mainly from the customary covering movement, public interest manifesting no change from its long sustained apathy. Sales, 550,000 shares.

Foreign exchange retained its irregular characteristics, remittances to Paris hardening slightly, while lires suffered another decline. Rates on neutral countries were more variable, but Swiss and Dutch rates remained steady. The noteworthy feature of the Bank of England statement was the gain in gold of approximately $5,000,000.

An irregular tone prevailed in the narrow bond market. Liberty 3½'s were quoted at 99.49 to 99.60. Total sales, par value, $3,200,000.

United States coupons and registered 4's rose three points on call.



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Carmangay	August 14-15
Langdon	August 16
Gleichen	August 17
Raymond	August 13-15
Cardston	August 17-18
Grassy Lake	August 21-22
Taber	August 23-24
Oyen	August 13-14
Munson	August 15
Swalwell	July 26-27
Vegreville	August 14-15
Stony Plain	August 15-16
Edgerton	August 17
Daysland	August 14-15
Camrose	August 16-18
Wetaskiwin	August 21-22
Coronation	August 7-8
Consort	August 14-15
Castor	August 16-17
Bidegord	August 21
Cochrane	September 4-5
Didsbury	September 5-6
Olds	September 7-8
Three Hills	September 11-12
Lousana	September 13-14
Leduc	September 17-18
Innisfail	September 19-20
Alix	September 21
Gadsby	September 22
Rocky Moun. House	September 24-25
Ponoka	September 26-27
Milnerton	September 28
Trochu	October 3
St. Albert	October 4-5
Bowden	October 5
Priddis and Millarville	October 6
Fort Saskatchewan	September 4-5
Innisfree	September 6-7
Manville	September 11
Vermilion	September 12-13
Kitscoty	September 14-15
Lloydminster	September 18-19
Viking	September 20
Holden	September 21
Tofield	September 22
Bashaw	September 25-26
St. Paul	September 5
Elk Point	September 7
Berry Creek	September 7
Colinton	August 28
Athabasca	August 30-31
Mid-Pembina	September 4
Paddle River	September 6
Westlock	September 8
Nakamun	September 11
Onaway	September 12
Entwistle	September 13
Edson	September 14
Lake Saskatoon and Beaver Lodge	September 13-14
Grande Prairie	September 17-18
Waterhole	September 20-21
High Prairie	September 26-27
GGriffin Creek	September 24-25

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Note change of address (Over Palmetto Bakery)

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NEWS IN BRIEF

At the opening of a charity fete at Hastings, Mrs. Parker, sister of Lord Kitchener, said she did not believe that her brother went down in the Hampshire but that he is held prisoner and would one day return.

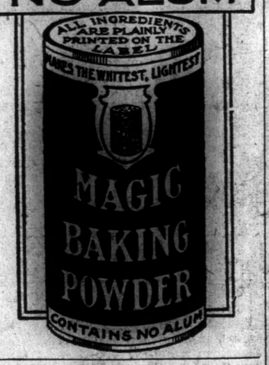
* * *

His excellency the Duke of Devonshire has been spending a holiday in the province of Quebec and is planning on a tour west. His first stop will be at Toronto but the vice-regal party will go through to the coast.

* * *

A recent dispatch from Holland states that at Liege, Belgium, the German authorities arrested, tried and put to death an entire family named Groneret, on the unproved charge of espionage. The parents were shot to death before the eyes of their two daughters. One of the girls was offered freedom if she was willing to reveal the accomplices of her father, which she refused to do, and was immediately shot; the other girl, 14 years old, was tortured, outraged and also shot.

NO ALUM



The discovery of the arrival of the potato bug is credited to Mr. D. McBride, inspector for the government of noxious weeds. The potato bug does not flourish in this part of the province as it does in the east and south and it cannot hibernate in Alberta. Paris green is used to eradicate the pest. The first potato bugs appeared in Manitoba some 30 years ago.

Former Czar a Prisoner But Is Thoroughly Enjoying Life

Paris.—The Journal prints the following graphic description of the czar's imprisonment from its Petrograd correspondent, Paul Eric:

"A prisoner? Yes, I suppose so. But I am hardly less free now than formerly, for have I not been a prisoner all my life?"

This is the only reflection Nicholas II. seems to have made upon his captivity within the precincts of Tzarskoe Selo castle.

He was talking to Count Benckendorff, former grand marshal of the Russian court who shares the former czar's captivity. The former ruler spoke very sadly, his eyes filled with tears at the recollection of his cloistered, guarded life, and to hide his emotion he hastily turned his head aside and lighted a cigarette.

Peering through the dron railings that surround the palace grounds people can from time to time get a glimpse of the former czar through the foliage. It was thus I saw him yesterday. He emerged from his suite of rooms to the palace steps where he joined Count Benckendorff.

Wears Uniform of Colonel

Nicholas was wearing the uniform of a colonel in the Fourth Tierailleurs regiment. He seemed to me to be in excellent health and in no wise cast down by his dethronement. His chat with the count was apparently on a pleasant subject for he never ceased to smile.

I saw the couple stroll slowly through the grounds. Their talk evidently was about horticulture for from time to time they halted before various flower beds, and the former czar pointed with his cane at certain blooms. No sooner had they begun their promenade than an officer and three soldiers with bayonets fixed appeared seemingly from nowhere and followed them at a short distance.

The walk did not last long, and before disappearing into his apartments Nicholas turned and gravely saluted the officer who had been dogging his footsteps.

150 Men Watch Family

Watch was kept upon the Romanoff family by 150 men distributed in the palace and gardens. They form a triple circular cordon around the palace. In the interior only three soldiers mount guard, but Colonel Cobilinsky, commandant of the palace, has the right at any hour of the day or night to enter the spacious room without the formality of announcing his visit in advance, while the officers on duty can at any time remind the captives of the regulations they have undertaken to respect. Their task, however, is rendered easy by the cold and dignified demeanor of the prisoners.

At meals Nicholas is always in a good humor, and never refers to his downfall. He eats simple fare without complaint.

FOR SALE

Nichols and Shepard separator, complete, 56-in., in good condition.

715 Herald Bldg., Calgary

Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat headaches properly to understand the causes which produce the affection," says Dr. J. W. Ray, of Blockton, Ala. Continuing, he says, "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headache, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To answer this purpose anti-kamnia tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and rest in the most severe cases of headache, neuralgia, and particularly the headaches of women.

"When we have a patient subject to regular attacks of sick headache and when he feels the least sign of an oncoming attack, he should take two A-K Tablets. Obtainable at druggists in any quantity desired."

6

JEWELERS

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS Issuers of Marriage Licenses D. E. BLACK & CO., LTD. Corner 7th Avenue and 1st Street West

LOCKSMITHS

IDDIOLS BROS., SAFE AND LOCK EXperts. We repair Bicycles, Sewing machines, Guns, Locks, Etc. We sharpen lawn mowers, saws, shears, razors, etc. 712 2nd Street East, City Hall Corner Blk. East. Phone M6518. 12-1yr

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

Great Snap in one slightly used Willis Auto Player Piano, 88 note, mahogany finish, $550.00, formerly sold at $950.00. Terms if desired. Also bargains in some slightly used Organs.

WILLIS & KNABE

Show Rooms: 225 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary W. M. Howe, Manager Alberta Branch

EDUCATIONAL

Fall Term AUGUST 27

WE CAN SELL YOU BUSINESS SUCCESS

Garbutt Business College, CALGARY

Success Business College, REGINA

FOR SALE

Second hand 32—54 Nichols & Shepard Separator, complete; good condition.

M5959 715 Herald Bldg.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

Making Your Shoes Last You Longer

Shoes should be oiled or greased whenever the leather begins to get hard or dry. They should be brushed thoroughly and then all the dirt and mud that remains washed off with warm water, the excess water being taken off with a dry cloth. While the shoes are still wet and warm, apply the oil or grease with a swab of wool or flannel. It is best to have the oil or grease about as warm as the hand can bear, and it should be rubbed well into the leather, preferably with the palm. If necessary the oil can be applied to dry leather, but it penetrates better when the latter is wet. After treatment, the shoes should be left to dry in a place that is warm, not hot.

Castor oil is satisfactory for shoes that are to be polished; for plainer footgear neat's-foot, fish oil, or oleine may be substituted. If it is desired to make the shoes and boots more waterproof, beef tallow may be added to any of these substances at the rate of half a pound of tallow to a pint of oil. The edge of the sole and the welt should be greased thoroughly. Too much grease cannot be applied to these parts.

A simple methd of making the soles more durable, pliable, and water resistant is to swab them occasionally with linseed oil, setting them aside to dry overnight.

Many of the common shoe polishes are harmful to leather. All those which contain sulphuric, hydrochloric, or oxalic acids, turpentine, benzine, or other volatile solvents, have a tendency to harden the leather and make it more liable to crack.

It is poor economy, too, to wear a shoe with the heel badly worn on one side. This throws the shoe out of shape and may soon result in its ruin. It is also likely to cause temporary injury to the foot.

o

The Russian authorities have found it necessary to re-establish the death penalty as the only means of discipline. The situation has become so alarming in Russia that the government was faced with the alternative of sacrificing the army to a number of traitors or putting into force this only possible means of inspiring terror.

* * *

Mr. H. H. Wood, member of the grain board, who has just returned from the east, states that the maximum of $2.40 was to apply only to the old wheat still in Canada—the 1916 crop—and that it had no reference to the 1917 crop. A maximum of not much more than $1.75 is the price mentioned for the No. 1 northern, 1917.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEALERS

WESTERN MUSIC SUPPLY CO. Everything known in Music Supplies of all kinds for all instruments, Brass Band Instruments bought and sold. 408a Eighth Ave. West. Phone 3154, Calgary, Alta.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

MARRIAGE LAWS, U. S. DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE LAWS OF U. S. Send $1.00, Box 568, Reno, Nevada, U. S. A.

D. E. BLACK & CO. LIMITED JEWELERS & OPTICIANS

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

The Western Standard has a quantity of old newspapers for sale, suitable for wrapping, putting on shelves or putting under carpets. Apply Circulation Dept., 109 Sixth Avenue West.

STANDARD'S MOTOR DIRECTORY

AUTO GARAGES

TRY THE WEST END GARAGE FOR Automobile Repairs; our work is superior at low cost, and satisfaction guaranteed. 12th Ave. and 5th St. West. 12-85

SECOND-HAND CARS BOUGHT AND Sold. We always have a good line of autos to make a good selection. Our Garage is second to none for Repairs and Supplies. WEBBER'S GARAGE 129 8th Avenue W. Phone M2883

VULCANIZING

We are specialists in vulcanizing everything in rubber. We are agents for the famous Firestone Tire. Don't forget the address: BELL TIRE CO., 602 First Street East Phone M5905 Res. M4702

MANUFACTURING FURRIER

FURS REMODELLED AND REPAIRED—Your own skins dressed and made up. Highest prices paid for raw furs. THOMAS FAIN, Successor to Mackay & Dipple, Fur Manufacturing Department 218A Eighth Avenue West Calgary.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE CALGARY

ACADEMIC COURSES; BOOK-KEEPING and Stenography; Music, Expression, Art, Etc. Resident and Day Students. Open to all denominations and classes. Phone M3191. Calendar free on application.

NURSING HOMES

ENGLISH MATERNITY HOME—TERMS $20 per week inclusive. Graduate nurses supplied. Phone M3453. 613 2nd Ave. W.

OSTEOPATHY

DRS. CHURCH & PLUMMER, OSTEOpathic Physicians and Surgeons, members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta. Suites 7, 8, 9, Alberta Block. Phones M2787. All Curable Diseases Successfully Treated. Adenoids removed without anesthesia, the famous Irrigation Treatment used in the treatment of Catarrh. Going on Nine Years in Calgary.

OPTICIANS

HERBERT J. AKITT OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN PHONE M. 6150. MACLEAN BLOCK

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HARDY & HUNT PIANO CO., LIMITED 816 Eighth Ave. West. Main 1586.

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THE ART SHOP — PICTURE FRAMING a Specialty. 827 Seventh Ave. West J. W. BOOTH, Proprietor. Four years with Royal Picture Gallery

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SAFETY RAZORS SHARPENED

JUST TO CONVINCE YOU, SEND US three blades, we will resharpen them and return to you Free of charge. Our prices are: Gillette 35c per doz., and single edge blades 25c per doz., old fashioned razors 25c each. We sharpen Clippers Scissors and Lances of every description Give us a trial. THE CALGARY SHOE HOSPITAL 1239 Eighth Avenue West

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HIGH GRADE STOCK — MADE TO — EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
SHOES — THE DRI-PED CUSTOM SHOEMAKERS AND REPAIRERS — ORDER
SERVICE — 226 8th Ave East Calgary — SATISFACTION
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O. K. SHOE CO. Calgary's Leading Shoe Repairers Let Us Fix Your Shoes We Guarantee the Utmost Satisfaction Country Orders Receive Prompt Attention 710 First St. E. Phone M6070

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CHAZIN PHOTO STUDIO—PORTRAITURE enlarging, developing, printing, and commercial work. 7 Eighth Ave. West Phone M3923.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLORING

FOR ENLARGING, COLORING, FRAMing Photos of all kinds, faded and damaged Enlargements and Pictures restored. The Colorphoto Co., 712 First St. East. Please mention the Standard.

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CHICAGO IRON AND METAL CO. 501-503 Sixth Ave. E., corner 4th St. Phone M4448.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Brass, Copper, Zinc and Lead, Rubber Tires and Inner Tubes, also Manilla Rope and all kinds of Old Machinery. It will be to your convenience to see us. Phone, call or write. MAX RUBEN, Manager.

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STORAGE AND CARTAGE FOR ANY kind of goods. Warehouse specially fitted for household merchandise, each customer having separate rooms. Trackage. Padded vans for furniture and pianos. Expert packers and shippers. Estimates cheerfully given. Official cartage and baggage agents C.N.R. JOHNSTON STORAGE & CARTAGE CO. Phone M4444 and M5670. Limited Office and Warehouse 423 Sixth Ave. East

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LUMP $6.00
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Stock up now before the raise in price.

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Any P. O. within twenty miles of Calgary, five cents for the first lb. and one cent additional for each additional lb. up to five lbs. when the rate is two cents for each additional lb. up to eleven lbs. To any P.O. beyond 20 miles but within the radius of Alberta, ten cents for the first lb. and four cents for each additional lb. To any P. O. in Saskatchewan ten cents for the first lb. and six cents additional for each additional lb.. To any P. O. in Manitoba, twelve cents for the first lb. and eight cents for each additional lb.

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Musical Instruments of All Kinds Rebuilt and Repaired
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SPORTS | NEWS OF THE DAY | MOTORING | GOSSIP OF THE TRADE | BICYCLES

SPORT BRIEFS

EDDIE DURNAN TO DEFEND HIS TITLE

Eddie Durnan, of Toronto, who is the champion sculler of America, will defend his title on Toronto bay on August 31, against John S. Hackett, of Beaudette, Minn.

LEONARD OFFERED $5,000 TO MEET EDDIE CAMPI

Leonard has been offered a guarantee of $5,000 to meet Eddie Campi in Seattle. Four rounds is the limit out on the coast, and Benny intends to see the big trees, the seals, the fruit, the flowers, not forgetting the fog and some of those record-breaking four-round purses.

BENNY LEONARD AGAIN STARTLES BOXING WORLD

Benny Leonard again came out champion, forcing Johnny Kilbane to quit in the third of a scheduled six-round bout at Philadelphia.

A Lucky Turndown

After the first round a man circled the ring and offered to bet $500 against $50 that Kilbane would not be knocked out. He sat down feeling very much abused when he failed to get his money down. Five minutes or so later he was hugging himself.

YOUNG GIRL IS CLEVER SWIMMER

Chicago.—The aoquatic performances of Miss Thelma Darby, a 14-year-old girl, of Indianapolis, were the most notable events on the program of championship swimming staged by the Central Athletic association recently at the South Shore Country club. She won the 50-yard dash for women in 33 seconds flat, scoring ahead of Miss Blanche Greenburg, of the Hyde Park High school, Chicago, and Miss Marion Kuttnauire, of the same school.

FOUR MEMBERS FROM THE GIANTS ARE DRAFTED

Secretary John B. Foster, of the New York Baseball club of the National league, stated last night that the numbers of four members of the Giants had been drawn in the draft. George Burns, the left fielder; Davis Robertson, the right fielder; Jeff Tesreau and Pol Perritt, two of the pitchers, are the ones whose numbers have appeared.

It is by no means certain, however, that these players will be called to the colors, as all are married and have dependents. In the event of their being chosen, the New York club will be greatly weakened and its pennant chances, which now look unusually bright, will be a matter of great doubt.

ANOTHER GREAT SPORTSMAN OFF TO FIGHT IN THE WAR

With the departure of Elmer Oliphant, who is to join Gen. Pershing's forces in France, West Point loses one of its greatest athletes. In the big "plebe" class, just taking up studies at the West Point institution, is W. T. Vandegraff, last season's captain of the University of Alabama football eleven, for several years All-Southern tackle, and said to be one of the best punters the south ever has developed. He is proficient both in punting and drop kicking. In 1915 he kicked four field goals in one contest.

GREAT BASEBALL TOURNAMENT TO LAST ONE WEEK

All is set for one big week of baseball in Calgary, with the naming of the date for the Calgary baseball tournament, open to all comers, with a cash prize list of $850.

Arrangements were completed last night when the executive of the Sportsmen's Patriotic association met, and decided to have the schedule start August 20 and last until August 25.

The first prize is $500, second $250, and third $100. Calgary will be represented by an all-star aggregation picked from the three league teams in the S. P. A. At present no manager has been named to head the locals, and this will probably be decided upon et a meeting of the managers of the teams soon.

The local team will probably be pickel on paper. That is, the men with the best all-around averages will be selected to play with a view of making a well-balanced team.

Invitations have been extended to Vulcan, Champion, Carmangay, Burdett, Stavely, Lomond, Travers, Taber, Gleichen and Medicine Hat to come hither and battle across the green sward for money and laurels.

The executive committee has closed the main arrangements, and has only to arrange the excursion rates with the railroads and dispose of enough tickets to make the affair sound financially.

H. A. MacDonald, chairman, expressed the view last night that the business end of the tourney will glide forward like a well-oiled steam roller, and a great week of sport will be held in the city.



The World Bows to the Strike Preventer

TENNIS PRINCIPLES

To explain to a boy the fundamental good way is to stand him in front of a wall, give him a tennis ball, and ask him to bat it up against the wall a few times with his naked hand.

Anyone who is tested thus will nearly always meet the ball fairly and fully as it is falling, so that it strikes on the palm of the hand, as one come forward at the ball with the palm almost as flat as the top of the table, but, of course, inclined a little towards the wall. Simple as this exercise seems, it is nevertheless of great importance, for it is the foundation stroke in tennis, so far as regards the ground game or balls that are played after hitting the ground.

Now suppose that the ball had landed. The rebound would come off a perfectly flat surface. If that surface were tilted up toward the wall, the ball would tend to bound back toward the wall, as I showed in connection with one's hand.

Now one's hand, open and in position to play the ball is, in effect, if cut off with about half the forearm, a racket. Why is it that so many beginners forget this and neglect to play the ball naturally with the racket, which is only an artificial production of the same shape which they always use naturally, to-wit, the hand and arm

THE BEST HANDICAP HORSE IN THE WORLD

This is Boots. A few days ago in New York City he won the title "the best handicap horse in the world today" by travelling a mile and a furlong in one minute and forty-nine and two-fifth seconds. This equals the world's record. In fact, it may be said very truthfully that it breaks the world's record, because when the great Borrow set that high water mark he carried only 117 pounds. Boots ran equally well the other day, carrying 127 pounds over the course in the Brookdale Handicap, at a speed of thirty-seven miles an hour. Boots is a big bay gelding and belongs to A. K. Macomber. He is the son of Hessian and Little Flower and before this latest achievement was best known as the winner of the Suburban Handicap. A handicap race is one in which a high-record horse is made to run further or carry more weight than his competitors, so as to even up conditions. Boots, handicapped by top weight, matched the world record set by Borrow, carrying ten pounds less. That's why Boots is best.

PUTTING A SALMON RIVER ON THE MAP



SEVEN BEAUTIES FROM ONE POOL. READING FROM RIGHT TO LEFT: MAXMILLIAN FOSTER, W. O. M'GEEHAN, JACK LAIT, GRANTLAND RICE. MAXMILLIAN FOSTER HAS HIS HANDS FULL.

THE map referred to is a map of some importance, for salmon is the big game of the fisherman, and brings in search of it sportsmen from all over the world with big two-handed rods and large noisy reels and (what Canada much desires) a deep purse for camps, guides and outfit. Harry Allen, President of the New Brunswick Guides Association, has known the Cains River as one of the best trout streams in the Province of New Brunswick, and salmon were frequently caught twenty miles up from the junction with the better known Miramichi, but he believed that if the right kind of fishermen got there, they would find salmon all the length of at least eighty miles.

The investigation was made a short time ago by a party of sporting writers and editors from the United States. Maxmillian Foster, a salmon fisherman of twenty years standing, who knows New Brunswick and Newfoundland like a book, and writes for the "Saturday Evening Post"; Hughie Fullerton, of the Chicago "Examiner," Jack Lait, of the Chicago "Herald," Grantland Rice and W. O. M'Geehan, of the New York "Tribune," and L. O. Armstrong, of the Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D.C., an old campaigner who has hunted and fished in the Canadian woods for over fifty years, and A. O. Seymour, General Tourist Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, an ardent fisherman.

When they arrived at Fredericton, all the local fishermen were pessimistic. "If there are salmon in the Cains," they said, "you have come at the wrong time. They went out with the ice and are now at sea. Better go home and come back in a month." It was cold and raining, the worst kind of weather for flyfishing, but nothing daunted, they set out.

With eight fishermen, one movie picture operator from the Essanay Company of Chicago, and nine guides, the fleet started out near the head of the Cains River, fishing the pools as they went down. The first day they struck only trout, but from the second day onwards the movie man was busy. Twice he had to choose between two fishermen who had hooked their salmon at the same time. Maxmillian Foster had a basket of thirteen, ranging from seven to eighteen pounds. The largest measured forty-two-and-a-half-inches, which means that if it had been taken in the fall it would have weighed forty-two-and-a-half pounds. Every member of the party had what he came for, thanks to Silver Doctor and Parmachene Belle, the two flies that the Cains River salmon seem to like. In one pool seven beauties, weighing between them sixty-eight pounds, were taken out in two hours, and it was only dark and lack of time that closed the sport. Result, eight happy fishermen, one happy movie man, and one supremely proud Harry Allan, who saw that his claims were justified and that Cains River could take its place for salmon besides the hitherto more famous waters of the Miramichi and the Restigouche.

Big Auto Contest Attracts Attention

The ladies are all active about the Win-the-War carnival, each anxious to find out the conditions of the contest.

The following information will be of value for those who have a view of winning that Studebaker car:

Call at the Colonel Macleod chapter, I. O. D. E. rooms, 50-53 Herald building, at any hour between 9 and 6 on Wednesday, August 15 ((not the 8th, as has been erroneously reported), and make application for your tickets. The contest is open to any young woman in the city or district. You sell these tickets for $1 each. Each ticket admits two. The ticket entitles the holders to a full program of dancing, entertainment, etc., during any performance of the carnival.

The young lady who sells the greatest number of tickets between August 15 and September 22 will be awarded the Studebaker car, now on exhibit in a window of the Foundry Products company, old Pryce Jones building, corner Twelfth avenue and First street west. The car is completely equipped—a six-cylinder type, electrically lighted and started, a handsome maroon body, new individual driving seats, beautiful upholstery, seven-passenger accommodation, with two seats removable. This car sells f.o.b. Calgary, for $1,750.

Another Foot Supporter

A simple form of foot rest to be used with the accelerator is now to be had for 75 cents. It consists of two nickel plated members of drawn steel with a rod running through both pieces so that the top member rocks backward and forward with the motion of the foot. The whole thing is small and compact, providing a rest merely for the instep instead of the whole foot, but it is said to relieve the foot and leg of all strain and prevent any irregular application of power on rough roads. A spiral spring keeps the movable member in an upright position and there is a means of raising and lowering the device to suit any height of accelerator.

Things An Autoist Should Know

SUBSTITUTE FOR GASOLINE

A Detroit genius claims to have solved the "gasoline substitute" problem for automobiles, says the Electrical Experimenting Magazine. He utilizes a very simple electrical phenomenon, that of "electrolysis," or the decomposition of water by the passage of fan electric current through it. The hydrogen gas evolved is mixed with air and passed into the engine cylinders. The inventor states that it is more economical than gasoline because of the higher explosive value of the hydrogen—air mixture.

HOW TO WASH YOUR CAR

It is just as easy to wash a car properly as not. All the mud should be thoroughly softened by a gentle stream of clear, cold water, which also will wash away all the dust. Then all the grease and oil spots should be removed with a piece of waste saturated in gasoline. The car should afterward be rubbed gently with a clean sponge, using an abundance of clean cold water, until all mud is removed. The car should be rubbed dry with gentle strokes of chamois, wringing it out as the water is absorbed. The object is to remove the dust and mud and leave the surface dry and clean, with just as little scratching and rubbing as possible. Rubbing should be done in straight lines rather than in circles. To prevent water drying and spotting it is well to clean one panel at a time.

GASOLINE IN ENGLAND

In pursuance of the suggestion recently made in England, several of the leading British petroleum companies have ararnged to pool their distributing facilities throughout the country and the ships now employed in bringing oil from abroad. A committee known as the pool board, petroleum supplies, has been formed at the offices of the Ministry of Munitions, and consists of representatives of the Anglo-American Oil, Anglo-Mexican Petroleum, Browning Petroleum, Homelight Oil, Union Petroleum Products and H. P. Wheatley companies. All petroleum products except lubricating oils will be distributed by the pool board under special war brands. The object of the system is the release of men for the army and navy through avoiding duplication of an effort in handling, shipping, storing and distributing oil products.

IN AND NEAR HAWAII

In the Hawaiian territory there are 6,250 motor vehicles registered, according to latest reports. Of these, 2,465 are registered on the Island of Oahu, 599 on Mani, 686 on Kanai and 1,500 on Hawaii. Those numbers represent an investment of $6,250,000.

Figures furnished by the department of commerce indicate that the industry is growing very rapidly in Hawaii—the number of imported machines increasing constantly.

During the month of March, 1917, 212 automobiles were imported, valued at $204,400, against 177 machines during the same month the year previous, valued at $152,842.

Startling increase is shown between 1915 figures and 1917. In 1915 for nine month, 662 cars were imported, valued at $750,784, against the importation of 1,461 cars valued at $1,411,378 for nine months in 1917. This is an increase of 799 machines, an increase in valuation of $660,630.

THE EXPERTS SAY—

Any tire dealer will show you how to rol the air out of an inner tube and fold it properly, but if it is left in its folded condition too long it will crack. So opetn it occasionally and fold it another way. If this is not done, the tube will become almost useless.

When dry cells are used for starting purposes, extreme care should be used to keep them in a dry place. Even though the cells may be new, any dampness will cause them to short circuit, and when this takes place you have hard work starting your engine on the magneto.

A source of noise that is frequently overlooked is the case covering the timing gears. It should be kept filled with lubricant. If it becomes empty it acts as a sounding board and intensies the noisefi of the gears.

Cincinnati—George Whitted, Eddie Burns and Bobby Byrne, of the Phillies, were relieved of some of their cash by a band of sneak thieves who took $140 from the three players, who were sleeping at the Metropole hotel. Jewelry was passed up.

Siegel Garage Company
SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES, STORAGE AND REPAIRS
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708 1st St. E. Phone M4288
129 3rd Ave. E. Phone M4288

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Up-to-Date Steel Cutting Appliances
Steel Tanks Made to Order
All Metals Welded—Cast Iron, Steel, Aluminum and Brass Castings of All Kinds
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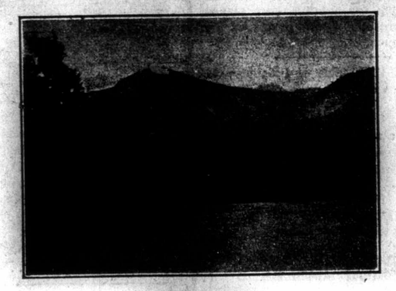
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Fully equipped, new tires, recently overhauled and painted.
715 Herald Bldg., Calgary

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Sole Agents for Perfect Bicycles, Star Bicycles and Indian Motorcycles
Auto Electrical Systems a Specialty
Complete Line of Accessories Always on Hand
Expert Repairing
Our Ten Years of Practical Experience, coupled with Our Many Satisfied Customers, is sufficient guarantee of what we can do for others.
A Trial Will Convince You.
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Spring Manufacturer
All Kinds of Carriage and Wagon Springs Made to Order.
Prices Moderate
A trial is solicited.
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13 DIFFERENT KINDS

LET'S MAKE YOUR NEXT SUIT
IMPORTED SERGES AND WORSTEDS $30 to $40
A. S. Nimmo
MADE TO MEASURE CLOTHES FOR MEN
ALBERTA CORNER 1ST. ST. WEST CALGARY.



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WE REPAIR—Guns, Sewing Machines, Gramophones, Typewriters, Cash Registers, Musical Instruments, Slot Machines, Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, Wash Machines, etc.
Guns Repaired by an Expert Gunsmith
We Do Welding, Brazing, Soldering
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City Welding and Repair Shop
All kinds of Metal Welded Strong as New
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A. H. ADAMS, Manager
Auto and Carriage Top Builders and Upholsterers, Manufacture and Repair Side Curtains, "Jiffy" Curtains patent), Seat Covers, Top Envelopes, Radiator Covers, Woodwork. Top Accessories always in stock.
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605 CENTRE STREET, CALGARY
(Note the Address Carefully)
Phone M5226
W. G. KNIGHTS, Prop. and Manager

The above address is the location of Calgary's latest and most fully equipped BOOK BINDERY, PAPER RULING, and LOOSE LEAF establishment. The proprietor is a thoroughly practical man, with 35 years' experience in the bookbinding trade and its kindred branches. In addition to the manufacture of new goods this go-ahead Bindery will specialise in the REPAIRING and RE-BINDING of old books and dilapidated Loose Leaf Covers. An expert in repair work will be sent out to do repairing at any office where the book is of too much importance to allow it to be taken away. This information should be of great interest to bankers.

MUSIC BINDING will be another feature of our work. No matter how old or torn your music sheets may be, we can mend and bind them, and return to you a strong and respectable book. We have every facility and are fully prepared to make POSTAL TUBES in any quantity, any length or diameter. It will be to the financial advantage of any business house to give us the privilege of quoting on any special work—either new work or repair work—before placing their order elsewhere.

We cordially invite Out-of-Town Customers to allow us to submit our price for BLANK BOOKS and LOOSE LEAF BINDERS. SYNOPTIC SHEETS and Municipal Tax-Roll Sheets ruled to any specification. Loose Leaf Binders made to fit any sized sheet. Loose Leaf Indexes made upon short notice.

WE STAMP NAME OR INITIALS on Suitcases, Grips, Purses, etc., etc., in guaranteed 22 carat pure gold, at reasonable prices.

Give Us a Trial and We Will Give You Satisfaction

OFF TO THE CONVENTION AT WINNIPEG

Over 60 people from the Calgary district bid the province good-bye for a few days, as they are attending the Liberal convention at Winnipeg. These sixty include both delegates and visitors. From other points there are many more rallying with the western Liberals. H. T. Tilley, the traveling passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, is accompanying the excursion.

The following were among those leaving Calgary:

H. B. Atkins and E. E. Freeman, of Didsbury; Jesse Gouge, Drumheller; David Pearson, Carstairs; S. Stirton, Canmore; J. Glendenning, Mr. Parker and C. H. Marshall, Nanton; A. H. McDonald, Grainger; A. W. Gordon, Crossfield; W. Lowe, Crossfield; Wm. McArdle, Bankhead; D. C. Bayne, Banff; John McLean, Cheadle; A. E. Quayle, Claresholm; Jas. McNaughton, M.L.A., Carmangay; W. Carmichael, Champion; J. A. Shields, Okotoks; W. B. Thorn, Aldersyde; Mr. Scott, Vulcan; Mr. and Mrs. McCorqudale, D. Riley and Mr. McMillan, High River; W. Moffatt and N. Holmes, Claresholm.

From Calgary and district: J. P. McArthur, W. M. Davidson, M.L.A., Mrs. W. M. Davidson, A. R. McEwen, Richard Delehanty, E. F. Ryan, Geo. H. Ross, M. M. Downey, C. P. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Short, Mrs. Grevett, W. A. McDonald, J. A. Wallace, J. E. Varley, Dr. T. A. Wright, H. Scott, T. J. S. Skinner, Dr. and Mrs. Lafferty, J. W. Campbell, J. N. McLeod, T. C. McInnis, H. E. Hodgins, L. H. Cochlin, F. Downs, T. J. Nolan, E. A. Dagg, N. Taitinger, Dr. L. W. Wright, H. W. McLean, H. W. Lunney, J. A. Irvine, G. A. Trainor, O. E. Culbert, J. R. Sutherland and J. Thompson.

HUNS HAVE MANY FAST NEW AIRPLANES

These Airplanes Were Used to Bombard London from Great Height

London.—The German aeroplanes that are now being used for long distance bombardments are of a new and powerful type, described as follows by a writer in the Swiss paper, Gazette de Lausanne:

These are the flying machines that were put through numerous trials in January last at Doeberitz, when members of the reichstag were among the spectators.

These machines are driven by twin motors and propellers. They have a very high speed, and can moreover be made to mount with exceptional rapidity, thanks to a special device of the rudder. They conduct their bombardments at heights of 10,000 to 12,000 feet, and so are pretty well invulnerable to anti-aircraft guns.

Their speed is so great that 20 minutes after leaving Ostend they are over Margate and Ramsgate. Going and coming, the journey to London takes only an hour and a quarter. Not being meant for fighting these planes are accompanied by water planes for their defence.

Mrs. A. E. Shider, of Didsbury, is a visitor in the city for a few days.

* * *

Mr. Shirt Reiber, of Didsbury, is spending a few days in Calgary, prior to leaving for Magrath, where he is taking up his duties in the Royal bank.

* * *

Mrs. H. H. Sharples has left the city to visit friends in Philadelphia, where she will spend several weeks.

NATIONAL BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	67	40	.627
Boston	61	40	.604
Detroit	56	49	.529
Cleveland	57	51	.528
New York	53	50	.515
Washington	46	58	.442
Philadelphia	38	62	.380
St. Louis	39	66	.371

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	63	32	.663
Philadelphia	50	43	.538
St. Louis	56	49	.529
Cincinnati	57	52	.523
Chicago	52	53	.496
Brooklyn	49	50	.495
Boston	42	54	.438
Pittsburg	32	67	.323

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	65	41	.617
St. Paul	57	43	.570
Louisville	62	47	.569
Columbus	56	50	.528
Kansas City	48	47	.506
Milwaukee	38	55	.409
Minneapolis	41	60	.406
Toledo	40	64	.384

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	62	40	.608
Providence	61	44	.581
Baltimore	63	46	.577
Toronto	63	46	.577
Rochester	50	57	.467
Buffalo	47	63	.428
Richmond	43	64	.402
Montreal	39	68	.364

COAST LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
San Francisco	74	54	.578
Los Angeles	66	60	.524
Salt Lake	63	59	.516
Oakland	62	66	.484
Portland	56	64	.417
Vernon	54	72	.429

Order any Item on this Page during Week of Aug. 13th

Quantities are limited, but will be saleable up to and including August 18th

In an effort to treat our Country customers with the same degree of consideration as our City patrons we will, from this dating on, publish in The Standard each Saturday a bulletin of news similar to that herewith, listing goods from Calgary retail stocks saleable to out of town customers.

You will find decided savings manifested in almost every case. We have arranged the quantities so that in all cases goods will be saleable for the one week from paper's date. This means that your order for goods from this page must reach us not later than six days after publication date. In no other way would we be in a position to give the sort of service we are accustomed to dispense to all patrons. We publish monthly a book called "The Hudsonia Monthly." A copy of the August number will be mailed you gratis upon request. Write for it tonight.



These are a Few of the Latest Song Successes

Some of Our Popular 15c Songs

Keep Your Eye on the Girlie You Love.
I've Got the Sweetest Girl in Maryland.
If You Ever Get Lonely.
Down Where It's Always June.
All I Need Is a Girl Like You.
Don't Leave Me, Daddy.
They're Wearing 'Em Higher in Hawaii.
I Lost My Heart in Honolulu.
Hawaii, I'm Lonesome for You.
Oh, Johnnie (with patriotic chord).
'Twas Only an Irishman's Dream.
She's the Daughter of Mother Machree.

Instrumental at 15c

Teasing the Cat (Rag).
Doodle-de-Dum (Rag).
Aloha Land (Hawaiian Waltz).
Colonial March (Medley).
Land of the Long Ago....40c
Somewhere in France....40c
Be Thou My Guide (Sacred Song)....35c
The Prayer Perfect....35c
When Life Was All a Song 40c
The Long Trail....40c

Standard Song Books. Regular 75c to $1.50, for..39c

Mesh Bags, Jewelry

Strong, stylish, useful size mesh bags, made on wide opening half round frame, drawn in at bottom to a point and finished with large metal tassel. Special, each....$2.95

Pearl necklets, 16 inches long, beautiful lustre, indestructible beads, solid or graduated sizes, each....$1.95

Corset Rooms Offer

Three Lots at Attractive Prices 98c, $1.65 and $2.50

D. & A. Corsets—Special value in this popular make, designed for the medium figure with very low bust, medium short skirt. Good quality herringbone twill, trimmed with embroidery, four hose supporters. Sizes 19 to 30. Each....98c

P. C. Corsets—Exceptionally good $2.00 value. Designed for the average figure, with low and medium bust, long hip, with or without elastic section in front gore. Made of strong coutil, graduated clasp in front and six hose supporters. All sizes, at....$1.65

American Lady Corset—Designed for the slender average and full figure, very low and medium bust, with medium or extra long skirt, light or heavy weight boning, made of fine quality coutil, neatly trimmed with embroidery, four good hose supporters. Sizes 19 to 32....$2.50

Unusually Good Hosiery Values for the Week



Women's black cotton hose with natural feet and tops, seamless, narrowed ankle and shaped foot; all sizes. Regular and out sizes, per pair....50c

Women's boot silk hose, with double sole and tops of cotton, fashioned leg, in black and white only. Per pair....$1.00

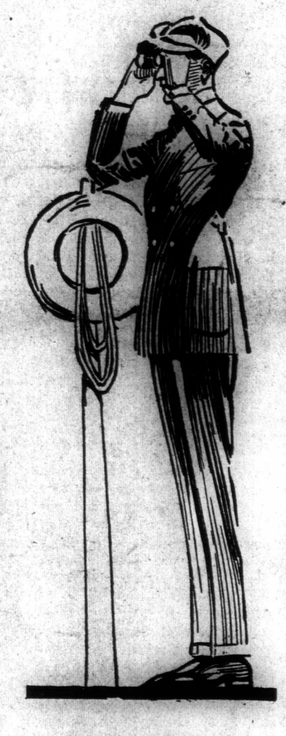
Something New! The Porch Dress

In yoke style or Billie Burke model, open in front, belted at waist, with fancy pockets; colors of tan with Oriental design, many harmonizing colors; others all white with fancy spots. Solid color collar, cuffs and belt. Trimmed with hemstitching and picot edge. Special....$2.95

This $15 Suit Will Be Priced at $18 When We Receive Next Shipment

You can follow this claim and mark the veracity that accompanies all such statements by this store by glancing at our local news a few months from today. Just now these suits are remarkable value at $15.00. Because of this very fact and in addition the realization that but a limited number remain in stock we will necessarily be forced to limit one suit to a customer. There are all sizes from 34 to 42, and suit will cost you but

$15.00



Bathing Suits

In black and navy lustre with white, yellow and green trimmings; all sizes. Reg. $5.95....$4.95

Middy Coats

New sports middy coats, in white, with novelty collars with stripes and Oriental figures, also natural color with Chinese pattern. $2.95 value, for....$1.98

Crepe Blouses

New crepe de chine blouses in the desired colors of ivory, flesh and mais, trimmed with hemstitching, large pointed collar. Good value at....$4.95

Lovely Washable Silk Petticoats, $4.95

In panel effect, front and back, two flounces, one with shirring and silk scolloped stitching and edge; the other with tucks and tucked ruffles, and under piece. Regular $6.00, for....$4.95

Send Tonight! August Hudsonia Monthly

It's a mighty handy little book to keep in the house. If you send for it once—the next issue comes to your door without being asked. Something new and interesting each month. Savings from nearly every department in this great broad store. It's yours for the asking.

Towels

Towelling and Piece Goods

MANY APPRECIATE THIS SILK VALUE

20-inch Jap Silk, per yard....25c

This lovely Jap Silk for trimmings, yokes, linings, hat linings, even waists. In flesh pink, Russian green, navy, sky blue, Saxe blue, Belgian blue, nigger brown, golden brown, mauve, gold, etc. Samples on request. All, per yard....25c

GOOD VALUE IN HEAVY WHITE BATH TOWELS

Special value, each....32c

Bargain values in these heavy white bath towels. Deep, spongy weave which every housewife will appreciate. Sizes 22x40 inch; neatly hemmed edges. Unequalled values. Each....32c

FOR COUNTRY BARBERS

White Barber Towels, each....10c

600 towels to be sold during August. Serviceable quality twill weave; fringed ends, close absorbing quality and very economical to use. Order by mail now. Each....10c

GENEROUS VALUE IN CRASH TOWELLING

16 inch wide. Per yard....8½c

Serviceable quality unbleached crash roller towelling. Strong and ideal weave for hotels and country homes; for kitchen use it's unequalled. 16 inch. Per yard

8 1-2c

Buy a bolt and save.



These Fall Coats New Even to Calgary

New consignments of Coats keep arriving daily from the fashion centres of the East, and in spite of all conditions to the contrary our buyer has been able to secure some wonderful values in cloth. Early selections are advised, because the prices are certain to advance. The styles are various and new.



At 19.95

Coats in imported velour in a beautiful shade of Russian green. These are for immediate wear, being medium weight, full length, loose all round belted style, with fancy patch pockets, wide collar and deep cuffs. Price....$19.95

At $14.95

Coats of velour finished coating in shades of green, brown, navy blue and grey. Full length with double all round belt, wide panel effect at back, large cape collar with trimming of black plush; yoke and sleeves lined. Price....$14.95

At $32.50

Coats of imported velour in shades of chestnut brown, Russian green and navy blue. Full length, long simple lines with all round belt, wide fancy cape collar trimmed with seal plush, large fancy side pockets, plush ball buttons make a smart finish. Lined to waist. Price....$32.50

At $16.95

Coats of velour finished coating, fashioned on Directoire lines, semi-fitted with full gauging below high waist line, narrow all round sash belt, wide cape collar. In green, brown, grey and navy blue; yoke and sleeves lined. Price....$16.95

At $25.00

Coats of Burella cloth in shades of Tabac and chestnut brown and grey, and wide cape collar, trimmed on sleeves with seal plush, full loose style with narrow sash belt held in place at back with buckles, large fancy pockets. Price $25.00



At $29.75

Coats of imported velour, semi-fitted with the new high waistline, fully gauged below all round belt, wide collar; shades of brown and navy blue, lined to waist....$29.75

A Smart Boot for Women

High grade makes, stylish and extra good values at these special prices. Made of smart patent leather, extra high, lace kid tops, plain short vamp, neat toe, French heel, leather covered, welted sole.

Another of dark brown suede of good quality, in high cut lace style, with smart toe and covered French heel; a very dressy boot. Values to $9.00, for, per pair....

$5



Blucher Cut Men's Boots

Fine grade boots; uppers are good quality dull calf, comfortable medium toe last, Goodyear welted, medium weight sole. Regular value $6.50, for

$4.95

Main—Southwest

The Hudson "Economy" Bargain Bale

21 Pieces for $8.25

SHEETS SLIPS TOWELS

Comprising All Home Necessaries

2 large size grey striped bath towels.
4 white kitchen towels.
5 yards of heavy white roller towelling.
2 large white bath towels.
4 sponge floor cloths.
1 drawn work table centre.
1 snowy white tablecloth, 54x72 inches.
2 pilow slips. Size 42 inch.
2 large size white cotton sheets, ready made.
2 large size grey or white blankets. Serviceable.

This Large Bale, a Real Bargain for the Country Home, paid to your Station, for....$8.25

Full Size Trunks

Full size trunks, canvas covered, all edges bound with angle iron, brass plated steel corners and clamps, strong catches and good lock, inside tray; 34-inch. Regular $6.00, for....$4.69

Floor Three

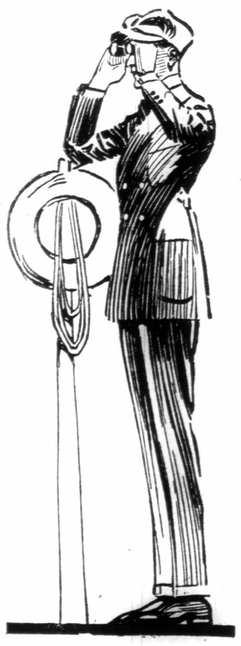
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Aug. 13th
August 18th



Crepe Blouses

New crepe de chine blouses in the desired colors of ivory, flesh and mais, trimmed with hemstitching, large pointed collar. Good value at..... $4.95

coats, $4.95

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This lovely Jap Silk for trimmings, yokes, linings, hat linings, even waists. In flesh pink, Russian green, navy, sky blue, Saxe blue, Belgian blue, nigger brown, golden brown, mauve, gold, etc. Samples on request. All, per yard..... 25c

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Floor Three

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A Pessimist Likes a Thing He Can't Enjoy and an Optimist Enjoys a Thing He Can't Like

Calgary Western Standard

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two | CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 12, 1917 | SECTION TWO—Pages

ILLUSTRATED VIEWS OF NEWS INTEREST

Dethroned Kings on the Downward Slide

People Slowly Getting the Upper Hand---Some Kings Feel the Drop Very Much ---Event Is of Historic Importance.

HISTORY abounds in abdicated kings, and the present war has added to the list. Of the unfortunate rulers who have lost their thrones, a few have been allowed to pass their declining years peacefully in their own countries. Many have been imprisoned, and have become insane, many ex-rulers have been exiled, and some have sought refuge in England and America. Two even found safety under the humble name of Smith.

It is said that Nicholas II, until recently czar of all the Russias, has but 500,000 rubles left of a fortune estimated a year ago to be greater than the Rockefeller, Morgan or Krupp possessions. He furnishes an example of the vicissitudes of kings. Practically all of the mines of Siberia were the personal property of the czar. He owned in his own name 150,000,000 acres of land, upon which were mines, timber and farms. Besides, he drew an immense salary to maintain his palaces and defray the expenses of royal personages and dependents.

The other most recent abdicator, Constantine of Greece, did not have such vast estates, but he had enough for a life befitting his station, and he undoubtedly will have much less in future. As in the case of the czar, no announcement has been made about arrangements for the future allowances of the Greek king, who is now residing in Switzerland with his queen, a sister of the German kaiser.

Nicholas Petrovich, the old king of Montenegro, is another ruler who lately lost his crown, at least temporarily. He has leased a villa just outside of Paris, where he is living with his daughter, Princess Xenia. Because Nicholas was suspected of treachery to his allies, the Entente powers, he is guarded by the Paris police, although he enjoys comparative freedom. His cabinet minister who went with him when he left his country, when the army was starving and besieged by the forces of the central powers, has deserted him. But Nicholas is not alone, for he took with him his entire family, excepting Prince Mirko, who was left behind with the army, and has been mentioned as the Austro-Hungarian candidate for the throne of a united Serbo-Croatian state under Austro-German protection.

King Nicholas Petrovich is passionately fond of poker. When he is not reading the war news, according to reports from Paris, he gathers his old cronies about him for a game. He is the father of the Queen of Italy. Another of his daughters is Princess Francis Joseph of Battenberg, and still another is a Russian grand duchess.

Little has been heard recently of King Ferdinand of Rumania, who sacrificed his vast holdings in Austria by allying himself with the Entente powers. His brother, William, 15 months older, who was himself Crown Prince of Rumania until he resigned all his rights in 1886, has not only expelled Ferdinand from the family, but now has begun to call himself king. It is certain that Ferdinand's finances are in a very bad condition; and it is not likely that he will ever regain his lost property in Austria. The older brother, William, has two sons, both of whom are generals in the German army, and his daughter by his first marriage was wedded to Manuel II, then king of Portugal.

Peter, king of Serbia, had the distinction of being the second king to lose his crown because of the present war. His grief was probably greater than that of any other ruler who met with a similar misfortune; for Peter had spent a lifetime trying to gain the throne. His early crime—the murder of Prince Obrenovitch that he might take the throne—was never quite forgotten. Then, too, Peter was not accepted into the graces of the other European royalty on his accession to the throne in 1903, following the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga—his last step to the crown.

The sad little old man once remarked in a fit of temper: "I must be very ill today; it does not even please me to be king." When they drove him from Serbia he went to Athens. He has now found an asylum on the Greek Isle of Euboea

Before the great war began there were abdications every little while. Some of the ex-rulers are living. There is, for instance, the Princess Kiakiliani, widow of King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Isles. Having ceased to be a queen, she spent her time traveling, and because she had a fortune, was able to keep in the limelight. She attracted notice in New York city some years ago when she tiped a waiter $500. Her home is in Paris.

An abdicant most unhappy was the insane King Otto of Bavaria, who was deposed for Ludwig III in 1913, after a reign of 27 years. Otto succeeded his brother, who drowned himself in Starnburg lake on June 13, 1886, and he was possessed with the same melancholy disposition. Throwing bric-a-brac and dishes became his hobby while he was a prisoner in the Palace Turstenried during the last few years of his life.

Another ex-ruler of unbalanced mind was a nervous little man behind the bars of a prison in Central Turkey—Abdul Hamid II, once sultan of Turkey, notorious for his frightful massacres in Armenia. He was deposed in 1909. He called himself the "most miserable of men," but the people have nicknamed him "Abdul the Damned."

Manuel II of Portugal is now merely Manuel Braganza. After his abdication he leased Sir Harry Maclean's villa, Abercorn, at Richmond, England. The villa originally cost £25,000, and the four acres on which it stands seem small for a man who once had a kingdom. Manuel has only a little money of his own, and the Portuguese government gives him a small annuity. For several years he has lived quietly. He delights in the flowers and trees of the fresh English landscape. It is rumored that he has learned a trade.

Napoleon III and his beautiful consort, the Empress Eugenie, also sought peace in England. After the refugee Napoleon died, broken-hearted, at Chiselhurst, the ex-empress and the prince imperial, Louis Napoleon, occupied Lord Harrington's castle, Egypt, on the Isle of Wight. Six years later, after the prince imperial fell in the Zulu war, the saddened woman took up her abode at Farnborough, England, and at intervals in Paris.

in the Aegean sea. At 72 he spends much of his time walking, perhaps trying to imagine that his valor early in the war, when he marched at the head of his picky army, makes up for his earlier acts.

The "King of Hedjaz," formerly Sherif of Mecca, is another recently deprived of office. But he seems to have come out on top, for the English, French and Italian governments recognized the government of Hedjaz, which he founded. In it are the holy cities of Medina and Mecca.

ITALIANS STARTING AN ATTACK



In the region of Jamiano, Italian infantry is shown starting an attack on the Austrians, after an intense artillery preparation.

Carries Knife In His Brain Twenty Years

DENVER, Colo.—Although he carried a "concealed weapon" for thirty years, Ernest Swensen was never arrested for violating the law. The weapon was a knife blade, an inch and a quarter long and embedded in his brain. An operation has removed it and he is recovering. Swensen is 50 years old. When he was 20 he was camping out with a friend and was attacked by tramps. A knife blade found its way into his skull and gradually worked into the brain.

Empress Eugenie was 92 years old last May. She has turned her Farnborough home into a hospital for British officers, and much of her time has been spent caring for the wounded from the battlefields of France. She foregoes some of her customary trips to France since the war. Usually she passes most of the winter at her villa at Cap Martin, on the Riviera. On her way she spends two weeks in Paris, where she gratifies her mania for revisiting old spots and old friends, and from the windows of the Hotel Continental she can look out on the Tuileries gardens where her child used to play.

It is generally known that Louis Philippe, king of the French, taught in a Swiss college during his exile when he was discovered to be among the plotters against the French republic in 1793. Three years later he was joined by his mother and brothers, who had been imprisoned in Paris since the Terror. They set sail together for the United States, and settled in Philadelphia in an old mansion. For two years they traveled in New England, the Great Lake region, and the Mississippi valley. The exiled king was then reconciled with Louis XVIII, and lived with his brothers at Twickenham, near London. He went to Sicily in 1807 and remained there until Napoleon's abdication. Then Louis XVIII made him colonel-general of the Hussars and restored his estates in Orleans. This made him enormously wealthy, and although his attitude toward the house of peers cost him two years of exile, he was made regent to Charles V, who was deposed. Louis Philippe then became king by "the grace of God and the will of the people." His alliance with the Spanish house caused his downfall, and he was forced to flee with his consort to Honfleur. They found refuge in a gardener's cotatge.

"Mr. and Mrs. Smith" were a bedraggled couple, without any property save the clothing they wore, when the English consul smuggled them into New Haven. Yet "Mr. and Mrs. Smith" were once King Louis Philippe and his queen. Victoria took pity on them and placed a castle at their disposal, and they settled at Claremont as Count and Countess of Neuilly.

"Prince Jaime," or "Don Jaime," his cronies of the cafes and tea rooms of Paris call a prim, bewhiskered little man who is a bookkeeper by profession, but is abiding his time until he shall become King of France by "the grace of God and the will of the people." He is James III of the Bourbon line, and is a third cousin of Alfonso of Spain. He might be on perfectly good terms with his reigning cousin were it not for the awkward circumstance that James thinks that he himself should be King of Spain. His grandfather sat on the Spanish throne until the opposing branch of the Bourbon family took title.

Unique among the abdicants of the seventeenth century was Queen Christina of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. The "Madcap Queen," as she became known, came to the throne in her eighteenth year. She showed remarkable ability, but was headstrong and incurred the opposition of her chancellor and ministers. When they urged a marriage with her cousin she refused and abdicated in his favor. She left Stockholm in masculine attire under the name of Count Dohna, and lived at the various European capitals until her fortune was exhausted. She tried to regain the throne several times. In 1869 Christina died—old, forlorn, and miserably poor—in Rome.

Charles I, emperor of Rome and king of Spain, passed his last years at his villa at Yste in Estremadura, after his abdication for Ferdinand. There he dictated his commentaries, cultivated flowers, and delighted in a large collection of birds. Ferdinand I, of Austria, who abdicated in favor of the late Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, his nephew, spent the remainder of his life in prison in Olmutz. Philip V, founder of the Bourbon dynasty, abdicated for his son, Louis XV, who died a few months later. Philip resumed the scepter and tried several times to abdicate, only to be prevented by his ambitious wife, who kept him in confinement until his death.

The King of Sweden, who spurned the Russian Grand Duchess Alexandra, granddaughter of Catherine II, was dethroned and transported to Germany with his entire family. Gustavus IV left Germany for St. Gall, Switzerland, where he died in loneliness and indigence. His body was brought to Sweden for interment in the royal burial place, Riddarholmskyrka.

Of all exiled monarchs, Napoleon the Great suffered the biterest exile—confinement and death on the rock of St. Helena.

Dictator Will Tackle the Job of His Life

Lord Rhondda, Britain's New Food Controller, is After Those Who Make Big Profits Out of People's Foodstuffs

Lord Rhonddo has tackled one of the biggest jobs in the world. He is the British food controller, recently succeeding Lord Devonport, whose health was reported to have given way under the tremendous strain. Lord Rhondda's nerves are good. If he succumbs to worry no other man ought to be appointed to carry on his work, for it well might be considered an impossible task. It is too early to say whether Lord Rhondda has succeeded or is likely to succeed, but his attitude toward the problem is a promising one. He says that those who are making undue profit out of the people's foodstuffs in time of war are blackmailers, and ought to be treated as such. This is a sound foundation for any food controller and the food controller who does not accept some such principle in the beginning is sure to be a disappointment. Moreover, it may be said that up to the present time Lord Rhondda has not failed in any undertaking. He has been conspicuously successful. He seems to have the winning habit.

The Man With the "Punch"

A writer in the Daily Mail says that Lord Rhondda is the man with a "punch," the Mail being justly proud of its acquaintance with American slang. When he was a student it is said that he was a noted boxer, and in the course of his long association with Welsh miners his powerful physique and readiness to take chances of violence served him well. "D. A.," as he is still called in Wales, for everyone there continues to think of him as David A. Thomas, is not a man to whom people who come into contact with him can remain indifferent or judicial minded.. In an open letter not long ago a Socialist leader said: "When we don't hate you we love you." He is a man of great strength of character and will power. He is a boss, a man who thinks quickly, and whose mind once made up is permanently made up. He might not be an easy colleague, but he would be a courageous leader. When the present cabinet was formed he was made president of the local government board, which seemed to the public rather an unimportant post for a man of his ability, but in that department in the few months he conducted it he got rid of more red tape than had been destroyed in years.

Great Coal Owner

Lord Rhondda, as most people are aware, is not "unconnected with coal." He is described as a sales agent. In reality he is a great mine owner. He was, in fact, the Cambrian combine, and in his efforts to become a millionaire, which were crowned with success some years ago, he had to fight the miners' union on many occasions. Not long ago miners' leaders were denouncing him for the profits he was making out of coal. A deputation waited upon him with some idea of dissuading him from this course. He smiled and answered: "Then why not invest the funds of the miners' union in mines? You know the industry and have full facilities for becoming mine owners." As a capitalist he was naturally hated by thousands of his constituents, but nevertheless they returned him year after year to the house of commons with unprecedented majorities. He was and is almost as popular in South Wales as Lloyd George is in North Wales.

A Lusitania Survivor

David A. Thomas, M.P., was on the Lusitania when she was torpedoed. He was returning from a mission he had undertaken for the British government in the United States. He had little expectation of being rescued, but when he was picked up he had already determined that the remainder of his life should be devoted to the service of his country, and a very short time afterward his duty again called on him to cross the ocean. He did not hesitate, and no doubt he would spend his time on the high seas if by doing so he could better conduct the food controllership. One reason for his long popularity in Wales is his hatred of cant. There is no hypocritical pretense of piety about him. When taking his millions out of the coal industry he did not do it to an accompaniment of upturned eyes and writhing hands. He was about as frank as the landlord who defended

(Continued on Page Twelve)

ARMOR BEING TESTED FOR U. S. SOLDIERS



Bids have been asked to furnish helmets made of a special alloy steel, 15-100 of an inch in thickness and capable of turning a rifle bullet. The body armor is made of a series of thin spring steel plates made semi-flexible by being sewn together in canvas.

GERMAN AIR RAID ON LONDON



This remarkable photograph which is an exclusive International snapshot just received in this country, shows thirty-two German Taube airplanes appearing over the outskirts of London in battle formation when they made the disastrous raid on the British metropolis.

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Illustrating Current Events and Devoted to the Advancement of Western Canada.

Published Every Saturday

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Subscriptions may commence at any time.

The date on the label of your paper indicates when your subscription will expire. Your paper will stop unless you remit promptly. It is always best to renew at least two weeks in duration to insure uninterrupted service.

Subscribers failing to receive copies regularly will confer a favor by notifying the Circulation Department by post or 'phone.

No agent or newsboy is authorized to sell The Western Standard on Sunday. Any person doing so is acting without permission from this company.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertising rates upon application.

All advertising copy must reach The Standard Office not later than Thursday noon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions.

All correspondence and editorial communications should be addressed to THE WESTERN STANDARD, Calgary.



BE OF GOOD CHEER!
VICTORY FOLLOWS THE FLAG!

COMMENTS AND CRITICISM

HOW ABOUT AUSTRALIA'S PLAN

Australia is realizing that returned soldiers deserve some sort of a living for their services for humanity. Many are half invalids, others fit only for sanitariums, while a few are able to do a considerable amount of work. Every one of these men can earn a living, if they have something to start on—money is the question. The reports circulated declare that Australia is inducing soldiers to go onto farms, by capital provided by the government. A very fair deal, indeed! Has Canada, with all its acres of land, offered anything to the soldiers? Has it offered any capital to start these farms? If it has not, it is high time that Canada would provide for her defenders. Even on the streets of Calgary hundreds of enthusiastic returned soldiers would gladly start farming if they had the capital.

LIBERAL OPPORTUNITY

What are the Liberals going to do? They are assembling from all over the Dominion and surely some agreement will be reached about the present war. Members from the different provinces who state that they are in favor of conscription—the only way in which Canada can lend enough support to the allies, and who state that in spite of that they have faith in the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, cannot mean what they say. If, during the coming election, the members want to stand for Right, Honor, Integrity, Liberty, etc., they cannot have faith in Sir Wilfrid's leadership, and must take the alternative.

Quebec, whom Sir Wilfrid represents, is not only opposed to conscription but also opposed to the war, and will, during election, raise quite a racket if the other members from the other provinces don't come down hot and heavy on their trails. It is up to the members who are now in session to rally forth and stand by a government which is out to help win the war.

There is a chance for Liberals to be of value to their country. Arise to the opportunity!

POULTRY FOR EVERYBODY

"Unlike most industries, poultry-keeping, if it is to take its rightful place among our Dominion industries, must depend mainly upon the well-directed efforts of the small producer rather than upon the large operations of the poultry farm." Thus speaks the director of the Dominion experimental farms in his introductory letter to a bulletin by the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Mr. F. C. Elford on "Poultry-Keeping in Town and Country". Mr. Elford goes over every phase of his subject. With a large number of especially interesting and appropriate illustrations, after pointing out the advantages derived and offered by poultry-keeping, he describes the best method of housing and of feeding. He shows that poultry farming can be made profitable, pleasureable and health producing. With particular reference to the adaptability of women and girls, he mentions two or three classes of people who might well turn their attention to poultry-keeping as a side line. He gives hints and suggestions on the best breeds to have and how to select birds with good constitutions. Pigeons as well as all kinds of fowl demand attention. In short, the publication is a complete and valuable handbook on poultry raising and keeping. Everybody interested can get a copy free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

LIEUTENANT EATON HONORED

In honor and memory of Lieut. J. N. Eaton, a tablet was unveiled Wednesday, August 8, at the Pro-Cathedral Church of the Redeemer by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calgary.

Lieut. Eaton lies in a grave "Somewhere in France," where many a western man, in the springtime of their lives, have fallen for the sake of liberty and justice. He, like many others, was the idol of his friends and compatriots and on this memorial occasion many feel indebted to the hero.

The tablet, which is simple and unobtrusive, and which has been placed on the western wall of the sacred edifice, reads: "To the glory of God and in memory of Lieut. John Norris Eaton, who was killed in action at Vimy Ridge, April 5, 1917. Fidelis and Finem. Erected by his friends and schoolfellows at the Bishop Pinkham college."

A HOMELESS PEOPLE

The attitude taken by the French-Canadians of Quebec is one in direct contrast to the ideas and sentiments of the Canadian people. It is also opposite to the views and ideas of the French people. This condition makes the French-Canadian a class without a country. Certainly they could not claim Canada as their home when their ideas are exactly in variance to the people of this cuntry. In France they would have no haven to turn to and in the United States even where all kinds and conditions of people congregate they would not be welcome. So they are practically a people without a country. How long they can defy the people of this country who are true believers in the principles of honesty and justice it is hard to say, but sooner or later there is going to be an upheaval in Quebec and when it comes a marked change will be found in the attitude of the French-Canadian of that community.

WAR COSTS

The cost of the war to Canada is stated by the finance minister to be $850,000 to $900,000 daily. As we have about 425,000 troops enlisted, this would figure out at about $2 a day for each man, taking the smaller estimate as correct. The addition of 100,000 men to our forces apparently will mean $200,000 daily added to our account, but this is not necessarily the case, as the permanent organization to handle the additional forces would be available, and the cost of transporting, caring for and allotting this new force would be less than if the new army were being sent into the field without the advantage of the system already in working order in Canada and Britain and France. Nevertheless the additional cost will be considerable, probably $150,000 a day, or over $50,000,000 annually. The new income tax is counted upon by the finance minister to bring in between 15 and 20 millions yearly, so that the increase in our overseas strength will mean a net cost to the nation of more than 30 millions.

WHAT CO-OPERATION MEANS

There are three words adorning the front cover of the Grain Growers' Guide—that excellent organ of the co-operative farmers of the three prairie provinces.

These words are "Organization, Education, Co-operation." They sum up the whole sequence and salvation of the farming industry.

Every city should adopt these words as their motto. Every farmer and rancher should have the words stamped indelibly upon his memory.

There can be no real sufficing co-operation until, through organization, the farmer can understand and deal with the problems—commercial or political—which face his class Through such organization he will receive and impart a liberal education. Without this education the whole structure falls down. By education we do not mean book learning, but just plain, business, horse-sense.

Think over these three words. Remember that we are at war; that those in power do not understand; that other classes are linked together to the detriment of the unorganized farmer.

Keep thinking of these three words. Then translate thinking into action. Get together; learn from one another; work together. It pays—and pays handsomely.

WHEN ADVERTISING IS AN EXPENSE

The merchant and business man who hesitates to advertise his goods on the theory that he doesn't have to would do well to investigate some of the stories of advertising which are continually being printed about New York and sister cities of the United States.

The cities of the United States and likewise the business firms of that country have had the most phenomenal growth in the history of the world, and why?—Because of the wonderful advertising that country has enjoyed.

From the first it has been exploited in the old countries by picture and story until every man, woman and child believed that gold dollars were growing on the trees and money laid in the streets ready merely to be picked up.

This may seem like a fairy story but it is nevertheless true as evidenced by the striking illustrations of foreigners who have come to that country with the avowed intention of picking it up.

Advertising has done this for the United States. It has made it the most talked-of country in the world. And local advertising has made many a millionaire in the cities of that country.

Even the big metropolitan newspapers realize the value of advertising and have taken and paid for many pages of advertising to local and foreign publications to explain the merits of their particular publication.

The Hudson's Bay Co. and the Eaton stores and the hundred and one other successful concerns are increasing their business purely and simply through the value of advertising and yet we hear on all sides the small merchant and business man say: "We cannot afford to advertise."

Advertising is not an expense unless you make it so. Indiscriminate advertising is an expense. It's a luxury that few business men can afford. Judicious advertising is a necessity. It is as necessary to the business man as his clerks, his show rooms or his goods.

When the small merchant realizes that he must keep his name before the public, day in and day out—saying something about his business and his goods—so that he who runs may read, then success in a business will crown his efforts.

If you want to make advertising an expense—advertise once in a while. It will be a dear lesson well taught. If you want to make a success of your business advertise today and tomorrow—and keep everlastingly at it.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

And A Little Child Shall Lead Them

During all the long bloody war in Europe there has not been a moment when either side could go out between the trenches and rescue the wounded. Such a thing as a few moment's armistice to bring in the wounded is unknown. Here's a story, however, of an armistice produced by a little child. It was told by a French soldier:

What a hellish noise! Above me shells are bursting and all around me is the rat-tat-tat of machine guns.

It is just before dawn, and the fog is so thick that one can scarcely see a yard ahead. All we know is that our troops during the night stormed and captured the village over yonder held by the Germans. I fall asleep.

Suddenly I am awakened by a peculiar, uncomfortable stillness—as is the case often where a sleeper is awakened either by a sudden noise or the cessation of noise. As I emerge from the dugout the lieutenant winks at me somewhat mischievously and points directly in front of him. Carefully I raise my head over the top of the trench to get a view of things.

The sun has risen and the fog has disappeared. In front of us is a meadow, and there, midway between our trenches and those of the enemy, is—God, it is impossible, it must be a delusion! but no—there in the middle of the field, crawling on hands and knees, is a little child, a baby.

It appears perfectly happy and contented and seems to be enjoying itself. Not a sound is to be heard, not a shot is fired. Every man has become dumb from amazement.

"A child has fallen from heaven!" cries a soldier near me.

Well, that is about the case, for where else could that child have come from?

Before my weary brain can summon up any convincing reasons how that child got out there—whether some poor mother lost it in the panic due to the battle of the night before—a French soldier jumps out of the trench and runs to where the child is crawling out.

Absolute stillness prevails in the trenches, and only to our right, from which this extraordinary sight is hidden by a clump of trees, is the sound of gunfire heard.

And this spot, which all through the night had been a veritable inferno of shot and shell, is now like some peaceful island or a cool, friendly oasis in a burning desert.

Over there in the enemy's trenches we can see the helmets of the Germans as they peer over the edges. No one is any longer thinking of the enemy or the war or the danger. All eyes are on the soldier and the child which he is approaching. And as he picks up that little frightened, helpless piece of? humanity and fondly takes it in his arms, a laugh, a low friendly laugh, passes along our entire column.

The laugh is infectious, and we can feel how it is going along the ran ksover yonder. And suddenly—what, are they going to shoot?—no, on the contrary, a great wave of applause with shouts of "Bravo!" from thousands of German throats breaks the stillness. Then, as the soldier jumps back into our trenches with the child safely in his arms, our ranks, too, burst into a triumphant shout which passes all along the line.

Even for some time after not a shot is fired. It is as if we felt ashamed of ourselves, and no one touched a gun while that child was in our midst.

When the firing did start again it was rather desultory and indifferent and there was nothing dangerous about it. The little child had worked a wonderful change in the hearts of both friend and foe that morning.

"DONE!"

An innkeeper was boasting to a group of his customers that no one had ever been able to get the better of him, when a stranger entered and, hearing the remark, said to a neighbor, "I'll bet you a sovereign I will do him." "You won't!" said the landlord. "I will!" said the man. "If you'll put a sovereign under that mug and place it on that table, I will take the money without touching the mug." "You won't trick me," said the landlord; "and, to let you see I am not afraid, I will put two—in fact, I will place three sovereigns under it. There you are," he added—"all is ready!" And he stood by with a smile on his face, while the others looked on, eager to see how the scene would end. Leaning under the table, the man extended his hand, and presently withdrew it with three sovereigns in his palm. He showed them all round, to the wonder of everybody. The landlord, getting rather warm in his excitement, caught up the mug, whereupon the stranger picked up the money from the table and walked out amid a shout of laughter!

Catholic Canon Law At Last Codified

Codification of the conon law of the Catholic church, began under the initiative of Pope Pius X in 1904, has been completed. In his allocution to the Sacred College at the consistory of last December, Pope Benedict characterized it as "a work so great and so opportune that through it our age must be celebrated by posterity"

In initiating the work Pius X reserved to himself the prefectship of the commission to which it was intrusted, the senior cardinal to be vice-prefect. The commission was composed of Cardinals Serafino, Vincenzo Vannutelli, Agliardi, Satolli, Rampolla, Gotti, Ferata, Cassetta, Mathieu, Gennari, Cavichioni, Merry del Val, Steinhuber, Vives and Cavagnis. Today, after 13 years, only three of the 15 men survive, namely, Vincenzo Vannutelli, Merry del Val and Cassetta.

Cardinal del Val invited all the bishops in the world to co-operate in the work. Besides, 17 consulters of the commissio n were appointed, but the number was soon increased considerably and 42 consulters attended the first meeting, which was presided over by Archbishop (now Cardinal Gasparri, secretary of the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The new code is comprised in five books, the first being in the nature of a special introduction and explanation of the work. The second book treats of clerics, religious and lay. The third, De Rebus, treats of the sacraments, sacred times and places, benefices, ecclesiastic.l goods, etc. The fourth book, Judiciis, deals with legal procedure in the ecclesiastical courts. The fifth book is entitled De Delictis of Poenis.

The code does not concern the rite and ceremonies of mass, administration of the sacraments or other sacred functions, and leaves untouched all laws and decrees contained in liturgical works approved by church authority. In the main the code is for the Latin church, though in many general matters its laws apply to the Oriental churches as well.

GRAINS OF WISDOM

Never be ashamed to do a kind action to anyone under any circumstances.

As the shadow of the sun is largest when his beams are lowest so we are always least when we make ourselves the greatest.

The richer a man makes his food, the porer he makes his appetite.

If you would be nothing, just wait to be something.

The memory of good actions is a starlight of the soul.

He that is good will become better, and he that is bad, worse; for virtue, vice and time never stop.

Let prayer be the key to morning and the bolt of the evening.

One of the most important rules of the science of manners is an almost absolute silence in regard to yourself.

FEAR

When any kind of fear so takes possession of a man as to destroy or palsy the antipodal quality of courage, then it is that it degenerates into cowardice.

Fear and courage are counterparts in the human character, each needing the other to balance and limit it.

The fear of fire, for example, is absolutely essential to preserve life; but let it be unaccompanied by courage and the pitiable coward crouches in terror while his wife and children perish in the flames.

A genius is a man who manages to live without working.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

LETHBRIDGE STAMPEDE

August 15-17, 1917

SINGLE FARE
For the Round Trip
TO LETHBRIDGE

Going dates, August 14 to 17
Return limit, August 18, 1917

For full particulars and tickets apply to Local Agent.

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent
Calgary, Alta.

The Sunday Hour

ARE YOU A PATIENT?

Few among us there are who are not called upon to exercise patience, and few of us have learned to exercise such perfect mental control that we set a perfect example of patience to those around us. Some of us are too full of self-confidence. We depend too much upon our own individual ability to do that which is right. Trivial circumstances cause us to exclaim angrily, "Oh, I've no patience." Yes, but we ought to have patience. Impatience is a sin, and a great one. Many ill-natured acts, many sins, many positive crimes, are simply the result of giving way to impatience; in other words, giing way to vill-temper, for she who is impatient will of necessity be ill-tempered.

By the same rule she who has cultivated the beautiful gift of patience, has also found peace; for peace and patience go hand in hand. Patience, once firmly established, gives a halo of content, for the truly patient do not complain, whatever trials and disappointments await them, and trials and disappointments do await all of us, whatever our station or means.

There is no one individual in this wide world to whom perpetual peace is granted, or perpetual happiness without any troubles or crosses whatever. That is why we should pray for and cultivate the spirit of patience. That is why we should pray for and cultivate the spirit of patience, which enables us to yield to our burdens and trials and be drawn nearer that real peace of the heart which none can wrest from us.

Some of us have many pin-pricks that disturb the equanimity of the spirit and torture us to distraction, until we have learned that patience today, now always, is what we must practice until we have actually acquired the gift.

Great troubles have more power to subdue the spirit and to ring aoubt, if not actual patience, at least resignation, which is, in some instances, akin to patience, but the small vexations of life tempt us to a show of ill-temper and impatience all unawares.

Therefore, it is of these we should beware; for it is un-Christianlike and unlovely to speak harshly to anyone. Patience teaches us to be gentle and kindly at all times. It teaches us charity for the failings of others, and foes far towards making us exercise forbearance and justice towards the erring.

Patience is one of the most beautiful virtues we can possess, and therefore we should strive unceasingly to possess it.

A married man says there is evidently no end to a wife's mind, and he gets a piece of it every day.

JAEGER

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS Have a Distinctive Style



Made of fine pure wool Zephyr and wool Taffeta, in exclusive dainty patterns, they have all the "appearance" which superior material and skilled workmanship give to Jaeger Goods.

Far superior to cotton or linen, not only for exercise and outdoor sports, but also for year 'round wear in office, or when travelling.

Men's Negligé Shirts

Made in all sizes, with single or double cuffs, shirt or coat style.

A fully illustrated catalogue will be sent free on application to

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woollen System CO. LIMITED
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg

British "founded 1883".

SAVE, OH! SAVE.

When the soul growing clearer
Sees God no nearer;
When the soul mounting higher,
To God comes no nigher;
When the arch-fiend pride,
Mounts at her side,
Foiling her hig emprise,
Sealing her eagle eyes;
And when she fain would soar,
Makes idols to adore—
Changing the pure emotion
Of her high devotion
To a shin-deep sense
Of her own eloquence;
Strong to deceive, strong to enslave—
Save, oh! save.

Nothing pleases a little man more than an opportunity to act big.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

MR. A. E. LAUNDRY, EDMONTON, writes:—"I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."



Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain. It gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited
Yarmouth, - - N.S.

Until You Hear of Something Safer and Better

You should place your savings where they will earn good interest. If your savings are deposited in the Treasury of the Province of Alberta, you will obtain 5% for every day they are on deposit and you will not have to give notice of withdrawal. Here you have ABSOLUTE SECURITY combined with a high interest return.

For further particulars, write or apply to

W. V. NEWSON
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BRING YOUR SHOES HERE for expert repairing. We do it by up-to-date machines such as are used in making new shoes. You'll be more than satisfied with the result. You'll be equally satisfied with our prices. And you'll also be pleased at the little time it takes to have the work done.

DRI-PED CUSTOM SHOE FACTORY
226 Eighth Avenue East
CALGARY ALBERTA
Country Orders Receive Prompt Attention

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Nothing pleases a little man more than an opportunity to act big.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

MR. A. E. LAUNDRY, EDMONTON, writes:—"I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."



Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain. It gives instant relief.

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Yarmouth, - - N.S.

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...avings where they will earn good ...are deposited in the Treasury of the ...will obtain 5% for every day they ...ill not have to give notice of with- ...ABSOLUTE SECURITY combined ...n.

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...V. NEWSON
...eputy Provincial Treasurer,
Edmonton, Alta.

BRING YOUR SHOES HERE for expert repairing. We do it by up-to-date machines such as are used in making new shoes. You'll be more than satisfied with the result. You'll be equally satisfied with our prices. And you'll also be pleased at the little time it takes to have the work done.

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...nth Avenue East
ALBERTA
Receive Prompt Attention

PICTURES of EVENTS of IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD TODAY

EUROPEAN WAR PICTURES



On the British Western Front in France.—Firing a long range gun.



The British advance in the West.—Farmers back among the trenches.
—Photos by courtesy of C. P. R.

Submarine Menace On the Increase

Huns Wreaking Vengeance—Claim They Are Building Subs Faster Than Destroyed.

The nation does not yet fully realize the meaning of the destruction wrought of late by the German submarines. The grave consequences of the inability of the admiralty to find an effective remedy for submarine warfare are not yet generally understood.

To a partial degree the German calculations have been right. Today the submarines are a greater menace than the German armies in the field.

All through this war the nation has been told too little, from a mistaken fear of telling the enemy too much. I fully believe in the policy of almost complete silence about the losses inflicted on German submarines, but more might be disclosed with safety about the extent and character of the depletion of our merchant shipping. The Germans are well informed on this point, and we shall not be telling them anything they do not know.

Shortage of Shipping.

It must now be bluntly recognized that most of our present difficulties are due to the shortage of shipping, which has been mainly produced by the depredations of the submarines. Because we are short of ships we are rapidly growing short of everything, but of bread most of all. The stability of the cotton industry of Lancashire is now being threatened, partly from other causes, but chiefly owing to the fact that sufficient ships are not available to bring us raw cotton and to carry Lancashire manufactures to distant oversea markets. The pressure of the submarines slackened a little during May, but is increasing once more, and seems likely to go on increasing.

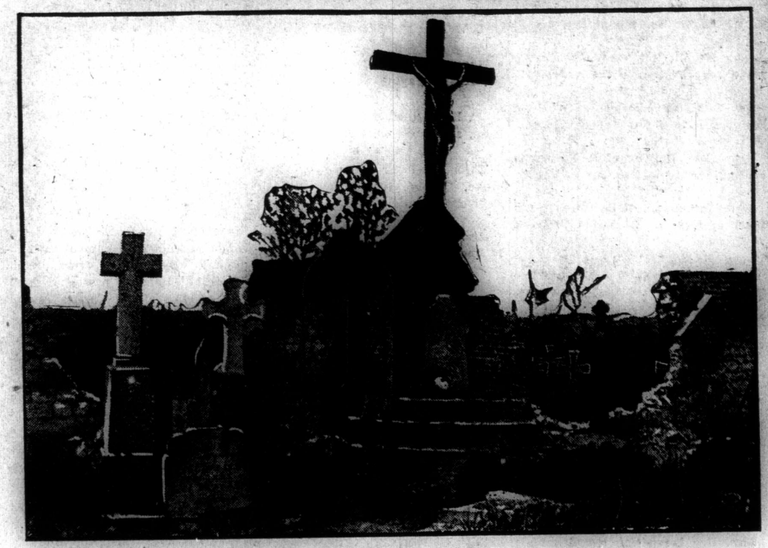
The Germans admit that our naval forces are destroying some of their submarines, but they claim to be building submarines far more rapidly than we destroy them. It is not at all im-

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

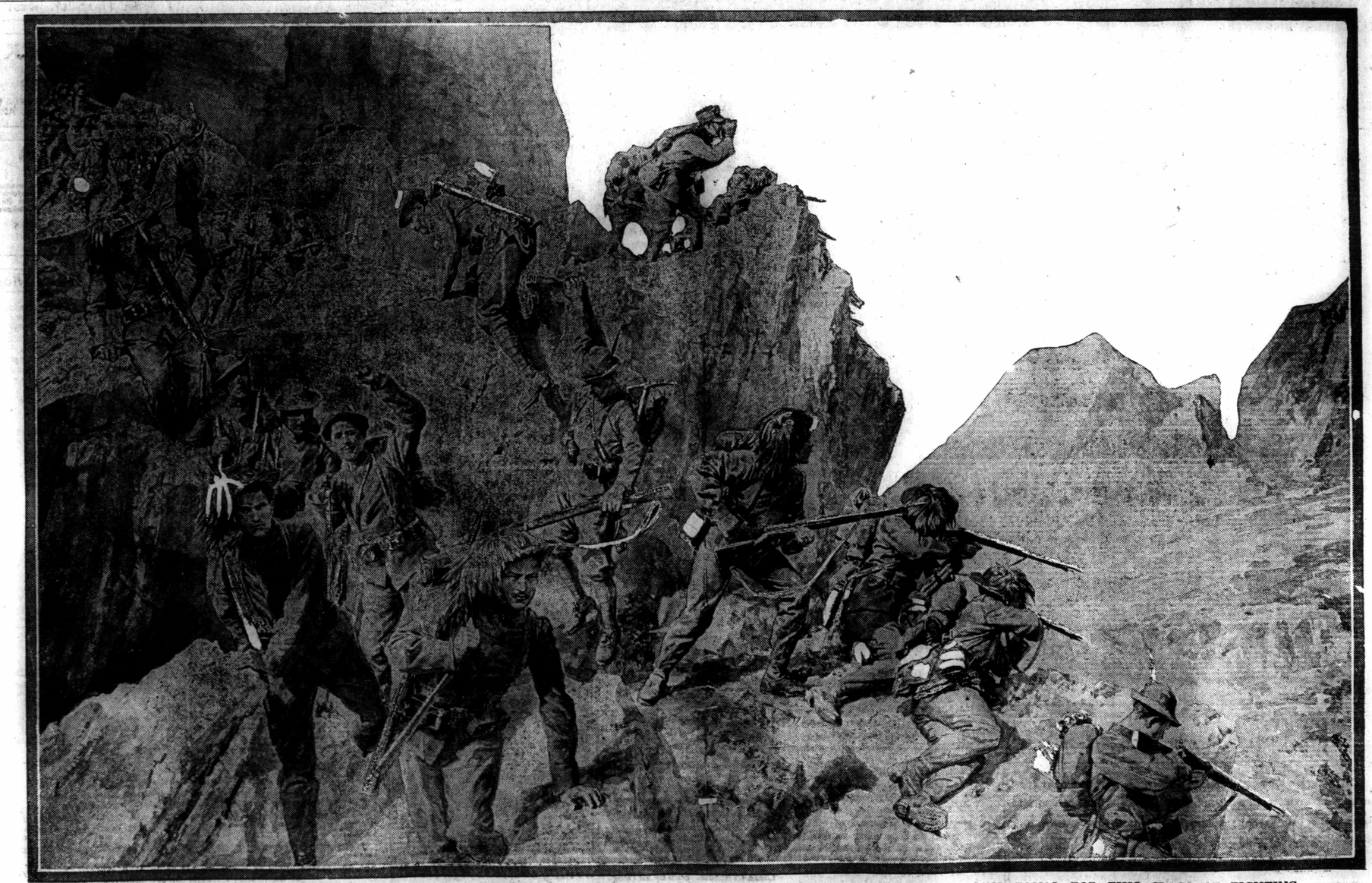
With Canadians At The Front



On the British Western Front in France.—A field battery in action.



The great British advance in the West.—Yet another instance of a crucifix escaping injury from shells.
—Photos by courtesy of C. P. R.



ITALIAN ALPINE TROOPS FORCING A PASS IN THE CARNIC ALPS—THESE MEN ARE TRAINED MOUNTAINEERS AND HAVE NO EQUAL FOR THIS CLASS OF FIGHTING



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. E. M. Adams is east on a short business trip.

• • •

Mrs. Stanley Jones is spending a few days at Banff.

• • •

Mr. Stevenson has returnd after a short trip to the states.

• • •

Mr. Van Auken has returned from his holiday in the mountains.

• • •

Miss Nesbitt left on Wednesday to spend her vacation in the states.

• • •

Mr. T. M. Tweedie was a visitor in Edmonton for a few days last week.

• • •

Mrs. (Dr.) DeLong of Red Deer, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Varley.

• • •

Mrs. Mulholland, of Port Hope, is a guest of Mrs. J. H. Woods for the week-end.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. Robb have returned from the east where they have been holidaying.

• • •

The Misses Edith and Shirley Silvester left last week with a party on a trip to Alaska.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Trotter, of Shepard, will be guests at the Palliser this coming week.

• • •

Mrs. E. M. Adams is spending a two weeks' holiday at Banff as the guest of Lady Lougheed.

• • •

Mrs. Ure is visiting her daughter, Miss Ure, of the department of women's institutes at Edmonton.

• • •

Dr. J. A. Buterwick spent a few days at Gull Lake, the guest of the Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Dalgleish.

• • •

Mrs. Lilly entertained on Wednesday for her sister, Mrs. Lett, of Ottawa and Mrs. Stevens, of Quebec.

• • •

Miss L. MacCrimmon won the ladies' cup for the year with a net score of 74 at the St. Andrew's Golf club.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Burgess have returned from the coast where they spent their honeymoon, and will be guests at the Palliser.

• • •

Friends of Mrs. H. H. Reid will be glad to know she has recovered from a recent illness and is again enjoying a rest at her cottage in Banff.

• • •

Lieut. S. E. Adams is now in Liverpool and will leave shortly for France and then to India, and expects to visit Calgary on his return to England.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Richardson have returned from an extended trip through Alaska, and bring the good report, "There are no slackers in the north."

• • •

The sum of $300 was realized by the Next-of-Kin sale held at the city market last week. The executive desire to thank all who helped make the event a success.

• • •

Miss Nellie L. Cope and Miss E. Lillian McPharlan, of the general hospital staff, Edmonton, are visiting their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kirland, 312 Sharon avenue, Calgary.

• • •

The Unity club at its meeting held last week, passed a resolution asking that an honorable peace be obtained for the empire rather than a "fight to a finish." The vote came at the conclusion of a lecture by Rev. William Irvine, and the motion passed without a dissenting vote.

Mr. P. J. Parker spent the week-end at Banff.

• • •

Mrs. Berkinshaw is entertaining at tea hour on Friday.

• • •

Mrs. A. M. Grogan is visiting her sister, Mrs. Joslyn Pirie.

• • •

Miss McArthur is the guest of Mrs. Geo. Wright of Roxboro Place.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Galvin Jack are at present holidaying at Victoria, B. C.

• • •

Mr. R. L. Hewitt, mayor of Morden, Man., spent the week-end in Calgary.

• • •

Major Fred H. Bradley of Sherbroke, Quebec, is stopping at the Palliser.

• • •

Mrs. Nolan and Miss Lee returned Wednesday from a very pleasant holiday at Banff.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Nimmo have as their guest Miss Margaret McMillan of Toronto.

• • •

Mrs. D. S. Forbes, of the Bulletin staff, Edmonton, spent a few days at Calgary last week.

• • •

Miss Lottie Bain, of Edmonton, is visiting the Misses Martin, Hillcrest avenue, Mount Royal.

• • •

Miss Hulda Black, of Edmonton, who has been visiting Miss Mabel Hutton, has returned home.

• • •

Mrs. Clifford Reilly and Mrs. J. Costello are in Edmonton, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. James Reilly.

• • •

Divisional Superintendent N. D. Dalton, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, spent a day in the city last week.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Stevenson, of Edmonton, spent a few days in Calgary last week on their way to Banff.

• • •

Mrs. Saigeon from Toronto, and Mr. McKee from St. Mary's ranch, were the guests of Mrs. Sisley on Thursday.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Weatherbee left on Wednesday for Coleman, where Mr. Weatherbee will relieve the manager of the Bank of Commerce for the next few weeks.

• • •

Mr. Russell E. McLean, of Toronto Conservatory of Music, is opening a studio in Calgary, September 1. Mr. McLean is a well known concert baritone and teacher of singing. He will reside at the Palliser.

• • •

Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Montgomery have removed to 1210 Boulevard northwest, where Mrs. Montgomery will be at home informally next Tuesday and the following Tuesdays in August, both afternoon and evening to the parishioners of St. Barnabas church and their friends.

• • •

Owing to the large number of members of the Calgary Ad club who are out of the city on vacations the executive committee of the club has decided to cancel all meetings of the club for the month of August. Meetings will be resumed in September, notice of which will be forwarded in due course.

• • •

It is reported from France, Lieut. E. W. Spafford was transferred from No. 4 company of 8th battalion to headquarters for duty, discipline and rations. He was appointed transport officer of his battalion and will be in charge of both animal and mechanical transport starting from July 1.

Mrs. Thos. MacCaffery, of Elbow Park, is holidaying at Gull Lake.

• • •

Mrs. W. L. S. Lowry has returned from a pleasant stay at Banff, accompanied by her son and daughter.

• • •

Miss Kiser, of High River, is spending a few days in Calgary, before leaving to take charge of her school again.

• • •

Miss Kathleen Hopkins, accompanied by her father, returned to Calgary this week. Kathleen is attending business college here.

• • •

Miss Elaine Strong, daughter of Mrs. L. P. Strong, Mount Royal, left for San Francisco to resume her art studies at the California School of Art, where she is taking the normal course.

• • •

A letter from Miss Catherine Stinson brings the news that she is in Buffalo this week trying out her new plane. Since visiting Calgary she has received a handsome medal set with eight diamonds, commemorating her Buffalo-Washington cross country flight. This was presented her by Mr. Curtiss of the Curtiss Aeroplane company.

• • •

Mrs. Hollingshead, of the Central Business school, has been asked to take charge of the stenographic department of one of the large business schools. The many stenographers who have received instruction from Mrs. Hollingshead at the Calgary high school or the Central Business school, will be pleased to learn that she declined the appointment.

• • •

Miss Minnie Gallay, teacher of the Little Gem school, left Thursday night to commence her duties at once. Miss Gallay has been holidaying for the past month with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Gallay. She intends teaching at Little Gem this season and will then leave, accompanied by her mother, for Montreal, where she will study medicine at the McGill university.

WEDDINGS

WALKER—McLEOD

Miss Maria P. McLeod, of Carslow, B. C., and Mr. Andrew Leslie Walker, of Fernie, B. C., were united in marriage by the Rev. A. W. R. Whiteman, of Knox church, on August 6, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. (Dr.) D. F. Dingman. After a dainty luncheon, Mr. and Mrs. Walker left for Banff and other western points.

CAMPBELL—DOWNING

Mr. Tom Campbell and Miss Marian Downing were married on Tuesday last at 2 o'clock in Edberg, Alta. Miss Downing is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Downing, of Edberg. The wedding was very quiet, only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends of the couple being present at the ceremony. Mrs. Gerald Gibson was the only guest from Calgary. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will spend their honeymoon in California.

ENGLAND'S NEW FOOD DICTATOR, LORD RHONDDA, TACKLES BIG JOB

(Continued from Page Nine)

an outrageous overcharge on the ground that he needed the money. Now that he has got the money he is ready to spend it.

Lord Rhondda's Principles

Lord Rhondda told a correspondent who went to interview him that he was not in reality an energetic man. In fact, unless he was particularly interested in a thing he was indolent. This means that he must have the gift of becoming greatly interested in whatever problem he has in hand. Asked for a declaration of faith, he said: "I may tell you my religious principles in a nutshell, and I always act up to them. It is a good old world, and I shall be very sorry to go out of it because I do not know what it is going to be in the next. Anyway, I believe in getting as much pleasure and happiness as possible out of this world while you are in it, so long as you do not interfere with the pleasure and happiness of other people. And as a corollary to that I believe in giving as much pleasure as possible to other people, as long as it does not interfere too much with your own enjoyment."

Correspondents Wanted

If you want to make money acting as correspondent for us in your town, send us your name and we will send you all particulars. We want a correspondent in every town in Southern Alberta. Address

Editor, 109 Sixth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta

A THOUGHT FOR EACH DAY

Monday

Don't worry over the past. Try to shape the future so that you won't want to worry over it.

Tuesday

How much nicer the world would be if we were only as ready to praise as we are to blame.

Wednesday

The only real harm that misfortune can do is when we allow it to make us bitter and discouraged.

Thursday

People can always be found who are willing to undertake big things; but it is the person who does the small things cheerfully and well that makes life smooth.

Friday

When you visit a friend, try to leave her feeling a little happier than she was before.

Saturday

Cheerfulness is not only a virtue—it is a duty.

Sunday

Sunday was not meant for regrets over the failure of the past week, but for resolutions for the coming one.



BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN AIDS ALLIES

The Duchess of Roxburghe, before her marriage she was May Goelet, of New York.

Tag Day Receipts Amount to $1,500

Tag day was quite a success when one takes into consideration some of the obstacles. A great many of the citizens are out and away on their holidays while most of the working men are out haying and preparing for harvesting. However, the taggers and conveners worked faithfully and are well satisfied.

The conveners were Mrs. Harold Riley, Miss Egbert, secretary; Mesdames Robie, Kerby, Geo. Lane, C. R. Edwards, Roberts, Jas. Ruttan, W. B. Nelson, E. F. Harrop, F. M. Black, A. MacWilliams, Broatch, J. Rex Brown, E. H. Riley, A. E. Hume, McElroy and Mrs. Fred Brown in charge of the refreshments. Through the kindness of the Central Methodist church giving the use of the rooms, gas and dishes, the expenses of the day were very small.

This is the first of a series of tag days which the Canadian War Contingent association is putting on to spread over several months.

The receipts for the day were $1,500.

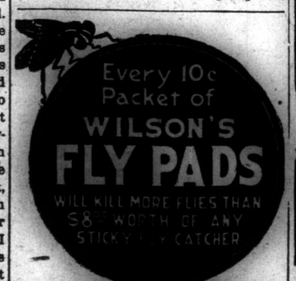
GERALDINE FARRAR IN "JOAN OF ARC" AT ALLEN NEXT MONDAY

Today—in the noise of the charge, the soldiers of France still are led by the spirti of Joan of Arc. Her shining face is seen before them pointing the way to victory across the gaping shell holes and through the driving hail of fire. The French and the English swear that they have seen her—their own incomparable Joan of Arc. And that Joan leads them always to victory!

To us in this country Joan is the greatest woman that ever lived. But to France she is the very life, the very spirit of the nation.

To understand the France of today you must know Joan of Arc and her glorious story—do not miss "Joan the Woman."

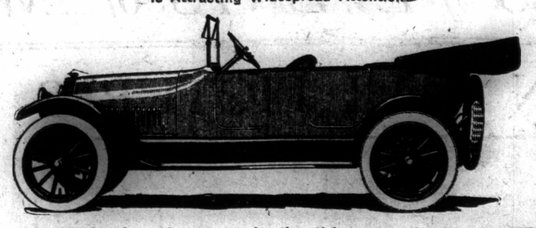
A gigantic spectacle in eight parts.



Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, TICKETS FOR CARNIVAL WILL BE DISTRIBUTED TO CONTESTANTS

The Free Auto Offer for Young Ladies Selling Greatest Number of Tickets Is Attracting Widespread Attention



On Wednesday of next week, the tickets for the WIN-THE-WAR CARNIVAL to be held in the Pryce Jones building, September 20th, 21st and 22nd, will be distributed to contestants from the rooms of the Colonel McLeod Chapter, No. 503 Herald building.

The plan, as almost everyone knows, is that the young lady selling the greatest number of tickets for the Carnival, between August 15th and the closing date of the entertainment (September 22nd), will be awarded the huge Studebaker car, now on exhibit in one of the windows of the Pryce Jones building.

Any young lady may compete—the contest is open to all. The tickets sell for $1.00 and each admits two persons to dancing and entertainment.

The net proceeds of the Carnival go toward patriotic work in which the Chapter has expended since the war began over $28,000.

Be sure and get your tickets early on Wednesday and start on your way toward winning the big car. The latter is equipped complete. Electrically lighted and started—enamelled in a deep maroon shade with bronze outlines. One man hood, Stewart speedometer, oil gauge, separate tire carrier, wood spoke wheels, full seven-passenger accommodation.

Women The Play Writers Of Today

Mere Man Has No Chance In New York—Feminine Scenario Writers Have It Their Own Way.

It is beginning to look to the playwrights as though it is necessary to be a perfect lady in order to get a play produced.

The Selwyns announce "Daybreak," by Jane Cowl, as their first offering of the season.

The Shuberts are getting ready to present two plays by Rida Johnson Young.

Rachel Crothers has had a play accepted by Cohan & Harris.

"The Land of the Free," in which Florence Nash made her stellar bow at Asbury Park last week, was written by Fannie Hurst and Harriet Ford.

Last season revealed Maude Fulton's talents as a playwright, and it looks as though Dorothy Donnelly has given up acting for good in order to devote all her time to making successes out of almost producible manuscripts.

As for the movies, no mere man can boast a record that beats the achievements of little Anita Loos who has written more than 300 scenarios and had them all filmed.

Then here is Jeanie Macpherson, who is said to be the world's best scenario doctor, and who has turned out scores of original plots for the camera.

Nor can we overlook Marion Davies, who with her photoplay story, "Runaway Romany," not only meets the Misses Loos and Macpherson on their home grounds, but goes them one better by playing the leading role in the picturization of her scenario. "Runaway Romany," so we understand, is now in its finishing stages, and the effulgent Marion will make her screen bow at a Broadway theater some time in September.

FIRST MEMBER TO RECEIVE VETERAN'S JEWEL

An interesting ceremony took place at the regular meeting of the Royal lodge No. 86, I. O. O. F., August 2, in the lodge temple, when one of the members, Bro. W. D. Spence, P. G., who is connected with the Alberta Financial Brokers of this city, was presented with a veteran's jewel by Bro. Henderson, P.G.M., of Alberta jurisdiction. Mr. Spence has been a member for over 25 years, having been transferred from the St. Mary's lodge No. 36, of St. Mary's Ontario. Bro. Spence was the first member of lodge No. 86 to receive this honor.

GOOD HUMOR

Good humor is one of the best articles of dress one can wear in society. —Thackeray.



Mary Miles Minter
AMERICAN

JACK PICKFORD AND LOUISE HUFF AT ALLEN SOON IN "WHAT MONEY CAN'T BUY"

In a gripping story dealing with the adventures of a vigorous American father and son in a European principality, Jack Pickford and Louise Huff, supported by Theodore Roberts, will be seen at the Allen soon in the Lasky production, "What Money Can't Buy," a photodramatic version by Beulah Marie Dix of George Broadhurst's famous drama.

Having scored such a profound success as co-stars in the Famous Players-Paramount production of "Great Expectations" and Lasky-Paramount production of "Freckles," Jack Pickford and Louise Huff have made themselves the most popular youngsters of the silent drama. In addition to their popularity as co-stars both have proven themselves artists of ability as stars in separate productions.

The story of "What Money Can't Buy" has to do with the adventures of Dick Hale; his father, a wealthy financier; Princess Irenia of Maritzia, and the unscrupulous financier, the King, in his power.

Dick Hale's father is trying to get a concession to build a railroad through the principality, which is opposed by Texler, the king's financier. How the adventurous young American and the young princess fall in love; how he is imprisoned in a lonely castle by his jealous rival; how the princess permits herself and her little brothers to be captured by the American; how affairs are finally straightened out by a brilliant ruse, will naturally have to be seen to be appreciated.

Stenography, Book Keeping, English, French, Correspondence Lessons by arrangement
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226 Eighth Avenue West
CALGARY - ALBERTA
MRS. A. HOLLINGSHEAD
Formerly Commercial Instructor Calgary High School

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405A Eighth Ave. W., Calgary
No gang tuition. No fake champions. Best equipment. Best positions.
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Reputed the Best in the West. Highly efficient, expert staff of teachers.
109 Fourteenth Ave. West, Calgary

BISHOP BETHUNE COLLEGE
OSHAWA ONTARIO
Visitor: The Lord Bishop of Toronto.
A Residential School for Girls.
Young Children also received.
Preparation for the University, Art Department, including drawing, painting, wood carving and art needlework. Toronto Conservatory Degree of A.T.C.M. may be taken at the School. Fine, healthful situation. Tennis, basketball, skating, snowshoeing, and other outdoor games.
For terms and particulars apply to the Sister-in-Charge, or to the Sisters, of St. John the Divine, Major Street, Toronto.
COLLEGE RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER

Calgary Furniture Hospital
We Will Trade Good Furniture for Old or Damaged, or Pay Highest Cash Prices.
We invite those who have not dealt here, to visit us, and give us an opportunity to show you what we do for our customers.
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A. L. HESS
MAKER OF HIGH-GRADE - PORTRAITS -
Your Friends Can Buy Anything You Can Give Them — Except Your Photograph.
124 Eighth Avenue East
Calgary, Alberta
Phone M3885

Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets
Use Two EZY-WAY GLYCERINE WASHING TABLETS to your usual bath water. It will soften the water, cleanse the pores, and make the skin soft, white and smooth. Why pay high prices for Turkish baths when you can get the same results at home with the Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets? The secret of good health is poral elimination. Don't take our word for it; just give it a trial and be your own judge. It will surprise and delight you.
Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without bleaching. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax, tar, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a hold of a live wire.
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Local Manager: F. O. Barnard

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With Full Instructions.
319 BRUNER BLOCK

New York Dress Shop

Mrs. Brennand is now located at 210 Eighth Avenue East, where you will find a complete line of Ladies' Suits and Coats, from some of the leading Houses in New York.
The material in these fabrics is of the best quality money can buy, and at less than half the cost. In order that you may be able to appreciate these goods, it will be necessary for you to call and inspect our wide range of samples in sizes ranging from 34 to 44.
210 Eighth Ave. E. Phone M3472

Trafalgar Institute
MONTREAL
(Affiliated to McGill University)
Boarding and Day School for Girls
Preparation for University Matriculation with Preparatory Departments
Acting President—Sir William Peterson, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Vice-president—Ven. J. C. Norton, Archdeacon of Montreal.
Principal—Miss Cumming, L.L.A. (St. Andrew's).
Highly qualified staff of English and Canadian teachers.
Date of Reopening for Boarders, Wednesday, 12th September
Date of Reopening for Day Girls, Thursday, 13th September, noon
Entrance Examination for new scholars, and Supplemental Examinations will be held at the School on Tuesday, 11th September, at 10 a.m.
The Principal can be seen at the School on and after 5th September.
For Prospectus apply to the Principal or to A. F. Riddell, Secretary, 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

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We invite those who have not dealt here, to visit us, and give us an opportunity to show you what we can do for our customers.

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Use Two EZY-WAY GLYCERINE WASHING TABLETS to your usual bath water. It will soften the water, cleanse the pores, and make the skin soft, white and smooth. Why pay high prices for Turkish baths when you can get the same results at home with the Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets? The secret of good health is moral edimination. Don't take our word for it; just give it a trial and be your own judge. It will surprise and delight you.

Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without bluing. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax, lye, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City mail five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a-hold of a live wire.

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We are specialists in our line, and can turn out your work quickly and well. All Work Guaranteed.
Local Manager: F. O. Barnard

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L.A. (St. Andrew's).
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ns, Thursday, 13th September, noon
ew scholars, and Supplemental Examinool on Tuesday, 11th September, at
at the School on and after 5th Sep-
ncipal or to A. F. Riddell, Secretary,
avier Street, Montreal.

THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE

PANTAGES
UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

NEXT WEEK

Oh You Devil
Musical Tabloid

Demitrescu Dunham
TROUPE

Lane & Harper

Chas. Mack & Co.

Current Events

NEIL McKINLEY



Wallace Reid, Co-starring with Kathlyn Williams in "Big Timber" At the Allen, Next Friday and Saturday

KATHLYN WILLIAMS AND WALLACE REID LAST OF NEXT WEEK

The fact that Kathlyn Williams, the noted Morosco star, and Wallace Reid, the popular young Lasky star, will be seen together at the Allen next Friday and Saturday in the Morosco-Paramount production, "Big Timber," a picturization by Gardner Hunting of Bertrand Sinclair's famous story, is bound to be of unusual importance.

Kathlyn Williams has for some time been one of the most popular actresses on the screen. In her recent productions, "Out of the Wreck," "The Cost of Hatred," with Theodore Roberts, and "The Highway of Hope" with House Peters, she has been placed among the most emotional artists of the country.

Wallace Reid, the vigorous and handsome Lasky star, is now the most popular among the younger actors in the photodrama and in each production adds many more admirers to his thousands.

"Big Timber" is a story of the California lumber camps and all of the scenes were taken high up in the Sierras, in the lumber camp district. How big trees are felled and cut and handled is graphically shown during the action of the story. One of the most unusual scenes is a log chute down the side of the mountain. The big logs are seen skidding down to plunge into the waters of the river, throwing a spray high in the air.

By dint of constant watchfulness, Director Taylor was able to film a natural forest fire raging in the big timber. So great was its headway that the forest rangers ordered the members of the company to aid them in fighting the flames.

The story has to do with the loveless marriage of Stella Benton, a young society girl, and Jack Fyfe, owner of the big timber.

"FORBIDDEN PATHS" AT THE ALLEN NEXT MONDAY AND TUESDAY

It is a well known fact that the Japanese consider it an honor to die for their country and the mikado and that kari-kari is common among unsuccessful generals and admirals in the service of Japan. Therefore "Forbidden Paths," a strongly vital story of a Japanese man and an American maid, is particularly fitting and in keeping with the true character of the Nipponese as the Japanese lover sacrifices his own life to bring happiness to that of the woman he loves.

Winsome Vivian Martin, the delightful screen star, who is sharing the leading honors with Sessue Hayakawa, the noted Japanese artist, was more than delighted at her experience in filming the production. It is the story of a love affair between a Japanese artist and a young American girl. Many of the scenes were taken in a great house leased especially for the purpose where was found a notable collection of rare Japanese prints, embroideries and vases. In several scenes Miss Martin appears in a lavishly embroidered Japanese kimono and at the end of the production its owner, a wealthy collector, presented it to her with his compliments. Altogether the little star says she has made up her mind that next best to America she loves Japan and its pretty, quaint customs.

Sessue Hayakawa having appeared as an East Indian prince in "Each to His Kind," a Hawaiian in "The Bottle Imp," and a Mexican bandit in "The Jaguar's Claw," returns to the role of a Japanese in "Forbidden Paths," his greatest offering to his host of admirers.

An amateur chauffeur doesn't always have a controlling interest in his automobile.



KATHLYN WILLIAMS IN "BIG TIMBER" At the Allen, Next Friday and Saturday

GERALDINE FARRAR AS JOAN OF ARC AT ALLEN, FOUR DAYS COMMENCING MONDAY NEXT

Based on the life of the immortal Joan of Arc, a motion picture production in eight parts, entitled "Joan the Woman," will be seen at the Allen four days, commencing Monday.

Although Miss Farrar a year ago acted in three short photoplays under Mr. DeMille's direction at the Lasky studies, "Joan the Woman" will mark her first appearance as the star in a cinema drama of length sufficient to comprise an entertainment unsurpassable.

There is a certain timeliness about the story of Joan of Arc, as it has been frequently from France that public interest in the Maid of Orleans never was so keen as at the present moment. Although the story of "Joan the Woman," written for the screen by Jeanie Macpherson, has been carefully guarded, it is said that Mr. DeMille and Miss Farrar have touched upon this feature of modernism in relating one of the most fascinating stories of mediaevalism.

All the scenes of the picture were made last summer in California, Miss Farrar having spent more than four months in the motion picture colony. As to the historical accuracy of costumes, armor, heraldry, buildings and the personnel, that portion of the production was in the hands of Wilfred Buckland, formerly of the artistic staff of David Belasco. Mr. Buckland and Mr. DeMille for two years have worked side by side in the Lasky studios, and the assembling of material for "Joan the Woman" consumed many months of that time.

"Joan of Arc" lived five hundred years ago, yet the problems she met and mastered, rising in the end to achievements to which no other woman, either before or after, attained, are the problems universal to women of all ages," said Miss Farrar. "It is not as if another Joan of Arc will rise from our midst in this generation to be commander-in-chief of a great nation's army, but in their small way thousands of women in all parts of the world are miniature Joans.

"Joan of Arc more than any woman who ever lived, stood for equality and for woman's place in the world, not only alongside of man, but as the leader of man. What community is there but has its woman leader, its feminine mind that is more far-seeing than the masculine, and more ideastic?

"First of all, Joan stood for principle. Inspired by the 'voices' who talked to her in her dreams, she was determined she had a mission in life to perform. Rebuffed, ridiculed, wounded by word and sword, she clung tenaciously to her purpose. That the world which circumscribes the life activities of the modern woman is more limited than Joan's world does not alter the opportunities of the modern woman to fight and win as she fought and won.

"What finer lesson could Joan of Arc have left behind her for the modern woman to ponder over? How often is heard the statement that tomorrow will be good enough? With Joan there was no tomorrow—everything was today.

The cast which appears in support of Miss Farrar includes Wallace Reid, Theodore Roberts, Hobart Bosworth, Raymond Hatton, Tully Marshall, James Neill, Marjorie Law, Lillian Leighton, Hugh Kock, Billy Elmer, Charles Clary and many others.

A special augmented orchestra has been engaged for this gigantic attraction.

Never before has such a stupendous production played at these prices. Afternoons, children 5c, adults 15c. Evening, children 10c, adults 25c. Reserved seat section 35c.

VARIED PROGRAM OFFERED AT PANTAGES COMING WEEK

A varied program of variety will be offered at Pantages theater for the coming week, commencing with the matinee next Monday afternoon. The headline attraction will be the musical comedy tabloid entitled "Oh, You Devil," featuring Clay Crough, the original devil funmaker, assisted by a bevy of pretty girls in songs and dances. The act is in two scenes representing Hades and a cabaret, the company having fun in both places. Neil McKinley, who is the colonel of the tribe, will leave to the audience to find where he came from, for he does not remember that much himself, all he thinks about now is to make people laugh, and that keeps him so busy that he has time for nothing else.

Charles Mack and company will offer a bright comedy number entitled "A Friendly Call," which is replete with Celtic humor and some clever dancing.

Lane and Harper will present a neat offering of the mirth provoking kind entitled "The Man and the Manicure."

The Demitrescue-Dunham troupe of aerial artists will astound with their seemingly impossible tricks performed in mid air.

The Universal Current Events and a comedy motion picture will complete a very entertaining program of vaudeville which is sure to meet with the approval of every one seeking amusement during next week.

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GERTRUDE MOODY
MILLER EVANS

CHIROPRACTIC
To whom it may concern: I took my wife to the Mayo Bros. hospital at Rochester, Minn. Her case was pronounced heart disease and hopelessly incurable. We came home. Soon after, she commenced taking spinal adjustments from R. E. Davis, D.C. Satisfactory results followed, with continued improvement.
REV. G. R. HORNER.
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H. B. WRIGHT OF THE REGENT GETS INSIGHT INTO FILMING

Mr. H. B. Wright, manager of the Regent theater here, has just returned from a trip to the east. He declares he had the best time he ever had. He was in New York during the height of the war excitement. He saw the Canadian Highlanders there and was in the city on the day that the first drawing of the draft took place. He saw the way the jack tars did their recruiting, witnessed the taking of a huge moving picture production and spoke to the high and mighty men of the moving picture world, and also met some of the moving picture idols.

Mr. Wright was away for exactly one month, but he said he was mighty glad to get back to Calgary, away from temperatures that climb as high as 105 degrees.

Mr. Wright's trip was mainly on business. He went particularly to see the Goldwyn pictures before booking them, and says that he found them even better than anticipated. S. Goldfish, president of the Goldwyn corporation, took him to the studio at Fort Lee, built originally for the Universal pictures. Among others, he met Edgar Selwyn and Margaret Mayo there and also Jane Cowl.

When Mr. Wright and Mr. Goldfish arrived at the studio they were in the midst of one of the final scenes of "Pauline of the Circus." There was nothing to make one think that it was not a real circus with the huge tents, the elephants and other circus animals were borrowed from the Hippodrome and the actors were in their make-ups. Most of the scenes in this picture are night scenes and they are always taken after dark. Mr. Wright himself witnessed one of these scenes taken in the dead of the night, when the circus was brilliantly lit up.

"I saw the bill from Lucille for Jane Cowl, and the gowns used in the production were magnificent, valued at $6,000, I was told," said he. "The Goldwyn pictures are to be shown exclusively at the Regent, while the first four pictures are to be 'Polly of the Circus,' 'Baby Mine,' 'Fighting Odds,' and the 'Spreading Dawn.'"

In addition to the Goldwyn pictures Mr. Wright states that he has also booked a number of the biggest specials of the year, including "On Trial," "The Mask of Life," "The Barrier," "The Demaster." He also secured the Alberta franchise for the exclusive handling in Alberta of the 1918 million dollar Charlie Chaplin pictures.

While at Montreal, Mr. Wright stayed with L. E. Ouimet, general manager of the Pathe film exchange, and a pioneer of the moving picture world in Canada, having opened the first moving picture house in Montreal. From there he went to Toronto where he concluded his business with N. L. Nathanson, general manager of the Goldwyn pictures in Canada.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

Noah Webster started with 70,000 words. That was in 1828, when the first edition of his dictionary was published. In the next edition, that of 1864, the list had grown to 114,000. Noah had died in the meantime, but his heirs and assigns continued his work. In 1890 a total of 175,000 words were listed. Since then the number has more than doubled—it is now about 400,000.

Of course, nobody could be expected to learn all those words, nor is it necessary. Whenever, in your reading, you come across a word the meaning of which is not entirely clear to you, drop your book or newspaper, as the case may be, and consult the dictionary. Don't delay; if you do probably you will never look the word up. It is surprising how many words one may add to one's vocabulary by this simple method.

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"KAZAN"

BY

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

SYNOPSIS OF FORMER CHAPTERS

In which Kazan, the wolf dog, is introduced to the readers of this story. Thorpe and his wife are living at one of the far Canadian settlements and Thorpe has just returned with Kazan, that he has picked up on his travels.

Kazan had never known the touch of a hand until Thorpe's wife caressed him for bringing her husband safely home. The touch was so strange and soothing that Kazan immediately became her devoted slave.

Sad to relate Thorpe did not understand Kazan in too close proximity he became alarmed and grabbed a club and struck Kazan believing that Kazan intended to bite her.

Kazan became domesticated under the soothing influence of Thorpe's wife and all went well until one of the desperadoes of the wilds came to Thorpe's hut. Kazan evidently recognized the ruffian McCready and snarled at him. cCready likewise thought he knew Kazan but under another name, and he later tested him and found that he did.

During the evening McCready drinks heavily and a devil made plan is hatched in his mind. He wakes up Thorpe on a pretence that some one is about and they go out looking for the prowler. McCready gets Thorpe to hold the lantern and they disappear in the darkness. When McCready returns Thorpe is not with him. Kazan sees him come back and wonders at Thorpe's failure to return.

McCready then goes into the hut with a dep laid plan in his drunken head. Thorpe's wife screams on his appearance, caling for Kazan. Kazan is tied tight with an iron chain but on hearing his mistress scream he makes several attempts and finally breaks the chain, bounds into the hut and leaps upon the ruffian and buries his fangs into McCready's throat until he feels the warm blood oozing therefrom. Thorpe's wife tries to pull Kazan off and finally faints in the ordeal. Now go on with the story.

Kazan looks up after attacking McCready and sees Thorpe approaching with a club in his hand. He remembers the last licking he had from Thorpe and so he flies in terror.

When Thorpe hears how Kazan has saved his wife he is almost overcome and they jointly go out to hunt for Kazan, but Kazan does not understand and the nearer that Thorpe approaches the faster does Kazan fly away.

In his flight he runs across the pack and the desire for companionship overcomes his training and he joins the band of wolfs.

The leader of the band disputes Kazan's admittance to the pack and a fight ensues in which Kazan is victorious, but wounded. A she-wolf attracted by his wonderful fighting ability comes to him and helps him to his feet. He recovers and goes off into the great forest, followed by the she-wolf. When he stops and the other draws up beside him he feels the same thrill that he experienced when the girl touched him.

For months they traveled together finding company in each other till one day they saw a man coming in a sled, with the result that Gray Wolf was wounded in the leg. For days they lived in the woods, when finally they went on, finding a trail—man-trail. Kazan with his call soon brought to his assistance a whole pack of wolves and they were off to vengeance.

They came upon the sleigh, fought the dogs and lost several of their number under the rifle fire. Kazan had nearly finished with dogs and man when he noticed the girl in the sleigh. Everything changed suddenly and Kazan and Gray Wolf supported the occupants of the sleigh. It was the girl that saved the day.

When Pierre Radisson, who was the owner of the sleigh, discussed the recent fight with his daughter, he concluded that Kazan had helped them. He also knew that the brave wolf was seriously wounded so he struck out on the trail and finally came upon the wounded Kazan. He wanted to touch the wounded dog but the snaps kept him away so he left, only to return with the girl. Joan moved closer and Kazan felt a new thrill. till finally he drew up beside her. When she saw the wounds on the dog's leg she asked Pierre to help her take Kazan to the camp.

Now go on with the story.

(Continued from last week)

"I guessed that much," replied Radisson. "For that reason I brought the blanket. Mon Dieu, listen to that!"

From the darkness of the forest there came a low wailing cry.

Kazan lifted his head and a trembling whine answered in his throat. It was Gray Wolf calling to him.

It was a miracle that Pierre Radisson should put the blanket about Kazan, and carry him in to the camp, without scratch or bite. It was this miracle that he achieved, with Joan's arm resting on Kazan's shaggy neck as she held one end of the blanket. They laid him down close to the fire, and after a little it was the man again who brought warm water and washed away the blood from the torn leg, and then put something on it that was soft and warm and soothing, and finally bound a cloth about it.

All this was strange and new to Kazan. Pierre's hand, as well as the girl's, stroked his head. It was the man who brought him a gruel of meal and tallow, and urged him to eat, while Joan sat with her chin in her two hands, looking at the dog, and talking to him. After this, when he was quite comfortable, and no longer afraid, he heard a strange small cry from the furry bundle on the sledge that brought his head up with a jerk.

Joan saw the movement, and heard the low answering whimper in his throat. She turned quickly to the bundle, talking and cooing to it as she took it in her arms, and then she pulled back the bearskin so that Kazan could see. He had never seen a baby before, and Joan held it out before him, so that he could look straight at it and see what wonderful creature it was. Its little pink face stared steadily at Kazan. Its tiny fists reached out, and it made queer little sounds at him, and then suddenly it kicked and screamed with delight and laughed. At those sounds Kazan's whole body relaxed, and he dragged himself to the girl's feet.

"See, he likes the baby!" she cried. "Mon pere, we must give him a name. What shall it be?"

"Wait till morning for that," replied the father. "It is late, Joan. Go into the tent, and sleep. We have no dogs now, and will travel slowly. So we must start early."

With her hand on the tent-flap, Joan turned.

"He came with the wolves," she said. "Let us call him Wolf." With one arm she was holding the little Joan. The other she stretched out to Kazan. "Wolf! Wolf!" she called softly.

Kazan's eyes were on her. He knew that she was speaking to him, and he drew himself a foot toward her.

"He knows it already!" she cried. "Good night, mon pere."

For a long hime after she had gone into the tent, old Pierre Raddisson sat on the edge of the sledge, facing the fire, with Kazan at his feet. Suddenly the silence was broken again by Gray Wolf's lonely howl deep in the forest. Kazan lifted his head and whined.

"She's calling for you, boy," said Pierre understandingly.

He coughed, and clutched a hand to his breast, where the pain seemed rending him.

"Frost-bitten lung," he said, speaking straight at Kazan. "Got it early in the winter, up at Fond du Lac. Hope we'll get home—in time—with the kids."

In the loneliness and emptiness of the big northern wilderness one falls into the habit of talking to one's self. But Kazan's head was alert, and his eyes watchful, so Pierre spoke to him.

"We've got to get them home, and there's only you and me to do it," he said, twisting his beard. Suddenly he clenched his fists.

His hollow racking cough convulsed him again.

"Home!" he panted, clutching his chest. "It's eighty miles straight north—to the Churchill—and I pray to God we'll get there—with the kids—before my lungs give out."

He rose to his feet, and staggered a little as he walked. There was a collar about Kazan's neck, and he chained him to the sledge. After that he dragged three or four small logs upon the fire, and went quietly into the tent where Joan and the baby were already asleep. Several times that night Kazan heard the distant voice of Gray Wolf calling for him, but something told him that he must not answer it now. Toward dawn Gray Wolf came close in to the camp, and for the first time Kazan replied to her.

His howl awakened the man. He came out of the tent, peered for a few moments up at the sky, built up the fire, and began to prepare breakfast. He patted Kazan on the head, and gave him a chunk of meat. Joan came out a few moments later, leaving the baby asleep in the tent. She ran up and kissed Pierre, and then dropped down on her knees beside Kazan, and talked to him almost as he had heard her talk to the baby. When she jumped up to help her father, Kazan followed her, and when Joan saw him standing firmly upon his legs she gave a cry of pleasure.

It was a strange journey that began into the North that day. Pierre Radisson emptied the sledge of everything but the tent, blankets, food and the furry nest for baby Joan. Then he harnessed himself in the traces and dragged the sledge over the snow. He coughed incessantly.

"It's a cough I've had half the winter," lied Pierre, careful that Joan saw no sign of blood on his lips or beard. "I'll keep in the cabin for a week when we get home."

Even Kazan, with that strange beast knowledge which man, unable to explain calls instinct, knew that what he said was not the truth. Perhaps it was largely because he had heard other men cough like this, and that for generations his sledge-dog ancestors had heard men cough as Radisson coughed—and had learned what followed it.

More than once he had scented death in tepees and cabins, which he had not entered, and more than once he had sniffed at the mystery of death that was not quite present, but near—just as he had caught at a distance the subtle warning of storm and of fire. And that strange thing seemed to be very near to him now, as he followed at the end of his chain behind the sledge. It made him restless, and half a dozen times, when the sledge stopped, he sniffed at the bit of humanity buried in the bearskin. Each time that he did this Joan was quickly at his side, and twice she patted his scarred and grizzled head until every drop of blood in his body leaped riotously with a joy which his body did not reveal.

This day the chief thing that he came to understand was that the little creature on the sledge was very precious to the girl who stroked his head and talked to him, and that it was very helpless. He learned, too, that Joan was most delighted, and that her voice was softer and thrilled him more deeply, when he paid attention to that little, warm, living thing in the bearskin.

For a long time after they made camp Pierre Radisson sat beside the fire. To-night he did not smoke. He stared straight into the flames. When at last he rose to go into the tent with the girl and the baby, he bent over Kazan and examined his hurt.

"You've got to work in the traces tomorrow, boy," he said. "We must make the river by tomorrow night. If we don't—"

He did not finish. He was choking back one of thise tearing coughs when the tent-flap dropped behind him. Kazan lay stiff and alert, his eyes filled with a strange anxiety. He did not like to see Radisson enter the tent, for stronger than ever there hung that oppressive mystery in the air about him, and it seemed to be a part of Pierre.

Three times that night he heard faithful Grey Wolf calling for him deep in the forest, and each time he answered her. Toward dawn she came in close to camp. Once he caught the scent of her when she circled around in the wind, and he tugged and whined at the end of his chain, hoping that she would come



KAZAN SEES HIS FIRST KILLING

in and lie down at his side. But no sooner had Raddisson moved in the tent than Gray Wolf was gone. The man's face was thinner, and his eyes were redder this morning. It was like a wheeze, as if something had given way inside, and before the girl came out he clutched his hands often at his throat. Joan's face whitened when she saw him. Anxiety gave way to fear in her eyes. Pierre Radisson laughed when she flung her arms about him, and coughed to prove that what he said was true.

"You see the cough is not so bad, my Joan," he said. "It is breaking up. You can not have forgotten, ma cheri? It always leaves one red-eyed and and weak."

It was a cold bleak dark day that followed, and through it Kazan and the man tugged at the fore of the sledge, with Joan following in the trail behind. Kazan's wound no longer hurt him. He pulled steadily with all his splendid strength, and the man never lashed him once, but patted him with his mittened hand on head and back. The day grew steadily darker and in the tops of the trees there was the low moaning of a storm.

Darkness and the coming of the storm did not drive Pierre Raddisson into camp. "We must reach the river," he said to himself over and over again. "We must reach the river—we must reach the river—" And he steadily urged Kazan on to greater effort, while his own strength at the end of the traces grew less.

It had begun to storm when Pierre stopped to build a fire at noon. The snow fell straight down in a white deluge so thick that it hid the tree trunks fifty yards away. Pierre laughed when Joan shivered and snuggled close up to him with the baby in her arms. He waited only an hour, and then fastened Kazan in the traces again, and buckled the straps once more about his own waist. In the silent gloom that was almost night Pierre carried his compass in his hand, and at last, late in the afternoon, they came to a break in the timber line, and ahead of them lay a plain, across which Radisson pointed an exultant hand.

"There's the river, Joan," he said, his voice faint and husky. "We can camp here now and wait for the storm to pass."

Under a thick clump of spruce he put up the tent, and then began gathering fire-wood. Joan helped him. As soon as they had boiled coffee and eaten a supper of meat and toasted biscuits, Joan went into the tent and dropped exhausted on her thick bed of balsam boughs, wrapping herself and the baby up close in the skins and blankets. Tonight she had no word for Kazan. And Pierre was glad that she was too tired to sit beside the fire and talk. And yet—

zKazan's alert eyes saw Pierre start suddenly. He rose from his seat on the sledge and went to the tent. He drew back the flap and thrust in his head and shoulders.

"Asleep, Joan?" he asked.

"Almost, father. Won't you please come—soon?"

"After I smoke," he said. "Are you comfortable?"

"Yes. I'm so tired—and—sleepy—"

Pierre laughed softly. In the darkness he was gripping at his throat.

"We're almost home, Joan. That is our river out there—the Little Beaver. If I should run away and leave you tonight you could follow it right to our cabin. It's only forty miles. Do you hear?"

"Yes—I know—"

"Forty miles—straight down the river. You couldn't lose yourself, Joan. Only you'd have to be careful of air-holes in the ice."

"Won't you come to bed, father? You're tired—and almost sick."

"Yes—after I smoke," he repeated. "Joan, will you keep reminding me tomorrow of the air-holes? I might forget. You can always tell them, for the snow and the crust over them are whiter than that on the rest of the ice, and like a sponge. Will you remember—the air-holes—"

"Yes-s-s-s—"

Pierre dropped the tent-flap and returned to the fire. He staggered as he walked.

"Good night, boy," he said. "Guess I'd better go in with the kids. Two days more—forty miles—two days—"

Kazan watched him as he entered the tent. He laid his weight against the end of his chain until the collar shut off his wind. His legs and back twitched. In that tent where Radisson had gone were Joan and the baby. He knew that Pierre would not hurt them, but he knew also that with Pierre Radisson something terrible and impending was hovering very near to them. He wanted the man outside—by the fire—where he could lie still, and watch him.

In the tent there was silence. Nearer to him than before came Gray Wolf's cry. Each night she was calling earlier, and coming closer to the camp. He wanted her very near to him tonight, but he did not even whine in response. He dared not break that strange silence in the tent. He lay still for a long time, tired and lame from the day's journey, but sleepless. The fire burned lower; the wind in the tree-tops died away; and the thick gray clouds rolled like a massive curtain from under the skies. The stars began to glow white and metallic, and from far in the North there came faintly a crisping moaning sound, like steel sleigh-runners running over frosty snow—the mysterious monotone of the Northern Lights. After that it grew steadily and swiftly colder.

Tonight Gray Wolf did not compass herself by the direction of the wind. She followed like a sneaking shadow over the trail Pierre Radisson had made, and when Kazan heard her again, long after midnight, he lay with his head erect, and his body rigid, save for a curious twitching of his muscles. There was a new note in Gray Wolf's voice, a wailing not in which there was more than the mate-call. It was The Message. And at the sound of it Kazan rose from out of his silence and his fear, and with his head turned straight up to the sky he howled as the wild dogs of the North howl before the tepees of masters who are newly dead.

Pierre Radisson was dead.

CHAPTER VII.

Out of the Blizzard

It was dawn when the baby snuggled close to Joan's warm breast and awakened her with its cry of hunger. She opened her eyes, brushed back the thick hair from her face, and could see where the shadowy form of her father was lying at the other side of the tent. He was very quiet, and she was pleased that he was still sleeping. She knew that the day before he had been very near to exhaustion, and so for half an hour longer she lay uqiet, coing softly to the baby Joan. Then she arose cautiously, tucked the baby in the warm blankets and furs, put on her heavier garments, and went outside.

By this time it was broad day, and she breathed a sigh of relief when she saw that the storm had passed. It was bitterly cold. It seemed to her that she had never known it to be so cold in all her life. The fire was completely out. Kazan was huddled in a round ball, his nose tucked under his body. He raised his head, shivering, as Joan came out. With her heavy moccasined foot Joan scattered the ashes and charred sticks where the fire had been. There was not a spark left. In returning to the tent she stopped for a moment beside Kazan, and patted his shaggy head.

"Poor Wolf!" she said. "I wish I had given you one of the bearskins!"

She threw back the tent-flap and entered. For the first time she saw her father's face in the light—and outside, Kazan heard the terrible moaning cry that broke from her lips. No one could have looked at Pierre Radisson's face once—and not have understood.

After that one agonizing cry, Joan flung herself upon her father's breast, sobbing so softly that even Kazan's sharp ears heard no sound. She remained there in her grief until every vital of energy of womanhood and motherhood in her girlish body was roused to action by the wailing cry of baby Joan. Then she sprang to her feet and ron out through the tent opening. Kazan tugged at the end of his chain to meet her, but she saw nothing of him now. The terror of the wilderness is greater than that of death, and in an instant it had fallen upon Joan. It was not because of fear for herself. It was the baby. The wailing cries from the tent pierced her like knife-thrusts.

And then, all at once, there came to her what old Pierre had said the night before—his words about the river, the air-holes, the home forty miles away. "You couldn't lose yourself, Joan." He had guessed what might happen.

She bundled the baby deep in the furs and returned to the fire-bed. Her one thought now was that they must have fire. She made a little pile of birch-bark, covered it with half-burned bits of wood, and went into the tent for the matches. Pierre Radisson carried them in a waterproof box in a pocket of his bearskin coat. She sobbed as she kneeled beside again, and obtained the box. As the fire flared up she added other bits of wood, and then some of the larger pieces that Pierre had dragged into camp. The fire gave her courage. Forty miles—and the river led to their home! She must make that, with the baby and wolf. For the first time she turned to him, and spoke his name as she put her hand on his head. After that she gave him a chunk of meat which she thawed out over the fire, and melted the snow for tea. She was not hungry, but she recalled how her father had made her eat four or five times a day, so she forced herself to make a breakfast of a biscuit, a shred of meat and as much hot tea as she could drink.

The terrible hour she dreaded followed that. She wrapped blankets closely about her father's body, and tied them with babiche cord. After that she piled all the furs and blankets that remained on the sledge close to the fire, and snuggled baby Joan deep down in them. Pulling down the tent was a task. The ropes were stiff and frozen, and when she had finished, one of her hands was bleeding. She piled the tent on the sledge, and then, half covering her face, turned and looked back.

Pierre Radisson lay on his balsam bed, with nothing over him now but the gray sky and the spruce-tops. Kazan stood stiff-legged and sniffed the air. His spine bristled when Joan went back slowly and kneeled beside the blanket-wrapped object. When she returned to him her face was white and tense, and now there was a strange and terrible look in her eyes as she stared out across the barren. She put him in the traces, and fastened about her slender waist the strap that Pierre had used. Thus they struck out for the river, floundering knee-deep in the freshly fallen and drifted snow. Half-way Joan stumbled in a drift and fell, her loose hair flying in a shimmering veil over the snow. With a mighty lull Kazan was at her side, and his cold muzzle touched her face as she drew herself to her feet. For a moment Joan took his shaggy head between her two hands.

"Wolf!" she moaned. "Oh, Wolf!"

She went on, her breath coming pantingly now, even from her brief exertion. The snow was not so deep on the ice of the river. But a wind was rising. It came from the north and east, straight in her face, and Joan bowed her head as she pulled with Kazan. Half a mile down the river she stopped, and no longer could she repress the hopelessness that rose to her lips in a sobbing choking cry. Forty miles! She clutched her hands at her breast, and stood breathing like one who had been beaten, her back to the wind. The baby was quiet, Joan went back and peered down under the furs, and what she saw there spurred her on again almost firecely. Twice she stumbled to her knees in the drifts during the next quarter of a mile.

After that there was a stretch of wind-swept ice, and Kazan pulled the sledge alone. Joan walked at his side. There was a pain in her chest. A thousand needles seemed pricking her face, and suddenly she remembered the thermometer. She exposed it for a time on the top of the tent. When she loked at it a few minutes later it was thirty degrees below zero. Forty miles! And her father had told her that she could make it—and could not lose herself! But she did not know that even her father would have been afraid to face the north that day, with the temperature at thirty below, and a moaning wind bringing the warning of a blizzard.

The timber was far behind her now. Ahead there was nothing but the pitiless barren, and the timber beyond that was hidden by the gray gloom of the day. If there had been trees, Joan's heart would not have choked so with terror. But there was nothing—nothing but that gray ghostly gloom, with the rim of the sky touching the earth a mile away.

The snow grew heavy under her feet again. Always she was watching for those treacherous, frost-coated traps in the ice her father had spoken of. But she found now that all the ice and snow looked like to her, and that there was a growing pain back of her eyes. It was the intense cold.

The river widened into a small lake, and here the wind struck her in the face with such force that her weight was taken from the strap, and Kazan dragged the sledge alone. A few inches of snow impeded her as much as a foot rad done before. Little by little she dropped back. Kazan forged to her side, every ounce of his magnificent strenth in the traces. By the time they were on the river channel again, Joan was at the back of the sledge, following in the trail made by Kazan. She was powerless to help him. She felt more and more the leaden weight weight of her legs. There was but one hope—and that was the forest. If they did not reach it soon, within half an hour, she would be able to go no further. Over and over again she moaned a prayer for her baby as she struggled on. She fell in the snow-drifts. Kazan and the sledge became only a dark blotch to her. And then, all at once, she saw that they were leaving her. They were not more than twenty feet ahead of her—but the blotch seemed to be a vast distance away. Every bit of life and strength in her body was now bent upon reaching the sledge—and baby Joan.

It seemed an interminable time before she gained. With the sledge only six feet ahead of her she struggled for what seemed to her to be an hour before she could reach out and touch it. With a moan she flung herself forward, and fell upon it. She no longer heard the wailing of the storm. She no longer felt discomfort. With her face in the furs under which baby Joan was buried, there came to her with swiftness and joy a vision of warmth and home. And then the vision faded away, and was followed by deep night.

Kazan stopped in the trail. He came back then and sat down upon his haunches beside her, waiting for her to move and speak. But she was very still. He thrust his nose into her loose hair. A whine rose in his throat, and suddenly he raised his head and sniffed in the face of the wind. Something came to him with that wind. He muzzled Joan again, but she did not stir. Then he went forward, and stood in his traces, ready for the pull, and looked back at her. She did not move or speak, and Kazan's whine gave place to a sharp excited bark.

The strange thing in the wind came to him stronger for a moment. He began topull. The sledge-runners had frozen to the snow, and it took every ounce of his strength to free them. Twice during the next five minutes he stopped and sniffed the air. The third time that he halted, in a drift of snow, he returned to Joan's side again, and whined to awaken her. Then he tugged again at the end of his traces, and foot by foot he dragged the sledge through the drift. Beyond the drift there was a stretch of clear ice, and here Kazan rested. During a lull in the wind the scent came to him stronger than before.

At the end of the clear ice was a narrow break in the shore, where a creek ran into the main stream. If Joan had been conscious she would have urged him straight ahead. But Kazan turned into the break, and for ten minutes he struggled through the snow without a rest, whining more and more frequently, until at last the whine broke into a joyous bark. Ahead of him, close to the creek, was a small cabin. Smoke was rising out of the chimney. It was the scent of smoke that had come to him in the wind. A hard level slope reached to the cabin door, and with the last strength that was in him Kazan dragged his burden up that. Then he settled himself back beside Joan, lifted his shaggy head to the dark sky and howled.

A moment later the door opened. A man came out. Kazan's reddened, snow-shot eyes followed him watchfully as he ran to the sledge. He heard his startled exclamation as he bent over Joan. In another lull of the wind there came from out of the mass of furs on the sledge the wailing, half-smothered voice of baby Joan.

A deep sigh of relief heaved up from Kazan's chest. He was exhausted. His strength was gone. His feet were torn and bleeding. But the voice of baby Joan filled him with a strange happiness, and he lay down in his traces, while the man carried Joan and the baby into the life and warmth of the cabin.

A few minutes later the man reappeared. He was not old, like Pierre Radisson. He came close to Kazan, and loked down at him.

"My God," he said. "And you did that— alone!"

He bent down fearlessly, unfastened him from the traces, and led him toward the cabin door. Kazan hesitated but once—almost on the threshold. He turned his head, swift and alert. From out of the moaning and wailing of the storm it seemed to him that for a moment he had heard the voice of Gray Wolf.

Then the cabin door closed behind him.

Back in a shadowy corner of the cabin he lay, while the man prepared something over a hot stove for Joan. It was a long time before Joan rose from the cot on which the man had placed her. After that Kazan heard her sobbing; and then the man made her eat, and for a time they talked. Then the stranger hung up a big blanket in front of the bunk, and sat down close to the stove. Quietly Kazan slipped along the wall, and crept under the bunk. For a long time he could hear the sobbing breath of the girl. Then all was still.

The next morning he slipped out through the door when the man opened it, and sped swiftly into the forest. Half a mile away he found the trail of Gray Wolf, and called to her. From the frozen river came her reply, and he went to her.

Vainly Gray Wolf tried to lure him back into their old haunts—away from the cabin and the scent of man. Late that morning the man harnessed his dogs, and from the fringe of the forest Kazan saw him tuck Joan and the baby among the furs on the sledge, as old Pierre had done. All that day he folowed in the trail of the team, with Gray Wolf slinking behind him. They traveled until dark; and then, under the stars and the moon that had followed the storm, the man still urged on his team. It was deep in the night when they came to another cabin, and the man beat upon the door. A light, the opening of the door, the joyous welcome of the man's voice, Joan's sobbing cry—Kazan heard these from the shadows in which were hidden, and then slipped back to Gray Wolf.

(To be continued)

KAZAN

Abounds with interesting features

Read the succeeding chapters, you will be highly interested

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(To be continued)

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A PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

ROBERTS DREAM

(By Dora Hardy Killam)

ROBERT threw himself down in the shade of the big chestnut tree and wiped his perspiring face with his handkerchief.

"It's awful hot," he said, "an' chasing squirrels makes a fellow tired. It's fun to see 'em run an' jump."

It was very quiet under the chestnut tree and up among the boughs a little vireo chanted, "You see, you hear, you understand," over and over again. Robert had just decided that he would go to the house and ask mamma for a cookie and get his bicycle, when a funny chattering voice said, "Oh, here's a fine fat little boy! Let's make him run."

"Won't that be fun?" cried another chattering voice.

"Let's throw chestnut burrs at him," chattered many voices.

Robert looked about him and to his surprise found he was surrounded by squirrels. But such squirrels! They were much bigger than he, and he saw that they had immense chestnut burrs in their paws. Before he could speak to them or even shout, they began to pelt him with the burrs. The burrs pricked his face, stung his hands, and clung to his legs.

"Run!" shouted the squirrels, "we want to see you run."

Faster and faster came the chestnut burrs and louder and louder grew the chattering, and Robert ran and ran but always in a circle.

"It's great sport to make fat little boys run," chattered the giant leader.

Somehow, Robert had lost his shoes and stockings and oh, how the burrs hurt his feet! He tried to call his mother but he could make no sound and he began to wonder if he could run another step when all the squirrels chattered "Jump!" For a second he hesitated, but he heard a mighty chattering of "Jump! Jump." and the terrible burrs pelted him.

Robert made a leap and felt himself falling and then he heard his mother say, "Here is Robert asleep with his feet all cramped under him and a green chestnut burr in his hand. It must have dropped and he closed his hand over it."

"No," said Robert, rubbing his eyes, "the squirrels threw them at me."

Mamma laughed and said that he had been dreaming. That night when mamma and papa went to kiss Robert good-night, Robert said, "I won't make the squirrels run and jump any more. I guess they don't like it."

SUBMARINE MENACE ON THE INCREASE

(Continued from Page Eleven)

possible that their claim is well founded. They have set us various problems in this war which we have either not solved at all or have only very partially solved. The submarine campaign is one of the problems which we have not solved at all.

In certain circles there seems to be a disposition to say rather helplessly that the submarine question is incapable of solution. I decline to admit this contention. There is some answer and some remedy for every new method of warfare. Human brains found out the way to attack under water, and human brains can assuredly find out the best means of counter-attack.

If the shipping losses continue at their present average weekly rate we shall not be long before we reach a position from which we may not be able to recover.

Are our best brains being applied to the submarine problem, or are the Germans beating us in the utilization of brain power?

The Slav women soldiers of Russia have had their first battle and came out victorious. It's a pity that some of the men on the Russian front were not more like their women folks.

* * *

There was talk of a national draft,
Over which the Berlin junkers laughed;
But the breeze made Bill sneeze
And he "ker-chooed" this wheeze:
"Those Yanks have come clean, fore and aft!"



ODIOUS COMPARISON.
Man From Klondike—I have seen potatoes worth their weight in gold.
Woman—The idea of comparing anything as precious as a potato to mere jewelr

Thoughts on Things Material and Immaterial

He's tickled most to pieces
Is little Archibald;
Of course, he had to register,
But his number wasn't called.
Perhaps he laughed a bit too soon
And made a quick transition,
When he found he'd been called after all—
'Twas an error in transmission!

* * *

Siam has joined the world war. The emperor might remark, if asked if he were inearnest about it: "Ye-Siam!"

* * *

San Diego reports a record run of fish. They have also landed a big training camp. What bait do you use?

* * *

The government wants dope on northwestern wood ducks. The political morgue is full of lame ones.

* * *

The American army seems to make the Germans laugh. It's up to that army to transfer that smirk to the other side of the Teutonic countenance.

* * *

Even the barbers are benefiting indirectly from the war. The long-haired musicians are yielding to military haircuts.

HIDDEN PUZZLE



OUT FOR A SPIN.
Find a driver.
REBUS.
An article of equine habiliment.
YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS.
Upper right corner down between two.
Forbear.

HIDDEN PUZZLE



TO SCHOOL AGAIN.
Find a teacher.
REBUS.
word meaning to avoid.
SATURDAY'S ANSWERS.
light side down eye at belt ace.

HIDDEN PUZZLE



A BIRD LOVER.
Find another one.
REBUS.
Word meaning adorned.
YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS.
Upside down mouth at right arm.
Beechnut.

The route of the robins is complete—the cherries are picked, canned and in the front cellar!

* * *

There's the silken hose of culture
And the half hose of the gay;
And the many sporty models
That you see upon your way;
There's the hose the firemen handle
And the hoes that make us sore;
But the hose upon the garden
Is the one to win the war!

* * *

London would not object to the sale of goat flesh if it came from the kaiser's.

* * *

Along with the baconless breakfasts, we might add a few ice cream coneless afternoons.

* * *

Congress is working on war measures and the prohis want to make it dry measure.

* * *

Signs of the times: We frame Liberty bonds!

The cdux of the food problem seems to be to increase the amount you produce and reduce the amount you consume.

* * *

First nut: Why the searching party?
Second nut: To locate the missing pathfinder.

* * *

He broke into a neighbor's porch
And cut a funny caper;
The police judge made him cut it out
And he broke into the paper!

* * *

The clipper is no longer a part of the navy, although it is suggested they can work in the bureaus to supply the sailors with reading material.

* * *

One man in 25 is color blind, according to statistics. That explains why we see so many pink ties on green shirts!

* * *

The end of all food conservation seems to lie in the slogan: "Can the kaiser!"

Ever notice how the I. W. W. champion always begins by declaring he is not one and not in sympathy with their methods? He'll bear watching.

* * *

A problem in di lomacy and international law—Germany tries to arouse Mexico against the United States and the United States ships ammunition to Mexico!

* * *

Each week the weekly report of sinkings by U-boats is weaker. Wie geht's!

* * *

Pictures of the departing trops indicate that they are well supplied with arms—about their necks as the whistle toots.

* * *

Censorship—holding out news from the Americans who ought to know it until the Germans, who shouldn't, pick it up.

* * *

In spite of the draft, the weatherman failed to detect any atmospheric disturbance.

* * *

"Finland Votes For Autonomy" says a headline and the average man didn't know he was a candidate.

* * *

"The public is invited to call and see our exhibit of fossils"—local ad. Can it apply to the office and sales force?

* * *

We are better prepared than we thought—familiarly with French terms on the meanus will help the Sammies to get "eats" in France.

* * *

It's fine to convert the German liners to American use, but we'd like to see what Billy Sunday would do toward converting the U-boats.

* * *

A long wisp of artificial grain that served as trimming to a girl's hat was placed horizontally, so that it tickled the face of the man who sat next to her in a tramcar, until it came to a resting-place with the end in his right ear. After a little while the man was seen to take from his pocket a large jack-knife, which he proceeded to sharpen on the palm of a horny hand. "Why are you doing that?" the girl inquired excitedly. "If them oats gits in my ear again," the man answered, "there's going to be a harvest!"



A CHRISTMAS SLIP.
"The boy who gave his mother a pair of slippers for Christmas later wished that he had selected some other present."

A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY FROM A POOR MAN'S WEALTH BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

A poor man? Yes, I must confess—
No wealth of gold do I possess;
No pastures fine, with grazing kine,
Nor fields of waving grain are mine;
No foot of fat or fallow land
Where rightfully my feet may stand
The while I claim it as my own—
By deed and title, mine alone.

Ah, poor indeed! perhaps you say—
But spare me your compassion, pray!—
A poor man? Yes, I must confess—
No wealth of gold do I possess;
No pastures fine, with grazing kine,
Nor fields of waving grain are mine;
But ah, my friend! I've wealth, no end!
For millionaires might condescend
To bend the knee and envy me
This opulence of poverty.

S-P-A-R-K-L-E-T-S

Footnote—"Please use the mat."

* * *

A switchback—A birch for juvenile offenders.

* * *

Why is the center of a tree like a dog's tail?—Because it is farthest from the bark.

* * *

Incomplete knowledge—"Is he a country gentleman?" "I don't know; I've only seen his behavior in town!"

* * *

Wallie: "Papa, why do they call language the mother-tongue?" Papa: "Because the father so seldom gets a chance to use it!"

* * *

The unlucky number—Marmaduke: "Are you superstitious, uncle?" Uncle Horace: "No, my boy, no!" Marmaduke: "Then lend me £13!"

* * *

Wife: "Robert, what are these Russian steppes that I read about in the newspapers?" Robert: "One of the new-fangled dances, I suppose!"

* * *

Mamma: "Bennie, what do you mean by breaking all those eggs?" Bennie: "I heard papa say that there's money in eggs, and I'm trying to find it!"

* * *

Sergeant, in charge of the firing party: "You've hit a bull this time." Raw recruit: "Good!" Sergeant, caustically: "It's in a field on the right of the target!"

* * *

Orator: "On the surface things are often right, but it is when we explore the depths of things that we see the deceptions of our fellow-creatures." One of the crowd: "I say, guv'nor, you must have been buying a barrel of apples!"

Gwendoline: "Well, major, you look as if you'd had sport. In at the kill?" Major: "Not exactly! I was in at the bog and in at the ditch. I can't expect to be in everywhere!"

* * *

Both the same—Pinkham: "My son has just sent me a message from London, but I can't make out whether it says 'No funds' or 'No fun'!" Crowley: "What's the difference?"

* * *

Little girl to neighbor: "When did you get back, Mrs. Barker? Did you have a nice time?" Neighbor: "Why, I haven't been away, my dear!" "Haven't you really? I'm sure I heard mother say you and Mr. Barker had been at loggerheads for a week!"

* * *

A drill sergeant, after giving the order, "Stand at ease!" complained of the men's attitudes, and said, "Why, you fellows are like a lot of dummies! I can get smarter soldiers than you at a shilling a box!" "But," one of the recruits replied, "I suppose there would be some sergeants among them, wouldn't there?"

* * *

A criminal was on trial at the quarter-sessions, and the counsel defending addressed the jury in a voice husky with emotion. "Gentlemen, my client is a poor man. He was driven by hunger and want to take a small sum of money. All that he wanted was sufficient money to buy bread, for it is in evidence that he did not take the pocket-book containing £300 that was in the same drawer." The eloquent counsel was interrupted by the convulsive sobs of his client. "Why do you weep?" asked the chairman of the bench. "Because I didn't see the pocket-book in the drawer!" the prisoner answered.

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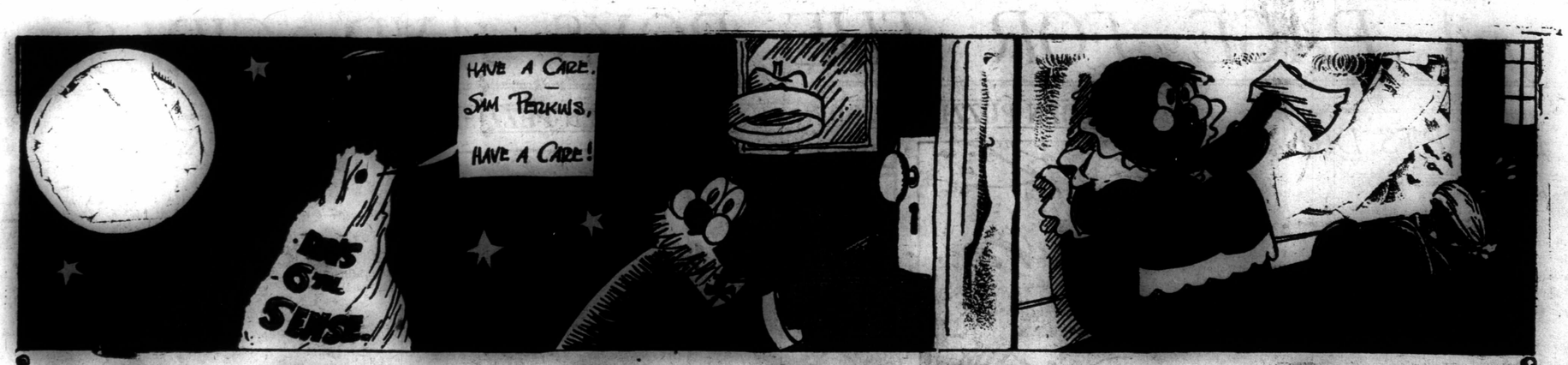
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MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.

Vol. VII. No. 23 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 19, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages Five Cents the Copy

French Armies Now Number 3,000,000

France Maintains at Maximum Her Strength, Her Means and Her Will as Announced by High Commissioner of French Republic.

American papers have been rather erroneous in giving out statistics regarding the French armies and general standing of France. They haven't given credit to France for the advancement which she has made since the beginning of the war. According to Andre Tardieu, high commissioner of the French republic, the strength of the nation now present in the zone of the armies above shows that the maximum figure has been reached during the war.

This figure, which amounts to a little less than 3,000,000 men, exceeds by over a million the number of men actually engaged in the war at the beginning. But there are even more when one takes into consideration the number in the interior and colonies. With sufficient resources from the metropolitan and colonial depots, she is able to keep at a standard her strength, by reason that under better command and instruction more men are trained and less killed in combat. The following figure will give one an idea of the remarkable economy applied since the war. Sir Cook, of Galveston to Progressive

FARMERS GETTING HIGHEST PRICES

The coming fall promises to give the farmer and rancher the highest prices for his products ever known in the history of Canada. The wheat and oil market is already at the top point with indications for further advance, now that the embargo on wheat has been lifted, while the livestock market prices are the highest that have ever been quoted in the history of the Calgary stockyards.

four kilometers while a French division holds an average front of five kilometers—one-sixth more.

The artillery equipment has been increasing gradually; since the beginning they had "75's" galore; the number constantly increased till now it is adequate for her needs. In August, 1914, France had 300 heavy artillery guns grouped in the different regiments, while in June, 1917, she had 6,000, most of which were modern. Summing things up she has one gun for eight meters in the sector of attack. The output in munitions was arranged in August, 1914, for 13,000 shots of "75's" a day. At present it is arranged for 250,00 shots of "75's" and 100,000 shots of heavy guns. These figures show that in spite of the fact that France has been fighting constantly, she has at the same time created new industries in order to maintain her means.

If you consider, on another side, the weight of the projectiles shot on the German trenches during one of the recent offensives you will find the following figures for the lineal meter:

	Kilograms
Field artillery	427
Trench artillery	283
Heavy artillery	706
High power artillery	125
Total	1,441

The monthly expenditure in ammunition for "75's" was:

	Francs
July, 1916	4,000,000
September, 1916	7,000,000
October, 1916	8,000,000

During the last offensive the expenditure was 12,000,000 shots of all calibers.

It ought be interesting to note that also the completely transformed and re-armed Belgian, Serbian and Greek armies and the gifts sent by the United States to the allies.

France has expended since the beginning of the war the following sums:

	Francs
1914	8,000,000,000
1915	12,000,000,000
1916	22,000,000,000
1917	10,000,000,000
Total	52,000,000,000

France received from foreign countries, from August 1, 1914, to January, 1917, 6,000,000,000 francs, and during that period she loaned to several allied governments 4,000,000,000 francs.

If France with only 38,000,000 people and a country invaded several times can give such astounding figures, it must be because of the strict discipline which she forced upon the necessary resources. This discipline is a proof of strength. However the ordeal has veen very severe, but the national energy has been stronger, and now she is prepared for the last blow, to do her part in company with

DRAFT TESTS BEGIN IN NEW YORK



"PRIVATE" HAZEL CARTER
The wife of Corp. Carter, who enlisted to go to France with him, and was sent back to her home, Douglas, Arizona.

Crop Forcast Of U. S. Government

Yield According to Report Very Satisfactory—Enormous Corn Harvest.

The U. S. Agriculture Department, in reporting on the crops, forecasted a total wheat production this year of 653,000,000 bushels, compared with 687,000,000 the forecast a month ago, and 636,000,000, the average production from 1911 to 1915.

The condition of spring wheat on Aug. 1 was estimated at 88.7 per cent., compared with 92.6 a month previous, and 76.9 the 10-year average. The forecast for spring wheat production was 230,000,000 bushels, and winter wheat production 422,000,000 bushels.

The condition of corn on Aug. 1 was 79.3 per cent, compared with 79.9 July 1 and 79.4 per cent., the 10-year average, on Aug. 1.

Corn production was forecasted as 3,120,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,159,000,000 bushels, the July forecast, and 2,994,000,000 bushels the 1911-1915 average.

The condition of other leading crops and the estimated production follow:

Oats, 77.3 per cent., 1,540,000,000 bushels; barley, 77.2 per cent., 231,000,000 bushels; rye, 92 per cent., 37,000,000 bushels; buckwheat, 92.3 per cent., 13,000,000 bushels; white potatoes, 87.3 per cent., 400,000,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 91.6 per cent., 64,000,000 bushels; flax, 84.6 per cent., 12,000,000 bushels; rice, 91 per cent., 24,000,000 bushels; hay, 81.4 per cent., 100,000,000 tons.

The total production of apples was estimated at 222,000,000 bushels, compared with 214,000,000, the 1911-1915 average.

The peach crop was forecasted as 42,700,000 bushels, compared with 49,000,000, the five-year average.

The acreage of the above crops, excluding apples and peaches, is 367,716,000, compared with 327,352,000 in 1916 and 326,660,000 in 1915.

Canada's Growth

In the first census year after confederation, 1871, Canada's total production of grain crops was only 71,000,000 bushels, with a valuation of about $50,000,000. In 1916, the total value of our agricultural products was $841,000,000, and that was a somewhat off year in production, though prices were high. At confederation, the cheese industry was just making a beginning, the first co-operative cheese factory having been established in 1864. Today, the annual output of cheese is 200,000,000 pounds, with a value of close to $40,000,000, based upon present prices. The value of Canada exports in 1868-70 was $13,000,000. In 1916-17, they are valued at $480,000,000. These figures tell a remarkable story of agricultural progress and development, which is coincident with the progress and development of Canada as a whole.

That the future of Canada is closely related to the future of agriculture can be easily demonstrated. Notwithstanding all the progress Canadian agriculture has made since confederation less than one-quarter of the land available for agriculture is occupied today, or about 110,000,000 acres. And only about 50,000,000 acres out of the 110,000,000 occupied area have been improved. There is estimated at the present time to be 100,000,000 acres available for immediate improvement. That is, if more of our people settled on the land, or if sufficient people could be brought in from other countries, 100,000,000 acres could be immediately brought under the plow and made available for agricultural production.

U. F. A. WILL SPEND MILLIONS

The amalgamation of the United Farm Growers, Ltd., which goes into effect on September 1, means the expenditure of over one million dollars for new elevators in Alberta. This does The Standard's appeal aside repeatedly last year for relief for the farmer bear fruit. Further expenditures are contemplated in the $10,000,000 bond issue to be made.

Must Reduce Pleasure Riding to Save Gasoline For Army

After careful investigation of the present gasoline situation W. Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, has issued the following statement:

One-half of the gasoline used in the United States (1,250,000,000 gallons) is used in pleasure riding.

It is estimated that the United States army will need 350,000,000 gallons for aeroplanes, trucks, automobile tractors, and other machines. There is no way of obtaining this in this country except by saving from the existing supply, and this economy may be effected by voluntary cutting down of pleasure riding (for instance, the man who takes his family out on



NEW FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY
Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, whose appointment to succeed Sir Edward Carson, breaks precedent.

What Uncle Sam Is Doing to Win War

U. S. Postmasters Will Supply Soldiers With Reading Matter

Postmaster General Burleson, of the U. S. postoffice department, has just completed arrangements whereby he expects to supply the soldiers at the firing lines and in cantonment camps with plenty of current literature. His plan is a very wise one as it will be of no expense to anyone, just a matter of conserving what has heretofore been destroyed.

In all postoffices there accumulates all kinds of reading matter which is non-deliverable and non-returnable. These are monthly and weekly magazines and periodicals of high class character, and are only destroyed ordinarily but now, according to the postmaster general's scheme they can be put to good advantage by being sent to the soldiers behind the firing lines and to soldiers in training camps. It is not the intention of the authorities to send cheap, trashy stuff to the boys, but only the high class, which will have an educative value to those who read them, when not on duty. All the mail will be sent to an Assorting post, from where it will be forwarded to the firing lines.

All the postmasters have been notified and all are asked to do this patriotic work with good will. Publishers across the continent will be sent to centrally located offices where they will be distributed.

The article is an enlargement on a plan which the postmaster general has been carrying out already, i.e., by co-operating with publishers and persons, forming a scheme whereby people can send any magazine or periodical to the boys at the front for only 1 cent, without any name or address. The agreement made with the publishers was, asking them to print the following on the cover page of their publications:

"Notice to Readers—When you finish reading this magazine place a 1 cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employe, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front.

General Progress Of The War Reviewed

Canadians Capture Hill 10—Russians Back With Full Force—China With the Allies—United States Actively Engaged in the War Now.

The war this week has been very favorable on the allied side, while Germany has had trouble in every direction. With the present outlook, it seems that the decisive blow is fast approoaching, and that once more peace and prosperity will reign, but we cannot revel too much in a good thing, for what today is victory, tomorrow may be defeat.

Russia—First of all, Russia seems to be one of the most important topics of the day. She has been down and out, ready to lay down her arms and appeal for mercy, when from somewhere in those Russian forests a voice urged them on to liberty. They, as a nation, rose once more, though with difficulty, and took the offensive, which they still maintain. Their progress this week has been slow but sure, and their lines as they gather in strength will eventually accomplish the desired end.

Canada—Each day brings honor for Canada, though her losses are many. Canadians have distinguished themselves ever since Canada's advent into war, and now with their success near Lens, puts on the finishing touch. They are fast capturing Germany's greatest stronghold, having taken Hill 70 this week. Wherever Canucks go they leave a trace—always of honor, not disgrace.

Though the weather was rather unfavorable they pushed ahead with every effort and added more to the allies' territory.

Anglo-French—The combined armies of the French and English have also done good work. A big push on a nine-mile front helps things out considerably in the Flanders district. During the week many miles of lines were pushed ahead nearer to that spot—"decisive line."

United States—This week was the first during which the U. S. soldiers have taken active part against Germany. They were actively engaged in several conflicts in which they have themselves with such bravery that they dare face their fellow Tedays.

U. S. is doing all in her power to help the allies in the way of foods, munitions and money, while she herself is trying to accumulate "the sinews of war." Food restrictions were passed during the past week.

Italy—Italy has been making slow headway in the mountains. She must remember, however, that they can't run really over dangerous mountains.

Germany—Germany has had trouble inside and on the border. Her own people are getting discontented, while she is being hard pressed on every side by the allied soldiers. Her submarines seem to be her only hope, but that is an idle hope, for Britain can never be starved out.

Other Countries—In other places the news is limited. However, we can say that China has leagued with the allies against Germany.

COMMISSIONERS AND J. P.'S RECENTLY APPOINTED

William J. H. Mustard, of Calgary, and Donald McKay Murray, of Okotoks, are among those appointed justices of the peace, while Geo. H. V. Burroughs, Joseph Grisdale and Geo. B. Coutts, all from Calgary, were appointed commissioners for taking affidavits.

ELECTION MAY ONLY COME IN DECEMBER

On account of much business going on in the house at present, election seems as though it may be put off. It is expected, however, that December will bring the critical contest.

ALBERTA RICHEST IN CANADA

Alberta's resources are developing so rapidly and the great wealth of the province piling up so fast it is safe to predict that this province will soon be one of the richest in the whole of Canada. Bank leavings show a high water mark and continue to exceed a year ago by a million dollars or more. The fact that it is not speculative argues well for the future progress of the country.

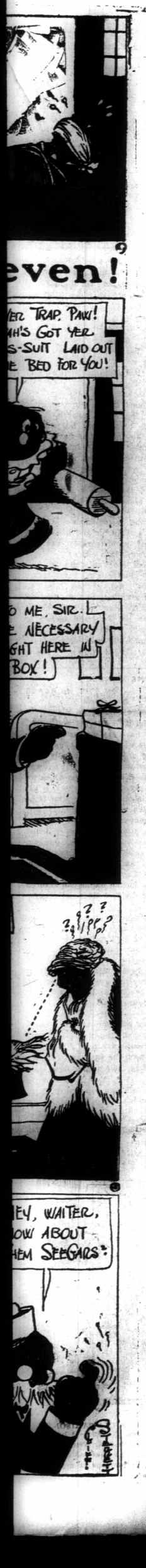
$50,000 GOES TO WOOL SHIPPERS THIS WEEK

The authorities in charge of the wool, which was sold here the other week, announce that the checks to the wool shippers will be mailed this week. The total of amount of these checks are $50,000.

MINING NEWS

The Silver Rising company report that they have just shipped another car of high-grade ore to the Trail Smelter. The car contains approximately 30 tons of ore, and it is said there is still ore above 60 per cent. silver. They will bring the company a net return of approximately $500. It is expected that they will shortly ship a further car containing copper ore worth about $50 per ton in the near future. These facts show that Alberta has definitely taken a stand on the map as a mineral-producing province.

ONCE FRIENDS NOW FOES



The Official Farming and Livestock Weekly Illustrating Current and Special Events of Alberta and Western Canada

This section contains:
SPORTS
THEATER
SOCIETY
FARMING
LIVESTOCK
MARKET REPORTS
FINANCE

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.



Vol. VII. No. 23 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 19, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages Five Cents the Copy

French Armies Now Number 3,000,000

France Maintains at Maximum Her Strength, Her Means and Her Will as Announced by High Commissioner of French Republic.

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This figure, which amounts to a little less than 3,000,000 men, exceeds by over a million the number of men actually engaged in the war at the beginning. But there are even more when one takes into consideration the number in the interior and colonies. With sufficient resources from the metropolitan and colonial depots, she is able to keep at a standard her strength, by reason that under better command and instruction more men are trained and less killed in comparison. The following figures will give one an idea of the remarkable economy reached since the war:

Per Cent. of Casualties in Proportion to Mobilized Strength

Battles of Charlerol and of the Marne	5.41
First six months of 1915	2.39
Second six months of 1915	1.68
First six months of 1916	1.47
Second six months of 1916	1.28

In order to measure the offensive and defensive qualities of the troops, it is well to quote a few figures:

The western front has an extension of 739 kilometers. Twenty-seven kilometers are held by the Belgians; 138 kilometers are held by the English; 574 kilometers are held by the French, which shows that two-thirds of the hardest fighting place is held by the French. Moreover the German divisions on the west front, in June, 1917, was distributed as follows: 42 opposite to the English; 81 opposite to the French. A German division holds an overage front of four kilometers while a French division holds an average front of five kilometers—one-sixth more.

The artillery equipment has been increasing gradually; since the beginning they had "75's" galore; the number constantly increased till now it is adequate for her needs. In August, 1914, France had 300 heavy artillery guns grouped in the different regiments, while in June, 1917, she had 6,000, most of which were modern. Summing things up she has one gun for eight meters in the sector of attack. The output in munitions was arranged in August, 1914, for 13,000 shots of "75's" a day. At present it is arranged for 250,00 shots of "75's" and 100,000 shots of heavy guns. These figures show that in spite of the fact that France has been fighting constantly, she has at the same time created new industries in order to maintain her means.

If you consider, on another side, the weight of the projectiles shot on the German trenches during one of the recent offensives you will find the following figures for the lineal meter:

	Kilograms
Field artillery	407
Trench artillery	203
Heavy artillery	704
High power artillery	128
Total	1,442

The monthly expenditure in ammunition for "75's" was:

	Francs
July, 1916	6,400,000
September, 1916	7,000,000
October, 1916	5,500,000

During the last offensive the expenditure was 12,000,000 shots of all calibers.

It might be interesting to note that she has completely re-equipped and re-armed Belgian, Serbian and Greek armies and has given not less than 800 heavy guns to the allies.

France has expended since the beginning of the war the following sums:

	Francs
1914	8,040,000,000
1915	22,800,000,000
1916	32,640,000,000
1917	19,167,000,000
Total	82,647,000,000

France received from foreign countries, from August 1, 1914, to January, 1917, 6,000,000,000 francs, and during that period she loaned to several allied governments 4,000,000,000 francs.

If France with only 38,000,000 people and a country invaded several times can give such astounding figures it must be because of the strict discipline which she forced upon the necessary resources. This discipline is a proof of strength. However the ordeal has veen very severe, but the national energy has been stronger, and now she is prepared for the last blow, to do her part in company with the other allies, United States included.

FARMERS GETTING HIGHEST PRICES

The coming fall promises to give the farmer and rancher the highest price for his products ever known in the history of Canada. The wheat and oat market is already at the top notch with possibilities for further advance, now that the embargo on wheat has been lifted, while the livestock market prices are the highest that have ever been quoted in the history of the Calgary stockyards.

DRAFT TESTS BEGIN IN NEW YORK



Physical examinations of candidates of first conscript army of 750,000 out of over 9,000,000 registered were begun in New York and throughout the United States.



"PRIVATE" HAZEL CARTER
The wife of Corp. Carter, who enlisted to go to France with him, and was sent back to her home, Douglas, Arizona.

Crop Forcast Of U. S. Government

Yield According to Report Very Satisfactory—Enormous Corn Harvest.

The U. S. Agriculture Department, in reporting on the crops, forecasted a total wheat production this year of 653,000,000 bushels, compared with 687,000,000 the forecast a month ago, and 806,000,000, the average production from 1911 to 1915.

The condition of spring wheat on Aug. 1 was estimated at 68.7 per cent., compared with 83.6 a month previous, and 76.9 the 10-year average. The forecast for spring wheat production was 236,000,000 bushels, and winter wheat production 417,000,000 bushels.

The condition of corn on Aug. 1 was 78.8 per cent. compared with 78.9 July 1 and 78.4 per cent., the 10-year average, on Aug. 1.

Corn production was forecasted as 3,191,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,124,000,000 bushels, the July forecast, and 2,754,000,000 bushels the 1911-1915 average.

The condition of other leading crops and the estimated production follow:

Cotton, 7.3 per cent., 11,900,000 bales; oats, 87.8 per cent., 1,456,000,000 bushels; barley, 77.9 per cent., 208,000,000 bushels; rye (per cent. not given), 56,000,000 bushels; buckwheat, 92.2 per cent, 19,900,000 bushels; white potatoes, 87.9 per cent., 467,000,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 84.8 per cent., 86,400,000 bushels; flax, 60.6 per cent., 12,800,000 bushels; rice, 85 per cent., 34,600,000 bushels; hay, 84.6 per cent., 100,000,000 tons.

The total production of apples was estimated at 188,00,000 bushels, compared with 214,000,000, the 1911-1915 average.

The peach crop was forecasted as 42,700,000 bushels, compared with 49,000,000, the five-year average.

The acreage of the above crops, excluding apples and peaches, is 367,716,000, compared with 327,352,000 in 1916 and 326,660,000 in 1915.

RECENTLY INCORPORATED

The Western Collieries, Ltd., of Edmonton, were incorporated last month with a capital of $150,000.

The Northwestern Fuel Supply Co. Ltd., was incorporated last month with a capital of $5,000. The head office is at Drumheller.

The Western Tank and Implement Co. Ltd., with a capital of $20,000, was incorporated last month. Their head office is in Calgary.

With a capital of $20,000, the Hamilton Coal Co. Ltd., has stepped into the midst of incorporated concerns. Their head office is in the city here.

The Nutcracker Publishing Co. Ltd., are now an incorporated company with $10,000 capital to carry on their publication, "The Nut Cracker."

At Barons, the Chew-Gunning Sand Co. Ltd., was incorporated with a capital of $250,000. This incorporation should help Barons out considerable.

Canada's Growth

In the first census year after confederation, 1871, Canada's total production of grain crops was only 71,000,000 bushels, with a valuation of about $50,000,000. In 1916, the total value of our agricultural products was $841,000,000, and that was a somewhat off year in production, though prices were high. At confederation, the cheese industry was just making a beginning, the first co-operative cheese factory having been established in 1864. Today, the annual output of cheese is 200,000,000 pounds, with a value of close to $40,000,000, based upon present prices. The value of Canada exports in 1868-70 was $13,000,000. In 1916-17, they are valued at $480,000,000. These figures tell a remarkable story of agricultural progress and development, which is coincident with the progress and development of Canada as a whole.

That the future of Canada is closely related to the future of agriculture can be easily demonstrated. Notwithstanding all the progress Canadian agriculture has made since confederation less than one-quarter of the land available for agriculture is occupied today, or about 110,000,000 acres. And only about 56,000,000 acres out of the 110,000,000 occupied area have been improved. There is estimated at the present time to be 100,000,000 acres available for immediate improvement. That is, if more of our people settled on the land, or if sufficient people could be brought in from other countries, 100,000,000 acres could be immediately brought under the plow and made available for agricultural production.

U. F. A. WILL SPEND MILLIONS

The amalgamation of the United Farm Growers, Ltd., which goes into effect on September 1, means the expenditure of over one million dollars for new elevators in Alberta. Thus does The Standard's appeal made repeatedly last year for relief for the farmer bear fruit. Further expenditures are contemplated in the $15,000,000 bond issue to be made.

Must Reduce Pleasure Riding to Save Gasoline For Army

After careful investigation of the present gasoline situation Mr. Van H. Manning, director of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, has issued the following statement:

One-half of the gasoline used in the United States (1,250,000,000 gallons) is used in pleasure riding.

It is estimated that the United States army will need 350,000,000 gallons for aeroplanes, trucks, automobile tractors, and other machines. There is no way of obtaining this in this country except by saving from the existing supply, and this economy may be effected by voluntary cutting down of pleasure riding (for instance, the man who takes his family out on Sunday for a 50-mile ride can cut this in half).

It has been estimated that by economical use enough gasoline can be saved to supply not only the United States but also its allies for war purposes.

The following suggestions should be observed by automobile owners:

1. Do not allow your gasoline engine to run idle.

2. Use kerosene, not gasoline, for cleaning purposes in the garage.

3. See to it that the carburetor does not leak. Form the habit of shutting off the gasoline at the tank.

4. By judicious regulation of the mixture of gasoline and air in the motor both greater power and economy of fuel may be obtained.

Automobile owners need not lay up cars, but should use them either for trade or pleasure purposes thoughtfully and judiciously. If this advice is followed there will be no undue scarcity, for the United States possesses an abundant supply for ordinary purposes.

"THE BARRIER" AT THE REGENT

"The Barrier" is coming. To fittingly express all that this means—a photo-picture play founded on the celebrated novel of that name—its wonderful scenic effects, intertwined with love and pathos, with heartrending scenes and interesting passages, all make a story so absorbing, so filled with interest that it would take the vocabulary of a Shakespeare to fittingly express it. This wonderful picture is coming and all Western Canada has a treat in store for them. Watch for it.



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Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, whose appointment to succeed Sir Edward Carson, breaks precedent.

What Uncle Sam Is Doing to Win War

U. S. Postmasters Will Supply Soldiers With Reading Matter

Postmaster General Burleson, of the U. S. postoffice department, has just completed arrangements whereby he expects to supply the soldiers at the firing lines and in cantonment camps with plenty of current literature. His plan is a very wise one as it will be of no expense to anyone, just a matter of conserving what has heretofore been destroyed.

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All the postmasters have been notified and all are asked to do this patriotic work with good will. From smaller towns the literature will be sent to centrally located cities—often near cantonment camps and from there distributed.

This system is an enlargement on a plan which the postmaster general has been carrying out already, i.e., by co-operating with publishers and persons, forming a scheme whereby people can send any magazine or periodical to the boys at the front for only 1 cent, without any name or address. The agreement made with the publishers was, asking them to print the following on the cover page of their publications:

"Notice to Readers—When you finish reading this magazine place a 1 cent stamp on this notice, hand same to any postal employe, and it will be placed in the hands of our soldiers and sailors at the front.

"No wrapping, no address."

Many of the publishers adopted this scheme, but still the suply was short, for it takes enormous numbers to supply millions of soldiers, so the postmaster general has devised the new scheme—a scheme which Canadian postal authorit'es should adopt also.

An up-to-date authhor is writing a war drama in which an investigation board will play the most important part.

General Progress Of The War Reviewed

Canadians Capture Hill 10—Russians Back With Full Force—China With the Allies—United States Actively Engaged in the War Now.

The war this week has been very favorable on the allied side, while Germany has had trouble in every direction. With the present outlook, it seems that the decisive blow is fast approoaching, and that once more peace and prosperity will reign, but we cannot revel too much in a good thing, for what today is victory, tomorrow may be defeat.

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On account of much business going on in the house at present, election seems as though it may be put off. It is expected, however, that December will bring the critical contest.

ALBERTA RICHEST IN CANADA

Alberta's resources are developing so rapidly and the great wealth of the province piling up so fast it is safe to predict that this province will soon be one of the richest in the whole of Canada. Bank leavings show a high water mark and continue to exceed a year ago by a million dollars or more. The fact that it is not speculative argues well for the future progress of the country.

$90,000 GOES TO WOOL SHIPPERS THIS WEEK

The authorities in charge of the wool, which was sold here the other week, announce that the checks to the wool shippers will be mailed this week. The total of amount of these checks are $90,000.

MINING NEWS

The Eldon Mining company report that they have just shipped another car of high-grade zinc ore to the Trail Smelter. The car contains approximately 30 tons of ore, and it is estimated that it will run about 40 per cent. metallic zinc. This will bring the company a net return of approximately $900. It is expected that they will shortly ship a further car containing copper ore worth about $50 per ton in the near future. These facts show that Alberta has definitely taken a stand on the map as a mineral-producing province.

ONCE FRIENDS NOW FOES



No more bitter denouncements of the German Kaiser have been uttered than those spoken by Col. Roosevelt, who is ready and anxious to lead a force of Americans to fight the Kaiser's armies. This picture was taken in 1910, it shows the Kaiser and Col. Roosevelt reviewing a large body of German troops.

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Peaches and Pears Later

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Best Quality Fruits in Season

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CITY MARKET

We specialize in all kinds of Preserving Fruit

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Saturdays

PEACHES

Selection—Select ripe, sound fruit and that which is tree-ripened in preference to any other kind of product.

Directions—Blanch the peaches in boiling water for about a minute, plunge them into cold water, and remove the skins. If this is properly done the skins will come off very easily when the peaches are uniformly ripe. When canning whole peaches, pack them immediately into the jars. When canning halved freestone peaches, split along the line of the pit mark and twist the peach gently to separate the pieces. With clingstone varieties a pitting scoop should be inserted close to the pit, thus cutting it free on the one side, then scooping the pit out from the other half. To avoid oxidation the fruit should be placed in cold, slightly salted water if it is not packed immediately.

After packing, hot syrup should be added until the jar is full. The density of this syrup should depend upon the purpose for which the peaches are being canned. Pie peaches are canned in water or in syrup made in the proportion of one cupful of sugar to four cupfuls of water. When the peaches are to be used as dessert, three cupfuls of sugar to four cupfuls of water make about the right proportion. As soon as the jars have been filled, rubbers and tops should be placed in position loosely and the peaches sterilized in a hot water canner for 16 minutes or in a water-seal canner for 12 minutes, 10 minutes in a steam-pressure outfit, or five in a pressure cooker.

Preserved peaches are made by placing halved or quartered fruit in a syrup made in the proportion of a pound of sugar to a quart of water, simmering for about eight minutes, then bringing to a boil and packing in the jars. Rubbers and tops should be placed in position and the jars sterilized for 10 minutes in the canning outfit.

When preparing pickled peaches, use a syrup made in the proportion of four quarts of vinegar to five pounds of sugar. Stick three or four cloves into each peach, add the peaches to the syrup, and simmer for about 40 minutes. Cinnamon may be added if this flavor is desired. Place the fruit in the jars, put rubbers and tops in position loosely, and sterilize in any type of canner for 10 minutes.

PLUMS

There are many varieties of plums, but for home use the same general method of canning may be followed with all of them. Because most canned plums are used for dessert, a fairly heavy syrup should be used. Pits are seldom removed, although this may easily be done if desired. They are generally canned with the skins, but these may also be removed, and with some of the larger, thick-skinned varieties this is advisable. Pricking the skins with a fork will prevent the skins from breaking during the canning operation. While the proportion of syrup will vary according to the variety of plum, three cupfuls of sugar to four cupfuls of water will make a syrup heavy enough for ordinary dessert use. If an extremely sour plum is being canned, four cupfuls of sugar to four cupfuls of water should be used.

Plums need not be blanched. They should be packed into the jars immediately after washing, hot syrup should be added, rubbers and tops placed in position loosely, and the jars should be sterilized for 16 minutes in a hot-water canner, 12 minutes in a water-seal canner, 10 minutes in a steam-pressure outfit, or five minutes in a pressure cooker.

Damson preserves are usually made of equal parts of plums and sugar, cooked until done, or placed in an earthenware crock, alternating layers of plums and sugar, and cooked in a moderately hot oven for about three hours. They are then packed in the jars, and rubbers and tops placed in position. If jars, rubbers and tops have been carefully sterilized, nothing further need be done; but if there is some doubt as to this, place the jars in a canning outfit and sterilize for 10 minutes.

When making plum jelly select fruit that is not thoroughly ripe. Remove the juice by cooking, add equal parts of sugar and boil until a temperature of 220 degrees has been reached. If no thermometer is available remove from the fire as soon as two drops form on the edge of a spoon held sidewise.

Plum butter may be made by adding a pound of sugar to each pound of plum pulp secured by cooking the fruit a few minutes and running it through a colander. The combined product should then be cooked until it is a thick paste, stirring constantly to prevent burning.

PRESERVE YOUR OWN FRUIT

DO-YOUR-BIT

Toward Conserving the Food Supply

Canning is the most important topic of the day. Even politicians discuss it. Women should not only discuss it but also practice it, as it is one of the most patriotic works ever thought of. It also reduces the high cost of living.

During these war times when the question of food is the most important topic of the day, woman should do her part in helping along these lines, by reducing the cost of living which can be done by canning fruit during season. It is not only a saving to her but also a saving to Canada and the allies inasmuch as canning food, is conserving food.

Why? Food which is not canned will spoil, while food which is preserved, keeps.

In order to see the difference between "Home-canned" goods and "tin-canned" goods, one must compare the two. First of all, when you buy preserved goods, you pay for the tin, the labor, the goods, and the profit, while if you are canning yourself you only pay for the material used, and a little of your spare time. Then, too, you know what you eat when you do your own canning.

DO YOUR CANNING NOW!

Calgary Public Market

One positive way of how to reduce the high cost of living; patronize your Public Market and buy your produce direct from the farmer.

The only Public Market in Calgary patronized by the farmer.

Tuesdays and Saturdays Farmers' Market Days

A single car fare brings you to and from the Market. Ask your conductor for transfer.

CITY PUBLIC MARKET

D. C. Hill

STALL 30

Service

Quality

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Three outstanding features in which you will benefit by buying your Fruit for Eating or Preserving, from us.

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Calgary Public Market

Phone M4463

The number of our satisfied customers, both City and Country, is increasing daily.

Your patronage is solicited for our mutual benefit.

Our Regular Prices are Specials

To Milk Consumers

We wish to announce to our customers that in advancing the price of milk, we have not done so before conditions justified such procedure. From the information we have been able to secure, it appears that in most American and Canadian cities the price of milk is higher than in Calgary or Edmonton. In many instances it is from 20 to 40 per cent. higher.

If you are using two quarts of milk per day it increases your daily milk bill approximately two cents per day. If you use two pounds of meat per day, the difference in price, as compared with one year ago, is ten to twenty cents per day.

As shown by analysis, milk, in proportion to its food value, at present prices is fifty per cent. cheaper than meat, and one hundred per cent. cheaper than eggs or fish. You may economize by using more milk.

HAYS' DAIRY
Hays & Co., Ltd., Prop.

BE A BOOSTER

Do you know there's lots of people
Setting round in every town,
Growling like a broody chicken
Knockin' every good thing down?
Don't you be that kind of grouch,
Cause they ain't no use on earth,
You just be a booster rooster
Crow and boost for all you're worth.

If your town needs boostin', boost 'er,
Don't hold back and wait to see
If some other fellow's willin'—
Sail right in, this country's free.
No one's got a mortgage on it,
It's just yours as much as his;
If your town is shy on boosters,
You get in the boosting biz.

If things just don't seem to suit you,
And the world seems kinder wrong,
What's the matter with a boostin'
Just to help the thing along.
'Cause if things should stop agoin'
We'd be in a sorry plight,
You just keep that horn a-blowing—
Boost 'er up with all your might.

If you know some fellow's failin's
Just forget 'em 'cause you know
That the same chap's got some good points,
Them's the ones you want to show.
"Cast your loaves out on the waters,
They'll come back," a saying true,
Mebbe, too, they'll come back "buttered"
When some fellow boosts for you.

Calgary Furniture Hospital

We have a very complete line of Secondhand Furniture. All classes and descriptions. Several good sets for sale and at reasonable prices.

Our Stock of Stoves and Ranges are the best to be found in the City. We invite you to see our Stock before buying elsewhere.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS

Advertisers desiring to reach the farmer, rancher or country folk of Southern Alberta will do well to investigate the special combined advertising rate we are making for advertising in this GREAT SERIES OF WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS WE PUBLISH IN ALBERTA. If you are looking for an opportunity to increase your business you should not fail to take advantage of this means of reaching the people.

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Standard Newspaper Syndicate
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CALGARY - - ALBERTA

MAJESTIC RANGE

For Sale or Trade

Six-hole, water front, 24-inch oven, 12-foot pipe; used two years.

BARNHART

109 Sixth Avenue West

ADVERTISE IN THE STANDARD

MY LIFE.

(By Juliette Day.)

My first appearance was in Boston, where I was born one chilly, grey day in 1893—December 8, I believe. I did child parts for Winthrop Ames at the Castle Square theater there.

Mary Miles Minter began to act when she was two years younger than me, for I was seven when I first stepped out on the boards, while she was only five. After the Ames experience I supported Millie James in "The Little Princess;" then I went with the Ben Greet players.

There was a hiatus in my stage career. That was when I went abroad at the age of fourteen to study in Paris, and in the then safe-and-sane Berlin. When I came back to Broadway, I went into "The Bluebird," with Mr. Ames again, at the New Theater. Later I played "Modesty" in "Everywoman," and was selected for the leading role in "The Yellow Jacket."

At eighteen I was featured in "Marrying Money," produced by Henry Miller. At the close of this engagement I played "Snow White" at the Little Theatre, and then a leading role with Montgomery and Stone in "Chin-Chin."

"Twin Beds" found me in the leading part. This eminently successful comedy toured the continent for 36 weeks. Then came "Upstairs and Down," from which I was graduated into the movies.

I am about to make my screen debut with the American Film company, with whom I am contracted for a series of photoplays. My "bow" number, "Betty and the Buccaneers," has been completed, and I am at work upon my second, "The Rainbow Girl."

THOUGHTS

Such as are thy habitual thoughts, such also will be the character of thy mind; for the soul is dyed by the thoughts.

Dye it then with a continuous series of such thoughts as these: that where a man can live, there he can also live well.—Marcus Antoninus.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD SHOULD SAVE WHEAT WHEN POSSIBLE

Cornmeal for breakfast, the catchphrase of the Produce Exchange, has caused a sympathetic echo from individual families that know the right kind of cornbread. Southern cooks begin their recipes as did the famous Mrs. Glass and her hare: "First get your cornmeal." Once it was hard to get, but now southern cornmeal can be found in New York and other cities, not only in the smaller shops, but in the big central groceries. The New England woman is also particular about the material with which she makes her cornbread.

There are many things which can be made with cornmeal. A few of them are the various forms of cornbread and Johnny cake and the famous New England Indian pudding. Then there are Boston brown bread, which is part cornmeal, and "hasty pudding," which is also known as cornmeal mush, and which, when sliced cold and properly browned in salt pork or bacon fat, is a breakfast dish fit for kings. Hominy, known as a cereal hereabout, is served hot with butter in the south. Here is the way to make some of the better known meal compounds:

Rye Drop Cakes

Six heaping tablespoons rye meal, six heaping tablespoons Indian meal, three heaping tablespoons flour.

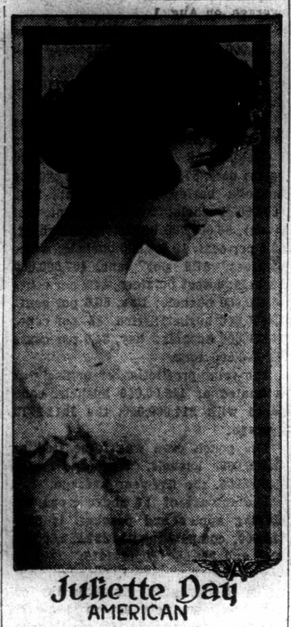
Add two heaping tablespoons of baking powder to the flour, a little salt, two tablespons of molasses, and mix with a scant pint of water.

The mixture should be a little stiff, to drop from the spoon with the aid of a knife into deep fat. This should not be too hot, as the meal takes little time to cook.

Among the old-time southern recipes given by Marion Harland, daughter of Marion Harland, in her book, "Like Mother Used to Make," are these:

Johnny Cake

Mix a teacupful of sweet milk with one of sour, or buttermilk; add a teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in hot water, a teaspoonful of salt, and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Stir into this enough cornmeal to make a soft dough which can be handled. Roll it out in a sheet about half an inch thick, and lay it in a biscuit tin. Bake in a rather slow oven for forty minutes, brushing it over frequently with a bit of cloth dipped in melted butter. This should be done four or five times after the bread begins to brown. This was the old-time Johnny cake originally baked before an open fire on a board.



Juliette Day
AMERICAN

Virginia Corn Pone

Stir a teasponful of salt and a tablespoonful of melted lard in a quart of cornmeal and enough cold water to make a soft dough. Shape with the hands into oblong rolls like little loaves, and bake quickly in a well-greased pan. Serve hot break open, and eat with butter.

Batter Bread

Sift two cups of southern cornmeal—that in common use in the north will not do at all. Stir into it a good teaspoonful of salt, and work into it a tablespoonful of melted butter. Beat two eggs light, put with them a quart of milk, stir in the meal and bake in well greased pie tins. The bread is cut into triangles and split open and buttered and eaten very hot.

A New England recipt for oJhnny cake baked on the griddle is that of a once famous hotel man made for his own delectation. There are no actual measurements. The cornmeal was scalded with enough boiling water to reach every grain and make a thick dough. This was thinned with milk and then brought to a Johnny cake consistency with wheat flour. The stiff mixture was dropped from a spoon into a spider or fry pan, in which was plenty of sweet salt pork fat. The oval cakes, four or five to a pan, half an inch thick, were cooked slowly until there was a delicately thick crust on either side.

To cook hominy grits you soak the hominy over night, and put in a kettle or double boiler on the following morning, with the water in which it soaked. Boiled soft, it may be eaten as a cereal or with buter. To bake it, you take a pint of the boiled grits cold, then add two eggs well beaten, a small piece of butter and milk to make a moderately thin mass. Bake for thirty minutes.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

One-half kitchen cupful equals one gill.

One kitchen cupful equals one-half pint or two gills.

Four kitchen cupfuls equal one quart.

Two cupfuls of granulated sugar equal one pound.

One heaping tablespoonful of butter equals one ounce.

One heaping tablespoonful of sugar equals two ounces or one-quarter cupful.

One cupful of butter equals one-half pound.

Four cupfuls of flour (one heaping quart) equals one pound.

Eight round tablespoonfuls of dry material equal one cupful.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls of liquid equal one cupful.

OSTEOPATHY

DRS. CHURCH & PLUMMER, Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta. Suites 7, 8, 9, Alberta Block. Phones M2787. All Curable Diseases Successfully Treated. Adenoids removed without anesthesia, the famous Irrigation Treatment used in the treatment of Catarrh. Going on nine years in Calgary.

S. BERING

Optometrist Optician

130-8th Ave. E.

YOUR EYES

They are worth dependable service. We specialize in the OPTICAL MEASUREMENT of eyes, and the making of the correcting glasses. Personal attention in every case.

S. BERING

Optometrist and Optician

130 Eighth Ave. East, Calgary

Next to White Lunch

O. C. HOLDEN

Jeweler

Moving from 206 Eighth Avenue West, to

NEXT DOOR PANTAGES THEATER

I hope to be settled in my new location, August 20, when I will appreciate seeing all of my old customers again.

Workmanship in our Repair Department is the foundation upon which our retail business was founded. Every job is guaranteed to be satisfactory.

O. C. HOLDEN, JEWELER

New Location, Eighth Avenue CALGARY

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FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

Western Standard ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

:: RURAL SECTION ::

DAIRYING AND POULTRY



A Billion Bushels Of Wheat For Next Year

United States Department of Agriculture and State Officials Set High Mark for Wheat Production—Winter Wheat Acreage to Be Increased This Fall by 18 Per Cent. Over Last Year—Rye Acreage Also to Be Expanded—Details of Acreage Proposed.

The production of over one billion bushels of wheat and over 83 million bushels of rye, through the planting of 47,337,000 acres to winter wheat and of 5,131,000 acres to rye this fall, is the immediate war agricultural program for the nation announced today by David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture. This record winter wheat acreage, an increase of 18 per cent. over last year, would yield 672,000,000 bushels if the average yield for the past 10 years is equalled, or under a repetition of the favorable conditions of 1914 would give 880,000,000 bushels. In either case with a spring wheat crop next year equal to that of 1915, the nation will have more than one billion bushels of wheat for domestic use and export.

This vastly increased production of wheat, needed in any case, will be absolutely essential to prevent a serious shortage of breadstuffs next summer should the growing corn, now behind the season, be much damaged by early frosts.

The program approved by the secretary of agriculture represents the best thought of the U. S. department of agriculture and of state agricultural officials and state councils of defence.

The study of this question has involved many factors and the specialists have been aware from the first that the demands for wheat may exceed the supply next year. Effort therefore has been made to recommend in each state about as large an acreage in wheat and rye as can be sown without upsetting proper farm practice which must be maintained in the interest of wheat and rye crops this and succeeding years, as well as in the interest of other necessary spring-planted crops which are not discussed in detail at this time as they are not food crops in which a marked shortage exists.

When estimating the states department took into consideration the fact that there is a general shortage of fertilizers, with the understanding that there will be plenty of seed and machinery for the production of the bumper wheat crop. And transportation facilities will be provided while the farmer will be given a fair deal by giving him a fair set price for his wheat.

The farmer will have to put forth an additional effort in order to meet this great demand, however the U. S. department of agriculture, the state colleges of agriculture and other state and local agencies will be at the disposal of the farmer. These will co-operate with the farmer and help in every possible way.

In each state the officials will get the acreages of the ground to be expected sown. Originally the department decided on 44,000,000 acres to be sown to wheat this fall but seeing that certain states could successfully carry on more production, the acreage was increased to 47,337,000.

Following is a summary of the department's recommendations regarding winter wheat and rye:

Wheat

The planting of approximately 47,337,000 acres to winter wheat, on the basis of the average yield for the past 10 years indicates a total production of 672 million bushels, which exceeds all previous winter wheat crops harvested in the United States with the exception of the crops of 1914 and 1915 when the acreages harvested and yields per acre were both above normal. If the extremely favorable conditions under which the winter wheat crop of 1914 was grown are again experienced, the yield of winter wheat next year will be 880,000,000 bushels or by far the largest winter wheat crop ever produced and even larger than the total of both winter and spring wheat crops for all past years except two.

It is too early to determine the area to be sown to spring wheat but if acreages of previous years are taken practically 350 million bushels, under normal conditions, can be raised. Thus with no increase in spring wheat acreage and the 18 per cent. increase in fall wheat, the yield for 1918 would be one million bushels.

The increased acreage will affect only farms where farming is carried on, on a large scale, where there is plenty of machinery. It will also affect places where the oat and rye crops have been very heavy, where wheat will do well on stubble. In certain districts the increase could be made but it would possibly damage the crops for future years, so the department is very careful in making the increase.

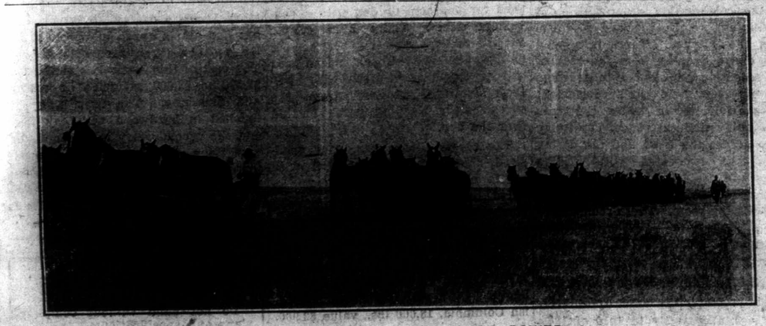
Basis of Increase

Since the acreages sown last fall are fresh in the memory of the farmer, the sowings suggested for this year are compared with those of 1916. Kansas, Ohio, Oklahoma, Indiana, Illinois and Oregon, in which nearly one-half of the winter wheat was sown last fall, are asked to furnish considerably more than one-half of the increase planned for this fall. Their agricultural leaders think it possible and are taking the necessary steps to see that it is done. The southern states are asked for the largest percentage of increase since they have better facilities and better producing land. Most of the states for which only small percentage increases are suggested, recently increased largely their wheat acreages and are already growing about as much as is consistent with a well-balanced agriculture.

Rye to Be Increased Heavily

It is recommended that there be sown in the United States this fall 5,131,000 acres of rye which, on the basis of ten-year averages, will yield 83,635,000 bushels. This is an increase of 917,00 acres, or 22 per cent. over that sown last year, when the largest acreage in the history of the country was put in. It is an increase of 48 per cent. over the 1915 acreage and of 57 per cent. over the five-year (1912-1916) average sown acreage.

In any consideration of the expansion of the acreage of bread grains in certain parts of the country, it is necessary to consider wheat and rye together. This is because rye can be planted safely on many fields with less risk than wheat. Further, rye can be used as a substitute for wheat as a bread grain by those who are accustomed to it. Rye succeeds on poorer soils and with less fertilizer and in colder climates than wheat, and for these reasons should be planted in preference to wheat where it has been proved a safer crop. The farmer who, because of an attractive guaranteed price for wheat, may be tempted to plant wheat rather than rye in a locality where rye is the more certain crop takes a speculative risk of loss through winter killing and destructive wheat diseases which is unwarranted. While no guaranteed price for rye has been authorized by congress, there is every reason to expect that the price of rye for the next year will bear a satisfactory relation to that of wheat and, therefore, justify the planting of rye where the present experience with it indicates its superiority.



PLOWING WITH REAL HORSE POWER

Special Methods to Increase Yields of Wheat and Rye

Specialists of the department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges hope that by better methods the average yield per acre will be at least maintained wherever there is a fertilizer shortage and will be increased in other sections. Much educational work will be done to make this desire an actuality, and in this campaign the most successful growers will have a prominent part. For instance, it is stated that on the land that could be sown to fall wheat this autumn, it is possible materially to increase the yield per acre by putting into practice some principles that are already well known to most farmers. These should appeal especially to those who cannot increase their usual acreages without doing injustice to other crops which should be grown.

These principles may be summed up as follows:

(1) Plow early. Give the plowed land two months to settle before sowing where possible.

(2) Compact the late-plowed land with roller and harrow.

(3) Don't plow after a cultivated crop. Prepare such land with disc and harrow.

(4) Make the seed bed a fit place for the seed.

(5) Sow with a drill, sound, plump, clean seed of adapted variety.

(6) Prevent losses from smut by treating infected seed with formaldehyde.

(7) Make the soil fertile with manure or fertilizers applied judiciously where needed.

(8) Reduce winter wheat killing by following the above suggestions.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

The Horticultural society are to hold their tenth annual exhibition next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at the Horse Show building. Already there are a good many entries, with excellent displays. This society is one of the most educative concerns in the city, as they show the people what can be done in the line of flowers and vegetables.

Among those displaying exhibits are the City Parks department, Floral departments, local florists, and a few outsiders. There are enough entries now to make this event a huge success, and many more are expected.

Demonstrations of Chinese vegetables will be given every afternoon and evening by Mrs. Deachman, and a musical program will be given every day, under the direction of Mrs. Annie Glen-Broder. Everyone should take in this affair, is it is educative and practical.

ALLIES NEED ALL AVAILABLE PRODUCE

Britain and her allies need 160,000,000 bushels of wheat more than there is available for export from the two countries to whom they look for supplies—Canada and the United States—according to a statement by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canada's food controller, and this is calculated on the decreased scale of consumption already practiced in Great Britain. To make up this shortage, the people of Canada and the United States are organizing to substitute other foods and reduce consumption of flour foods by one-sixth. Household scientists say it can be done without loss of health or comfort.

HARVESTING WILL BE GENERAL NEXT WEEK.

The report from Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., shows that crops will be fair. Some frost.

The crops are coming on fast now, and though we can't boast of a very heavy crop, we will have something near an average. The weather in general has been fair, as there has been some moisture in every part of the province, to help the crops on to maturity. Oats and barley are rather poor, but will make something. During the last few nights frost visited a few of the districts and shrivelled the grain a bit, doing but little damage.

The following is a report from several of the towns sent in by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company agents:

Burdett—Cutting is general; yield to be about 15 to 18 bushels. Oats poor. Frost last few days.

Lomond—Harvesting started; oats and flax fair. Had fine rains last week.

Wainwright—Cutting started; crops fair.

Warner—Harvesting general this and next week. Heavy rains last Friday. It is expected that new grain will be hauled to the elevators the first of next month.

Amisk—Wheat ready to cut on 20th. Weather favorable, oats and barley crop light.

Aldersyde—Weather fine. Sixty per cent of last year's yield.

Consort — Cutting this week; weather warm and dry; average yield about 15 bushels.

Blackfoot — Cutting this week.

WESTERN LIVESTOCK CONVENTION AT REGINA

At a meeting of the Western Canada Livestock union at Regina, held during the fair week, it was decided to hold this year's convention at Regina, on November 14 and 15. The last convention was held at Calgary and this time it is only fair to have it in Saskatchewan. Preliminary plans for speakers were made, according to E. L. Richardson, who was present at the meeting.

SAVE BY BEING INDUSTRIOUS AT TIMES

Surplus fruits, beans, tomatoes and other vegetables produced in the home gardens are allowed to spoil on the vines or rot on the ground. A morning's work would can and preserve such surplusage for use when fruits and vegetables are scarce and high in price. During war times every bit of food should be preserved and taken care of.

YESTERDAY AND TODAY

It was Hiram this and Hiram that,
And "Hey Rube" yesterday.
But it's "Thank ye, Mister Farmer"
In this more enlightened day.
Oh, it's thank you, Mister Farmer,
Any little thing you say.

ONE MAN WITH
HUNT'S
MOLINE, UNIVERSAL
TRACTOR
can work a half section without a hired man.
Write for Catalogue.
W. G. HUNT - - CALGARY

VICTORIA PARK TEEMING WITH ACTIVITY FOR FORTHCOMING SHOWS

The activities at Victoria Park, where the several shows and sales are held under the auspices of the Alberta Live Stock associations and the Calgary Exhibition Co., are increasing each year. While a number of events have already been held since the beginning of the year, below is a list of sales and shows to be held during the balance of the year.

August 21 to 24—Horticultural show in the Horse Show building. The entries for this show may be made with the secretary, Thos. Bellew, at the exhibition offices. This show is an annual treat for lovers of flowers and vegetables.

October 30-31—The second annual auction sale of dairy sale, sheep and swine will be held the last two days of October. The dairy cattle and swine will be sold the first day and the sheep the second day. It is expected that these sales will show a very large increase over the first annual sales held last year. The entries for these sales close on the last day of September.

December 11-14—The Alberta Winter Fair, including the Provincial Poultry show, the Fat Stock show, the annual auction sale of beef females, and the annual auction sale of horses, will make the second week of December a busy one in Calgary. Last year over $50,000 changed hands for pure bred live stock during the Winter Fair week, and this year it is expected that the sales will show a considerable increase.

The shows and sales held throughout the year at Calgary have proven a great benefit to the live stock interests of the province. Not only does the seller find a ready cash sale for his stock at these sales, but purchasing is made convenient for the buyer. He is able to inspect a large number of animals at one point and purchase by open bid at actual value as shown by the bids of other practical stockmen present. The shipping arrangements are also made convenient for the buyer, and the reduced transportation in force at these special sales gives him additional help.

Information regarding these shows and sales may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Live Stock Associations, Calgary.

GET THIS USEFUL MAP

In these war days, when the question of the Canadian grain supply is so much in the public mind, when the western crop has become a vital factor in the national life of Canada and a rigid supervision is being exercised by the Dominion government over the disposal of our wheat; it is perhaps important that the extent and location of the many granaries of the prairie provinces should be thoroughly known and appreciated by the general public as well as to those more directly interested.

A new edition of an official publication of the government, which will tend to effect this purpose has just been issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence branch of the department of interior, Ottawa. This consists of a map of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showing the position of each city or town containing one or more grain elevators.

It is a most timely and useful publication and copies may be obtained gratis, on application to the superintendent, Natural Resources Intelligence branch, department of the interior, Ottawa.

Don't cut corners. Keep to the right side of both streets.

Harvesting Will Be General Next Week

Reports from Ottawa Show That Harvesting Will Be General Soon—Crops Are Below Normal in Some Places—Oats and Barley a Little Backward in Alberta—Drought in Saskatchewan—British Columbia Has Hay Crop All Stored—Livestock Good.

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—A special press bulletin issued today by the Census and Statistics office gives the following report on the condition of field crops throughout Canada, as compiled from telegrams dispatched at the end of July:

Atlantic provinces—In Prince Edward Island frequent beneficial rains have assured excellent cereal crops, insect damage reducing wheat below average. Hay an average crop. Potatoes promise full crop with 15 per cent. increased acreage. In Nova Scotia all crops made excellent growth. In New Brunswick weather was excellent for growth. Potatoes and roots are good, grain is a bad color.

Quebec—Rimouski: Rains frequent; all crops have splendid appearance, good hay crop. Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere (Kamouraska): Frequent showers favorable to all crops. Hay good. Grains poor, but better than expected in June. Potatoes promise average crop. Lennoxville (Sherbrooke): Hay crops late, about 40 per cent. being harvested. Yield above average. Heat of last few days very beneficial to corn, roots, etc. Aubrey (Chateauguay): Hay averages two tons per acre. All grains promise average crops; roots a failure. Potatoes doing well, also corn except on lowlands where drowned out. Cap Rouge: Hay crop very heavy, pastures fine. All grain suffering from excess of precipitation. Roots promise well, corn for silage poor, potatoes fair. Lac a la Tortue (Champlain): Wheat, oats and barley good; potatoes very good; corn better than in June; beans promise well; hay abundant; roots fair.

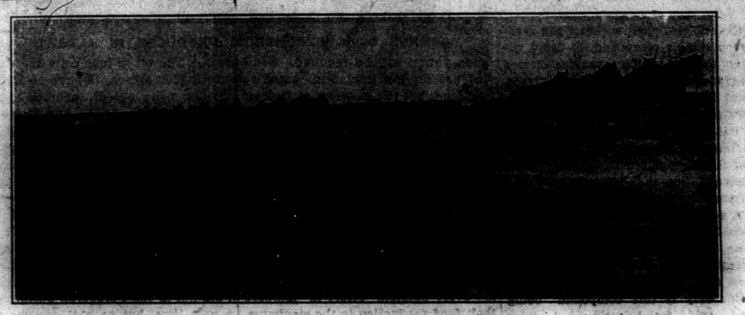
Ontario—Ottawa: Hay harvesting about two weeks late, crop average. Grain and roots promise well. Corn with favorable weather should be abundant crop. Potatoes promise to be above average. Pastures very good. Prescott (Grenville): Hay, full crop of good quality, three-quarters cut. Grain promises full head and filling well. Corn for husking doubtful, for fodder very promising; potatoes good. Peterborough: Fall wheat ripe, thin, but heads well filled. Barley above average, peas best for several years. Oats and mixed grains specially good; potatoes and roots looking fine; fodder corn large acreage and good appearance. Everything ten days late. Oshawa (Ontario): Hay about average, one-third well saved, third fairly well, rest poor. Barley, oats and spring wheat prospects above average; corn, mangolds, turnips doing well; potatoes big crop, if blight does not damage. Farm help very scarce. Conestogo (Waterloo): Hay crop harvested in good condition. Wheat nearly ready to cut, some rust prevalent. Spring crops look well, but need rain, so do roots and potatoes. Hyde Park (Middlesex): Wheat badly infested with ball smut and rust. Oats developing open smut, but loko well; peas, corn, barley, potatoes turnips excellent, though late; hay, half well saved.

Manitoba—Millwood: Cereals, injured by drought, about half crop; potatoes and roots late but good; hay and pastures half crop; summerfallows very fair; late crops suffering from great heat. Brandon: Drought continued during July. Wheat will not average more than 12 bushels. Oats and barley worse, hay a failure; cutting will begin about August 20.

Saskatchewan—Indian Head: July very dry with hot southwest winds; crops have suffered considerably throughout district. Early sown grain on fallow filling fairly well. Stubble and spring plowing will be very light. Crops are maturing rapidly. Cutting will commence from 10th to 15th and should be general by August 20. Saskatoon: Crops very short owing to continued drought. Best grain fields very weedy. Yields of hay much below normal. Many vegetable gardens almost total failure. Rosthern: No rain since July 12. Hay and corn poor, roots fair, grain good, but needs rain. Yield about 50 per cent., unless copious rains soon. Potatoes promise above average.

Alberta—The Alberta department of agriculture reports hot and dry weather generally throughout the province except in a few districts. Grain and roots have advanced well, but all need rain, particularly in southwest portions. Haying general. Barley turning in many districts. If rain comes soon a big crop can still be harvested. Lacombe: High temperature and dry weather last three weeks of July have hastened maturity and reduced prospective yield of all cereals; some districts not suffering from lack of rain, but all central Alberta would be benefiten by good rainfall. Hay harvest 60 per cent. completed. Early varieties of grain will be ripe next week.

British Columbia—Agassiz: July exceptionally dry and hot. No rain fell until the last five days. All hay stored in excellent shape. Grain crops maturing rapidly. Corn growing fast; roots and pastures need rain. Livestock in good condition. Summerland: Apple crop will not exceed that of 1916; it is very patchy. Well kept orchards have held out well during water shortage and heat. Early peaches are just ripe; apricots coming in. Both running small this year. Invermere: Crops under dry farming conditions a failure.



WORKERS OF THE SOIL ON THEIR WAY

HARVESTERS IN NEED THIS FALL

T. H. Molloy, secretary of the Saskatchewan provincial bureau of labor, estimates that 20,000 harvesters will be needed for Saskatchewan this season.

Let men who are rejected by the recruiting sergeants for the army be organized into military battalions to save the harvest, is a suggestion.

FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

Official Farming and Breeders Associations

ALBERTA FAIR ASSOCIATION
Officers for 1917

Offices: Victoria Park, Calgary, Alta.
Honorary president—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Edmonton.
Honorary vice-president—H. A. Craig, Edmonton.
President—E. L. Richardson, Calgary.
Vice-president—J. T. Day, Red Deer.
Directors—Captain H. J. Angell Evans, Lacombe; W. R. West, Edmonton; J. J. Bell, Vermilion; V. E. Forester, Camrose; H. McIntosh, Macleod; J. Cook, Cochrane; J. R. Watt, Claresholm.
Secretary-treasurer—E. J. Fream, Calgary.

ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS
Officers for 1917

Offices: Victoria Park, Calgary, Alta.
Hon Presidents—Hon. P. Talbot, Senator, Lacombe; Jas. L. Walters, Clive.
President—Wm. Sharp, Lacombe.
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Second Vice-President—Thos. Laycock, Calgary.
Ex-Officio Directors—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton. Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.
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Honorary Directors—W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta; H. S. Arkell, Asst. Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; Alex. Galbraith, Supt. Fairs and Institutes, Edmonton; C. W. Peterson, Calgary.
Secretary and Managing Director—E. L. Richardson, Victoria Park, Calgary, Alberta.

ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Officers for 1917

President—Richard Knights, Calgary.
1st Vice-Pres.—Herbert Smith, Camrose.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Fred Davis, Irricana.
Sec.-Treas.—E. L. Richardson.
Directors—J. Johnson, Langdon; W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake; John Wilson, Milnerton; Dr. A. M. McKay, Calgary; Norman Harrison, Priddis; B. J. R. Muckle, Cluny; D. Howell, Irricana; W. D. McLennan, Calgary; Gavin Jack, Calgary; S. A. Davidson, Red Willow.

HORSE OWNERS WARNED

Carbon bisulphid, a cheap and readily obtainable compound, is being unduly exploited under various names and at exorbitant prices as a treatment for bots and worms in horses, according to information which recently has come to the United States Department of Agriculture. This chemical is a recognized remedy for these ailments, but the department warns farmers against paying $5 for a quantity, sold under a fanciful name, that probably could be bought at any drug store for 25 cents. In the warning promulgated the Agricultural Department says:

Not only is this compound being thus sold fraudulently, but false claims are made for it and directions for its use improperly prescribed. Carbon bisulphid is poisonous, and if used indiscriminately by inexperienced hands may do more harm than good, theu specialists say. The vapor of this substance is suffocating, and inflammable when mixed with air, and must be kept away from all fire. As the method of administering this compound is not altogether easy, it is suggested that the treatment should be given under the direction of a veterinarian.

The usual method of administering is to give about one fluid ounce divided into three doses and to supplement it with a purgative. For yearling colts half, the amount, in similar dosage, is sufficient. The carbon bisulphid is administered in sealed capsules soluble in the stomach. Gelatin capsules sealed with glue or other wise prepared by the druggist so there will be no leakage may be used. So-called four-dram capsules will actually hold about three drams of carbon bisulphid; two-dram capsules about one and one-half drams. An instrument known as a balling gun or balling iron will facilitate the administration of the capsules. Inhaling of carbonbisulphid fumes by a horse may have serious consequences, and it is accordingly important not to use leaky capsules or crush them during their administration. The day preceding the treatment the horse is fed lightly and all food is withheld in the evening. A purgative of aloes (one-half to one ounce) or a pint of raw linsed oil is given. On the day of the treatment thre drams of carbon bisulphid in a gelatin capsule or capsules are given to the horse, still fasting, at six o'clock in the morning, three drams at seven o'clock, and thre drams at eight o'clock—making in all nine drams of carbon bisulphid in either thre or six capsules, according to the size of the capsule used.

These doses are for a mature horse; a yearling colt may be given half the quantity.

When the remedy is used for the removal of "nose fly" bots, which occur commonly in certain Western States, it should be given during the fall of the year, as bots of this species leave the upper part of the intestinal tract after this time and establish themselves in the lower intestine, where they are but little affected by ordinary medicinal treatment.

CANADA AND U. S. MUST CONSUME LESS EATS

Canada and the United States must cut down their normal wheat consumption by 160,000,000 bushels to meet the needs of Great Britain and the allies. Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian food controller, estimates that to feed Great Britain, France and the other allies, and the men at the front, will require 1,105,000,000 bushels of wheat. This means at least 460,000,000 will have to be imported from Canada and the United States. There will be under normal consumption in these two countries only 300,000,000 bushels surplus for export, and so by special efforts of food conservation the people of United States and Canada will have to make up a shortage of 160,000,000 bushels.

HORSE BREEDING IN STATE OF MONTANA

(By Harry L. Smith, Gallatin Co.)

It is now nearly 50 years that I have lived in the Gallatin Valley. I have seen Montana reclaimed from its wild state, with many Indians and few whites, to one of civilization, with fine farms, progressive cities and enlightened people. When I came to this section of the west the nearest railroad was 500 miles away. I have seen the little cayuse mare supplanted by the heavy draft horse—mostly Percherons. Because I have seen this rapid change in the equine stock of the state, along with other improvements in livestock and crop production, I have great faith in the future of the horse business here.

We need more good draft horses, and our farmers are bound to have them. As better methods are put into practice, farms will be operated more intensively, which means more horse power will be required. Some find use for the tractor in breaking new land, but the majority of farmers in this state still prefer horses. Most of them use four, six, and eight horses on two and three bottom plows, depending upon the texture of the soil. I know many farmers who have discarded their tractors and gone back to horses. This is the case practically all over the west, and particularly through western Canada, where tractors have been used more extensively than here. The Canadians are exerting every possible effort to increase their food production to the maximum. They are using every horse 1,700 pounds or over, that they can get, and not mechanical power, except where sufficient horses are not available. If tractors would accomplish the end desired they would be used to work the soil.

I began breeding Percherons not quite ten years ago. I now have over 40 head. In fact, all the horses I own are Percherons. No other breed has so many friends here in the west. This is due to the fact that almost any kind of a native mare will produce a good chunk of a colt, if bred to a Percheron stallion. If she happens to be a good sized mare, she will produce a real drafter, with size, quality, action and hardiness. Grade Percheron colts, as well as pure breds, get their growth early, are easy keepers, clean legged and have good dispositions.

The question is occasionally raised as to the advisability of keeping pure bred mares in Montana and other western states. Some say such mares cost too much in the first place, and that the risk is too great to make the breeding of pure breds profitable. If pure bred mares are cared for as they should be, they will bring more clear money per dollar invested than any other class of live stock. Susan Reinette, an 8-year-old Percheron mare of my own breeding, produced a foal as a 3-year-old, and has had a colt every year since. All of her colts are living, and she is going to have another one this summer. I sold a two-year-old stallion out of her for $750 cash. The other four colts are easily worth $300 apiece. I have sold three stallion colts out of another mare, Venus, for $750, $1,000, and $1,400 respectively, making a total of $3,150, the result of her efforts in three years.

Some of us may be criticized for being horse cranks, but with the demand for heavy draft horses increasing every year, and the fact that we can sell every pure bred stallion colt we produce for $300 to $1,000, and more if extra good, there is mighty good excuse for being a draft horse breeder. I am not in the Percheron business as a past time, but as a money making proposition.



SAMPLE OF A PERCHERON, PRODUCED IN ALBERTA

HOGOLOGY

Throw in some sods into the pens. Pigs crave for charcoal.

If the boys can make profits feeding hogs, so can the dads.

Give the sow a pail of warm water after farrowing and feed lightly for a day or so.

Elevator Capacity In Canada

The following figures give one an idea of the elevator capacity in Canada. However, these figures do not account for every elevator in the Dominion:

	Bus. (cap.)
Alberta	25,841,000
Saskatchewan	65,710,000
Manitoba	22,810,000
British Columbia	1,793,000
Ontario	65,465,000
Quebec	10,000,000
New Brunswick	1,800,000
Nova Scotia	500,000

A Report On Dairy Products

The Census and statistics office reports on the total production of butter and cheese in the creameries and cheese factories of Canada for the year 1916, as compared with 1915, the report being based upon returns collected from the dairying branches of the provincial departments of agriculture. The figures for 1915 represent approximate estimates, as the returns for that year are not quite complete. The total number of creameries and cheese factories operating in 1916 is reported as 3,446, including 993 creameries, 1,813 cheese factories, 624 combined factories (cheese and butter) and 16 condensed milk factories. The total number of patrons contributing to creameries and cheese factories during the year 1916 was 221,192, the deliveries of milk amounting to 2,600,542,987 pounds, and of cream to 157,620,636 pounds. The two chief dairying provinces of the Dominion are Ontario and Quebec. Both manufacture cheese and butter; in Ontario more cheese is made than butter; in Quebec more butter is made than cheese. In Ontario the total number of establishments operating in 1916 was 1,165, and the patrons numbered 87,325, whilst in Quebec the establishments numbered 1,984 and the patrons 79,145; so that the average number of patrons per establishment was 75 in Ontario and 40 in Quebec.

Production and Value of Creamery Butter.

The total production of creamery butter in Canada in 1916, is returned as 82,564,130 pounds, of the value of $26,966,357, as compared with 83,824,176 pounds, of the value of $24,368,636 in 1915. Comparing the relative production of the provinces, the production in 1916 is highest in Quebec with 34,323,275 pounds, of the value of $11,516,148, as compared with 24,680,109 pounds of the value of $8,031,998 in Ontario. These two provinces together produce about 70 per cent of the total creamery butter of Canada. Of the other provinces the production and value of creamery butter in 1916 were in relative order as follows: Alberta, 8,521,784 pounds, value $2,619,248; Manitoba, 6,574,510 pounds, value $2,038,109; Saskatchewan, 4,310,669 pounds, value $1,338,180; Nova Scotia, 1,586,679 pounds, value $505,000; British Columbia, 1,243,292, value $497,316; New Brunswick, 709,932 lbs., value $236,194; and Prince Edward Island, 613,880 pounds, value $184,164. The average price per lb. of creamery butter for all Canada works out to 33 cents in 1916, as compared with 30 cents in 1915. By provinces in 1916 the highest price was in British Columbia, 42 cents, and the lowest in Prince Edward Island, 30 cents. In the other provinces the price per lb. for 1916, was as follows: Nova Scotia, 32 cents; New Brunswick, 33 cents; Quebec, 34 cents; Ontario, 33 cents; the prairie provinces, 31 cents.

Production and Value of Factory Cheese.

The total production of factory cheese in 1916 was 192,968,597 lbs., of the value of $35,512,530, as compared with 183,878,898 lbs., of the value of $27,587,775 in 1915. By provinces the lead in production is taken by Ontario, with a total quantity in 1916 of 126,015,870 lbs., of the value of $23,212,935, Quebec being second with 61,906,750 lbs. of the value of $11,245,104. These two provinces together account for 98 per cent of the total production of factory cheese. The production and value of factory cheese in the other provinces in 1916 were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 2,121,736 lbs., value $409,495; New Brunswick, 1,185,664 lbs., value $210,692; Manitoba, 880,728 lbs., value $158,931; Alberta, 745,122 lbs., value $154,545; Nova Scotia, 94,727, value $16,959, and British Columbia, 18,000 lbs., value $3,960. The average price per lb. of factory cheese for all Canada works out to 21 cents in 1916, as compared with 17 cents in 1915. In 1916 the average price is highest in British Columbia, 25 cents. In Quebec and Ontario the average price is 18 cents, and in Alberta it is 21 cents.

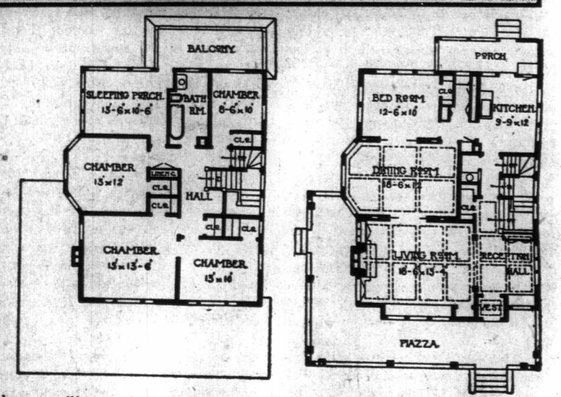
CANADIAN HOMES OF CHARACTER



Prairie Builders, Calgary

THIS "substantial home" is frame construction throughout with shingled roof stained and the exterior covered with narrow siding and painted. There is nothing specially ornate or peculiar about the house; it is a good, plain, comfortable home with every convenience and thoroughly built in every respect. The size of the house is 30 feet in width by 40 feet in depth and is suitable to a south or east frontage. The plan shows a wide piazza across the front and on the left side back to dining room. It is a full two story house with low pitched hip roof and with wide projected bracketed cornice, the piazza roof being treated in the same manner as the main roof.

The vestibule entrance is at the right and opens into a reception hall with platform stairs at the rear built on the combination order with steps leading up to the second platform from the kitchen. There is a good coat closet opening from the rear of the reception hall and a toilet room opening from rear hall. Basement stairs extend down under the main stairs with grade entrance. The living room across the front and the dining room are connected with sliding doors and are both good-sized rooms with wide open fireplace in the end of the living room. These rooms have beam ceilings. At the rear of the dining room is an extra room to be used for bedroom or den with a convenient closet. There is an ample butler's pantry conecting between the dining room and kitchen in the rear and an ample rear porch with balcony overhead, reached from the second story sleeping porch located over the den.



The second floor has four good-sized chambers all provided with ample closets, a large bathroom located over the pantry and a linen closet opening from the front hall. Stairs are provided to the attic leading up over the main stairs, the attic story is not designed to be finished, but has ample space in which to finish two or three rooms if desired. The cost of this house is estimated at $7,000 to $8,000 exclusive of heating and plumbing. The first story is finished in hardwood with oak floor and the second story in white enamel with floor. There is a good concrete foundation under the house with full basement, laundry, drying room, fuel room and heating room, also toilet in the basement.

See Us Before Building

Do not build without complete plans and specifications.

We can furnish you any of the plans shown in this paper. We can also furnish you all material, or build your house complete.

If you want a good home and entire satisfaction, call and see us, or write

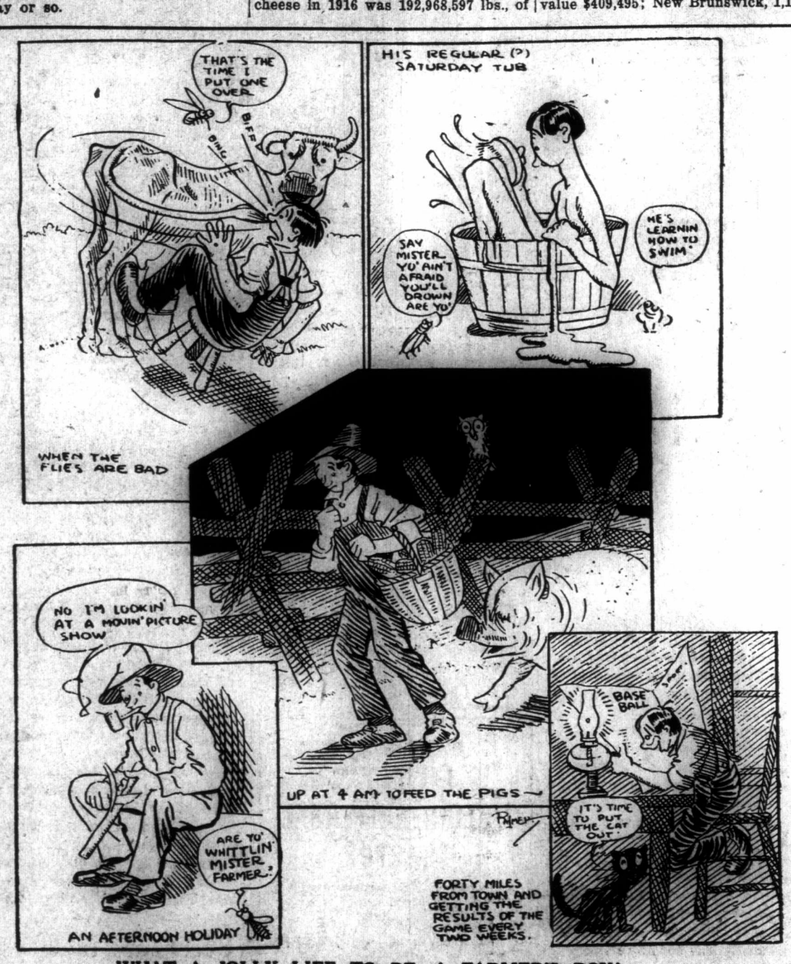
Prairie Builders Limited
209 I. O. O. F. Block, Calgary

HORSE-SENSE.

Amongst all of our domestic animals, the horse is one of the most intelligent and sensible," writes M. H. Norton.

"Some people do not believe that animals possess reasoning powers. I do, and therefore I must believe that cows home frometaoin shrdlu m mm horse-sense in a horse is not wholly instinct, but partially, at least, the result of reason.

"When I was a boy I delighted to ride horseback and used to drive the cows home from pasture, mounted on the old family horse—there were no Texas steers in that outfit. One day I put on the saddle, and not being strong enough to properly tighten the cinch strap it became loosened, with the result that while cantering along the road the saddle sullenly swung directly beneath the horse, carrying me with it, with both feet tangled in the stirrups, directly against his hoofs. I made no outcry—was too scared—but that horse stopped instantly, looked around at me, and stood patiently until I had extricated myself from the perilous position in which I was placed. Had he moved one step my head would have been crushed. That was an exhibition of horse-sense prompted, I believe, by reason and not instinct, for instinct would have prompted him to run.



WHAT A JOLLY LIFE TO BE A FARMER'S BOY!

"CRANK SHAFT BROKEN?"

Old Way—Weeks' delay; crop lost; money wasted

Our Way--36-hour Service

Repaired almost between trains and then back on the jobs as good as new

ELECTRIC WELDING

"If It's Metal We Weld It."

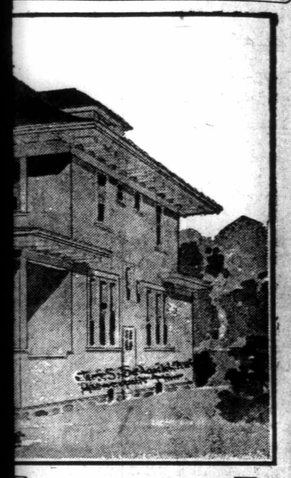
OXY-ACETYLENE

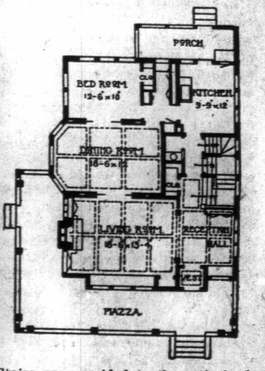
Calgary Welding Shop

Second Street East and Third Avenue

Phone M4322 CALGARY

CHARACTER





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See Us Before Building

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Prairie Builders Limited
209 I. O. O. F. Block, Calgary

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K SHAFT

KEN?"

; crop lost; money wasted

6-hour Service

ins and then back on the jobs
d as new

"If It's Metal
We Weld It."

ETYLENE

elding Shop

t and Third Avenue

CALGARY

MARKET AND FINANCE

WINNIPEG LETTER

Wheat Markets Are Unsettled

(Thompson, Sons & Co.)

Markets have been somewhat unsettled throughout the week ending today, owing to the advance of the season, with fine crop weather general over all North America, and the progress of harvesting in the United states. In the United States markets there has been a sharp decline in cash wheat, and in the September delivery, which in the last two days has also had against it the influence of the passage by Congress of the new food bill, which was signed by President Wilson on the 10th inst. The United States Food Commissioner, Mr. H. C. Hoover, has not yet, so far as we know, issued decided orders regarding the buying and selling and transportation of grain; probably these will emerge in due time under the experience of developing a new system of trading in grain; there will be much to learn by those to whom the duty of food controlling will fall, and perhaps some things to unlearn on the part of those less experienced in such matters, but we feel sure the great majority of the people affected by the change in conditions will loyally fall in with the rules and regulations to be promulgated, even although full approval may not always be given to the voice of authority. Up to the present our Canadian board of grain supervisors have made no regulations about the handling of the new crop. The task is a difficult one, and besides they await making a co-operative arrangement with the United States authority. In the meantime, the impression is abroad that the United States Food Commissioner is more inclined to lean toward the interest of the consumer in the lessening of prices, than to support the interest of the producer in obtaining a price commensurate with the law of supply and demand. At the present time there is a fine instance in our Winnipeg market of how this works. A few weeks ago our Board of Supervisors issued an order that the maximum price of no. 1 northern for the balance of the old crop would be 240c. On that date, July 21st, prices were no. 1 northern 240c, 2 northern 237c, 3 northern 234c, no. 4 wheat 220c, no. 5 wheat 195c, no. 6 wheat 180c, and feed wheat 152c. Since that date no. 1 northern has, of course stood at 240c, but the prices of all other grades have advanced owing to scarcity of wheat, until within the last few days no 2 northern has sold at the same price as no. 1 northern, and no. 3 northern is only 2c under no. 1 and no. 2 northern. The prices of the lower grades have advanced as follows: No. 4, 11c,; No. 5, 18c; No. 6, 8c; and feed wheat, 20c. With no maximum on No. 1 northern it is quite probable it would have advanced to at least 250c, and perhaps much more, even with speculative trading prohibited. On the 8th inst. the United States government report for August was issued, and the indicated probable yield of the winter and spring wheat was put at 653,000,000 bus. Since the data from which the estimates are compiled was sent in by the crop reporters at country points, the weather has shown improvement, both north and south, and an estimate today would add a few millions of bushels to the above figures. Last week world's shipments were 8,317,000 bushels, against 10,561,000 bushels the previous week and 10,846,000 bushels last year. The United States visible supply decreased last week 601,000 bushels, against an increase last year of 4,599,000 bushels, and the total now stands at only 5,218,000 bushels against 48,760,000 bushels a year ago. The Canadian visible decreased 1,306,823 bushels, against an increase of 883,045 bushels last year, and the total is now 9,110,579, against 20,756,777 bushels. The great difference between the aggregate of this year's visible supplies in the United States and Canada shows how stocks have been cleaned down; the comparison is about 15,300,000 bushels this year against 71,600,000 bushels a year ago. Crop news are practically unchanged on the week. In the Argentine the acreage under wheat is increased and the crop has had a good start. In Australia with recent good rains the crop is progressing favorably. In Europe harvesting is being prosecuted under improved weather; and in the United States, winter wheat country preparations for seeding the new crop are in view.

In our Winnipeg market, conditions are much the same as they have been in the last few weeks. The demand for cash wheat keeps insistent, but is unfilled owing to the gradually decreasing quantity coming forward for sale. Prices for all grades except that for No. 1 northern have advanced 2c to 13c; the maximum price of No. 1 northern, having been fixed by the grain supervisors at 240c is unchanged. All branches of the trade are among the buyers, government agents, individual exporters and shippers, with millers and millers' agents are all alike keen buyers. Stocks of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur are down to 3,698,000 bushels, and in store west of Winnipeg 3,354,000 bushels. The Dominion government, in face of strong opposition on the part of the grain trade generally, and the farmers' organizations, have ordered sample markets to be established at Winnipeg and Fort William on the 1st of September. Today's cash prices are: No. 1 northern 240c, No. 2 northern 240c, No. 3 northern 238c, No. 4, 231c; No. 5, 213c; No. 6, 188c; Feed, 172c. The October future closed 208 3-8c.

Oats—In the oats market there has been a general decline. The oats crop in the United States is very large and quality good in the middle states where harvesting is going on, and both cash oats and cash corn in the United States have declined heavily, and our prices have gone down in sympathy, the decline in cash oats on the week being 4c to 6c, and in the future deliveries 2c. The oats crop in Western Canada is one of the poorest ever raised, owing to unfavorable conditions at seeding and growing times. Today's cash prices are: No. 2 C. W., 67c; No. 3 C. W. and Ex. No. 1 feed, 60c; No. 1 feed, 54c; No. 2 feed, 54c. Futures closed: October, 66 3-8c; Nov., 62 1-2.

Barley—There has been a better demand for barley at an advance of from two to four cents; No. 3, 123c; No. 4, 119c, rejected and feed, 113c. The October future closed at 116c.

Flax—The flax market has been erratic and irregular, but closes the week at 2-3c to 3c down. No. 1 northwestern, 333c, No. 2 C. W., 327c; No. 3 C. W., 318c. Futures closed: October, 333c; November, 333c; December, 327c.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

TWO GRAIN COMPANIES AMALGAMATE

Winnipeg.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd., held in the industrial bureau Wednesday, the amalgamation of that company with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., was completed. After September 1 the two companies will cease to exist in name and the United Grain Growers, Limited, will take their place.

The new board: T. A. Crerar, C. Rice-Jones, Calgary; John Kennery, R. McKenzie, F. J. Collyer, J. F. Reid, John Morrison, C. F. Brown, E. J. Fream, Calgary; J. J. McLellan, R. A. Parker and P. S. Austin, of Ranfurly, Alta.

The union gives farmers a company of their own with more than 32,000 shareholders and over $3,000,000 assets, upward of 300 country elevators besides those at Fort William and Port Arthur, with a capacity of over 3,000,000 bushels; implement and supply warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary, and livestock commission departments in Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg offices of the new company will occupy five floors in the new Bank of Hamilton building.

WEEKLY SUMMARY—CALGARY CASH WHEAT

Calgary prices of grain are on the basis of grain in store at Fort William or Port Arthur.

SPRING WHEAT—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
No. 1 Northern	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 Northern	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 Northern	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4	—	—	—	—	—
No. 5	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6	—	—	—	—	—
Feed	—	—	—	—	—
OATS—					
2 C.W.	.67⅞	.65⅞	.66⅞	.65⅞	.63⅝
3 C.W.	.66⅝	—	.65⅝	.64⅞	—
Ex. 1 Feed	.66⅝	—	.65⅝	.64⅞	—
No. 1 Feed	.63⅝	—	.63⅜	.62⅝	—
No. 2 Feed	.61⅝	—	.61⅜	.60⅞	—

WEEKLY SUMMARY Winnipeg Options

Saturday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	213	215
OATS—		
October	66¾	66⅝
December	62⅝	62⅞
BARLEY—		
October	—	116
FLAX—		
October	335	335½
November	—	328
December	—	329

Monday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	204½	209
OATS—		
October	66¼	65⅞
December	62⅛	62¼
May	65	65½
BARLEY—		
October	—	116½
FLAX—		
October	335	339½
November	—	334
December	327	333

Tuesday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	210	208¾
OATS—		
October	66¼	66⅜
December	62⅜	62½
BARLEY—		
October	—	116
FLAX—		
October	340	333
November	—	330
December	—	327

Wednesday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	208	205½
OATS—		
October	66½	65⅞
December	62¾	61⅞
May	—	64½
BARLEY—		
October	—	116

Thursday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	206	206
OATS—		
October	65¾	63⅝
December	61¼	59⅝
May	—	63¾
BARLEY—		
October	—	116
FLAX—		
October	327	327
November	320½	320
December	316	317⅜

WEEKLY SUMMARY—LIVESTOCK PRICES

The following is a complete list of the prices of livestock in the various cities of the country for the dates mentioned:

SATURDAY—	Calgary	Winnipeg	Montreal	Chicago
Hogs	$16.25	$16.00	$17.00	$17.25
Cattle	8.50	9.50	11.00	14.35
Sheep	11.50	10.50	13.50	15.20
MONDAY—				
Hogs	16.25	15.75	18.00	17.50
Cattle	8.25	9.00	10.50	14.60
Sheep	11.50	11.50	14.00	15.65
TUESDAY—				
Hogs	16.25	16.25	18.00	17.75
Cattle	8.25	9.00	10.50	14.50
Sheep	11.50	11.50	14.00	16.25
WEDNESDAY—				
Hogs	16.35	16.25	18.00	18.75
Cattle	8.75	9.00	10.50	15.00
Sheep	11.50	11.50	14.00	16.75
THURSDAY—				
Hogs	17.00	16.85	18.00	18.75
Cattle	8.75	9.40	10.50	15.00
Sheep	11.50	10.50	14.00	16.75

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—Receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards today totaled 900 cattle and 500 hogs. Cattle trading was steady to strong, good butcher steers were in good demand at 25c to 40c stronger than Wednesday. Butcher cows and heifers sold about steady, while bulls and oxen brought a shade stronger price. Stockers and feeders also sold at unchanged prices. Veal calves slow, prices fully $1 per hundredweight easier than last week; sheep and lambs were slow, prices off 50c to $1.00. Milch cows and springers selling from $60 to $100 per head. Hogs went up 20c over Wednesday's market. Selects sold at $16.85; receipts were light.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 9,000, strong; top, $18.25, a new high price record. Bulk, $17.30 to $18.10; light, $16.60 to $18.25; mixed, $16.75 to $18.25; heavy, $16.60 to $18.25; rough, $16.60 to $16.80; pigs, $12.00 to $15.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,000, weak. Native beef cattle, $6.25 to $15.00; western steers, $7.00 to $12.50; stockers and feeders, $6.10 to $9.40; cows and heifers, $4.60 to $12.75; calves, $10.00 to $14.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; weak. Wethers, $7.80 to $11.30; ewes, $7.25 to $10.00; lambs, $10.50 to $16.75.

HOGS SELL AT $18.25

Toronto, Aug. 16.—Receipts at the Union stockyards today were 227 cattle, 54 calves, 641 hogs, 238 sheep and lambs.

The market for cattle was steady to firm at slightly better prices for all grades. Choice butcher steers, 10c to 15c higher. Good demand and everything cleared up with the assistance of one or two buyers for Boston, whose presence helped in the stiffening tone of the market.

Calves and lambs firm. Hogs again passed all records and today sold up to $18.25, fed and watered.

MONTREAL PRODUCE

Montreal, Aug. 16.—Cheese firm with a good demand. Eggs strong. Butter market is very firm, and the prospects are for higher prices tomorrow.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; finest easterns, 21¾c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 41c to 42½c; seconds, 40c to 40½c.

Eggs—Fresh, 52c to 53c; selected, 47c; No. 1 stock, 43c; No. 2 stock, 38c to 40c.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 40 pieces, 51c to 52c; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, 46c to 48c.

CALGARY STOCK EXCHANGE

THE H. S. CAMPBELL CO. MARKET BULLETIN

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Assoc. Oils	.15	.30
Alberta Pet. Con.	.01	.01¼
Alberta Pacific Con.	.02	.02½
Athabasca Oils	—	.15
Beaver	.00¾	.00⅝
British Canadian	—	.00½
Calgary Alberta Oils	—	.02
Calgary Pet. Products	.13	.16
Federal	.00½	.02
Moose Mountain	.04	—
Mount Stephen	.15	.17
Northwest Pacific	—	.03½
Piedmont	—	.00½
Progress	—	.00¼
Record Oils	.09	.15
Stokes Stephens	.03	.05
Southern Alberta	3.25	3.50
Union Pacific Con.	.00⅛	.00¼
United Oils, class A	—	1.25
United Oils, escrow	—	.40

Stokes Stephens has sent part of their crew to Sweet Grass to prepare for drilling operations. Production continues steadily at Alberta Petroleum Consolidated and temporary arrangements have been completed to sell their oil at better than $3 per barrel at the well. Record has been making very good progress. Southern Alberta No. 2 is held up until 4½ inch casing can be installed. Market slow except for strong demand for Alberta Petroleum Cons and Southern Alberta.

CANADIAN TRADE

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—Canada's trade, exclusive of exports and imports of corn and bullion, and of foreign merchandise shipped through Canada, increased, according to a statement by Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, by almost $100,000,000 in July last, as compared with July, 1916, and by nearly $290,000,000 in the four months ended July 31, in comparison with the like period last year.

FINANCIAL

BANK CLEARINGS

Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—Bank clearings for the principal cities of the Dominion for the week ending today, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

	1917	1916
Montreal	$80,866,747	$69,935,063
Toronto	53,742,774	32,975,867
Winnipeg	33,737,893	44,622,032
Vancouver	8,452,399	5,994,565
Calgary	5,854,766	4,191,906
Ottawa	5,252,974	4,480,633
Quebec	4,114,033	4,114,028
Hamilton	4,928,375	3,586,110
Halifax	2,653,232	2,273,804
Regina	2,499,066	2,277,233
Edmonton	2,475,493	4,055,099
London	2,139,097	1,858,357
St. John	1,764,749	1,836,202
Victoria	1,647,861	1,478,290
Saskatoon	1,577,607	1,228,281
Moose Jaw	947,924	958,730
Lethbridge	972,185	670,109
Brantford	775,501	457,330
Fort William	577,639	612,037
Medicine Hat	483,711	352,190
Brandon	474,231	619,690
N. Westminster	—	301,556

VALUES DEPRECIATE ON N. Y. MARKET

New York, Aug. 16.—For no apparent reason other than those involved in the new peace negotiations and the many domestic problems arising from the war, today's stock market developed heavy tendencies, depreciation of quoted values being aided by pressure from professional traders. Heaviness extended to fails, that division becoming unsettled on the weakness of New Haven, which fell over two points to the new low record of 32½, with a two-point decline in the convertible six per cent. notes. Other rails reacted sympathetically, New York Central falling 1½ at its extreme, and Delaware and Hudson 2%. Pacifics and coalers were disposed to improve, but fell away later on the general decline.

All the activity occurred during the backward movement of the first and last hours, dealings meanwhile dwindling steadily. Moderate buying of representative shares was observed at the lower levels, but otherwise the list lacked support.

Shipings and coppers were among the few exceptions, the former again leading as a group at slight gains, and metals holding for the most part on reports of an early settlement of labor difficulties. Sugars lost 2 to 3½ points in the final dealings on the suspension of trading in futures on the sugar exchange.

Equipments and war shares yielded easily, United States Steel making an extreme decline of 1⅜, Bethlehem Steel 3, and leathers, motors and a few unclassified stocks, 1 to 3, with fractional rallies at the heavy close. Total sales, 510,000 shares.

Bonds were mainly lower with lighter trading in the Liberty issue to 99.88 to 99.96. Total sales, par value, $3,100,000. Panama coupon 3's fell five points on call.

NEW YORK STOCKS (Lougheed & Taylor)

NEW YORK STOCKS	Close
American Sugar	121
American Beet Sugar	91⅝
American Canners	46
American Locomotive	69¼
American Smelters	102¼
American Car Foundry	74½
Anglo French	93½
Anaconda	76⅛
Baldwin Locomotive	69⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	69¼
Bethlehem Steel	113½
C. P R.	160
C. M. & St. Paul	66½
Central Leather	91⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	59⅜
Colorado Fuel & Iron	49
Crucible Steel	79⅝
Distillers	29
Erie, common	24½
Ind. Alcohol	162½
Inspiration	55⅜
Maxwell M.	30
Mexican Petrol	96
Missouri Pacific	31⅝
New York Central	80⅛
Northern Pacific	103⅛
Pennsylvania	52½
Ray Consol	27½
Rep. I. & S.	88⅞
Reading	93¾

MONTREAL STOCKS	Close
Canada Cement	61¼
C. P. R.	159½
Car Foundry	74¼
Civic	74½
Dominion Loan, 1925	97⅝
Dominion Loan, 1931	96
Dominion Bridge	146
Ogilvie, com.	145
Shawinigan	119
Southern Pacific	94¾
Studebaker	53⅜
St. Paul	66½
Tennessee Copper	17¾
Union Pacific	137
Utah Copper	105½
U. S. Steel, com.	123⅝
Westinghouse	48¾

NEW YORK METALS

New York, Aug. 16.—Copper, dull; electrolytic, spot and nearby, nominal; September and fourth quarter, $25.50 to $27.

At London: Copper, spot, £120; futures, £119 10s; electrolytic, £137. Tin, spot, £244 15s; futures, £241 5s.

CANADIAN TRADE ON THE INCREASE

Ottawa, Aug. 16.Canada's trade, exclusive of exports and imports of coin and bullion, and of foreign merchandise shipped through Canada, increased, according to a statement by Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, by almost $100,000,000 in July last as compared with July, 1916, and by nearly $290,000,000 in the four months ended July 31, in comparison with the like period last year.

The value of merchandise entered for consumption in July, 1917, was $90,181,595, and in July, 1916, was $63,622,687. Goods entered for consumption in the four months of the present fiscal year amounted to $382,100,850, as against $249,867,867 in the like period of 1916. Exports of domestic goods reached $177,366,149 in July last, and $507,854,674 in the four months' period. They were $104,964,270 in uJly, 1916, and $350,345,305 in the first four months of the last fiscal year.

Exports of foreign merchandise have shown a decided falling off. They were, in July, $2,850,371, and in the four months $11,604,620, while in the same period of 1916 they reached $56,637,340 and $122,627,072 respectively.

WHEAT CROPS WILL HAVE TO BE WATCHED FOR HESSIAN FLY

The Hessian fly, one of the most dangerous pests to the wheat crop, has been discovered. W. W. Thomson and James Harper, B.S.A., employed by the insurance companies, discovered the fly in the Edenwold district:

So far as the discoveries of Mr. Harper are concerned, he stated last evening, after showing samples of the damaged wheat that thousands of acres had been damaged, and that fully 50 per cent. of the fields visited would not yield anything. What damage has been done in the southwest district has not been estimated.

The condition of the grain when attacked by the Hessian fly cannot be mistaken for anything else. The eggs are laid in the straw just above the second node, much the same as the weevil, which has been discovered in the Cupar, Semans and Indian Head district, with this difference, that the weevil cuts the straw and the Hessian fly sucks the sap from the straw, making it brittle and then the straw breaks just as soon as the heat waves strike it. The grain, when the Hessian fly attacks the straw, according to Mr. Harper, will stand up well until near maturing time and then it is discovered not to have filled out, and there are nothing but hulls on the head. In the case of the weevil the straw is cut and the damage easily seen within a few hours after the weevil has committed its depredations.

In the case of the Hessian fly, Mr. Harper stated last evening that the only way in which an infested district could possibly get rid of the pest was to burn the straw.

Calgary Public Market

Prices Asked Consumers

RETAIL PRICES

Fruit

Apricots	$1.25 to $1.75 per case
Apples	3 lbs. for 25c
Bananas	30c to 35c per doz.
Black currants	$3.00 per case
Red currants	$2.50 per case
Cherries	10c to 50c basket
Cherries	$1.75 to $2.25 per case
Cocoanuts	12½c each
Grape Fruit	7½c to 10c each
Lemons	25c to 30c per dozen
Oranges	15c to 40c doz.
Raspberries	$2.25 to $2.75 case

Vegetables

Beans (green)	12½c per lb.
Beets	6 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage	6 lbs. for 25c
Carrots	6 lbs. for 25c
Celery	10c per lb.
Cauliflower	10c to 20c each
Cucumbers	5c to 10c each
Lettuce (head)	3 for 10c
Lettuce (bunch)	7 for 10c
Onions (green)	7 bunches for 10c
Onions (cooking)	5 lbs. for 25c
Parsley	5 bunches for 10c
Peas (green)	3½ to 4 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes (new)	6 and 7 lbs. for 25c
Radishes	7 bunches for 10c
Rhubarb	8 lbs. for 25c
Spinach	5c per lb.
Tomatoes	20c to 25c per lb.
Tomatoes	10c to 15c per lb.

Poultry—Dressed

Per lb.

Chicken or broilers	30c
Fowl	24c to 25c

Poultry—Live

Chicken	18c to 22c
Fowl	15c to 18c

Produce

Butter, creamery	43c to 45c
Dairy No. 1	35c to 37½c
Dairy No. 2	30c to 33c
Eggs, new laid	$10.75 per case
New laid, per dozen	35c
No. 2's, per dozen	30c

Meats

Per lb.

Beef, boiling	12½c to 14c
Pot roast	12½c to 15c
Rib roast	20c to 25c
Sirloin roast	25c to 28c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porterhouse steak	25c to 30c
Mutton, sides	25c to 28c
Front quarters	18c to 20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 35c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 18c
Shoulder roast	20c to 25c
Steak	30c to 35c
Pork, sides	21c to 22c

WEEKLY SUMMARY—CALGARY MARKET PRICES

PRODUCE—Wholesale.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Potatoes, per cwt.	$ 3.50	$ 3.50	$ 3.50	$ 3.50	$ 3.50
Eggs, case	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.5c	10.50
Butter, creamery, lb.	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Butter, dairy, lb.	.30	.33	.33	.33	.33
PRODUCE—Retail.					
Potatoes, Albertas, new, 6 lbs.	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Eggs, new laid, dozen	.35	.38	.38	.38	.38
Butter, No. 1 creamery, lb.	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Butter, No. 1 dairy, lb.	.35	.37½	.37½	.37½	.37½
Baled hay, timothy, bale	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Baled hay, prairie, bale	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00



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We make a specialty in furnishing Labor for Railroad Contractors and Companies. All kinds of help Furnished on Short Notice.
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C. P. R. Labor Agents.

MONUMENTS
The Somerville Co.



2218 SECOND STREET EAST
Phone M2268
South of C.N.R. Subway, Near Union Cemetery Gate

ALBERTA FAIR DATES

Grassy Lake	August 21-22
Taber	August 23-24
Wetaskiwin	August 21-22
Bidegord	August 21
Cochrane	September 4-5
Didsbury	September 5-6
Olds	September 7-8
Three Hills	September 11-12
Lousana	September 13-14
Leduc	September 17-18
Innisfail	September 19-20
Alix	September 21
Gadsby	September 22
Rocky Moun. House	September 24-25
Ponoka	September 26-27
Milnerton	September 28
Trochu	October 2-3
St. Albert	October 4-5
Bowden	October 5
Priddis and Millarville	October 6
Fort Saskatchewan	September 4-5
Innisfree	September 6-7
Manville	September 11
Vermilion	September 12-13
Kitscoty	September 14-15
Lloydminster	September 18-19
Viking	September 20
Holden	September 21
Tofield	September 22
Bashaw	September 25-26
St. Paul	September 5
Elk Point	September 7
Berry Creek	September 7
Colinton	August 28
Athabasca	August 30-31
Mid-Pembina	September 4
Paddle River	September 6
Westlock	September 8
Nakamun	September 11
Onaway	September 12
Entwistle	September 13
Edson	September 14
Lake Saskatoon and Beaver Lodge	September 13-14
Grande Prairie	September 17-18
Waterhole	September 20-21
High Prairie	September 26-27
GGriffin Creek	September 24-25

WHOLESALE PRICES

Meats

Per lb.

Beef, No. 1 steer,, hind quarters	15c to 16c
Front quarters	10½c to 11½c
Cow, hind quarters	14c to 15c
Front quarters	9½c to 10½c
Pork, lightweight	17c to 18c
Mutton, ewes	20c
Wethers	22c to 23c
Lambs	25c
Veal, No. 1, light	16c to 17c
Heavy	14c to 15½c

Produce

Butter, creamery	36c to 40c
Dairy, No. 1	31c to 33c
Dairy, No. 2	26c to 27½c
Dairy, No. 3	24c to 25c
Eggs, new laid, per case	$9.25 to $10.50

Poultry—Dressed

Fowl	19c to 20c
Chicken	24c to 27c

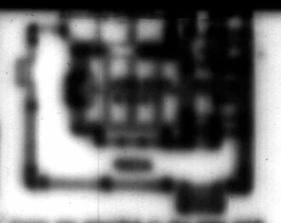
Poultry—Live

Fowl	14c to 16c
Chicken (cockerels)	18c to 20c

Vegetables

Per 100 lbs.

Beets, new	$3.00
Carrots, new	3.00
Cabbage, new	3.00
Onions	$3.00 to 3.50
Potatoes	3.25 to 3.50
Turnips	2.50 to 2.75



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cinch strap it became loosened, with the result that while cantering along the road the saddle sullenly swung directly beneath the horse, carrying me with it, with both feet tangled in the stirrups, directly against his hoofs. I made no outcry—was too scared—but that horse stopped instantly, looked around at me, and stood patiently until I had extricated myself from the perilous position in which I was placed. Had he moved one step my head would have been crushed. That was an exhibition of horse-sense prompted, I believe, by reason and not instinct, for instinct would have prompted him to run.

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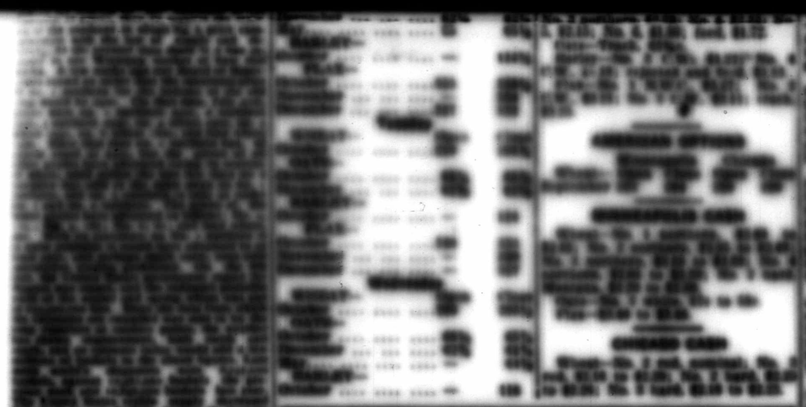
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CALGARY



WEEKLY SUMMARY—LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Calgary	Winnipeg	Montreal	Chicago
SATURDAY—				
Hogs	$16.25	$16.00	$17.00	$17.25
Cattle	8.50	9.00	11.00	14.50
Sheep	11.50	10.50	13.00	15.50
MONDAY—				
Hogs	16.25	16.25	18.00	17.50
Cattle	8.25	9.00	10.50	14.00
Sheep	11.50	11.50	14.00	15.00
TUESDAY—				
Hogs	16.25	16.25	18.00	17.75
Cattle	8.25	9.00	10.50	14.00
Sheep	11.50	11.50	14.00	16.25
WEDNESDAY—				
Hogs	16.25	16.25	18.00	18.75
Cattle	8.75	9.00	10.50	15.00
Sheep	11.50	11.50	14.00	16.75
THURSDAY—				
Hogs	17.00	16.25	18.00	18.75
Cattle	8.75	9.00	10.50	15.00
Sheep	11.50	10.50	14.00	16.75

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg, Aug. 16.—Receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards today totaled 900 cattle and 500 hogs. Cattle trading was steady to strong, good butcher steers were in good demand at 25c to 40c stronger than Wednesday. Butcher cows and heifers sold about steady, while bulls and oxen brought a shade stronger price. Stockers and feeders also sold at unchanged prices. Veal calves slow, prices fully $1 per hundredweight easier than last week; sheep and lambs were slow, prices off 50c to $1.00. Milch cows and springers selling from $60 to $100 per head. Hogs went up 20c over Wednesday's market. Selects sold at $16.35; receipts were light.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Hogs—Receipts, 9,000, strong; top, $18.25, a new high price record. Bulk, $17.30 to $18.10; light, $16.60 to $18.25; mixed, $16.75 to $18.25; heavy, $16.60 to $18.25; rough, $16.60 to $16.80; pigs, $12.00 to $15.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,000, weak. Native beef cattle, $6.25 to $15.00; western steers, $7.00 to $12.50; stockers and feeders, $6.10 to $9.40; cows and heifers, $4.60 to $12.75; calves, $10.00 to $14.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; weak. Wethers, $7.80 to $11.30; ewes, $7.25 to $10.00; lambs, $10.50 to $16.75.

HOGS SELL AT $18.25

Toronto, Aug. 16.—Receipts at the Union stockyards today were 227 cattle, 54 calves, 841 hogs, 238 sheep and lambs.

The market for cattle was steady to firm at slightly better prices for all grades. Choice butcher steers, 10c to 15c higher. Good demand and everything cleared up with the assistance of one or two buyers for Boston, whose presence helped in the stiffening tone of the market.

Calves and lambs firm. Hogs again passed all records and today sold up to $18.25, fed and watered.

MONTREAL PRODUCE

Montreal, Aug. 16.—Cheese firm with a good demand. Eggs strong. Butter market is very firm, and the prospects are for higher prices tomorrow.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; finest easterns, 21¾c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 41c to 42½c; seconds, 40c to 40½c.

Eggs—Fresh, 52c to 53c; selected, 47c; No. 1 stock, 43c; No. 2 stock, 38c to 40c.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 40 pieces, 51c to 52c; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, 46c to 48c.

CALGARY STOCK EXCHANGE

THE H. S. CAMPBELL CO.
MARKET BULLETIN

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Assoc. Oils	.15	.30
Alberta Pet. Con.	.01	.01½
Alberta Pacific Con.	.02	.02½
Athabasca Oils	—	.15
Beaver	.00¾	.00¾
British Canadian	—	.00½
Calgary Alberta Oils	—	.02
Calgary Pet. Products	.13	.16
Federal	.00½	.02
Moose Mountain	.04	—
Mount Stephen	.15	.17
Northwest Pacific	—	.03½
Piedmont	—	.00½
Progress	—	.00¼
Record Oils	.09	.15
Stokes Stephens	.03	.05
Southern Alberta	3.25	3.50
Union Pacific Con.	.00½	.00¾
United Oils, class A	—	1.25
United Oils, escrow	—	.40

Stokes Stephens has sent part of their crew to Sweet Grass to prepare for drilling operations. Production continues steadily at Alberta Petroleum Consolidated and temporary arrangements have been completed to sell their oil at better than $3 per barrel at the well. Record has been making very good progress. Southern Alberta No. 2 is held up until 4½ inch casing can be installed. Market slow except for strong demand for Alberta Petroleum Cons and Southern Alberta.

CANADIAN TRADE

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—Canada's trade, exclusive of exports and imports of corn and bullion, and of foreign merchandise shipped through Canada, increased, according to a statement by Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of customs, by almost $100,000,000 in July last, as compared with July, 1916, and by nearly $296,000,000 in the four months ended July 31, in comparison with the like period last year.

TWO GRAIN COMPANIES AMALGAMATE

Winnipeg.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd., held in the industrial bureau Wednesday, the amalgamation of that company with the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., was completed. After September 1 the two companies will cease to exist in name and the United Grain Growers, Limited, will take their place.

The new board: T. A. Crerar, C. Rice-Jones, Calgary; John Kennery, R. McKenzie, F. J. Collyer, J. F. Reid, John Morrison, C. F. Brown, E. J. Fream, Calgary; J. J. McLellan, R. A. Parker and P. S. Austin, of Ranfurly, Alta.

The union gives farmers a company of their own with more than 32,000 shareholders and over $3,000,000 assets, upward of 300 country elevators besides those at Fort William and Port Arthur, with a capacity of over 3,000,000 bushels; implement and supply warehouses at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary, and livestock commission departments in Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg.

The Winnipeg offices of the new company will occupy five floors in the new Bank of Hamilton building.

NEW YORK STOCKS
(Longmed & Taylor)

NEW YORK STOCKS	Close
American Sugar	121
American Beet Sugar	91¾
American Canners pf	98
American Locomotive	69¾
American Smelters	103¾
American Car Foundry	74¾
Anglo French	93½
Anaconda	76¾
Baldwin Locomotive	69¾
Baltimore & Ohio	69¼
Bethlehem Steel	113½
C. P. R.	160
C. M. & St. Paul	66½
Central Leather	91¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	59¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	49
Crucible Steel	79¾
Distillers	29
Erie, common	24½
Ind. Alcohol	162½
Inspiration	55¾
Maxwell M.	30
Mexican Petrol	96
Missouri Pacific	31¾
New York Central	80½
Northern Pacific	103½
Pennsylvania	52½
Ray Consol	27½
Rep. I. & S.	88¾
Reading	93¾

MONTREAL STOCKS

	Close
Canada Cement	61¼
C. P. R.	159½
Car Foundry	74¼
Civic	74½
Dominion Loan, 1925	97¾
Dominion Loan, 1931	96
Dominion Bridge	146
Ogilvie, com.	145
Shawinigan	119
Southern Pacific	94¾
Studebaker	53⅞
St. Paul	66½
Tennessee Copper	17¾
Union Pacific	137
Utah Copper	105½
U. S. Steel, com.	123⅝
Westinghouse	48¾

NEW YORK METALS

New York, Aug. 16.—Copper, dull; electrolytic, spot and nearby, nominal; September and fourth quarter, $25.50 to $27.

At London: Copper, spot, £120; futures, £119 10s; electrolytic, £137. Tin, spot, £244 15s; futures, £241 5s.

CANADIAN TRADE ON THE INCREASE

Ottawa, Aug. 16.Canada's trade, exclusive of exports and imports of coin and bullion, and of foreign merchandise shipped through Canada, increased, according to a statement by

Calgary Public Market
Prices Asked Consumers

RETAIL PRICES

Fruit

Apricots	$1.25 to $1.75 per case
Apples	3 lbs. for 25c
Bananas	30c to 35c per doz.
Black currants	$3.00 per case
Red currants	$2.50 per case
Cherries	10c to 50c basket
Cherries	$1.75 to $2.25 per case
Cocoanuts	12½c each
Grape Fruit	7½c to 10c each
Lemons	25c to 30c per dozen
Oranges	15c to 40c doz.
Raspberries	$2.25 to $2.75 case

Vegetables

Beans (green)	12½c per lb.
Beets	6 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage	6 lbs. for 25c
Carrots	6 lbs. for 25c
Celery	10c per lb.
Cauliflower	10c to 20c each
Cucumbers	5c to 10c each
Lettuce (head)	3 for 10c
Lettuce (bunch)	7 for 10c
Onions (green)	7 bunches for 10c
Onions (cooking)	5 lbs. for 25c
Parsley	5 bunches for 10c
Peas (green)	3½ to 4 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes (new)	6 and 7 lbs. for 25c
Radishes	7 bunches for 10c
Rhubarb	8 lbs. for 25c
Spinach	5c per lb.
Tomatoes	20c to 25c per lb.
Tomatoes	10c to 15c per lb.

Poultry—Dressed

	Per lb.
Chicken or broilers	30c
Fowl	24c to 25c

Poultry—Live

Chicken	18c to 22c
Fowl	15c to 18c

Produce

Butter, creamery	43c to 45c
Dairy No. 1	35c to 37½c
Dairy No. 2	30c to 33c
Eggs, new laid	$10.75 per case
New laid, per dozen	35c
No. 2's, per dozen	30c

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 14c
Pot roast	12½c to 15c
Rib roast	20c to 25c
Sirloin roast	25c to 28c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porterhouse steak	25c to 30c
Mutton, sides	25c to 28c
Front quarters	18c to 20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 35c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 18c
Shoulder roast	20c to 25c
Steak	30c to 35c
Pork, sides	21c to 22c

WEEKLY SUMMARY—CALGARY MARKET PRICES

PRODUCE—Wholesale.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Potatoes, per cwt.	$ 3.50	$ 3.50	$ 3.50	$ 3.50	$ 3.50
Eggs, case	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.5C	10.50
Butter, creamery, lb.	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Butter, dairy, lb.	.30	.33	.33	.33	.33
PRODUCE—Retail.					
Potatoes, Albertas, new, 6 lbs.	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Eggs, new laid, dozen	.35	.38	.38	.38	.38
Butter, No. 1 creamery, lb.	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Butter, No. 1 dairy, lb.	.35	.37½	.37½	.37½	.37½
Baled hay, timothy, bale	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Baled hay, prairie, bale	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

SEED GRAIN CARDS
Neat and attractive cards, with name, address and business. Just the thing for your seed grain. Let us quote you prices.

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Fruit and Confectionery
Cigars, Tobacco and Cigarettes
Soda Fountain Drinks

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Wood Beams and Dimension
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Phone M1161
Calgary, Alberta

Roast shoulder ..... 22c to 25c
Hind quarters ..... 25c to 28c
Spare ribs 18c

Fresh Fish

Pike	10c
White fish	11c

Sundries

Head cheese	15c
Sausage	18c

WHOLESALE PRICES

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind quarters	15c to 16c
Front quarters	10½c to 11½c
Cow, hind quarters	14c to 15c
Front quarters	9½c to 10½c
Pork, lightweight	17c to 18c
Mutton, ewes	20c
Wethers	22c to 23c
Lambs	25c
Veal, No. 1, light	16c to 17c
Heavy	14c to 15½c

Produce

Butter, creamery	36c to 40c
Dairy, No. 1	31c to 33c
Dairy, No. 2	26c to 27½c
Dairy, No. 3	24c to 25c
Eggs, new laid, per case	$9.25 to $10.50

Poultry—Dressed

Fowl	19c to 20c
Chicken	24c to 27c

Poultry—Live

Fowl	14c to 16c
Chicken (cockerels)	18c to 20c

Vegetables

	Per 100 lbs.
Beets, new	$3.00
Carrots, new	3.00
Cabbage, new	3.00
Onions	$3.00 to 3.50
Potatoes	3.25 to 3.50
Turnips	2.50 to 2.75

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MONUMENTS
The Somerville Co.

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HOME CLASSIFIED BUSINESS GUIDE

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P. HARCOURT O'REILLY, BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary. 715-717 Herald Bldg Calgary. Phone M5969.

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If you are a man, woman, boy or girl and you want to make money send us your name and address. We will send you the particulars which will make you money and independent for life. You only have to devote a part of your spare time to it to earn all the money you need for luxuries or you can devote your entire time to it and make a good living. You don't need any experience. You simply need energy and ambition to make the effort and success will come.—Address, Manager, 109 Sixth Ave., Calgary, Alberta.

DR. SIZE
THE DENTIST AND NATUROPATH
226 Eighth Avenue East
Note change of address
(Over Palmetto Bakery)
BABY WELFARE
Avoid all drugs and patent medicines. They will serve you false. The cause of decay of the teeth is in the general system not the mouth. Let me explain this to you.

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237 7th Ave. West, between 1st and 2nd Sts

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WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE REopening of the Central Plumbing, Gasfitting and Heating Store on 1211 First Street East. Gas Stoves and Water Heaters connected and general repairs of every description. If you have anything in the above line, by patronising me you are helping a returned Soldier. Phone M1265. R. C. Laurie.

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MARSHALL HARDWARE, LIMITED, 121 Eighth Avenue East. Main 6888.

HAT WORKS

EMPIRE HAT WORKS
HAT CLEANERS, DYERS AND BLOCKERS
510 2nd Ave. E. Phone M6090

HATS CLEANED, BLOCKED AND REmodeled. Apparel Service Co. Phones M3150, W1533, 233 17 Ave. West. We call and deliver.

HOTELS

QUEEN'S HOTEL
Second Street East and Eighth Avenue. FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT BY DAY, week or month. Weekly rates from $2.75 to $5.00; monthly rates from $10.00 to $20.00. All outside rooms, warm and comfortable, most central location in city. B. A. Atkinson, Jr., proprietor.

HOMESTEADS OR FARM LANDS

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD Co. Grant Lands—Titles to same revested in United States by act of Congress, dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and Agricultural Lands, containing some of best lands left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevation, etc., postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 818, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED—to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home. Whole or spare time. Good pay. Work sent—any distance. Charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN BARBering. Highest wages, steady employment guaranteed. Tools furnished free. Send for free illustrated instruction book. CALGARY BARBER COLLEGE, 815B Centre Street (near C.P.R. Depot).

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal 8-6

SHORT STORIES, MANUSCRIPTS WANTED
EARN $25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, writing for newspapers, magazines; exp. unnec.; details free. Press Syndicate, 511 St. Louis, Mo.

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS

ICE CREAM IN BRICK AND BULK. Pure Goods. Prompt delivery P. PALLESEN Calgary Central Creamery Phone M5636

HIGH CLASS CLOTHING

MRS. BRENNAND, PHONE M5187, DEALer in high class cast-off clothing. Samples in Ladies' Suits, Coats and Furs. Highest prices given. Mrs. Brennand, 810a First St West. Alberta rooms.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Any Standard reader patronizing advertisers on this page are guaranteed satisfactory service. If you make a purchase and the goods are not right consult The Standard. When you buy mention The Standard.

EVERY DISABLED SOLDIER SHOULD KNOW

That there is no such word as "impossible" in his dictionary.

That his natural ambition to earn a good living can be fulfilled.

That he can either get rid of his disability or acquire a new ability to offset it.

That the whole object of doctors, nurses, and instructors, is to help him in doing that very thing.

That he must help them to help him.

That he will have the most careful and effectual treatment known to science.

That interesting and useful occupations form a most valuable part of the treatment in convalescent hospitals and Sanatoria.

That if he cannot carry out his first duty by rejoining his comrades at the front, and if there is no light duty for him with the Canadian forces overseas, he is taken home to Canada, as soon as his condition and the shipping facilities make this possible.

That his strength and earning capacity will be restored there to the highest degree possible, through the Military Hospitals commission.

That if he requires an artificial limb or kindred appliance it will be supplied free.

That every man disabled by service will receive a pension or gratuity in proportion to his disability.

That his pension cannot be reduced by him undertaking work or perfecting himself in some form of industry.

That his pay and allowance continue till he is cured or till his pension begins.

That an extra three months' pay and separation allowance when there are dependents receiving such allowance, will be paid to all men returned from overseas and honorably discharged after at least six months' service, with certain exceptions, such as members of the Permanent Force and Federal or Provincial Civil Service who can step right back into their old positions.

That if his disability prevents him from returning to his old work he will receive new training for a new occupation.

That full consideration is given to his own capacity and desires when a new occupation has to be chosen.

That his own will-power and determination will enable him to succeed, both in the training and in the occupation afterwards.

That his maintenance and that of his family will be paid for during the training he may receive after discharge, and for a month longer.

That neither his treatment nor his training will cost him a cent.

That his home province has a special commission to assist him in finding employment on discharge.

That hundreds of towns and villages have committees, associations, and clubs, to welcome him on arrival, and to help in securing a position for him.

That the Dominion and provincial governments, the municipal authorities, and all sorts of employers, give the returned soldier preference in filling vacant positions.

That the returned soldier wishing to take up land and farm it, will be helped to do so, under Federal and other settlement schemes.

That the military hospitals commission exists to carry out his restoration and training in Canada.

That the board of pension commissioners exists to distribute the pension provided by his country for him and his dependents.

That the military hospitals commission and the board of pension commissioners are in the position of trustees, appointed for his benefit, and representing the whole people of Canada.

That, therefore, he should write direct to the commission or the board if he needs advice or help.

Canadians are unanimously resolved that every returned soldier shall have a full opportunity to succeed. When that opportunity is put within his reach, his success will depend on his own good sense in seizing and using it.

This is intellectual stuff: The spread of intelligence embraces only what the appetite requires.

VETERINARY INFIRMARY

Telephone M3237 110 6th Ave. East
Open Day and Night
Animals treated by the most scientific and up-to-date methods
Drs. McKay & Lellaire
Veterinarians

FOR SALE

Second hand 32—54 Nichols & Shepard Separator, complete; good condition.
M5959 715 Herald Bldg.

FOR SALE

Nichols and Shepard separator, complete, 56-in., in good condition.
715 Herald Bldg., Calgary

Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat headaches properly to understand the causes which produce the affection," says Dr. J. W. Ray, of Blockton, Ala. Continuing, he says, "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headache, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To answer this purpose anti-kamnia tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and rest in the most severe cases of headache, neuralgia, and particularly the headaches of women.

"When we have a patient subject to regular attacks of sick headache and when he feels the least sign of an oncoming attack, he should take two A-K Tablets. Obtainable at druggists in any quantity desired."

JEWELERS

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS
Issuers of Marriage Licenses
D. E. BLACK & CO., LTD.
Corner 7th Avenue and 1st Street West

LOCKSMITHS

TODDIOLS BROS., SAFE AND LOCK EXperts. We repair Bicycles, Sewing machines, Guns, Locks, Etc. We sharpen lawn mowers, saws, shears, razors, etc. 712 2nd Street East, City Hall Corner Blk. East. Phone M6515. 13-1yr

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

Great Snap in one slightly used Willis Auto Player Piano, 88 note, mahogany finish, $550.00, formerly sold at $950.00. Terms if desired. Also bargains in some slightly used Organs.
WILLIS & KNABE
Show Rooms: 283 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary
W. M. Howe, Manager Alberta Branch





Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

STORIES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

"I don't say we tunnelers did it all at Messines, you understand—not a bit. But we did our bit," said one of the Anzacs, otherwise known at the front as "the Wombats." The nickname is from the burrowing habits of the Australian animal, the wombat.

Thanks largely to the arduous and risky labors of "the Wombats" for many months previously the main German position at Wytschaete was blow asunder the middle of June, but unluckily for Hammond he was not there to see the tremendous upheaval, having been invalided back to the commonwealth. Hammond stands 6 feet 4½ inches and is a native of Utah. He is an expert in railroad construction work.

Hammond and his fellow-soldiers were dispatched to the front in May, 1916. After two months of underground work his superiors found that he was so tall that he would be better be employed outside than inside the shafts being constructed, so he was put on a "dump job." That is to say, he was one of a detail of men whose duty it was to bring up supplies—mostly lumber and sandbags—to the tunnelers.

It was a star shell which at last brought about his undoing. In the pitch blackness which abruptly followed it he lost his bearings and rolled off a duck board and down a bank. He bruised one of his legs so madly that he was sent back to Sydney, but a few days ago he was discharged practically well. Speaking of the operations which rent Messines ridge, Hammond said:

"We were divided into three tunneling companies, and after being reinforced by a number of British troops were distributed along a distance of approximately twenty-five miles. At intervals we sank shafts and drove a series of tunnels in the direction of the German lines. Communication was established between the various shafts by means of crosscuts. As each tunnel was completed mines were laid in readiness to be exploded by electricity. The work was in progress for twelve months and many of the mines were laid six and seven months ago.

"A new explosive is being used. It is a British invention, but I do not know the constituent parts except, of course, that guncotton is used. It is far more powerful than gelingnite or nitro-glycerine and does untold damage.

"The Australians commenced tunneling under Hill 60 as far back as May of last year. At one place the Australians' work was carrier on on month after month without arousing the slightest suspicion among the Germans, and they continued to tunnel straight ahead. One shaft was 35 feet deep, and we succeeded in extending several tunnels 1,400 feet under the German lines. That work had been accomplished when I left the front last November and other preparations were in progress for the great offensive. We tunneled right under the German lines, under their supports, their dugouts, and their machine gun emplacements without our work being discovered."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

When in doubt, keep quiet.

Don't be a miser; coffins have no pockets.

The man who boasts of his small feet may have a head to match.

Ride your hobby if you will, but don't play horse with your friends.

A good memory sometimes admits of discreet forgetfulness.

The lawyer deals in brains and disposes of them by the case.

When a woman can wash flannels so that they won't shrink, she knows enough to get married.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEALERS

WESTERN MUSIC SUPPLY CO.
Everything known in Music Supplies of all kinds for all instruments. Brass Band Instruments bought and sold. 406a Eighth Ave. West. Phone 3154, Calgary, Alta.

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MARRIAGE LAWS, U. S.
DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE LAWS OF U. S. Send $1.00, Box 568, Reno, Nevado, U. S. A.

D. E. BLACK & CO. LIMITED
JEWELERS & OPTICIAN
ISSUERS OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
LARGEST WATCH REPAIR BUSINESS IN WESTERN CANADA
SPECIAL CATALOGUE HERALD BUILDING
CALGARY, ALBERTA

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

The Western Standard has a quantity of old newspapers for sale, suitable for wrapping, putting on shelves or putting under carpets. Apply Circulation Dept., 109 Sixth Avenue West.

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TRY THE WEST END GARAGE FOR Automobile Repairs; our work is superior at low cost, and satisfaction guaranteed. 12th Ave. and 5th St. West. 13-85

SECOND-HAND CARS BOUGHT AND Sold. We always have a good line of autos to make a good selection. Our Garage is second to none for Repairs and Supplies.
WEBBER'S GARAGE
129 5th Avenue W. Phone M2833

VULCANIZING

We are specialists in vulcanizing everything in rubber. We are agents for the famous Firestone Tire. Don't forget the address:
BELL TIRE CO.,
602 First Street East
Phone M5905 Res. M4702

MANUFACTURING FURRIER

FURS REMODELLED AND REPAIRED—Your own skins dressed and made up. Highest prices paid for raw furs.
THOMAS PAIN,
Successor to Mackay & Dipple,
Fur Manufacturing Department
218A Eighth Avenue West Calgary.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE CALGARY

ACADEMIC COURSES; BOOK-KEEPING and Stenography; Music, Expression, Art, Etc. Resident and Day Students. Open to all denominations and classes. Phone M2191. Calendar free on application.

NURSING HOMES

ENGLISH MATERNITY HOME—TERMS $20 per week inclusive, Graduate nurses supplied. Phone M3423. 812 2nd Ave. W.

OSTEOPATHY

DRS. CHURCH & PLUMMER, OSTEOpathic Physicians and Surgeons, members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta. Suites 7, 8, 9, Alberta Block. Phones M2787. All Curable Diseases Successfully Treated. Adenoids removed without anesthesia, the famous Irrigation Treatment used in the treatment of Catarrh. Going on Nine Years in Calgary.

OPTICIANS

HERBERT J. AKITT
OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN
PHONE M. 6150. MACLEAN BLOCK

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FORD, WRIGHT & MILLER, PATENT Solicitors. Patents secured in all countries. Phone M6671. 207 Alberta Corner. Calgary, Alberta.

PIANOS

HARDY & HUNT PIANO CO., LIMITED 816 Eighth Ave. West. Main 1585.

PICTURE FRAMING

THE ART SHOP — PICTURE FRAMING a Specialty. 237 Seventh Ave. West J. W. BOOTH, Proprietor. Four years with Royal Picture Gallery

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YOUNG PLUMBING & HEATING CO. LTD
Steam & Gas Fitters
Tinners. M 2866
205 7th AVE E.

PRINTING

A. E. LITTLEBURY, COMMERCIAL AND Book Printer; 105 Sixth Avenue West Phone M2207. Estimates given.

SAFETY RAZORS SHARPENED

JUST TO CONVINCE YOU, SEND US three blades, we will resharpen them and return to you Free of charge. Our prices are: Gillette 35c per doz., and single edge blades 25c per doz., old fashioned razors 25c each. We sharpen Clippers Scissors and Lances of every description Give us a trial.
THE CALGARY SHOE HOSPITAL
1239 Eighth Avenue West

SHOES REPAIRED

HIGH GRADE STOCK — MADE TO ORDER — EXPERT WORKMANSHIP
THE DRI-PED CUSTOM SHOEMAKERS AND REPAIRERS
226 8th Ave East Calgary
SERVICE — SYSTEM — SATISFACTION
O. K. SHOE CO.
Calgary's Leading Shoe Repairers
Let Us Fix Your Shoes
We Guarantee the Utmost Satisfaction
Country Orders Receive Prompt Attention
710 First St. E. Phone M5678

PHOTOGRAPHER

CHAZIN PHOTO STUDIO—PORTRAITURE enlarging, developing and printing. 117 Eighth Avenue West. Phone M3923.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLORING

FOR ENLARGING, COLORING, FRAMing Photos of all kinds, faded and damaged Enlargements and Pictures restored. The Colorphoto Co., 710 First St. East. Please mention the Standard.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

WILLSON STATIONERY CO., LIMITED 215 Eighth Avenue West,—Everything in Stationery and Office Supplies. The most complete stock in Western Canada.

SECOND-HAND DEALERS

CHICAGO IRON AND METAL CO. 501-503 Sixth Ave. E., corner 4th St. Phone M4448.
Dealers in Scrap Iron, Brass, Copper, Zinc and Lead, Rubber Tires and Inner Tubes, also Manilla Rope and all kinds of Old Machinery. It will be to your convenience to see us. Phone, call or write MAX RUBEN, Manager

STORAGE AND CARTAGE

STORAGE AND CARTAGE FOR ANY kind of goods. Warehouse specially fitted for household merchandise, each customer having separate rooms. Trackage. Padded vans for furniture and pianos. Expert packers and shippers. Estimates cheerfully given. Official cartage and baggage agents C.N.R. JOHNSTON STORAGE & CARTAGE CO Phone M4444 and M5678. Limited Office and Warehouse 422 Sixth Ave. East

CALGARY STORAGE & CARTAGE CO LIMITED
427 TENTH AVENUE EAST
PHONE M1266
Storage for all classes of Merchandise, including Cold Storage Equipment; Separate Compartments for Furniture, Pianos; Padded Furniture Vans; Packers, Forwarders. Baggage Delivered. Trackage for cot lots.

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SANDY MACLEAN
Alterations, Tailoring, Repairs, Cleaning and Pressing
Suits made to measure from $18 to $35
433 Lougheed Building, over Grand Theatre—Phone M6506.
Calgary, Alberta

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GRAHAM, McCALL AND RUTTLE L.D.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Horse and Motor Equipment, Ambulance in connection.
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J. J. DOHERTY
Musical Instrument Repairer
JAS. J. DOHERTY
Expert Violin Repairing, Tone Restored, Bows Rehaired
Musical Instruments of All Kinds Rebuilt and Repaired
405A EIGHTH AVE. WEST

ROSEDALE STAR
LUMP $6.00
STOVE $5.25
Stock up now before the raise in price.
YORK SHAW
238 Eighth Ave. East
Phone M6423

PARCEL POST RATES

Any P. O. within twenty miles of Calgary, five cents for the first lb. and one cent additional for each additional lb. up to five lbs. when the rate is two cents for each additional lb. up to eleven lbs. To any P.O. beyond 20 miles but within the radius of Alberta, ten cents for the first lb. and four cents for each additional lb. To any P. O. in Saskatchewan ten cents for the first lb. and six cents additional for each additional lb.. To any P. O. in Manitoba, twelve cents for the first lb. and eight cents for each additional lb.

HOME
CLASSIFIED
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PHOTOGRAPHER

CHAZIN PHOTO STUDIO—PORTRAITURE enlarging, developing and printing. 117 Eighth Avenue West. Phone M3923.

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLORING

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427 TENTH AVENUE EAST
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Storage for all classes of Merchandise, including Cold Storage Equipment; Separate Compartments for Furniture, Pianos; Padded Furniture Vans; Packers, Forwarders. Baggage Delivered. Trackage for cot lots.

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JAS. J. DOHERTY
Expert Violin Repairing, Tone Restored, Bows Rehaired
Musical Instruments of All Kinds Rebuilt and Repaired
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ROSEDALE STAR
LUMP $6.00
STOVE $5.25
Stock up now before the raise in price.
YORK SHAW
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SPORTS | NEWS OF THE DAY | MOTORING | GOSSIP OF THE TRADE | BICYCLES

SPORT BRIEFS

SPORT BRIEFS

The commissioned members at Sarcee camp defeated the cavalry and infantry units in the cricket match. The score was 111 to 87.

Leon J. Cadore, a pitcher of the Brooklyn National League club, passed the physical examination before an exemption board here. Cadore waived exemption.

"Speed" Minor, by scoring 3 runs, stealing 3 bases and polling out four hits, brought him to the top of the league, whereby he captures Boyle's silver bat and ball.

Ty Cobb is still in the lead. Some batter! His hitting average is .385 for 105 games. He made 155 hits, including 30 doubles, 21 triples and 5 home runs. Fifteen more points and he hits .400.

The southern A. A. U. outdoor swimming championships will be held at Atlanta, Ga. Sanction has been granted to the Atlanta A. C. for five senior and three junior title events and they will be run off in a two-day meet on August 17 and 18.

Steamer Maxwell is trying to arrange with the Calgary baseball associations, to have them send a team to Winnipeg in September to compete for the inter-provincial championship. Maxwell is a veteran of the old Monarch baseball team in Winnipeg.

Hugo Bezdek's contract as manager of the Pittsburgh club contains a clause whereby he can coach the University of Oregon football team this fall if he desires. Bezdek is a former University of Chicago back field star and was best noted as a line plunger.

Detroit.—Eddie Plank, the veteran lefthander, has retired permanently from baseball, it became known today. Plank left the team last Saturday. Plank's last game was pitched in Washington a week ago Monday, when Walter Johnson defeated him 1 to 0 in 11 innings.

There will be no more S. P. A. league fixtures until Aug. 27, when the Cubs and Columbus club will hook up in a league fixture. The standing of the league after last night's game is as follows:

Columbus club	5	3	.625
Cubs	4	5	.444
Hustlers	4	5	.444

An allied carnival and military and athletic tournament will be held under the auspices of the Majestic Athletic association in the ballroom and roof garden of the Hotel Majestic in New York, Oct. 2, 3 and 4. England and Belgium will give exhibitions of military sports, tugs of war, fencing, and boxing on opening night; France, Italy, Serbia and Roumania will present their entertainment the second evening, and the French athletes will conclude the entertainment.

Le Fohl declares that if the White Sox win a pennant this year it will be through unfair tactics. He charge every White Sox pitcher with disfiguring balls. He has a collection of balls used by White Sox pitchers which, he says all have tell-tale black spots, where some substance has been used to shine them.

It isn't improbable that Fohl is right, for Dave Danfarth is credited with having discovered the "shine ball" while with Louisville and taking it with him to Chicago.

OMAR OF THE U. P. RETIRES AND CANFIELD TAKES HIS PLACE

Announcement comes of the departure of Mr. L. E. Omar, who has acted as the Alberta passenger and traveling agent of the Union Pacific in Calgary for the past year. Many Calgarians will regret to learn of his departure and particularly the traveling public as his pleasing personality and obliging demeanor has ingratiated him into the public's confidence to the extent that people who desired to travel, have been wont to wend their way to the Union Pacific office knowing that they would get a fair and impartial report regarding conditions, expense, etc.

Mr. Omar will be succeeded by Mr. L. J. Canfield who comes from Walla Walla, Wash., where he has been the traveling agent for the Union Pacific. Mr. Canfield will have to "go some" to equal Mr. Omar's record although we must confess he shows the earmarks of a close second. The Union Pacific office is at 809 Center street.

KEEN COMPETITION IN TENNIS GAMES

A most successful afternoon's play was held on Saturday when the men's handicap singles for the Crosby bowl, presented by Miss Craufurd, was started and almost reached the semi-final stage.

There were 18 entrants for the event but, unfortunately four competitors were unable to take part.

Some very close matches were contested and that between P. R. Bryenton and J. R. Henley was one of the features of the afternoon, both playing good tennis, the first set going to Bryenton 8-6 and Henley taking the last two sets, 6-4, 6-3.

Whittle vs. Hepburn was also a long and closely contested match, the former winning in two straight sets, 6-4, 11-9.

F. Parker won against J. G. Porter, 6-1, 6-3, and afterwards defeated F. V. Stuart on equal terms, 6-4, 6-2.

The finals will be played on Saturday, August 25. The following is the result of Saturday's matches:

J. R. Henley (owe 15) won from P. R. Bryenton (owe 15), 6-8, 6-4, 6-3.

R. Q. Henley (scratch) won from H. A. Allison (scratch) by default.

L. H. Fenerty (owe ½ 30) won from J. R. Henley (owe 15) 6-0, 6-2.

E. H. Horstman (owe ½ 15) won from H. S. Leask (owe ½ 15) by default.

H. K. Richardson (owe ½ 15) won from H. A. Matthews (scratch) by default.

DON'T

Don't cover your rear number with a spare tire. B a real sport.

Don't hog the midle of the road.

Don't turn in middle of block. Go to the street intersection.

Don't run in front of a street car. There is more room behind it.

Don't gamble on what the other fellow is going to do, for he may be a gambler, too. If so and you take a chance, you'll both lose; but it's too bad about the cars.



Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

SERVICE IS UNEXCELLED
On Your Summer Trip
Travel by
CANADIAN NORTHERN

TO EASTERN CANADA

Round Trip 60 Days. Summer Tourist Fares June 1 to September 30
Standard electric-lighted trains carrying compartment observation cars through the mountains and Winnipeg to Toronto. Standard Sleeping and Tourist cars.

PACIFIC COAST

Round trip summer excursion fares to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Seattle, Bellingham, Everett, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego.

ON SALE JUNE 15TH TO SEPTEMBER 30TH

Final return limit three months, but not later than October 31st. Stopover allowed.

Special fares to Lucerne, Jasper Park and Mt. Robson. On sale May 11th to September 30th. Final return limit 16 days. Single fare plus 10c for round trip.

Full information from
J. H. NORTON, City Passenger Agent, Phone M3626, Calgary, Alta.
A. R. McDOUGALL, Depot Ticket Agent, Phone M5656, Calgary, Alta.
Or Write J. Madill, D.P.A., Edmonton, Alta.

GUN CLUB TO HOLD TOURNEY AUGUST 29

W. J. McLaren was winner of the "A" class spoon in the Calgary Gun club shoot yesterday, with a score of 24 birds. A large number of the gunners were present and plans were arranged for a big merchandise shoot August 29.

The event will be in the nature of a tourney, and prizes will be donated by friends of the club. Birds will sell at five cents each, and the proceeds will go to the Canadian Red Cross fund. The score yesterday follows:

R. G. Robinson	23	23	25
W. J. McLaren	24	17	21
O. Youell	22	24	22
Dr. Mertz	21	23	—
Joe Garden	21	21	23
R. R. Burden	19	21	22
E. G. Foley	16	17	—
George Muckle	23	21	—
R. C. Ross	23	21	—
F. Scott	16	—	—
R. S. Hill	15	—	—

DON'T BE AFRAID TO STAND UP TO THE PLATE

Now that the tournament is close at hand, the players need encouragement, so listen to this:

Fellows, do you want to lam it out for .300 or better in the big game? Take a few tips from an old timer, who has been all the way through, from the bushes to the large time, and you can break into the select circle.

There's not much difference between standing up to the plate in the battle of life, and facing the guy from the next town in a Saturday afternoon pastime on the sand lot. You'll find it works out just about the same.

First of all, stand up there! The old devil, who's serving them up to many of us in life's game, is going to cut loose with everything he carries, but don't let him get your goat. He'll probably lob over a slow one first, one of those easy teasers that looks like a pipe to get away with. That's when he tries to make you forget your religion and your soul. Watch for this change of pace. Don't break your back swinging like a gate for that slow pill. You're as good as fanned if he sneaks that one across.

It takes all the pep out of you.

Let it go by and hand him a hoot.

Then he may serve a fast one on the outside. You may think you can reach over and pickle this, but you'll find it's got a wide break to it. That's one of the devil's favorite offerings. It's the old booze he's trying to make you fall for, and you're a mark if you start after that one.

Batters in the Life's league have been trying for ages to make a hit off that old shoot, but the best of them have whiffed out, and none of them has ever connected squarely. Lay off that tempting booze ball, or the first thing you know your batting average will figure out with the same numerals as the size of your hat—Six and five-eighths. I know. I've taken a few swings myself, and I've seen the best of them slink back to the bench finally for a drink of water—all in and through. You can't beat it.

There's another one that the devil will try you out with. This shoots up as if it was going right across the rubber, but it breaks on the inside, close up to your letters, and the best you could ever get would be a foul strike off the handle of your bat. This twister is gambling—the old ponies, the pasteboard fifty-two, the bones, beating the stock market, the idea of getting something for nothing. There's nohing to that, fellows, believe the old timer. Don't go after that easy sugar. Hustle for what you get and it'll stick with you.

Let all these balls breeze by, and you've got the devil in a hole. Against his will, he'll have to serve one right down the groove, or else walk you, which he never does. That old fast, straight one is what he has to hurl now. He will rely on his smoke to make you miss it. This pill is old opportunity.

Oh, boy! Dig your spikes in, swing back your shoulders, bring the old ash around and bust that ball right on the beezer! There she goes! Wow! Up and up, far away. Over the fence—a homer! And a homer in the League of Life, in the Lord's league, is some happy smash. Try for it, old scout, and win in this coming tournament.

A WITTY PUBLICATION

The Canadian Oil issues a delightful little house organ called Canadian Oil News. It is replete with many witty sayings and information generally. Here's a little ditty some of us will appreciate:

King Solomon and King David
Led merry, merry lives,
With many, many lady friends
And many, many wives;
But when old age crept over them,
With many, many qualms,
King Solomon wrote the Proverbs
And King David wrote the Psalms.



SESSUE HAYAKAWA IN "FORBIDDEN PATHS"
At the Allen, Monday and Tuesday

Things An Autoist Should Know

THE FIRST AUTOMOBILE OVER 200 YEARS AGO

Merely a sketch of the history of the automobile is, in itself, significant hows and whys of the development of a self-propelled vehicle which has converted the formidable road engine of a hundred years ago into the graceful and easy-running automobile of today—a development that lays largely within the past 70 years.

Up to 1769 the horseless carriage existed only as an ideal. Of the many interesting conceptions which had been brought forward, none was of the slightest permanence. The proposition advanced by Sir Isaac Newton in 1680, is worthy of mention only for its quaintness. This unique contrivance was expected literally to kick itself ahead by reaction against atmospheric resistance to the jet of steam which it blew out rearward.

"The first steam vehicle which really ran was that of Nicholas Joseph Cugnot, 1769 and 1771," says a writer in the Scientific American. "Cugnot's second model is still to be seen in a Paris museum. He was followed during the decades from 1780 to 1840 by a vast number of more or less successful experimenters. Some of their machines ran and others did not; some were playthings and others commercial propositions; but none of them survived the tests of time and of the profit and loss account.

"It is to be emphasized that in this period little or no historical continuity is to be found. Each inventor worked out his own ideas, without any attempt to apply or improve upon those of his predecessors, so that in every respect it was a century of sporadic effort rather than of definite progress in any particular direction.

"Nevertheless, the results achieved admit of a certain classification. In the first place we can identify two permanently distinct principles employed in the source of power. Most inventors used a thermic generator, demanding that the vehicle carry a supply of fuel, by the combustion of which heat was produced, to be converted into energy. But there were always a few more daring ones who sought to employ a reservoir of stored-up energy in the form of compressed air, flexed springs, etc.; and these devices, of which the most notable was a compressed-air car that actually ran in Paris in 1853, have a lieal descendant in the present day electric.

"Then, too, in external appearance, we find the proposed conveyances falling into two well-defined groups. First in point of time comes the road engine or steam roller type. Second, we have the true horseless carriage, involving the addition of power plant and transmission to a vehicle which retains the characteristic appearance of the horse-drawn vehicle. The specimens and the quaint wagon steered by reins are to be classified here.

"At first development of power transportation followed two entirely distinct lines. On the one hand, we find the conception of the superior trackage to be secured by the laying of rails; and at a very early date these were extensively employed for horse and mule vehicles along busy routes, and for mine and factory trucks drawn by donkey engines and cable. On the other hand, as we have indicated, came the efforts to produce a suitable road engine or steam carriage for service on the common roads. It would seem from this distance that these conceptions should have been united at a very early date."

6,000,000 ACRES RELEASED FOR GRAIN TO FEED MEN

Every motor truck in use helps to conserve the grain supply for human beings, and some estimates as to what this saving is have been made by Harry W. Perry, of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. "At the beginning of this year there were 300,000 trucks in use in the United States," said Mr. Perry last week. "Each commercial motor vehicle takes the place, on the average, of three horse-drawn vehicles and between four and five horses. Each horse displaced relieves between four and five acres of land from raising grain for horse feed, so each truck means the turning of 20 acres of land for other agricultural purposes than horse provender. Therefore the 300,000 trucks release approximately 6,000,000 acres from providing power for horse-drawn vehicles. Three acres are required for the support of a human being. Thus an army of 2,000,000 men can be fed from the land that would be required to feed horses to take the place of the 300,000 motor trucks.

"INSIDE STUFF" ON BEST SLANG

Phrenologists Given Credit for Neat Phrases

Philadelphia.—The American Society of Phrenologists at its recent meeting in Philadelphia prepared for baseball writers and fans a list of terms that may be used as synonymous for "hit on the head," thus conferring a great favor on those who are always looking for something new. Here they are:

Drubbed on the dome.
Bammed on the bean.
Tapped on the conk.
Bumped on the beezer.
Biffed on the coco.
Busted on the cranium.
Whiffed on the skull.
Cracked on the nut.
Nailed on the knob.
Slugged in the belfry.
Lammed on the peak.
Dinged on the brain box.

MOTOR NOTES

The importation of automobiles, traction engines and parts thereof, into the Federated Malay states has been prohibited, except under license. The prohibition on the importation of automobiles into the Straits Settlements and the duty of 10 per cent. on automobiles in the Federated Malay states were recently announced.

Officials of the Firestone Tire and Rubber company are jubilant over the concern's victory in the Perlman rim patent case, in which a patent infringement suit was lost by L. H. Perlman, head of the $8,000,000 Perlman corporation. It is said the withdrawal of the suit relieves makers and buyers of automobiles of a royalty tax amounting to between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000 a year.

SAFETY FIRST

There was a man who fancied,
That by driving good and fast,
He'd get his car across the track
Before the train came past;
He'd miss the engine by an inch,
And make the train crew sore;
There WAS a man who fancied this,
There isn't any more.

Don't use dazzling headlights. You don't like the other fellow's. If your headlights are not equipped with non-glare lenses—go buy a pair.

Siegel Garage Company
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All Kinds of Carriage and Wagon Springs Made to Order.
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Expert Repairing
Our Ten Years of Practical Experience, coupled with Our Many Satisfied Customers, is sufficient guarantee of what we can do for others.
A Trial Will Convince You.
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SIX DIFFERENT KINDS

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LET'S MAKE YOUR NEXT SUIT
IMPORTED SERGES AND WORSTEDS $30 to $40
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MADE TO MEASURE CLOTHES FOR MEN
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605 CENTRE STREET, CALGARY
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W. G. KNIGHTS, Prop. and Manager
The above address is the location of Calgary's latest and most fully equipped BOOK BINDERY, PAPER RULING, and LOOSE LEAF establishment. The proprietor is a thoroughly practical man, with 35 years' experience in the bookbinding trade and its kindred branches. In addition to the manufacture of new goods this go-ahead Bindery will specialise in the REPAIRING and RE-BINDING of old books and dilapidated Loose Leaf Covers. An expert in repair work will be sent out to do repairing at any office where the book is of too much importance to allow it to be taken away. This information should be of great interest to bankers.
MUSIC BINDING will be another feature of our work. No matter how old or torn your music sheets may be, we can mend and bind them, and return to you a strong and respectable book. We have every facility and are fully prepared to make POSTAL TUBES in any quantity, any length or diameter. It will be to the financial advantage of any business house to give us the privilege of quoting on any special work—either new work or repair work—before placing their order elsewhere.
We cordially invite Out-of-Town Customers to allow us to submit our price for BLANK BOOKS and LOOSE LEAF BINDERS. SYNOPTIC SHEETS and Municipal Tax-Roll Sheets ruled to any specification. Loose Leaf Binders made to fit any sized sheet. Loose Leaf Indexes made upon short notice.
WE STAMP NAME OR INITIALS on Suitcases, Grips, Purses, etc., etc., in guaranteed 22 carat pure gold, at reasonable prices.
Give Us a Trial and We Will Give You Satisfaction

EXCURSIONS THIS SUMMER

The C. N. R. is offering excellent opportunities for those who wish to take in the Vancouver exhibition or those who contemplate a trip back east or to the coast. This railway company affords every chance for a comfortable journey; their dining car service is excellent not only in quality but also reasonable in prices. One can get a breakfast from 25 cents to 80 cents, a luncheon or dinner for from 50 cents to $1.

Take advantage of their excursions.

HUDSON'S BAY CO. IN LONDON

In London, at a meeting of the Hudson's Bay company, it was stated by Governor Kindersley that the land sales were rapidly growing, which shows that people are going back to the land. Their store sales were also at a high figure.

The directors resolved to institute a taxation reserve fund in view of the heavy liability of the company. A continued improvement was shown in sale shops; the policy of building large stores was fully justified. The company today generally stood in a thoroughly sound position.

ST. HILDA'S LADIES' COLLEGE

At a meeting of the board of governors of St. Hilda's Ladies' college, held on Tuesday last, the Bishop of Calgary presiding, it was decided that both the exterior and interior of the college building should be redecorated in accordance with a specification furnished by John Jones, decorator, thus rendering the premises thoroughly up-to-date. This work is to be taken in hand immediately, so that the building may be ready for occupation when the pupils reassemble on September 11.

GRACE S. S. PICNIC

At St. George's Island Proved a Splendid Event

About 500 or more turned out for the Grace Presbyterian Sunday school picnic, which was held at St. George's Island on Wednesday.

ROTARIANS HELD A GREAT PICNIC AT BOWNESS

The picnic held by the Rotary club at Bowness on Wednesday afternoon proved a splendid success. The ideal weather combined with the great list of sports was satisfactory to all.

TWO TEAMS HAVE BEEN SELECTED

They are to play to-night—Best ones will be weeded out for the tournament games.

About 20 players were out at Mewata park last night, playing in the first practice of the All-Stars for the tournament. Lloyd Turner put them through a stiff workout for over an hour and drilled them well, giving them excellent pointers. The two teams will play tonight.

The following are the players:

"A" Team

Carvel and Townsley ..... catchers
Gillespie or Baxter ..... 1st base
Lepper or Spence ..... 2nd base
Spence or Lepper ..... ss.
Joe Carnegie ..... 3rd base
Black ..... utility infielder
Gillespie or Baxter . utility outfielder
Broome ..... outfielder
Miner ..... centre fielder
Jack L'Evique ..... left fielder

"B" Team

O'Connor and Sharratt ..... catchers
Sharratt or Greenwall ..... 1st base
A. B. Cook ..... 2nd base
Dollingham ..... ss.
McNabb ..... 3rd base
Folkard ..... utility infielder
Muench ..... utility outfielder
Huffman ..... right fielder
Ed. L'Evique ..... centre fielder
Gordon Hoar ..... left fielder

Line-up of pitchers: S. Lewis, Gill, Davies, Dounelly, Bruce, Gray, McEwer.

NATIONAL BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	68	36	.654
Philadelphia	55	46	.545
Cincinnati	61	55	.526
St. Louis	57	53	.518
Chicago	57	54	.513
Brooklyn	52	56	.481
Boston	45	57	.441
Pittsburg	35	73	.324

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago	70	43	.621
Boston	66	42	.611
Cleveland	60	54	.526
Detroit	58	54	.518
New York	53	55	.491
Washington	51	58	.468
Philadelphia	41	65	.387
St. Louis	42	70	.375

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	65	44	.596
Toronto	69	47	.595
Baltimore	67	47	.587
Providence	66	47	.584
Rochester	52	61	.460
Buffalo	49	67	.423
Richmond	45	68	.398
Montreal	41	73	.360



EARLY AUTUMN OFFERINGS

of Fashions Newest Modes

The Hudson's Bay 1917-18 By Mail Service. It's Original

Order any Item from this Paper at any time during Week of Aug. 18 to 25

From the
Art Shops of Fancy Needlework

XW8—D. M. C. Cotton Perle, size 3, in colors navy, red, ecru, brown and grey. Reg. 70c skein. Special ... **45c**

X1W8—D. M. C. Slipper Cotton, in colors navy, grey, red, size 3; cream, size 15. Reg. 35c ball. Special, ball **22c**

X2W8—Tea Aprons, stamped on cross bar muslin, in pretty floral designs, each has sufficient thread attached to complete embroidery. Special, each **11c**

X3W8 — Bluebird centres, stamped on white and ecru art cloth, to be embroidered in solid and outline stitches. Edges are finished with narrow braid; ecru, size 18x18 **29c**

White, size 18x18 .... Each **39c**



EVERY number on this page is due for a spirited performance. We agree to fill mail orders reaching us between the 18th and the 25th of August quoted from this page. The contents of this page are description of CALGARY RETAIL merchandise. We do NOT maintain a "separate" (so-called) mail order stock, believing that the BEST RETAIL goods are none too good for our out-of-town customers.

You will find no system in Western Canada quite like this. Possibly you will find none so satisfactory and surely no other can secure for you the fine quality of goods for the same money.

We publish each month a catalogue in convenient size entitled "The Hudsonia Monthly." A copy each month will be mailed you without charge upon your request, with name and address.

We believe we can offer residents of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Eastern British Columbia the very fastest type of By-Mail service in Canada West.

Won't you verify this through the medium of an order?

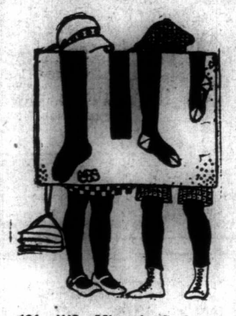


Opening The Fall Underwear For Women

Penman's combinations suits for women, made of finest wool mixture, jersey weave, medium weight; finished at neck with heat mercerized beading. This garment is made full fashioned, and will wear and wash well. High neck, long sleeves, ankle length
Per garment **$3.50**

Natural color combinations for women, made of heavy mixture, three parts wool, finished with mercerized shell edge beading at neck, and front opening. High neck, long sleeves and ankle drawers, excellent for the cold weather; sizes 36 to 38 only. Regular value $4.00. Special
Per garment ... **$2.98**

Splendid Hose Assortments



100 WS—Women's Fine Cashmere Hose, superior quality, double toes and heels, seamless, black and white, sizes 8½ to 10, pair 75c

101 WS — Women's Cashmere seamless, fast color, black only; sizes 8½ to 10; good quality, at pair 59c

102 WS—Women's Fine Cashmere finish Hose, extra spliced heels and toes, full fashioned sizes, 8½ to 10, black only, pair 45c

103 WS—The Luxite Fibre Silk Hose, a splendid quality; double heels and toes, of cotton, elastic cotton top,, in pink, sky, bronze, pearl, black and white, pair ...85c

105 WS—Little Darling Cashmere Hose for children, made of lamb's wool, silk heels and toes, sanitary fast dyes; sizes 4 to 6 years 35c

Cardinal, pink, sky, cream and black, 6½ to 7 .....40c

107 WS—Boys' or Girls' Cotton Hose, 1x1 rib, suitable for school wear, black only, sizes 6 to 9½. Special, pair 19c

104 WS—Misses' Cashmere Hose, 1x1 rib, double heels and toes, nice and cosy, in black, white and tan, sizes 6 to 9, pair 85c

106 WS—Boys' Worsted Hose, 2x1 rib, double heels and toes, good elastic leg; present values 85c to $1.00; sizes 6 to 7½, 69c Sizes 8 to 10 .....79c

Children's Fine Cotton School Hose

108 WS—Children's Fine Cotton Hose, 1x1 rib, superior quality, good black, sizes 5½ to 9½. Special, per pair 35c

Boys' School Boots

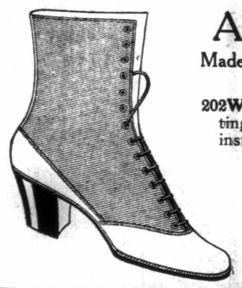
Standard Makes---All Sturdy Goods

200 WS—Good values in reliable makes. Leckie boots, solid leather from heel to toe, built on mannish shaped lasts, in box kip and oil tan, double sole, half-bellows tongue.

8½ to 10½ $3.50
11 to 13½ $4.25
1 to 5½ .....$4.85 and $5.00

201 WS—Young Canadian Boot for boys, sturdily built and solid leather throughout. Stout sole, sewn and reinforced with screw nails. In oil, black or tan uppers; fine grain leathers.

Sizes 8 to 10½ $2.75
Sizes 11 to 13½ $3.75
Sizes 1 to 5½ $4.25



Aunt Polly Boots

Made for Women with Extra Wide Legs and Ankles

202WS—If you have trouble in fitting boots on account of wide instep or ankle, try a pair of these. Uppers of soft kid; in all kid or cravenette tops. Neat shapes, with extra wide ankle measurement. Widths E and EEE. In sizes 3 to 12. Price **$6.50 & $7.00**

Unusual Corset Values

50 WS—Gossard front lace Corsets, designed to make your figure look better, at the same time fulfilling the utmost requirements of health and comfort. The quality of materials and workmanship insures long wear and permanent shape. Easily put on, lace in front and clasp at side of lace. Describe your type of figure and size, which is two inches less than your waist measure, and we will find a good model to fit you.
From $2.50, $3.50, $4.25, $5.00 and up

53 WS—Corsets, specially made for the type of figure that requires low bust and short skirt. Soft boning throughout, made of strong coutil, neatly trimmed with embroidery, 4 hose supports
Sizes 19 to 30 ..... **98c**

52 WS—D. & A. Corsets, designed especially for the medium figure, with low bust, extra long hip, and with sufficient boning to take care of flesh. Not too heavy, made of extra quality coutil, trimmed with embroidery, 3 hook clasp; tear ports, sizes 19 to 27.
Value $2.00, for **$1.48**

51 WS—Corset Waists, for the growing girl, age 12 to 15 years, made of strong jean, pliable boning, 5 hook clasp or buttoned in front, with wingle or double boning in back; 4 hose support; all sizes.

FOR MEN!



2 WS—Elastic rib cotton underwear, heavy weight, for fall wear, union suits or shirts and drawers; perfect fitting, and good wearing; all sizes. Union suits, each $2.00
Shirts and drawers, per garment **$1.00**

3 WS—Stanfield pure wool, green label underwear. This famous line is well known to every one, in union suits or shirts and drawers. Timely advice is, buy your winter underwear early. All sizes. Union suits, ea. $4.00
Shirts and drawers, per garment **$1.75**



Heavy Grey Sox for Outdoor Use

4 WS—Heavy grey socks, white toes and heels, Pen-Angle make, which means quality,. Per pair..... 25c

Children's Hats

5 WS—Children's tweed hats, all shades of tweed and worsted, in the popular Rah-Rah shape. Ages, 3 to 6 years. Values to $1.25. For, each..... 75c

These Boys' Caps

6 WS—Boys' caps, golf shape; sizes for boys to 15 years old. In smart grey and brown tweeds, with snap front and long peak. Special, each 59c

The Hudsonia Monthly The August Number is Ready

Brim full of helps, pertinent buying suggestions, and from cover to cover it teems with good things in Seal of Quality merchandise.

If you ask for it this month, the September number will come to you without request, and as many issues after that as you desire—all without charge to you, of course.

10 Pieces New Fall Velvets

21 WS—Fine quality silk finish velvet in choice shades of cardinal, reseda, fawn, navy, Russian green, saxe, grey, ivory and black. Very popular for fall garments, 24 inches wide,
Special, per yard ... **75c**

Rich Silk Taffeta

22 WS—In a variety of popular shades for fall. In rich shades of burgundy, taupe, Russian green, nigger, purple, paddy, navy, grey, brown, cream; 38 inches wide.
Per yard **$1.75**

23 WS—New all worsted suiting, in mixed colorings, of grey, brown, burgundy, blue and green. All wool, English weave, guaranteed fast colors; 54 in. wide; per yard **$3.25**



24 WS—English Tweeds — Great variety of colors in mixed tones of green, fawn, grey, tan, brown, blue, for fall wear; 44 inches wide. per yard **$1.25**

Pure White Flannelette 25 WS—Very fine quality, good firm weave; reg. 15c yd. Special..... 8 yards for $1.00

Bathing Suits for Small Girls

30 WS—Girls' knitted bathing suits, low neck and no sleeves, buttoned on shoulder, with two pearl buttons, made with attached skirt, navy only; sizes 6 to 14 years.
Each **69c**

Kiddies' Rompers of Best Gingham

31 WS—Sizes 2 to 6 years, blue and white and pink and white, check, with round yoke, long sleeves and neatly finished with piping. Others grey with red piping.
Special **75c**

Seal of Quality Underwear For Early Fall Donning

32 WS—Knickers in white cotton weave with elastic waist band and knee, for early fall wear; sizes 36 to 42.
Each **69c**

33 WS—Pink cotton combinations for women, tape top, low neck, strap shoulder and tight knee, splendid quality cotton in sizes, 36 to 44.
Per garment **98c**

34 WS—Women's fine lightweight cotton combinations in low neck, strap shoulder, umbrella knee, lace trimmed; sizes 36 to 44. Regular value 50c
For **39c**

35 WS—Children's fine knitted combinations, made with low neck, no sleeves, tight knee, others with low neck, sleeveless with loose knee, drop seats, button back, nicely finished at neck and arms with tape run heading. Sizes 4 to 14 years. Special value **50c**



Your Copy of the August "Hudsonia" Send for it.

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT L. BURBIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

FREE — A copy of the Hudsonia Monthly.



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Aug. 18 to 25

Opening
The Fall
Underwear
For Women

Penman's combinations suits for women, made of finest wool mixture, jersey weave, medium weight; finished at neck with heat mercerized beading. This garment is made full fashioned, and will wear and wash well. High neck, long sleeves, ankle length
Per garment $3.50

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uality Underwear
y Fall Donning

cotton weave knee, for early 69c

nations for wo- p shoulder and cotton in sizes, ... 98c

tweight cotton strap shoulder, ; sizes 36 to 44. ..... 39c

itted combina- o sleeves, tight sleeveless with on back, nicely with tape run 50c



FREE
—
A copy of the Hudsonia Monthly.

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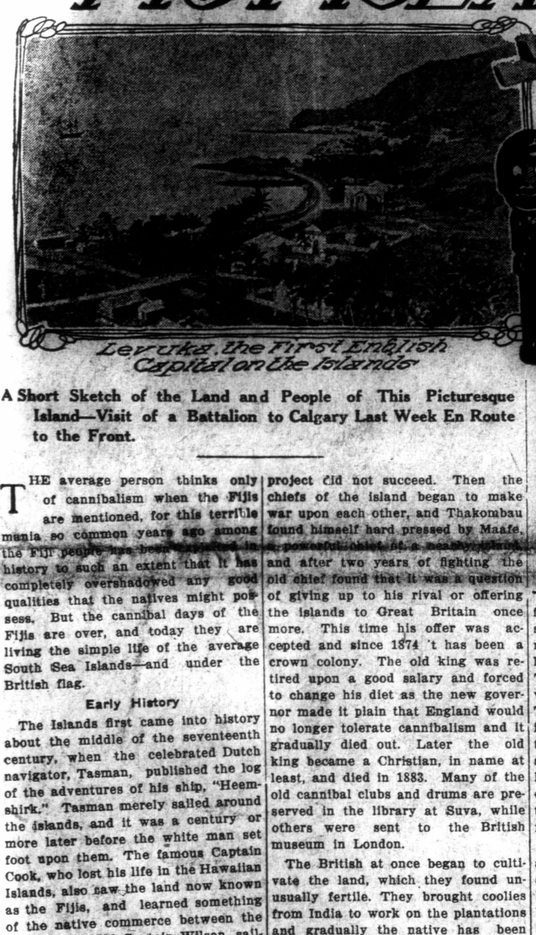
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Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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ILLUSTRATED STORIES OF INTEREST TODAY

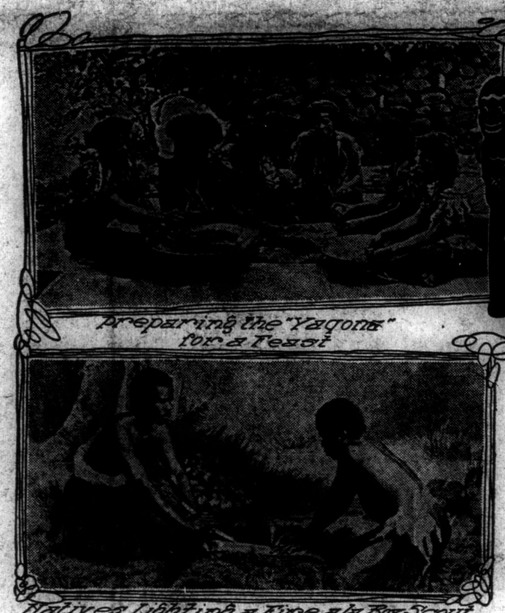
Something About the FIJI ISLANDS



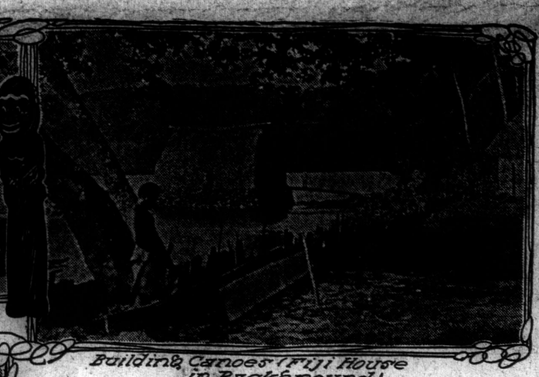
Levuka, the First English Capital on the Islands



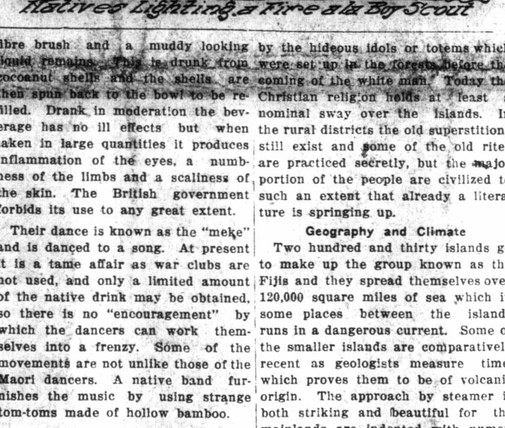
A Native who still Believes in the Cannibal Club



Preparing the "Yagona" for a Feast



Building Canoes (Fiji House in Background)



Natives Lighting a Fire a la Boy Scout

A Short Sketch of the Land and People of This Picturesque Island—Visit of a Battalion to Calgary Last Week En Route to the Front.

THE average person thinks only of cannibalism when the Fijis are mentioned, for this terrible mania so common years ago among the Fiji people has been exploited in history to such an extent that it has completely overshadowed any good qualities that the natives might possess. But the cannibal days of the Fijis are over, and today they are living the simple life of the average South Sea Islands—and under the British flag.

Early History

The Islands first came into history about the middle of the seventeenth century, when the celebrated Dutch navigator, Tasman, published the log of the adventures of his ship, "Heemshirk." Tasman merely sailed around the islands, and it was a century or more later before the white man set foot upon them. The famous Captain Cook, who lost his life in the Hawaiian Islands, also saw the land now known as the Fijis, and learned something of the native commerce between the islands. In 1796 Captain Wilson, sailing on the "Duff," narrowly escaped shipwreck on the Fiji reefs and brought back only slight information concerning them. In 1827 the French ship "Astrolabe" was sent to the South Seas on an exploring cruise and after 17 days among the natives some accurate information was obtained. The United States next took a hand in prying into their secrets, for in 1838 Commodore Wilkes was sent to chart the waters thereabouts. Three years before this, however, a few Wesleyan missionaries had arrived on the islands, and were trying to Christianize the savages. Cannibalism in its worst forms prevailed and many of these good people suffered martyrdom through the most fiendish devices which savagery could inflict, but others came to take their place and the white man finally began to gain ground.

How Great Britain Came Into Possession

The islands were ruled at that time by King Thakombau, who was a monster of cruelty, and one who lived entirely upon human flesh. In 1855, however, there came a check to his cruelty when the United States government became incensed over the brutal murder of a number of shipwrecked sailors and demanded a large compensation, which the king was unable to pay. In order to get rid of the debt he offered the islands to Great Britain, but the offer was refused as England did not think the islands worth the indemnity, and they went begging for more than 16 years longer. During the Civil war in the States, an Englishman discovered that cotton thrived there, and soon immigration started from Australia, but as there was still danger the project did not succeed. Then the chiefs of the island began to make war upon each other, and Thakombau found himself hard pressed by Maafe, a powerful chief of a neighboring island, and after two years of fighting the old chief found that it was a question of giving up to his rival or offering the islands to Great Britain once more. This time his offer was accepted and since 1874 it has been a crown colony. The old king was retired upon a good salary and forced to change his diet as the new governor made it plain that England would no longer tolerate cannibalism and it gradually died out. Later the old king became a Christian, in name at least, and died in 1883. Many of the old cannibal clubs and drums are preserved in the library at Suva, while others were sent to the British museum in London.

The British at once began to cultivate the land, which they found unusually fertile. They brought coolies from India to work on the plantations and gradually the native has been pushed back to make room for the energetic English settler, and so, like the Hawaiian, the Fijian is passing and his land is being peopled by the men of other lands.

Origin a Mystery

The origin of the Fijian race is shrouded in mystery, for they in common with the Polynesians have no literature, and even the legends handed down from father to son contain no hint of their origin. The Fijians themselves believe that they have always lived upon the islands and in the language of a converted native, "All are said to have been born of one pair of first parents. The Fijian was born first, but acted wickedly, and was black; he, therefore, received but little clothing. The Tongan (another race inhabiting the islands) was next born. He acted less wickedly, was whiter and had more clothes given him. White men came last. They acted well, were white and had plenty of clothes." From the natives' appearance it would seem that they are a link between the two distinct types of people—the eastern and the western Polynesians, and it would seem certain that the original stock of the Fiji people contained both African and Asiatic blood.

The natives are strong, well built people with a keenness of sight, a sensitiveness of touch and smell, and a power of hearing which is little short of marvelous. Their power of endurance is not great and while they could hardly be called lazy they are spasmodic workers and labor best when in a crowd of workmen. Then they try to excel each other. They are resourceful in many ways and will make rope for tying baggage from bamboo by cutting it with the sharp edge of a shell. They will make a rain-roof covering of banana leaves and twigs in a few minutes. They are proud of their birth and vain as to their personal appearance. They invariably carry a small mirror in their pockets and frequently stop to comb their hair and admire themselves before it. Those natives who have taken to European clothes are exceedingly fopish. They are polite to their superiors and not over-truthful in their statements.

They love feasting and the dance above all things, and on every occasion there is a feast. Few have learned to use the dishes of the civilized races, and today when one sits at a Fijian feast he will find food cokeod in crude earthen ware in an oven formed of hot stones. Mussel shells serve as soup spoons, fingers take the place of knives and forks, while the drink in served in cocoanut shells. Roast pig is the favorite meat although the large turtles so numerous about the islands are also frequently found on their menus. Yams, which grow in abundance, as well as bread fruit, are also favorite dishes. Their old drink is little used on account of its effect. It is known as "yaqona," and made from the root of a plant and has a peculiar narcotic effect. The root is pounded at present, although in the old days it was chewed and spat in a bowl. The English physicians put a stop to this filthy practice and it is now pounded in the bowl and mixed with water. The solid matter is extracted by a fibre brush and a muddy looking liquid remains. This is drunk from cocoanut shells and the shells are then spun back to the bowl to be refilled. Drank in moderation the beverage has no ill effects but when taken in large quantities it produces inflammation of the eyes, a numbness of the limbs and a scaliness of the skin. The British government forbids its use to any great extent.

Their dance is known as the "meke" and is danced to a song. At present it is a tame affair as war clubs are not used, and only a limited amount of the native drink may be obtained, so there is no "encouragement" by which the dancers can work themselves into a frenzy. Some of the movements are not unlike those of the Maori dancers. A native band furnishes the music by using strange tom-toms made of hollow bamboo.

House and Canoe Builder

As a house builder the Fijian has no equal in the Pacific. The structures are picturesque, strong and well built. The timbers are shaped with adzes and tied in place with cords of sinnet. Rushes and sugar cane leaves form the thatched roof and are fastened to the rafters with scraped reeds. Their canoe building, too, was remarkable but on account of the English motor boats, which have been brought to the islands it is becoming a lost art. In the interior of the islands some of these big canoes still ply up and down the rivers.

The language of the islands at present is English although in the interior the natives still use their native tongue—a Polynesian dialect with a limited vocabulary. The old religion of the Fijis was fetishistic and in some cases totemistic, a fact shown by the hideous idols or totems which were set up in the forests before the coming of the white man. Today the Christian religion holds at least a nominal sway over the islands. In the rural districts the old superstitions still exist and some of the old rites are practiced secretly, but the major portion of the people are civilized to such an extent that already a literature is springing up.

Geography and Climate

Two hundred and thirty islands go to make up the group known as the Fijis and they spread themselves over 120,000 square miles of sea which in some places between the islands runs in a dangerous current. Some of the smaller islands are comparatively recent as geologists measure time, which proves them to be of volcanic origin. The approach by steamer is both striking and beautiful for the mainlands are indented with numerous bays. Farther back, high, verdure-crowned mountains rise and between them are deep, shadowy valleys and mysterious looking trails beside the rivers which come down from the mountain like tiny threads of silver. In sailing around the islands one gets a great variety of scenery from lofty mountains to low wooded shores skirted by the velvety border of mangrove bushes.

Suva is the principal town and bears the stamp of Great Britain at every angle, but although this is a pleasant place to linger it is not Fiji, for the real Fiji is in the forest and up the wonderful rivers with their queer fish and strange birds.

The climate is, of course, tropical but comparatively cool considering its proximity to the Equator. Moun-

(Continued on Page 12)

FIJI ISLANDERS PASS THROUGH CALGARY



This remarkable people have taken a deep interest in the war and are demonstrating this interest in a most concrete manner by sending a regiment to the front.

Prussia Has Grown Under Ruthless War

From Humble Beginnings In The Mark of Brandenburg to the Present Day She Has Had Amazing Growth.

Two well known authors have written interesting articles on Prussia showing the amazing growth of that country from her humble beginnings in the Mark of Brandenburg to the present day.

Three centuries ago Prussia held sway over a few patches of territory in northern Germany. Now she controls, either as actual Prussian territory, or by virtue of her tremendous military preponderance, all of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and Luxemburg, practically all of Belgium and Serbia, more than half of Rumania, all of Russian Poland, and large portions of adjoining Russian territory, and considerable sections of northern France.

Frederick William, the "Great Elector," began the work of creating Greater Prussia. Under him (1640-88) Prussian overlordship was extended over parts of East Prussia, Pomerania, etc. Under him, and especially his successor, that gloomy Hohenzollern, Frederick William I., the Prussian army rose to a high degree of efficiency.

This made it possible for the next ruler of Prussia, now known to world-wide fame as Frederick the Great, to win a series of victories against a powerful coalition of European rivals, and annex to his dominions Silesia, taken from Austria, more of East Prussia, and other territory. Later Frederick participated, with Russia and Austria, in the first partition of Poland, and, to the Polish territory thus acquired by Prussia other parts of that hapless kingdom were added by Frederick's successor, Frederick William II. The greater Prussia resulted from these wars

The further expansion of Prussia followed the war against Denmark in 1864, and that against Austria in 1866. As a result of these, she acquired Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, and Hesse, and wrested from Austria her position as the most influential member of the North German confederation. Thus closed the first chapter in the history of Prussian expansion under Bismarck.

Then came the Franco-German war of 1870-71. From this war the German empire sprang into being, under Prussian influence, and the French territory of Alsace-Lorraine was added to the German dominions under Prussian tutelage. By the formation of the German empire Bismarck brought under Prussian hegemony all the South German states, among which the most important is Bavaria.

Between 1870 and 1914 Prussian ambition reached out across the boundaries of the German empire and brought the neighboring empire of Austria-Hungary within its shadow to such an extent that, when the world war began, the Austro-Hungarian government was practically at the what proportions Prussian influence beck and call of Berlin, and shows to had grown on the eve of the fatal 1st of August, 1914.

What is the situation at the present moment? From a humble North German state, Prussia has developed into a powerful kingdom, with actual territory stretching far beyond her original frontiers, and a sphere of influence reaching from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf and constituting the mighty Prussianized chain of allied and conquered lands to which the name Mittel-Europa is nowadays constantly applied.

With only 40,000,000 inhabitants within her frontiers, Prussia now lords it over 136,000,000 inhabitants of other lands, including those in all the other portions of the German empire, Austrians, Hungarians, Bulgars, European and Asiatic Turks, Frenchmen, Belgians, Luxemburgers, Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Ruthenians, Czechs, Jugo-Slavs, Rumanians, Italians, Armenians, Levantines, Ottoman Greeks and Arabs.

GERMANY'S FOOD SUPPLY IS GETTING VERY LOW

It is announced by people who came recently from Germany, that the food supply is getting very low. At least, some say that that country lacks 600,000 tons of wheat of the amount necessary to supply the people till the middle of August, when the crop is gathered. Officials of certain states in Germany have issued notices to the effect that there would be a great lack of wheat during June, July and part of August. Only the northern part can boast of a good crop, so on the whole there will be a great shortage.

It is thought by some that the food sent by America for the relief of the Belgians has been consumed in a German military hospital at Antwerp.

In Poland the people are starving for want of food.

Austria-Hungary is inclined to be hostile toward Germany, the tension growing more and more as the general difficulties arise in Germany.

SPEAKING

Speaking much is a sign of vanity; for he that is lavish in words is a niggard indeed.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

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B. S. WHITE, :: Editor and Manager.
Telephone for Editorial and Circulation Department, M4216.
D. O. DAVID, City Editor
O. L. BARNHART, Business Manager

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Advertising rates upon application.

All advertising copy must reach The Standard Office not later than Thursday noon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions.

All correspondence and editorial communications should be addressed to THE WESTERN STANDARD, Calgary.



BE OF GOOD CHEER!
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COMMENTS AND CRITICISM

THE ALIEN VOTE AND INFLUENCE

The authorities should use all their influence to pass measures in parliament which will keep aliens from voting during the coming elections. The influence which the aliens cast, might go against the "Win-the-War" party and thus conscription would fall through. Though we have nothing against certain aliens, we must remember that we are fighting against their relatives and friends and though openly they do not care to oppose, deep down in their hearts a sound resounds, "My fatherland!" However, if certain of these men, who have lived here for years and have proven themselves worthy citizens, can honestly feel for the country of their adoption, they should be allowed to vote. There are many such as these, and they sometimes receive unjust criticism.

PROGRESS ON THE PORT ARTHUR ELEVATOR

Rapid progress is being made on the 2,500,000 bushel elevator which is being constructed by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company at Port Arthur. Every 24 hours the construction is made five feet higher and the huge tanks are gradually taking form. Since the commencement there has been trouble with labor employed, the shortage and inefficiency of labor delaying the progress very much. The moving forms for the storage annex are made up and set in place, while the necessary machinery is already delivered to the site. In fact, all the preliminaries have been completed, and by present indications the elevator will receive grain by October 1.

All assistance possible should be given by the government and the local authorities to this worthy undertaking. Furnishing sufficient labor to the builders means that the building will be ready at a time when the farmers will need assistance of this character. To delay the construction even a few weeks may mean a great loss to the farming interests and help to keep the high cost of living up.

NORMAL CONDITIONS

The wise man alone is satisfied with normal conditions.

The folish man as well as the bright man, the lazy man as well as the ambitious man, are only satisfied with something more or something less than the normal.

More happiness is packed into normal living, more contentment, more permanent results, more satisfaction when all is over.

To get more money than is required to satisfy normal desires, to make an inroad into exclusive social circles, to have high aspirations for book lore, even to become righteous overmuch are temptations common to the race.

In normal life one is not subject to the deprivations of poverty, is not denied something of the pleasure of taste, has a remnant of time for books and does not overlook human ties.

Wars of nations, wars of individuals, strifes of mind and body as well as the emulation and rivalries of peace feed the abnormal life.

The normal life is largely unaffected by abnormal environments and sidesteps many tantalizing situations.

Quiet days pass smoothly and quiet lives are twice blessed—a blessing to themselves and a blessing to others.

Any man or any woman can find a normal life by avoiding extremes, by eliminating desires, but cultivating simplicity, by courting the unseen and the unknown.

Business and morals are founded upon the normal life; so is the family; so is the church; so is the school; so is the farm; so is the mine, and so is that commerce which sweeps the world year in and year out.

Sometimes the average life is mistaken for the normal life. There is no such thing as the average life, it is the fiction of the statistician, but the normal life is real, is enduring, is final.

WORK OF THE R. N. W. M. P.

One hardly realizes the value of the Mounted Police, who patrol these western plains, restoring and keeping law and order. No one knows the hardships which they endure; no one gives them due credit. Last week a few of the Mounted Police officers returned from a very hard and trying trip from the extreme north, where they had been looking after the lawless. The trip was a 3,000 mile stretch from the frozen north to the more tropical city of Edmonton, where the two Eskimo captives are now on trial for the offences for which the police brought them down. The two Eskimos, who are charged with murdering two missionaries, have been evading the law till the Mounted Police courageously tramped to their dens and captured them. If we had no such organization as the R. N. W. M. P. who would execute the law in those northern countries? Who would keep order, in general, where only a few people live? Their existence is a blessing to the Canadian people, and they should not be sent overseas as their departure will make a gap which cannot be filled. Though they would make excellent soldiers their value right here is beyond comprehension.

BENEFITS FROM THE WAR

If one can forget the appalling loss that has attended the war and in a broad sense of reasoning reflect on the benefits that will accrue to humanity one cannot help from being struck with the multitude of benefits that the war will bring.

First and foremost the great loss that all the nations have suffered in human lives to say nothing of the other losses from a financial standpoint, will impose a hardship upon the nations for a century to come and make all future generations stop and reflect most seriously before engaging in a like encounter.

On the other hand the many benefits are hard to estimate. The greatest benefits will probably accrue to the world from a scientific standpoint. The inroads that the enemy have made in various lines on land and sea have spurred the allies to use their best talent to originate more modern methods to offset this tirade. The results have been noticeable both in air and sea.

The development of the submarines have far exceeded our wildest dreams. Today it is possible to go anywhere under the sea without hindrance from the ocean or the elements. Soon it will be possible to go without suffering any more inconveniences than is now attendant on the ocean lines which are dreams of pleasure and pastime.

The aeroplanes are now undergoing remarkable changes and development which promises to revolutionize transportation in this world. It practically means that land transportation either for man or beast for long distances will be a thing of the past.

The world has had the greatest benefit by learning that people can do on half the amount of food by economically manufacturing and cooking foods. Since the war extravagance has been forgotten and the world has gotten along with food, costing only half as much as before, or in other words, feeding twice as many people on same amount. The knowledge will be of great value to the public for years to come.

These things being taken into consideration it is a comforting thought that the war has done some good.

AMERICAN EFFICIENCY

German efficiency has been held up as a degree of excellence unattainable by a democracy. The accomplishments of the United States since April 5th last refute the truth of the claim. In the short space of time since that day the United States has accomplished the following:

Declared a state of war as existing between that country and Germany;

Seized 91 German ships and begun repair work on them;

Authorized unanimously a war fund of $7,000,000,000;

Appropriated $600,000,000 for merchant shipping and as much for air fleets;

Agreed to loan the Allies $3,000,000,000 and advanced them a large proportion of that sum;

Passed a selective draft law and in a single day registered nearly ten million men for military service;

Enlisted 600,000 volunteer soldiers in the regular army and in the National Guard of the States;

Sent a commission to Russia to aid democracy there and a body of railroad men to Russia and another to France to advise and assist in railroad transportation in those countries;

Begun the construction of 32 camps for our soldiers;

Sent to England a fleet of destroyers and to France a detachment of troops;

Authorized and now enforcing embargo whereby our enemies will receive no more food or material from us;

Passed a food conservation law;

Organized many voluntary commissions and boards who are aiding the government and the people in the speeding up of work, conservation of food, and other national movements;

Drafted by lot 687,000 men for military service;

While the government was accomplishing these things the American people have loaned the United States $2,000,000,000 and offered $1,000,000,000 more, over four million citizens subscribing to the loan.

In addition they have given over $100,000,000 to the American Red Cross and $3,000,000 to the Young Men's Christian Association.

All these things were accomplished while the soil was not invaded or even threatened with invasion and without any disturbance of business conditions. All was done with the calm determination and judgment of an earnest, patriotic people performing a service for civilization and mankind and maintaining the rights, the dignity, and the honor of the greatest democracy in the world.

The German leaders derided America's entry into the war as a bluff.

The German imperial government was nearly fifty years in perfecting its military efficiency. In less than four months the American republic has made such strides as to indicate that in less than two years' time the boasted superiority of German efficiency will have been discredited. There is such a thing as American efficiency, and time will prove that German efficiency can not withstand it, fighting as it is for liberty, justice, and humanity.

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

Alberta and Western Canada is today infested with a lot of crooks operating under the guise of subscription solicitors. They usually invade the country fairs where they reap a rich harvest from the farmers, ranchers and country people who come to town with "money to burn". These men if they wanted to be straight and do an honest business could make as much money as the average business man could wish.

As an illustration The Standard has a crew of four legitimate salesmen on the road who have made close to one thousand dollars within the past four weeks. This kind of commission would satisfy the average business man, we know. It should satisfy the cupidity of the average subscription solicitor if he was not a born crook. As a wag says, "Some are born crooks, some achieve crookedness and some have crookedness thrust upon them." Most of the western subscription solicitors are all three.

In many cases these solicitors secure a contract or subscription blank of the newspaper and then go to a country job printing office and have some blanks printed. After getting a paper from the newsstands they are in line to "trim" the public.

Prompt measures should be taken by the subscribers to notify the papers if they do not receive an acknowledgment promptly with regular copies of the paper. Likewise if any subscribers know of any subscription blanks being printed in his local town a notice should be sent to the newspaper at once.

No solicitors have authority to print subscription blanks of their own and any jobbing printer who accepts an order from a traveling solicitor to print any kind of printing for a legitimate newspaper in another town is lending his services to a crooked deal and should be prosecuted the same as the solicitors as they are a party to a fraud, in fact they are to blame because they make it possible for the crook to operate.

It is high time that the country police department took the matter in hand. They should use prompt methods in hunting down these flagrant cases of fraud and they should prosecute the printers as well as the solicitors.

The Standard will pay a reward of ten dollars for information regarding certain subscription blanks that were printed by some printer in British Columbia or Alberta with the Calgary Western Standard's name on it. If we can get the evidence we are going to make a case anyway.

In the meanwhile the public should beware of such men as style themselves—Chas. Berg, W. H. Cook, A. D. Kettles, McTaggart and W. H. Howard, two of whom parade under the title of veterans, not war veterans but veterans of crookedness. They are all men going down the wayward path and need a resting place in some domicile under police supervision.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

FIGHTING THE GERMANS

Sixteen nations are now at war with Prussia and her allies, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. Austria began the conflict by declaring war on Serbia on July 28, 1914. Prussia, which had instigated the war, formally declared hostilities on August 1. Turkey entered on November 3, 1914, and Bulgaria dallied with both sides until October 4, 1915, finally joining the Germanic combination. The allies entered the war in the following order, the table showing the name of the state, date of entry in the war and population, including colonial possessions:

1914	
Serbia, July 28	4,547,000
Russia, August 1	175,137,000
France, August 3	87,429,000
Belgium, August 4	22,571,000
Great Britain, August 4	439,959,000
Montenegro, August 7	516,000
Japan, August 23	73,807,000
1915	
Italy, May 23	37,398,000
San Marino, June 2	12,000
1916	
Portugal, March 10	15,208,000
Roumania, August 27	7,508,000
1917	
United States, April 6	113,168,000
Cuba, April 8	2,500,000
Panama, April 9	427,000
Greece, July 16	4,821,000
Siam, July 22	8,149,000
Total	993,157,000

The following countries, although they have not declared war, have broken off relations with Germany this year on the dates given, the table also showing their population:

China, March 18	320,650,000
Brazil, April 9	24,618,000
Bolivia, April 13	2,890,000
Costa Rica, April 26	431,000
Guatemala, April 28	2,003,000
Liberia, May 10	1,800,000
Honduras, May 18	562,000
Santo Domingo, June 17	710,000
Total	353,664,000
Central Powers	
Austria, July 28, 1914	49,882,000
Germany, Aug. 1, 1914	80,661,000
Turkey, Nov. 3, 1914	21,274,000
Bulgaria, Oct. 4, 1915	4,755,000
Total	156,572,000
Recapitulation	
At war with Germany	993,157,000
Relations broken	353,664,000
Anti-German	1,346,821,000
Germanic allies	156,572,000
Neutral world	188,358,000
World's population	1,691,751,000

EAT LESS!

There is little doubt that most of us could be perfectly healthy and quite possibly better looking on less food than we habitually eat.

For instance, afternoon tea could quite well be cut down to a cup of tea, without sugar, alone, and where there is a substantial midday meal a heavy supper is never advisable.

So much depends on the kind of work that a person does, as it is a well known fact that manual workers require more food than brain toilers.

Children should be stinted as little as possible, while old people do not require as much as those in the prime of life.

"A little less of everything" should be our motto just now, and we may be assured that neither our health or looks will suffer in consequence.

THE LOVE OF CHANGE

The tendency of the times seems to be toward radical changes of all sorts.

The reason, perhaps, may be traced back to the fact that the people have witnessed such wonderful developments in the sciences during the last half century that they begin to suspect that there is nothing good in old things.

The methods of locomotion have brought distant parts near.

The sending messages by means of electricity have made the nations of the world neighbors.

The inventions in the way of machinery have revolutionized the manufacturing of all kinds of goods, so that one man today is able to produce more than could be produced by many men 50 years ago.

These changes and such as these have no doubt been the cause of making certain restless persons believe that all change must be useful.

And so we have a great number of reformers.

Among them are the reformers of the drama and other public entertainments. There are men who believe that the decorum of the old times is a sort of Puritanism; and they look for greater freedom. The result is that the stage has become questionable in its morality.

The same thing may be said about the light reading which has become popular in late years. Books and magazines are now published which would have horrified our ancestors.

The ministers preach strange doctrines. They seem anxious to create a sensation. Indeed, it would be no more than true to say that the works of Thomas Paine, if published today, would be looked upon as tame.

Many men are found in the state legislatures looking for a variety of changes. One of the most foolish of these mutationists is the fellow who wants to pass eugenic laws. His presence is but too frequent, and during recent years he has become a sort of nuisance.

Another advocate of change is the man who wishes to put sex hygiene into the schools. That simply means that he is anxious to debase the minds of young and innocent children.

He proclaims his nostrum in the name of science, and his grave deportment is likely to make victims of those who listen to him.

Not long ago the city of Chicago fell a victim to the seductions of this last sort of quackery.

A rule was passed by the board of education of that city requiring the teaching of sexology in the schools. It became so disgusting that the parents rose up in their might. Even the United States government refused to allow the school reports through the mails.

So the state board of education has just rescinded the former vote and abolished the nuisance.

This has proved such an evident return to decency that the people of Chicago breathe more freely.

It is too bad that the American people are so subject to the contagion of fads. A cool head is always a valuable asset to a community. It often proves a saving quantity, as is shown in Chicago.

It should not be forgotten that while all improvements are to be encouraged, there are always some things which are best left as they are.

All subscribers entitled to premiums of any kind can secure same by sending in their subscription contracts to the circulation manager, The Calgary Western Standard

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KNOWN EVERYWHERE FOR QUALITY



Quality is one of the chief essentials in every Jaeger Garment and it is on quality that the reputation of Jaeger Pure Wool has been built throughout the British Empire. One of the leading scientific authorities on textiles in England devotes his entire time and attention to keeping up the Jaeger standard of quality.

For sale at Jaeger stores and agencies throughout the Dominion.

A fully illustrated catalogue free on application.

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woollen System CO. LIMITED
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
British "founded 1883".

GO STRAIGHT AND DO IT

If you have something hard to do.
Just go to work and do it.
If you conclude to put it off
You're pretty sure to rue it.
The task that's dreaded is the one
That needs your first attention.
And, doing it, you may escape
A lot of reprehension.

Pitch in and do the hard thing first,
Let easy one come after;
Make this your rule, and life will mean
A lot of joy and laughter.
But if you let the hard things go,
Your enemies will taunt you
With serious duties unperformed,
And all your life they'll haunt you.

DUTY

Duty of every kind has in it the elements of pleasure, and if we do not discover and appropriate them it is our own fault. If we study the principles of our life-work, dwell upon its details, and strive to perfect it as much as possible we shall insensibly learn to love it and to feel no sacrifice for it a burden.

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Calgary Western Standard

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FASHIONS SOCIETIES

A Page of Interest to Women

GOSSIP HOUSEHOLD

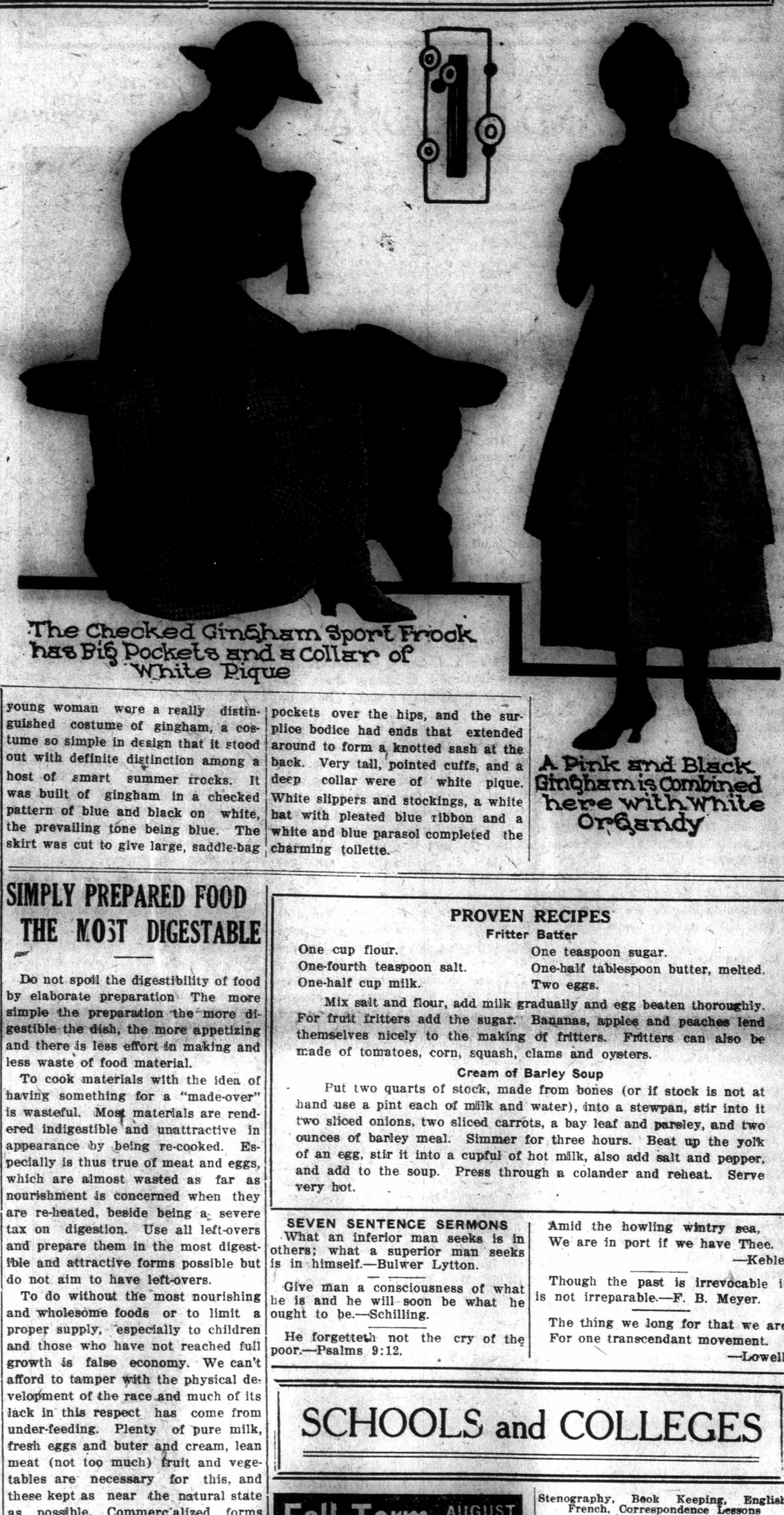
Gingham, Fashion's Latest Favorite

by Hester Winthrop



Plain Material is Often Combined with Bright Plaid Gingham

Gingham is Best Made Up Very Simply An Ideal Model is This in Green and Rose Print Design



The Checked Gingham Sport Frock has Big Pockets and a Collar of White Pique

A Pink and Black Gingham is Combined here with White Organdy

The Sheer White Collar Adds Daintiness to this Bold Plaid Gingham

Fine Check Patterns Vie With Bold Plaid Effects—Wisest to Buy Best Quality for Sake of Soft Texture and Rich Colors—Organdy and Gingham a Modern Innovation.

Every woman is a little girl this summer, dressed in gingham—that immemorial tried and true play-frock material for small girlhood. And gingham play-frocks are the thing—or as they are called in modern parlance, sport frocks. Workaday gingham costumes there are, and chief of these are the queer over-alls, or "woman-alls" as they are dubbed; bifurcated affairs, comfortable enough to work in around house or garden, but scarcely to be considered beautiful, though young and pretty women do manage to look piquant in their baggy proportions.

Gingham dresses are everywhere; the few tentative models put out early in the season caught popular fancy immediately, and now every shop is showing gingham sport frocks by the score. Truly surprising it is, what the designers and manufacturers have done with gingham; some of these frocks are distinguished afairs and one may pay a substantial price for a costume that a year ago one would not have worn in the kitchen on the maid's day out.

Finger Qualities Best to Purchase.

The shops are flooded with cheap grades of gingham, and with costumes made of cheap grades of gingham, but in buying or wearing a fabric so lately of humble class—as far as grown-up costume is concerned—it is best to have a fine and beautiful quality or none at all. A first quality gingham will retain its perfect color through countless launderings and the pattern will be clear and beautiful until the last shred of fabric remains. Gingham of this grade costs as much as fine printed voile—even as much as silk used to cost in the good old days of several years agone. So it is to be expected that a smartly built frock of best Scotch gingham may not be bought for a penny. But such a frock will wea rand wear—no sun will be able to fade it out, and no laundering. And—as one far-sighted little woman puts it—"after it has been cut over for a little girl, what is left of it will do for the most enchanting rag rugs." And right here it is pertinent to suggest that the woman who studies economy and conservation in her household, will save all the family silk hose and alll the scraps of gingham that can be collected. Cut into strips and sewed together, the two will weave into really beautiful rugs, round or oblong, and of a type very fashionable now for summer bed rooms.

Simple Styles Best In Gingham.

Gingham in itself is so striking—especially when the pattern is in bright colors — that the prettiest frocks are those of quite simple type. The best trimmings are made with strips of the material used in bias effect and sometimes tiny corded pipings of plain color are set along the edges of these bias trimmings to throw them into higher relief. A little white in collar and cuffs is also effective, bringing out the color in the gingham frock, yet softly relieving it. One frock on today's page has no contrasting trimming at all, the only relief to the printed pattern—for this is a frock of colored print, not of actual gingham weave—being in a collar of very fine hand-embroidered lawn. The printed design of the material is in an allover effect of rose and green on a paler pink ground. The difference between such a print and gingham is, that the print has a right and wrong side while gingham, because the color is woven in, is alike on both sides. This is fortunate, since so many of the patterns are bold plaids that would waste a deal of material in the cutting-out, were it not possible to turn the fabric on either side.

Care In Cutting Out Essential.

Take the plaid gingham sport frock with a pleated skirt, for example. In such a frock great care must be exercised in cutting out the sections, or the result may be very bad, and hopelessly amateurish. The pattern in both sleeves must be accurately matched and pinned together before cutting, or the crosswise strips may be several inches higher on one arm than on the other. The same holds true of the fronts of the bodice and of the pockets, which are cut from bias strips of the material. Several breadths went into the making of the pleated skirt, and each breadth had to be cut so that its crosswise stripes tallied with the stripes in the next breadth. One need not be quite so accurate in cutting out a checked gingham, but for a plaid frock it is wisest to purchase two yards more than an ordinary frock of the style contemplated would require, to allow for the matching of the pattern. The pleated frock just mentioned has a green and tan plaid pattern; the belt is piped with plain green linen and buttons and belt buckle are of green composition. The collar and cuffs are of sheer white organdy, not hemmed, but finished daintily with a picot edge.

Blue and tan is the color scheme of the checked pattern in another gingham frock. This model is admirably simple. The gathered skirt, trimmed near the hem with a wide bias band, has large square pockets over the hips. The blouse opens in revers and the sleeves have turned back gingham cuffs. A collar of white pique lends a note of fresh daintiness to the morning costume, and a smart sport hat and white footwear make the little costume all that it should be.

Organdy and Gingham a Dainty Combination.

One of the clever things the designers have done, is the combination of gingham with organdy—an idea entirely new this season. Usually, rather dainty ginghams in pastel coloring are selected to mate with the organdy though there are some very smart frocks with red and white checked gingham used in this way. A model pictured shows white organdy in combination with plaid pink and white gingham, and a tiny line of black edging the pink plaid makes the frock extra smart. This note of black has been echoed in the footwear; the white slippers have black kid trimming and the flesh tinted silk stockings have black clocks. Note how simply, yet how gracefully this little frock is made. The organdy tunic, pleated at the shoulder line, is trimmed with a broad band of the gingham and small pearl buttons are sewed along the upper edge of this trimming band. A similar band finishes the loose organdy sleeve. A straight panel of gingham runs down the frock at the front and the skirt appears to be of gingham although in reality it is of white lawn at the sides, under the sheer tunic of organdy. This tunic is pleated and stitched from shoulder to belt in the bodice; below the belt the pleats are carried down by pressing, but are not stitched. A collar of organdy and lace finishes the frock and the flat gingham belt has a pearl buckle. The costume fastens at the left side, the tunic coming over the edge of the gingham panel, and the buckled belt holding the fastening firmly in place.

Though not as cool and dainty as the organdy and gingham combinations, the sport blends of gingham with galatea, khaki and chambray are considered very smart and modern. A sport tailleur pictured today shows a coat of orange wool jersey with skirt and trimmings of Scotch gingham in a bold plaid combining geranium red and orange. This warm and striking color scheme is subdued wisely, with a black straw sport hat and black footwear. There are combinations also of blue galatea with blue and white plaid gingham, and of green wool jersey with green plaid gingham, and nothing is smarter for the country club just now, than a costume of this sort.

At Ardsley the other day a tall young woman wore a really distinguished costume of gingham, a costume so simple in design that it stood out with definite distinction among a host of smart summer frocks. It was built of gingham in a checked pattern of blue and black on white, the prevailing tone being blue. The skirt was cut to give large, saddle-bag pockets over the hips, and the surplice bodice had ends that extended around to form a knotted sash at the back. Very tall, pointed cuffs, and a deep collar were of white pique. White slippers and stockings, a white hat with pleated blue ribbon and a white and blue parasol completed the charming toilette.

SIMPLY PREPARED FOOD THE MOST DIGESTABLE

Do not spoil the digestibility of food by elaborate preparation The more simple the preparation the more digestible the dish, the more appetizing and there is less effort in making and less waste of food material.

To cook materials with the idea of having something for a "made-over" is wasteful. Most materials are rendered indigestible and unattractive in appearance by being re-cooked. Especially is thus true of meat and eggs, which are almost wasted as far as nourishment is concerned when they are re-heated, beside being a severe tax on digestion. Use all left-overs and prepare them in the most digestible and attractive forms possible but do not aim to have left-overs.

To do without the most nourishing and wholesome foods or to limit a proper supply, especially to children and those who have not reached full growth is false economy. We can't afford to tamper with the physical development of the race and much of its lack in this respect has come from under-feeding. Plenty of pure milk, fresh eggs and buter and cream, lean meat (not too much) fruit and vegetables are necessary for this, and these kept as near the natural state as possible. Commercialized forms are not the same thing at all.

Use common sense and beware of some of the starvation menus that are published—menus that pretend to feed a family for a sum that cannot possibly provide proper nourishment as prices are at present. As a sample, one of them gives eight pounds of shoulder (with its generous accompaniment of bone and gristle) for a family of eight. It does duty for three meals, two of them supplied with made-over meat from the first meal. Anyone with experience knows how that would work out.

LINEN ALSO POPULAR

In fabric hats, linen plays quite a considerable part. It has been popular for several summers but this year it has managed to take on new airs and graces that lend it an air of novelty. A canary and white striped linen tradition Gablom-- gHfir.. meno ve departs from sailor and mushroom tradition and allows itself to be knocked into a tricorne affair trimmed in two perky little bows of the linen and admirably rakish of line. A linen hat that disdains such audacity and goes in for demurenes is of soft blue handkerchief linen with a wide drooping brim and a medium high crown is entirely covered with daisies made of the linen and flatly applied. The edges of the petals on these linen daisies are narrowly outlined with black and a very narrow black ribbon bow is posed on the left front. Simplicity itself but exclusively smart.

PROVEN RECIPES

Fritter Batter

One cup flour.
One-fourth teaspoon salt.
One-half cup milk.
One teaspoon sugar.
One-half tablespoon butter, melted.
Two eggs.

Mix salt and flour, add milk gradually and egg beaten thoroughly. For fruit fritters add the sugar. Bananas, apples and peaches lend themselves nicely to the making of fritters. Fritters can also be made of tomatoes, corn, squash, clams and oysters.

Cream of Barley Soup

Put two quarts of stock, made from bones (or if stock is not at hand use a pint each of milk and water), into a stewpan, stir into it two sliced onions, two sliced carrots, a bay leaf and parsley, and two ounces of barley meal. Simmer for three hours. Beat up the yolk of an egg, stir it into a cupful of hot milk, also add salt and pepper, and add to the soup. Press through a colander and reheat. Serve very hot.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

What an inferior man seeks is in others; what a superior man seeks is in himself.—Bulwer Lytton.

Give man a consciousness of what he is and he will soon be what he ought to be.—Schilling.

He forgetteth not the cry of the poor.—Psalms 9:12.

Amid the howling wintry sea,
We are in port if we have Thee.
—Keble.

Though the past is irrevocable it is not irreparable.—F. B. Meyer.

The thing we long for that we are
For one transcendant movement.
—Lowell.

SCHOOLS and COLLEGES

Fall Term AUGUST 27
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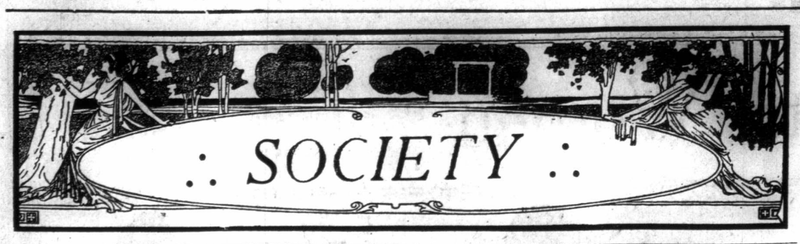
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Formerly Commercial Instructor Calgary High School

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Young Children also received.
Preparation for the University, Art Department, including drawing, painting, wood carving and art needlework. Toronto Conservatory Degree of A.T.C.M. may be taken at the School. Fine, healthful situation. Tennis, basketball, skating, snowshoeing, and other outdoor games.
For terms and particulars apply to the Sister-in-Charge, or to the Sisters, of St. John the Divine, Major Street, Toronto.
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Vice-president—Ven. J. C. Norton, Archdeacon of Montreal.
Principal—Miss Cumming, L.L.A. (St. Andrew's).
Highly qualified staff of English and Canadian teachers.
Date of Reopening for Boarders, Wednesday, 12th September
Date of Reopening for Day Girls, Thursday, 13th September, noon
Entrance Examination for new scholars, and Supplemental Examinations will be held at the School on Tuesday, 11th September, at 10 a.m.
The Principal can be seen at the School on and after 5th September.
For Prospectus apply to the Principal or to A. F. Riddell, Secretary, 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.



SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. F. M. Black was a visitor at Edmonton last week.

• • •

Mr. V. Beaupre left this afternoon to spend his holidays at Banff.

• • •

Mr. W. J. Ranahan is leaving on Sunday to spend his vacation at Banff.

• • •

Mrs. I. K. Kerr left on Thursday with a party on a motor trip to Spokane.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. McLeish left yesterday to spend a two weeks' holiday at Banff.

• • •

Mr. Alexander and sister, of Nanton, spent a few days in Calgary last week.

• • •

Mrs. Jas. Howe entertained a number of her friends on Wednesday at the tea hour.

• • •

Mr. T. A. Hornibrooke left for Gull Lake to join his family who have been holidaying there.

• • •

Miss Murray, member of A. E. Snell's store staff, expects to leave shortly for the east.

• • •

Mrs. Cooper, of Quebec, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James McKendry, Twelfth avenue west.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. James Miller, Elbow Park, are visiting at Victoria, guests at the Empress hotel.

• • •

Mrs. A. M. Grogan and son, who have been holidaying with Mrs. Pirie at Gull Lake, have returned home.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johnston left on Wednesday to spend their vacation at St. Paul and other eastern points.

• • •

Mr. McMillan, of Fairbanks-Morse company, will leave next week to visit Regina, and relatives at Edmonton.

• • •

Rev. Alex. Esler left last week to spend his vacation at Edmonton, Prince Rupert, Vancouver and Seattle.

• • •

Miss Francis Bilsland, of Winnipeg, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. J. Brown, 1629 Twenty-sixth avenue west.

• • •

Miss Kathleen Burke left for Ottawa Tuesday night. Her address at the Grand theater was the last to be made in Canada.

• • •

Miss Mildred Crawford, who has been visiting for the past four months Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Kelly, of Kansas City, has returned home.

• • •

Mrs. O. G. Devenish, Twenty-first avenue west, has as her guests her sister, Mrs. E. R. Hutchinson, and her three daughters, of Spokane.

• • •

Mrs. (Major) J. M. Gibson, of Toronto, who has been visiting the coast cities for the past two months, is the guest of the Misses Muir, 240 Superior avenue.

• • •

Miss Nellie Greer left Montreal last Saturday for overseas. Miss Greer was formerly of Calgary, where she has many friends. She is a graduate of Kingston general hospital.

Mrs. Harold Jamieson and son Lyle, who have been visiting Mrs. T. W. Edwards at Alberta Beach, have returned home.

• • •

Mrs. J. Edwards, of Roblin, Man., who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. Bruce, Mount Royal, has left for her home today.

• • •

Mrs. Thomas Love has been suddenly called to Edmonton on account of the serious illness of her daughter, Mrs. H. G. Forson.

• • •

Mrs. J. A. Urgunhart, who has been holidaying at Banff, is now spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. W. S. Dunn, on her way home.

• • •

Miss Dolly Patrick and Miss Minnie Atkinson, of Lethbridge, who are visiting Mrs. W. H. Patrick, spent the week-end in Banff, accompanied by Miss Claire Patrick.

• • •

Word has been received in the city that Thomas Reg. Lewis, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lewis, formerly of Calgary, but now of Butte, Mont., has joined the aviation corps at Spokane, Wash.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Session, Fourth avenue west, entertained for Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Buckler, of Winnipeg, who are visitors in the city for a short time. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bolley, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. F. Newman and Mr. W. Boroughs.

• • •

Mrs. Adam Shortt and daughter Lorraine, of Ottawa, who have been the guests of Mrs. Shortt's sister-in-law, Mrs. Carter, for a few weeks, on their way to the coast, left yesterday for the east. Mrs. Shortt will remain in Medicine Hat for a short time and will give an address there Friday night under the auspices of the Medicine Hat Local Council of Women in the city hall.

• • •

Miss Snell entertained delightfully for Miss Nan Murray, a bride-elect, on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Murray was presented with a cut glass tea set and a cut glass fruit set. Mrs. Woodward poured tea and Miss Ross cut the ices. Those present were Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Sewell, Miss Foster, Miss Pletch, Miss Blow, Miss Oglesby, Miss McAllister, Miss Milligan, Miss Hambly, Miss Holme, Miss Turtle, Miss Jessie Douglas, Miss Palmer, Miss Caughey and others.

WEDDINGS

WELSH—BELL

Miss Annie Maude Bell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bell, Sunnyside, was united in marriage to Mr. Stanley Welsh, of Brant, on Wednesday, at Knox church. Rev. A. W. R. Whiteman officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh will reside in Brant.

• • •

MUTCHEY—SHOOPER

A quiet wedding took place at Wesley church on Wednesday afternoon when Miss Lizzie Shooper was united in marriage to Mr. Ernest Mutchey. The Rev. Mr. Craig officiated. The happy couple left for Edmonton and will, on their return, take up their residence at Bowness Park.

• • •

NEWTON—SANSON

The marriage of Lieut. Alick C. Newton, of the Royal Field Artillery, formerly of Calgary, and Miss Marian Sanson, daughter of Captain and Mrs. R. D. Sanson, of Calgary, took place Wednesday afternoon, August 15, at 2 o'clock, at Croxton Park, St. Newts, Hunts, England, the country seat of G. Douglas Newton, brother of Lieut. Newton.

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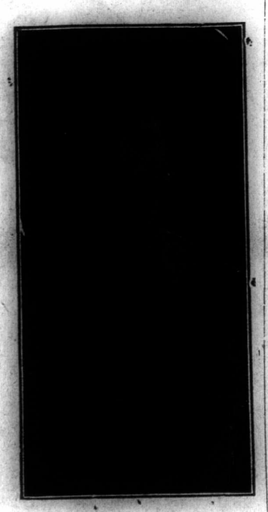
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Editor, 109 Sixth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta

REGENT OF THE "WIN-THE-WAR" CARNIVAL



MRS. NOLAN

who is one of the most energetic and popular leaders in society and who is noted for her patriotic services, speaks favorably of the "Win-the-War" carnival. She states:

"Judging from the number of entries for the competition arranged by the Colonel Macleod chapter, I.O.D.E., in connection with the "Win-the-War" carnival to be held in the Pryce Jones building, September 20, 21 and 22. The event promises to be one of the most interesting that has yet taken place in Calgary. Each contestant feels that not only is she helping in a good cause but that the chances of winning a handsome car are indeed excellent.

"The executive of the chapter, consisting of Mrs. P. J. Nolan, regent; Mrs. James, first vice-regent; Mrs. Melvin, second vice-regent; Mrs. A. H. McLaren, secretary; Mrs. Brokovski, treasurer; Mrs. Lamont, Echoes secretary; Mrs. Whittemore, standard bearer; Mrs. Macleod, Mrs. C. A. Stuart, Mrs. A. H. Clarke, Mrs. Postlewaite, Mrs. Turner Bone, Mrs. A. M. Grogan and Mrs. Findlay, councillors, are in charge of the competition, and these ladies will see that all arrangements are carried out fairly and squarely.

"The proceeds are for the chapter's patriotic and war work. Since war was declared the chapter has donated over $12,000 for such purposes. They have contributed to the British, Canadian and French Red Cross, Belgian Relief, Cliveden hospital (10 beds), Herald Tobacco fund, Field Comforts, Y. M. C. A. camp supplies, Convalescent Homes for Soldiers, Maple Leaf club, British and Foreign Sailors' society, and numerous other worthy objects of a patriotic nature, so that the public need have no fear that their money will not be well expended. The contestants and any others who may wish to enter may obtain their tickets at room 503 Herald building, any afternon from 2 to 6:30 p.m.

ANNUAL PICNIC OF THE RETAIL CLERKS A SPLENDID SUCCESS

One of the most successful picnics held this year was that on Wednesday, at Bowness park, given by the retail clerks. The favorable weather combined with the many attractions was thoroughly enjoyed by the large crowd who turned out on this occasion. Those woh won in the numerous athletic events were:

Girls' race, under 10—Dora Goldman, Mollie Delaney, Margery Hoblin.

Boys under 10—Duncan Duff, Clarence McKenzie, Tom Smith.

Ladies' egg and spoon race—Miss Dridden, Miss Pretty, Miss Hicks.

Skipping contest—Miss Denners, Miss Swainton, Miss Pretty.

100 yards, men—Mr. Claren, Mr. Bennie, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Thompson.

Men's two mile race—J. Matah, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Thomas.

Threading needle race—Miss Watson, Miss Ross.

Miss Maizie McEwen has returned from a pleasure holiday with friends in Oregon.

The Miller Glass Co.



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SESSUE HAYAKAWA AND VIVIAN MARTIN IN "FORBBIDDEN PATHS."

"Forbidden Paths" is a strongly vital story of a Japanese man who is in love with an American girl. His supreme self-sacrifice is one of the most noble and characteristically Japanese deeds ever screened and throws a new light on the character of the Nipponese.

Sessue Hayakawa is co-starred with winsome little Vivian Martin and supported by an exceptionally strong cast including Tom Forman, James Neill, Carmen Phillips, Paul Weigel, Ernest Joy and others.

The story opens in the interior of a wealthy Japanese importer's store in San Francisco, by the name of James Thornton. His daughter, Mildred, is in love with a young fellow, Harry Maxwell. Harry looked upon her as a child and retains his old attitude of affectionate indifference to her. Sato is employed by her father and later made a partner in the business. He is deeply in love with Mildred, but the fact of their difference of race restrains him from showing it.

Harry Maxwell is appointed to a position in the American Embassy in Mexico City. Mildred is heart-broken over his going. Later in Mexico City Harry meets a demimonde, Benita. She likes him from the first meeting and seeing that he does not suspect what she really is, hides the fact from him. She plays on his sympathies until, finally Harry marries her. The American Ambassador, learning of his intention, races to the church and arrives just after the marriage has been concluded. He denounces Benita and tells Harry the kind of woman he has made his wife. Harry is stunned. Benita cannot deny it, and Harry goes home. Meeting Mildred again, he now realizes what he has lost, and she, in her delight to see him, shows him plainly that she loves him. Sato has to stand aside and watch this love between them.

Harry, now falling in love with Mildred, wires the ambassador to do anything to get Benita to consent to a divorce. The ambassador goes to Benita, but succeeds only in arousing her suspicion that there is another woman, and she starts for America.

Benita arrives at Harry's home and sends his Jap servant to inform him that his wife has arrived. The servant meets Sato. Sato stops him and goes himself to see Benita. Sato is astounded at this news and, after a moment, a wild hope sweeps over him. Then his whole thought is of Mildred. He tells Benita to wait and he makes love to her, trying to get her to run away with him. She is too wise, but she likes Sato and is not suspicious of his intentions.

Harry determines to leave the country and comes to Mildred for a last good-bye. They separate, as they think forever.

From this point the story has many unusual twists and turns which must be seen to be fully appreciated. The story closes with a most startling climax, during which is found a most puzzling and mysterious note, reading "Sato Has Found a Way."

FIJI ISLANDERS PASS THROUGH CALGARY

(Continued from Page Nine)

tain hotels make life enjoyable even in the hot season. During the entire year the thermometer rarely sinks below 60 degrees or gets above 90 degrees. During nine months of the year little inconvenience is found by the heat as the trade winds from the southeast keep the atmosphere fresh. Sometimes there is a hurricane with a terrific rainfall. Indeed, Fiji holds the record in this line for on August 6, 1906, 30 inches of rain fell during one night.

Beautiful Scenery

The flora of the country is one great mass of richness, especially in palms and creeping plants, which fairly choke the pathway of the traveler. Some excellent wood is also found there. These forests are like some land of enchantment and the traveler who has time should get into one of the big canoes and let the natives carry him through this fairyland of natural beauty. The beds of many of these rivers are of coral and so clear is the water that fishes of all kinds may be seen cavorting about the water and scurrying away at the approach of the boat.

To those who love the sea rather than the inland rivers there is a never-ending joy in the Fijis, for there one may skirt the coral reefs in motor boats visiting numerous caves where the octopus can be seen waving angry arms among the gentle anemones the flower of the sea, and also gaze upon the huge, lazy starfish. In fact, everything that lives in the water can be seen among these reefs. Fights between a strong Fijian and an octopus are part of the tourists' amusement.

Fiji at present is getting on the commerce map in her production of cocoa, vanilla, sugar cane, bananas and coton. As yet her trade is mainly with Australia, but when the war is over the opening of the Panama canal is expected to aid materially in bringing the islands to the front both commercially and as a resort for tourists.



NORRINE COFFEY
The Mysterious "Maid o' the Movies," at Pantages Next Week

CRONK DEPARTS FROM CALGARY IN A FLOOD OF CHEERS AND TEARS.

The conductor yelled "all aboard," and the engineer blew his whistle and rang his bell, and the engine made one or two jerks and slowly pulled away. As the train began to make headway, there emited from the crowd of a hundred or more spectators, an awful howl, intermingled with screeches and tears, howls and laughter, and yells of good cheer that would have done credit to a regiment of young college students.

This joyful, tearful crowd had come down to witness the departure of their friend and companion, J. B. Cronk, who was on his way to pastures new. He stood on the platform waving a fond farewell. His handsome, smooth face was lit up with a smile, while from his eyes there seemed just the gathering in each corner.

The crowd watched the departure of the train until it had rounded the curve and was out of sight and then they turned and sauntered homeward all in loud praises of the man who had just left Calgary.

Many a man has been accorded demonstrations of affection by the adoring friends in Calgary, but few, not excepting royalty, have ever been favored with such an open demonstration of regard as were given to Mr. Cronk previous to his departure. From the time the announcement of his intention to leave Calgary until his departure, it was one galaxy of pleasuredom for him.

He was dined and feted, by friends and clubs galore; invitations pouring in upon him so rapidly that if he had not had a strong mind, as well as a level head, it would have been turned at this open demonstration of goodfellowship and affection.

But Ben is wise. He knows the public. He has catered so long to the public wishes—to their whims—to their likes and dislikes, that he can turn a cranky pessimist into a smiling optimist, into the flash of a second. He knew just how much of this demonstration he would withstand without overtaxing the thing, and so he left all Calgary without a thought in anyone head, but a lasting remembrance of what a good fellow he was.

Mr. Cronk has been manager of the Allan Theatre for about three years. He took the house when it was in rather a chaotic condition, left so through the unbusinesslike methods of his predecessors. He brought order out of discord. He established a reputation for catering to the best in everything, and he soon had the elite of the town weekly visitors to the house. He made no mistakes, as many a manager before him had done, when they had the trade, to cheapen the character of the shows to make a little more money. He never waived in his determination to give the people of Calgary the best in photo picture plays that were to be had in the country, and so continued to add to his popularity and built up a cleintele for the house that has made the Allen one of the big dividend payers of the country.

Previous to his managerial experience at the Allen, he had a varied career always identified, however, in the publicity line, from traveling sign writer to business man on his own resources.

Today he can number his friends in Calgary by the hundreds. A member of most of the leading clubs in the city including the Shriners, of which he was a leading light, he had a host of good fellows always ready at his beck and call to do homage to the presiding genius of the photo picture world of Calgary.

Among the demonstrations of good fellowship that were accorded Mr. Cronk, two may be specially mentioned. One given on Friday night at the King George, when over one hundred friends dined and feted him until the early hours of the morning. At this celebration a handsome gold watch was given to him as a lasting tribute of their friendship and goodwill.

Next evening the Shriners held an entertainment, when the organization met and gave him the official goodbye that is always accorded to departing members. Incidentally they presented him with a token of their regard, in the shape of a gold chain, as special memento of the occasion.

Mr. Cronk goes to the coast first on a pleasure trip, and will then wend his way eastward to Toronto, where he expects to take up his duties as manager of the new picture show house, which the Allens' are now building in that city, and which is reported to be the finest one of its kind in the country.

If Mr. Cronk's reputation in the past is any criterion to go by, we can expect even a greater success for him in Toronto than he has had in Calgary, albeit they are a friged lot in that town.

ORGAN RECITAL AT KNOX CHURCH BY LYNNWOOD FARNAM

W. Lynnwood Farnam, of Emmanuel church, Boston, who is visiting Calgary, is curtailing one day of his holidays to present an interesting program of organ music for the benefit of the Red Cross society in Calgary on Monday evening next. Mr. Farnam is a Canadian born musician, having at an early age distinguished himself by winning Lord Strathcona's scholarship at the Royal College of Music. A large crowd is expected to attend this interesting affair.

LOVE

The hearts of some women tremble like leaves at every breath of love which reaches them, and they are still again.

Others, like the ocean, are moved only by the breath of the storm, and not so easily lulled to rest.—Longfellow.



CHIROPRACTIC

TESTIMONIALS

This certifies that: After taking spinal adjustments for one month from T. E. Davis, D.C., for Sciatic Rheumatism, from which I suffered for years, scarcely a vestige of the old trouble remains, and I feel that I would not take five hundred dollars for the benefit which I have received from Chiropractic.

To whom it may concern: I took my wife to the Mayo Bros. hospital at Rochester, Minn. Her case was pronounced heart disease and hopelessly incurable. We came home. Soon after, she commenced taking spinal adjustments from T. E. Davis, D.C. Satisfactory results followed, with continued improvement.

REV. G. R. HORNER.

(This was a year ago. Now she does her own work. Proof furnished if applied for) T. E. D.

T. E. DAVIS, D.C., Graduate
Palmer School, Davenport, Ia.
202 I.O.O.F. Block
Res. Phone M3187 Office Phone M1001
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- PORTRAITS -

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Calgary, Alberta
Phone M3885

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Use Two
EZY-WAY GLYCERINE WASHING TABLETS

to your usual bath water. It will soften the water, cleanse the pores, and make the skin soft, white and smooth. Why pay high prices for Turkish baths when you can get the same results at home with the Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets? The secret of good health is poral elimination. Don't take our word for it; just give it a trial and be your own judge. It will surprise and delight you.

Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without bluing. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax, lye, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a-hold of a live wire.

EZY-WAY MFG. CO.
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PLEATING and BUTTON WORKS
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Hemstitching Hemming Picot Edging
Button Holes Made Chain Stitching
We are specialists in our line, and can turn out your work quickly and well. All Work Guaranteed.
Local Manager: F. O. Barnard

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SHOE REPAIRING

An Expert Shoemaker at Your Service. "Quality and Satisfaction," our motto.

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SLAVIN HAIR GROWER

The only preparation on the market that will Positively Cure Dandruff, Falling Hair, and Grow Hair on Bald Heads. Endorsed by scores of Calgary people.

PRICE $1.00 PER BOX
With Full Instructions.
319 BRUNER BLOCK

New York Dress Shop



Mrs. Brennand is now located at 210 Eighth Avenue East, where you will find a complete line of Ladies' Suits and Coats, from some of the leading Houses in New York.

The material in these fabrics is of the best quality money can buy, and at less than half the cost. In order that you may be able to appreciate these goods, it will be necessary for you to call and inspect our wide range of samples in sizes ranging from 34 to 44.

210 Eighth Ave. E. Phone M3472

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210 Eighth Ave. E. Phone M3472

THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE

PANTAGES

UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

NEXT WEEK

Follies de Vogue

The Glittering Revue

NORRINE COFFEY

"Maid o' the Movies"

Three Mori Brothers

Current Events

Willie Solar

THE FIVE SULLYS

"HER UNBORN CHILD" AT THE GRAND NEXT WEEK

Howard McKent Barnes, a dramatist who already has one success to his credit in "The End of a Perfect Day," is the author of a new drama of discussion, "Her Unborn Child," which will be the attraction at the Grand theater for one week comencing next Monday. The subject of the play is birth control, and while Mr. Barnes makes no attempt at sensationalism he does not handle the subject with kid gloves.

Because of the sacredness of motherhood and out of courtesy to the ladies, the daily matinee performance will be reserved exclusively for the ladies. Gentlemen will be admitted at all other performances. Because of the subject of "Her Unborn Child" no person under 18 years of age will be admitted during the engagement.

The central figures around whom this vital play is woven are a pair of youthful lovers who, blinded by the impetuosity of romance, love not wisely but too well. In her greatest need the bewildered girl seeks aid from the gentle old physician who brought her into the world

The confronting problem, "What is to be the fate of her unborn child?" is realy the problem of this wonderful human play. The author shows great modesty in the handling of this delicate theme yet at the same time portraying vividly and emphatically a play teeming with purpose and appeal.

GRAND THEATRE

WEEK STARTING
MONDAY
August 20th

Matinees Daily for Ladies Only

INTRODUCTORY MATINEE MONDAY ONLY
25c—ANY SEAT—25c

MINA GLEASON

No Children Admitted

A Big, Purposeful and Human Drama—Not a Moving Picture

HER UNBORN CHILD
THE TRUTH ABOUT BIRTH CONTROL

With MINA GLEASON and an Able Cast

MOTHERS	EVERYONE
Bring Your Grown-up Daughters	Over 18 Years of Age Admitted
Vital to Every Woman	Evenings—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.
NOT A MOVIE	Matinees—25c and 50c

SEATS NOW ON SALE

ANOTHER GLITTERING BILL WILL BE AT THE "PAN."

Many pleasant surprises will be given patrons of the Pantages theater during the coming week, commencing with the matinee next Monday afternoon. The headline position will be given to "Follies de Vogue," a glittering revue featuring, as fun-makers, Anna Mae Bell, Hal van Rensselear, Gladys Lanphere and the famous Chicago Winter Garden girls. Some of the latest popular singing numbers will be given as well as dance specialties. The Winter Garden girls are known to be a treat to the eye, for they are the choice pickings of the theatrical world beauties. Some stunning costuming will be displayed by these peaches and the scenic investiture will further enhance the beauty of the offering.

The Sully family of five will offer their variety farce entitled "The Information Bureau," which is known as one of the standard offerings in vaudeville. Some very clever comedy as well as singing and dancing numbers will be introduced during the act, which is sure to make a great hit with theatergoers.

Willie Solar, the eccentric comedian, who is billed as four feet eleven of live wire, will be another strong feature of the new program; Solar comes direct from the Century theater, New York city, where he was featured in Ziegfeld's "Cocoanut Grove;" he also was a star at the London Hippodrome, London, Eng., where he made a big hit.

Norrine Coffey will offer a bright novelty entitled "Maid o' the Movies," which is something new and original on the vaudeville stage.

The three Mori brothers will offer a conglomeration of Japanese pastimes in a most delightful manner.

The Universal Current Events and a comedy picture will conclude one of the strongest vaudeville programs of the current season at the popular playhouse, during the coming week.

KATHLYN WILLIAMS AND WALLACE REID AT THE ALLEN TODAY

Kathlyn Williams and Wallace Reid have scored brilliant success in the new Morosco-Paramount production, "Big Timber," which is appearing at the Allen for the last times today.

Many difficulties were encountered during the filming of this unusual photodrama. After the right location was found in the heart of the Fort Bragg mountains, and in order to reach it they had to use practically every known form of locomotion. They left the hotel in automobiles, after that a brief ride in a stage, then a trip across the lake in a moor boat, a ride on a logging train, a half mile ride on horseback, and then a long walk up the mountains, but after their strenuous efforts the proper background was secured for the scenes required.

The new Christie comedy which is shown with this attraction, is something out of the ordinary, and rounds out an excellent bill.

TWO POPULAR THEATRICAL MANAGERS



ORAL D. CLOAKEY



J. B. CRONK

ORAL CLOAKEY IS NEW MANAGER AT ALLEN THEATRE.

Mr. Oral Douglas Cloakey, who was assistant manager at the Allen Theatre, has assumed the position of manager. This promising young citizen has behind him a very marked career, which will undoubtedly reflect on his present occupation a ray of hope which will bring enthusiasm to all who hear of his fortune, in aspiring to the position of manager at the Allen.

He is of American descendency, born in Cars City, Michigan, U.S.A., and educated at St. John's College, Winnipeg, Tuckwell's Proprietory College, Winnipeg, and O'Sullivan's College, Brandon, Man. His first business occupation was "drugs drummer" for the Standard Co., Winnipeg, an orchestra composed of a host of drums and a piano. However, his business career started with more of a foundation when, in 1910 he joined the Al. G. Barnes Wild Animal Circus. After finishing with the circus people, he toured the Eastern States and Ontario with Grinell's Concert Co., of Detroit, and Windsor, playing fairs, also a season of burlesque in Detroit, and with Finsell's Orchestra in Detroit. In 1913 he came west, to the Sherman Theatre, in Brandon. Now he is the popular manager of the Allen Theatre here, where he had been assistant manager and drummer for the last few years.

For the past seven years he has been a member of the A. F. of M. On February 8, 1917, he was married to Miss Mazie Hill, of the Juvenile Bostonian Opera Co. His first visit to Calgary was in 1905, in company with his father, and lived with his uncle, George H. Cloakey, of Olds, who is at present a resident of Calgary.

This is what Mr. Cloakey says about himself, the west and the theatre: "I am a booster for the west, in spite of the fact that I consider Detroit my home town—one of the finest cities in America. Still Calgary takes a lot of beating, and affords many opportunities for ambitious young men.

"It is our intention of featuring splendid orchestra and musical numbers. Surprises are in store for our patrons in the near future, with the line-up of big Paramount productions that are to be shown this coming season, which will be announced shortly, will no doubt increase popularity of this photo play theatre, more than ever. Prompt and courteous attention for the utmost comfort of our patrons will be strictly adhered to at all times."

Mr. Cloakey is very popular among the citizens of Calgary, and will gain for himself many more friends in the near future, with his pleasing personality.

WALLACE REID COMING TO THE ALLEN IN "THE SQUAW MAN'S SON"

Wallace Reid, supported by Anita King, will be seen at the Allen soon in the Lasky-Paramount production, "The Squaw Man's Son," the thrilling sequel by Edwin Milton Royle of his famous story, "The Squaw Man," which was the first photodrama ever made by the Lasky company. By a strange coincidence the production of the sequel was exactly three years after the beginning of the filming of the first story. In addition to Miss King, the cast includes Dorothy Davenport, Raymond Hatton, G. H Celdert, Ernest Joy, Lucien Littlefield, Donald Bowles, Mabel van Buren and others.

GEORGE BEBAN IN "THE COOK OF CANYON CAMP"

Famous for his excellent portrayals of Latin characters, George Beban, the splendid character actor, will be seen at the Allen next Friday and Saturday in the Morosco-Paramount production of Donald Crisp's story, "The Cook of Canyon Camp," which was prepared for the screen by Mr. Beban and Julia Crawford Ivers and produced by Morosco director, Donald Crisp. Mr. Beyan is famous for his delineation of Italian characters and in addition to his undying fame in "The Sign of the Rose" and "Pasquali," has more recently scored pronounced success in "Marcellini Millions" and "A Roadside Impressario." He is equally as versatile in interpreting French characteristics as was testified by his wonderful performance as the old French musician in "The Bond Between."

In "The Cook of Canyon Camp," Mr. Beban is seen as a French-Canadian cook in a lumber camp near Quebec. By his wonderful sympathy and cleverness he reunites a family and after so doing receives reward enough to marry the girl of his heart and have the dream of his life, the greatest "flapjack" palace in the world.

The wonderful mountains of California are shown in all their glory in the photography.



LOUISE HUFF
Starring with Jack Pickford in "What Money Can't Buy," at the Allen, Wednesday and Thursday

PRINCESS

PHONE M1944
"Where Everybody Goes"

Don't Miss
"THE COUNTRY STORE"
Every Tuesday Night and Saturday Afternoon

A Gigantic Amateur Contest
Every Thursday Night

"The Voice on the Wire"

And a splendid Week-end Program every Friday and Saturday.

THE PRINCESS GIRLS
With Miller Evans and the best talent obtainable

Photoplays of Distinction

ALLEN THEATRE

Last Times Today

Kathlyn Williams & Wallace Reid
IN
BIG TIMBER
ALSO NEW CHRISTIE COMEDY

Monday and Tuesday
Vivian Martin
Co-starring with
Sessue Hayakawa
The Famous Japanese Screen Star
IN
FORBIDDEN PATHS
A Thrilling Story of Love and Sacrifice

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY
Jesse L. Lasky presents
JACK PICKFORD
AND
LOUISE HUFF
The Celebrated Juvenile Stellar Combination of the Silent Drama
IN
WHAT MONEY CAN'T BUY
An Original Story of the Plucky Uphill Fight of a Rich Young American for the Love of a Princess
AND OTHER ATTRACTIONS

Friday and Saturday
GEORGE BEBAN
IN
"The Cook of Canyon Camp"

Coming Soon
WALLACE REID
IN
"The Squaw Man's Son"

TELEPHONE PICNIC WAS A BIG SUCCESS

The picnic held by the Government Telephone company employes on Wednesday proved a grand success. About 300 people were present and everyone had a splendid time. Some of the lucky winners were:

Tug of war—J. Stewart's team

Baseball game—Won by Burke's team.

Ladies' baseball game—Miss Shortt's team won.

Pillow fight with poles—J. Thomas.

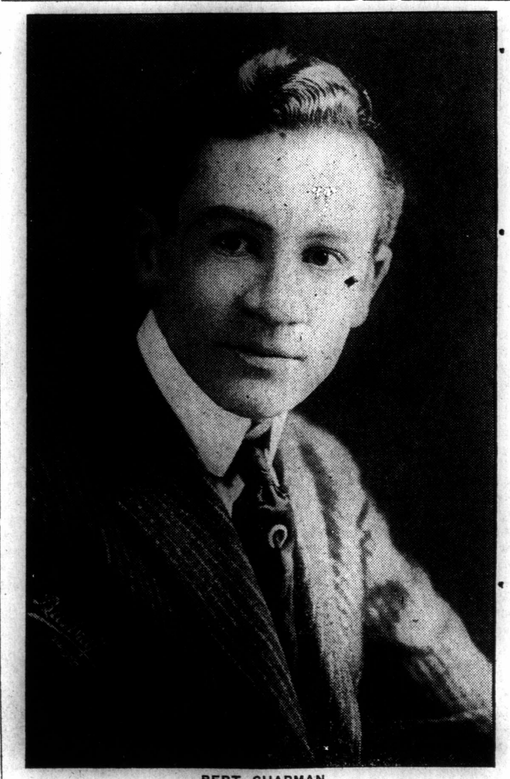
100 yards dash—W. Huston.

Ladies' 50 yard dash—Miss M. Doherty.

Mixed relay race—Miss Doherty and Mr. F. Thorpe.

Red Cross race—C. Johnson and Miss Prince.

Miss Burns won the bean guessing contest.



BERT CHAPMAN
In the play, "Her Unborn Child," at the Grand Next Week

"KAZAN"

BY

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

SYNOPSIS OF FORMER CHAPTERS

In which Kazan, the wolf dog, is introduced to the readers of this story. Thorpe and his wife are living at one of the far Canadian settlements and Thorpe has just returned with Kazan, that he has picked up on his travels.

Kazan had never known the touch of a hand until Thorpe's wife caressed him for bringing her husband safely home. The touch was so strange and soothing that Kazan immediately became her devoted slave.

Sad to relate Thorpe did not understand Kazan in too close proximity he became alarmed and grabbed a club and struck Kazan beliving that Kazan intended to bite her.

Kazan became domesticated under the soothing influence of Thorpe's wife and all went well until one of the desperadoes of the wilds came to Thorpe's hut. Kazan evidently recognized the ruffian McCready and snarled at him. cCready likewise thought he knew Kazan but under another name, and he later tested him and found that he did.

During the evening McCready drinks heavily and a devil made plan is hatched in his mind. He wakes up Thorpe on a pretence that some one is about and they go out looking for the prowler. McCready gets Thorpe to hold the lantern and they disappear in the darkness. When McCready returns Thorpe is not with him. Kazan sees him come back and wonders at Thorpe's failure to return.

McCready then goes into the hut with a dep laid plan in his drunken head. Thorpe's wife screams on his appearance, caling for Kazan. Kazan is tied tight with an iron chain but on hearing his mistress scream he makes several attempts and finally breaks the chain, bounds into the hut and leaps upon the ruffian and buries his fangs into McCready's throat until he feels the warm blood ozzing therefrom. Thorpe's wife tries to pull Kazan off and finally faints in the ordeal. Now go on with the story.

Kazan looks up after attacking McCready and sees Thorpe approaching with a club in his hand. He remembers the last licking he had from Thorpe and so he flies in terror.

When Thorpe hears how Kazan has saved his wife he is almost overcome and they jointly go out to hunt for Kazan, but Kazan does not understand and the nearer that Thorpe approaches the faster does Kazan fly away.

In his flight he runs across the pack and the desire for companionship overcomes his training and he joins the band of wolfs.

The leader of the band disputes Kazan's admittance to the pack and a fight ensues in which Kazan is victorious, but wounded. A she-wolf attracted by his wonderful fighting ability comes to him and helps him to his feet. He recovers and goes off into the great forest, followed by the she-wolf. When he stops and the other draws up beside him he feels the same thrill that he experienced when the girl touched him.

For months they traveled together finding company in each other till one day they saw a man coming in a sled, with the result that Gray Wolf was wounded in the leg. For days they lived in the woods, when finally they went on, finding a trail—man-trail. Kazan with his call soon brought to his assistance a whole pack of wolves and they were off to vengeance.

They came upon the sleigh, fought the dogs and lost several of their number under the rifle fire. Kazan had nearly finished with dogs and man when he noticed the girl in the sleigh. Everything changed suddenly and Kazan and Gray Wolf supported the occupants of the sleigh. It was the girl that saved the day.

When Pierre Radisson, who was the owner of the sleigh, discussed the recent fight with his daughter, he concluded that Kazan had helped them. He also knew that the brave wolf was seriously wounded so he struck out on the trail and finally came upon the wounded Kazan. He wanted to touch the wounded dog but the snaps kept him away so he left, only to return with the girl. Joan moved closer and Kazan felt a new thrill, till finally he drew up beside her. When she saw the wounds on the dog's leg she asked Pierre to help her take Kazan to the camp.

After some time Kazan was taken to camp and laid beside the fire, where he was taken care of. All seemed strange yet familiar to him. A cry from the sled frightened Kazan and he answered with a low whimper, which Joan noticed. She uncovered the bundle and held it before the dog, that was interested. The dog dragged himself to the girl's feet.

Pierre and Joan name the dog "Wolf," and retired for the night. During the night Kazan heard Gray Wolf calling. Gray Wolf crept near to the camp and Kazan answered her. The next day they started north, the dog chained behind the sleigh and Pierre drawing the sleigh. He had a deadly cough, but he kept it to himself. At night they stopped for camp and Kazan heard Gray Wolf several times. The next day after a tiresome journey they reached the river in time to make camp before a storm. That night Pierre died and Kazan heard Gray Wolf's wailing cry.

In the morning Joan found her father dead, and though frightened she kindled a fire. Then she pulled down the tent, harnessed Kazan and started down the river. Exhausted she fell upon the sled and Kazan dragged the load himself till he came to a cabin. The inmates took Joan and her baby and Kazan and revived them. In the morning Kazan slipped out and met Gray Wolf who tried to keep him in the haunts, but he went back and followed Joan and the baby until they reached their own cabin. Then Kazan slipped back to Gray Wolf.

Now go on with the story.

(Continued from last week)

In the days and weeks that followed Joan's home-coming the lure of the cabin and of the woman's hand held Kazan. As he had tolerated Pierre, so now he tolerated the younger man who lived with Joan and the baby. He knew that the man was very dear to Joan, and that the baby was very dear to him, as it was to the girl. It was not until the third day that Joan succeeded in coaxing him into the cabin—and that was the day on which the man returned with the dead and frozen body of Pierre. It was Joan's husband who first found the name on the collar he wore, and they began calling him Kazan.

Half a mile away, at the summit of a huge mass of rock which the Indians called the Sun Rock, he and Gray Wolf found a home; and from here they went down to their haunts on the plain, and often the girl's voice reached up to them, calling, "Kazan! Kazan! Kazan!"

Through all the long winter Kazan hovered thus between the lure of Joan and the cabin—and Gray Wolf.

Then came Spring—and the Great Change.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Great Change

The rocks, the ridges and the valleys were taking on a warmer glow. The poplar buds were ready to burst. The scent of balsam and of spruce grew heavier in the air each day, and all through the wilderness, in plain and forst, there was the rippling murmur of the spring floods finding their way to Hudson's Bay. In that great bay there was the rumble and crash of the ice fields thundering down in the early break-up through the Raes Welcome—the doorway to the Arctic, and for that reason there still came with the April wind an occasional sharp breath of winter.

Kazan had sheltered himself against that wind. Not a breath of air stirred in the sunny spot the wolf-dog had chosen for himself. He was more comfortable than he had been at any time during the six months of terrible winter—and as he slept he dreamed.

Gray Wolf, his wild mate, lay near him, flat on her belly, her forepaws reaching out, her eyes and nostrils as keen and alert as the smell of man could make them. For there was that smell of man, as well as of balsam and spruce, in the warm spring air. She gazed anxiously and sometimes steadily, at Kazan as he slept. Her own gray spine stiffened when she saw the tawny hair along Kazan's back bristle at some dream vision. She whined softly as his upper lip snarled back, ehowing his long white fangs. But for the most part Kazan lay quiet, save for the muscular twitchings of legs, shoulders and muzzle, which always tell when a dog is dreaming; and as he dreamed there came to the door of the cabin out on the plain a blue-eyed girl-woman, with a big brown braid over her shoulder, who called through the cup of her hands, "Kazan, Kazan, Kazan!"

The voice reached faintly to the top of the Sun Rock, and Gray Wolf flattened her ears. Kazan stirred, and in another instant he was awake and on his feet. He leaped to an out-cropping ledge, sniffing the air and looking far out over the plain that lay below them.

Over the plain the woman's voice came to them again, and Kazan ran to the edge of the rock and whined. Gray Wolf stepped softly to his side and laid her muzzle on his shoulder. She had grown to know what the voice meant. Day and night she feared it, more than she feared the scent or sound of man.

Since she had given up the pack and her old life for Kazan, the voice had become Gray Wolf's greatest enemy, and she hated it. It took Kazan from her. And wherever it went, Kazan followed.

Night after night it robbed her of her mate, and left her to wander alone under the stars and the moon, keeping faithfully to her loneliness, and never once responding with her own tongue to the hunt-calls of her wild brothers and sisters in the forests and out on the plains. Usually she would snarl at the voice, and sometimes nip Kazan lightly to show her displeasure. But today, as the voice came a third time, she slunk back into the darkness of a fissure between two rocks, and Kazan saw only the fiery glow of her eyes.

Kazan ran nervously to the trail their feet had worn up to the top of the Sun Rock, and stood undecided. All day, and yesterday, he had been uneasy and disturbed. Whatever it was that stirred him seemed to be in the air, for he could not see it or hear it or scent it. But he could feel it. He went to the fissure and sniffed at Gray Wolf. Usually she whined coaxingly. But her response today was to draw back her lips until he could see her white fangs.

A fourth time the voice came to them faintly, and she snapped fiercely at some unseen thing in the darkness between the two rocks. Kazan went again to the trail, still hesitating. Then he began to go down. It was a narrow winding trail, worn only by the pads and claws of animals, for the Sun Rock was a huge crag that rose almost sheer up for a hundred feet above the tops of the spruce and balsam, its bald crest catching the first gleams of the sun in the morning and the last glow of it in the evening. Gray Wolf had first led Kazan to the security of the retreat at the top of the rock.

When he reached the bottom he no longer hesitated, but darted swiftly in the direction of the cabin. Because of that instinct of the wild that was still in him, he always approached the cabin with caution. He never gave warning, and for a moment Joan was startled when she loked up from her baby and saw Kazan's shaggy head and shoulders in the open door. The baby struggled and kicked in her delight, and held out her two hands with cooing cries to Kazan. Joan, too, held out a hand.

"Kazan!" she cried softly. "Come in, Kazan!"

Slowly the wild red light in Kazan's eyes softened. He put a forefoot on the sill, and stood there, while the girl urged him again. Suddenly his legs seemed to sink a little under him, his tail drooped and he slunk in with that doggish air of having committed a crime. The creatures he loved were in the cabin, but the cabin itself he hated. He hated all cabins, for they all breathed of the club and the whip and bondage. Like all sledge-dogs he preferred the open snow for a bed, and the spruce-tops for shelter.

Joan dropped her hand to his head, and at its touch there thrilled through him that strange joy that was his reward for leaving Gray Wolf and the wild. Slowly he raised his head until his black muzzle rested on her lap, and he closed his eyes while that wonderful little creature that mystified him so—the baby—prodded him with her tiny feet, and pulled his tawn hair. He loved these baby-maulings even more than the touch of Joan's hand.

Motionless, sphinx-like, undemonstrative in every muscle of his body, Kazan stood, scarcely breathing. More than once this lack of demonstration had urged Joan's husband to warn her. But the wolf that was in Kazan, his wild aloofness, even his mating with Gray Wolf had made her love him more. She understood, and had faith in him.

In the last days of the last snow going home, Kazan. We're going away down where his people live—where they have churches, and cities, and music, and all the beautiful things in the world. And we're going to take you, Kazan!"

Kazan didn't understand. But he was happy at having the woman so near to him, and talking to him. At these times he forgot Gray Wolf. The dog that was in him surged over his quarter-strain of wildness, and the woman and the baby alone filled his world. But after Joan had gone to her bed, and all was quiet in the cabin, his old uneasiness returned. He rose to his feet and moved stealthily about the cabin, sniffing at the walls, the door and the things his mistress had done into packages. A low whine rose in his throat. Joan, half asleep heard it, and murmured:

"Be quiet, Kazan. Go to sleep—go to sleep—"

Long after that, Kazan stood rigid in the center of the room, listening, trembling. And faintly he heard, far away, the walling cry of Gray Wolf. But tonight it was not the cry of loneliness. It sent a thrill through him. He ran to the door, and whined, but Joan was deep in slumber and did not hear him. Once more he heard the cry, and only once. Then the night grew still. He crouched down and not to the cabin. The call that came tohim from over the plain was not so strong. At dusk Gray Wolf came out from her retreat, and slunk to his side, whimpering, and nipped gently at his shaggy neck. It was the old instinct of his fathers that made him respond by caressing Gray Wolf's face with his tongue. Then Gray Wolf's jaws opened, and she laughed in short panting breaths, as if she had been hard run. She was happy, and as they heard a little snuffling sound from between the rocks, Kazan wagged his tail, and Gray Wolf darted back to her young.

The babyish cry and its effect upon Gray Wolf taught Kazan his first lesson in fatherhood. Instinct again told him that Gray Wolf could not go down to the hunt with him now—that she must stay at the top of the Sun Rock. So when the moon rose he went down alone, and toward dawn returned with a big white rabbit between his jaws. It was the wild in him that made him do this, and Gray Wolf ate ravenously. Then he knew that each night hereafter he must hunt for Gray Wolf—and the little whimpering creatures hidden between the two rocks.

The next day, and still the next, he did not go to the cabin, though he heard the voices of both the man and the woman calling him. On the fifth he went down, and Joan and the baby were so glad that the woman hugged him, and the baby kicked and laughed and screamed at him, while the man stood by cautiously, watching their demonstrations with a gleam of disapprobation in his eyes.

"I'm afraid of him," he told Joan for the hundredth time. "That's the wolf-gleam in his eyes. He's of a treacherous breed. Sometimes I wish we'd never brought him home."

"If we hadn't—where would the baby—have gone?" Joan reminded him, a little catch in her voice.

"I had almost forgotten that," said her husband. "Kazan, you old devil, I guess I love you, too." He laid his hand caressingly on Kazan's head. "Wonder how he'll take to life down there?" he asked. "He has always been used to the forests. It'll seem mighty strange."

"And so—have I—always been used to the forests," whispered Joan. "I guess that's why I love Kazan—next to you and the baby. Kazan—dear old Kazan!"

This time Kazan felt and scented more of that mysterious change in the cabin. Joan and her husband talked incessantly of their plans when they were together; and when the man was away Joan talked to the baby, and to him. And each time that he came down to the cabin during the week that followed, he grew more and more restless, until at last the man noticed the change in him.

"I believe he knows," he said to Joan one evening. "I believe he knows we're preparing to leave." Then he added: "The river was rising again today. It will be another week before we can start, perhaps longer."

That same night the moon flooded the top of the Sun Rock with a golden light, and out into the glow of it came Gray Wolf, with her three little whelps toddling behind her. There was much about these soft little balls that tumbled about him and snuggled in his tawn coat that reminded Kazan of the baby. At times they made the same queer, soft little sounds, and they staggered about on their four little legs just as helplessly as baby Joan made her way about on two. He did not fondle them, as Gray Wolf did, but the touch of them, and their babyish whimperings, filled him with a kind of pleasure that he had never experienced before.

The moon was straight above them, and the night was almost as bright as day, when he went down again to hunt for Gray Wolf. At the foot of the rock a big white rabbit popped up ahead of him, and he gave chase. For half a mile he pursued, until the wolf instinct in him rose over the dog, and he gave up the futile race. A deer he might have overtaken, but small game the wolf must hunt as the fox hunts it, and he began to slip through the thickets slowly and as quietly as a shadow. He was a mile from the Sun Rock when two quick leaps put Gray Wolf's supper between his jaws. He trotted back slowly, dropping the big seven-pound snow-shoe hare now and then to rest.

When he came to the narrow trail that led to the top of the Sun Rock he stopped. In that trail was the warm scent of strange feet. The rabbit fell from his jaws. Every hair in his body was suddenly electrified into life. What he scented was not the sent of a rabbit, a marten or a porcupine. Fang and claw had climbed the path ahead of him. And then, coming faintly to him from the top of the rock, he heard sounds which sent him up with a terrible whining cry. When he reached the summit he saw in the white moonlight a scene that stopped him for a single moment. Close to the edge of the sheer fall to the rocks, fifty feet below, Gray Wolf was engaged in a death-struggle with a huge gray lynx. She was down—and under, and from her there came a sudden sharp terrible cry of pain.

Kazan flew across the rock. His at tack was the swift silent assault of the wolf, combined with the greater courage, the fury and the strategy of the husky. Another husky would have died in that first attack. But the lynx was not a dog or a wolf. It was "Mowlee, the swift," as the Sarcees had named it—the quicket creature in the wilderness. Kazan's inch-long fangs should have sunk deep in its jugular. But in a fractional part of a second the lynx had thrown itself back like a huge snow ball, and Kazan's teeth buried themselves in the flesh of its neck instead of the jugular. And Kazan was not now fighting the fangs of a wolf in the pack, or of another husky. He was fighting claws—claws that ripped like twenty razor-edged knives, and which even a jugular hold could not stop.

Once he had fought a lynx in a trap, and he had not forgotten the lesson the battle had taught him. He fought to pull the lynx down, instead of forcing it on its back, as he would have done with another dog or wolf. He knew that when on its back the fierce cat was most dangerous. One rip of its powerful hind-feet could disembowel him.

Behind him he heard Gray Wolf sobbing and crying, and he new that she was terribly hurt. He was filled with the rage and strength of two dogs, and his teeth met through the flesh and hide of the cat's throat. But the big lynx escaped death by half an inch. It would take a fresh grip to reach the jugular, and suddenly Kazan made the deadly lunge. There was an instant's freedom for the lynx, and in that moment it flung itself back, and Kazan gripped at its throat—on top.

The cat's claws ripped through his flesh, cutting open his side—a little too high to kill. Another stroke and they would have cut his vitals. But they had struggled close to the edge of the rock wall, and suddenly, without a snarl or a cry, they rolled over. It was fifty or sixty feet to the rocks of the ledge below, and even as they pitched over and over in the fall, Kazan's teeth sank deeper. They struck with terrific force, Kazan uppermost. The shock sent him half a dozen feet from his enemy. He was up like a flash, dizzy, snarling, on the defensive. The lynx lay limp and motionless where it had fallen. Kazan came nearer, still prepared, and sniffed cautiously. Something told him that the fight was over. He turned and dragged himself slowly along the ledge of the trail, and returned to Gray Wolf.

Gray Wolf was no longer in the monlight. Close to the two rocks lay the limp and lifeless little bodies of the three pups. The lynx had torn them to pieces. With a whine of grief Kazan aproached the two boulders and thrust his head between them. Gray Wolf was there, crying to herself in that terrible sobbing way. He went in, and began to lick her bleeding shoulders and head. All the rest of that night she whimpered with pain. With dawn she dragged herself out to the lifeless little bodies on the rock.

And then Kazan saw the terrible work of the lynx. For Gray Wolf was blind—not for a day or a night, but blind for all time. A gloom that no sun could break had become her shroud. And perhaps again it was that instinct of animal creation, which often is more wonderful than man's reason, that told Kazan what had happened. For he knew now that she was helpless—more helpless than the little creatures that had gamboled in the moonlight a few hours before. He remained close beside her all that day.

Vainly that day did Joan call for Kazan. Her voice rose to the Sun Rock, and Gray Wolf's head snuggled closer to Kazan, and Kazan's ears dropped back, and he licked her wounds. Late in the afternoon Kazan left Gray Wolf long enough to run to the bottom of the trail and bring up the snow-shoe rabbit. Gray Wolf muzzled the fur and flesh, but would not eat. Still a little later Kazan urged her to follow him to the trail. He no longer wanted to stay at the top of the Sun Rock, and he no longer wanted Gray Wolf to stay there. Step by step he drew her down the winding path away from her dead puppies. She would move only when he was very near her—so near that she could touch his scarred flank with her nose.

They came at last to the point in the trail where they had to leap down a distance of three or four feet from the edge of a rock, and here Kazan saw how utterly helpless Gray Wolf had become. She whined, and crouched twenty times before she dared make the spring, and then she jumped stiff-legged, and fell in a heap at Kazan's feet. After this Kazan did not have to urge her so hard, for the fall impinged on her the fact that she was safe only when her muzzle touched her mate's flank. She followed him obediently when they reached the plain, trotting with her foreshoulder to his hip.

Kazan was heading for a thicket in the creek bottom half a mile away, and a dozen times in that short distance Gray Wolf stumbled and fell. And each time that she fell Kazan learned a little more of the limitations of blindness. Once he sprang off in pursuit of a rabbit, but he had not taken twenty leaps when he stopped and looked back. Gray Wolf had not moved an inch. She stood motionless, sniffing the air—waiting for him! For a full minute Kazan stood, also waiting. Then he returned to her. Ever after this he returned to the point where he had left Gray Wolf, knowing that he would find her there.

All that day they remained in the thicket. In the afternoon he visited the cabin. Joan and her husband were there, and both saw at once Kazan's torn side and his lacerated head and shoulders.

"Pretty near a finish fight for him," said the man, after he had examined him. "It was either a lynx or a bear. Another wolf could not do that."

For half an hour Joan worked over him, talking to him all the time, and fondling him with her soft hands. She bathed his wounds in warm water, and then covered them with a healing salve, and Kazan was filled again with that old restful desire to remain with her always, and never to go back into the forests. For an hour she let him lie on the edge of her dress, with his nose touching her foot, while she worked on baby things. Then she rose to prepare supper, and Kazan got up—a little wearily—and went to the door. Gray Wolf and the gloom of the night were calling him, and he answered that call with a slouch of his shoulders and a drooping head. Its old thrill was gone. He watched his chance, and went out through the door. The moon had risen when he rejoined Gray Wolf. She greeted his return with a low whine of joy, and muzzled him with her blind face. In her helplessness she looked happier than Kazan in all his strength.

From now on, during the days that followed, it was a last great fight between blind and faithful Gray Wolf and the woman. If Joan had known of what lay in the thicket, if she could have seen the poor creature to whom Kazan was now all life—the sun, the stars, the moon, and food—she would have helped Gray Wolf. But as it was she tried to lure Kazan more and more to the cabin, and slowly she won.

At last the great day came, eight days after the fight on the Sun Rock. Kazan had taken Gray Wolf to a wooded point on the river two days before, and there he had left her the preceding night when he went to the cabin. This time a stout babiche thong was tied to the collar round his neck, and he was fastened to a staple in the log wall. Joan and her husband were up before it was light next day. The sun was just rising when they all went out, the man carrying the baby, and Joan leading him. Joan turned and locked the cabin door, and Kazan heard a sob in her throat as they followed the man down to the river. The big canoe was packed and waiting. Joan got in first, with the baby. Then, still holding the babiche thong, she drew Kazan up close to her, so that he lay with his weight against her.

The sunfell warmly on Kazan's back as they shoved off, and he closed his eyes, and rested his head on Joan's lap. Her hand fell softly on his shoulder. He heard again that sound which the man could not hear, the broken sob in her throat, as the canoe moved slowly down the woded point.

(To be continued)

PATRIOTIC POSTER



Howard Chandler Christy, the noted artist painting a poster that will be used to stimulate recruiting. Miss Pearl White, the well-known movie star, who has appeared in several patriotic pictures recently is shown posing for the picture.

KAZAN

Abounds with interesting features

Read the succeeding chapters, you will be highly interested

A PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

:: THE THREE CHUMS ::

A SMALL, ragged boy sat on a bench in one of the great London parks. His fingers closed tightly over a nut and a piece of orange-peel, and his face was stained with dirt and tears. With his eyes on the ground and great sobs shaking him from head to foot, he did not notice the sudden approach of a little solemn-eyed girl, ragged and forlorn-looking as himself.

She approached, gazed at him as mentally calculating whether he was worth striking up a conversation with, and finally deciding that, in spite of the ears, he was, suddenly said:

"Boy!"

With a flare of indignation which lifted up his tears, he lifted his head and saw her.

"Go yer speakin' ter?"

"Ter you. Why you cryin'?"

"Not cryin'!"

"Yare. But I wants ter speak ter you." The boy looked up and decided that she was all right. He grudgingly made room for her on the bench. They surveyed each other.

"What yer name?" asked the girl.

"Mindy. What's yours?"

"Bernard—Bernie, father calls me—but I tell yer why I—I was cryin', if yer like. See here—a big feller with a great fist grabbed my orange. I bit 'im hard, but 'e got ort. An' this"—he dismally designated the small piece of orange-peel—"is all I got left. An' besides, when father sees I bin cryin', 'e'll—will beat me no end."

The little girl nodded wisely.

"I knows," she said. "Mother beats me no end when I bin cryin'."

Bernie looked up aghast. "She beats yer? She oughtn't ter beat a girl."

"An' if yer father's big 'e oughtn't ter beat a little boy. Why does 'e beat yer?" asked Mindy.

"Cos 'e says 'e wants ter make me hard, so's I shan't never feel nothin'. Bernie,' 'e says, 'when yer go into the streets, the other little boys wants ter take all yer got, and ye're not ter let 'em. An' wh n yer get ter be a man 'twill all be the same; an' it ye'll find all that out for yerself make ye as 'ard as this'"—Bernie showed the little brown nut to Mindy—"'an' then ye'll be cock o' the walk an' yer own king.'"

Mindy sniffed with all the disdain of an old lady.

"That's silly," she announced decisively. "Cos ye're still cryin' after all. My mother says the same thing. 'Little girls must be 'ard-earted as little boys,' she says, 'or it ain't right. Why should boys boss girls? Ay, Mindy, unless ye get 'ard like some, ye'll finfd all that out fer yerself when yet get older.' So she beats me no end, an' if I bin cryin', she says: 'Ere's a lump of soft soap fer yer.'" Mindy paused reminiscently. "Mothers is funny," she said at length.



THE KNOCKER.

"Tompkins has knocked about the world quite a bit, hasn't he?"

"Yes, and he's knocked about everything in it, too."

"Fathers is funnier," said Bernie. "But they both say little girls an' boys is funniest. 'Ave a nut, Mindy, an' let's forget 'em."

Suddenly Bernie remembered it was time to go home. He looked sadly at his new-found comrade.

"Say, Mindy," he cried, "I got ter go."

The little girl got up reluctantly.

"So've I. I'll cum along with yer, an' ye'll show me where yer live."

So saying, she thrust her little hand into Bernie's, and they marched off. Somehow, the dull old streets seemed brighter today. They were both proud possessors of a "chum."

"I lives 'ere," said Bernie at length, designating a poor-looking tenement. "Where's yours, Min? Is it far from mine?"

"Yes," said Mindy. "I got a long way to go. See yer ter-morrer, same place?"

"Yus," said Bernie gruffly, and went in.

* * *

When Bernie marched up to the bench in the park and caught sight of Mindy, this young lady was hopping from one place to another in mild excitement. But, seeing Bernie, she ran up.

"Oh, Bern," she said, "why wasn't yer 'ere before? There's a lady bin quarrelin' with a gentleman, but they've just gone."

"Hugh! Silly ter quarrel," said Bernie, who was not in the best of tempers, and had his arm in a sling. But Mindy in her excitement had not noticed that.

"He said to 'er: 'Can't I 'ave a little forgiv'nus, Alice?' An' she said to 'im: 'My name ain't Alice, sir—it's Miss Olson, if yer please.'"

"That's silly," said Bernie coldly.

At this some hidden willfulness in Mindy came out. She would not have this boy sneer at her story.

"Boy," she called out, "you just be quiet!" She only called him "boy" when she was angry with him. She was just about to say something even more cutting, when all at once she noticed his arm. "What's 'appened?" She pointed at it.

"Nothin'. Father 'urt me," he explained sullkily. She stared at him for a moment, and then all her great motherliness welled from her eyes in great tears.

"Bernie!" Then her black eyes blazed, and she clenched her little hands. "Oh, it's a shame, Bernie! Why d'yer stick it?"

"'Cos I got ter," said the boy moodily.

There was a long silence. Suddenly Mindy's face took on a ghastly look, and she almost fell on to the bench. Bernie's heart seemed to stop beating. "Min!" His voice trembled. "What's the matter with yer, Min?" he said, choking.

"Nothin'. I'm all right now. Mother didn't giv me no supper last night—to 'arden me," said Mindy, mechanically using the word she had so often heard. "An' I felt awful ill. But I'm all right. I'm goin' now."

"Goin?" Bernie looked at her piteously. "An' leave me? We got all the mornin' ter talk, an' I feel so mis'rable. Well, if ye're goin', I'll cum with yer."

"No, yer don't!" cried Mindy to his surprise.

"Yes, I does!"

Mindy drew herself up with dignity, and imitating the lady in the park, said:

"I will not 'low yer to escort me, and please remember that my name ain't Mindy, but Miss ———."

Bernie didn't catch the last word. Two dogs ran into him, snarling and yapping, and the boy looked down at them. When he looked up again Mindy had gone.

Bernie clenched his hands in despair. Mindy had gone, and Mindy was ill. If she fell down in the street, and a cab or a tram——. He ought to be with her. He must follow her.

Bernie set off at a furious pace, scrambling, eluding people, occasionally bumping against them. All at once a man knocked his injured arm a hard blow.

"That'll teach you not to run into people, you dirty little devil!" said the man. And poor Bernie, the Fates against him, stopped, dazed with the pain, to nurse his injured limb.

Mindy had a good start, but she had not yet been able to personally test Bernie's running capacity, so she glanced over her shoulder every now and then as she ran to make sure that he was following her. When she was assured that he was not, she smiled. Bernie was only a boy, and though Mindy knew that in most circles a boy was considered better than a girl, she had a shrewd and rooted belief in her own sex; and, indeed, no boy in London could match Mindy's quick wits.

She stopped at length before a dingy-looking door, without a doubt as to whether it was the right house or not, for she had purposely taken stock of it when Bernie had brought her to it. So with a firm little step she advanced and knocked twice.

Almost immediately a great gaunt man came to the door and stood looking down at Mindy.

"Don't want no little girls 'ere," he said sharply "so get out at once."

Mindy looked at him reflectively, as if sizing him up. Apparently she had decided that her policy was to be a firm one, for she said:

"Is this Bernie's father? Ef so, may I cum in, please?" Mindy, with her contempt for grown ups, always neglected their humanity, and spoke of them as if they were things.

"This" broke into an oath.

"I'm Bernie's father. Now get out!" he said.

"But I'd rather cum in. I want ter talk ter yer 'bout Bernie. 'E's my chum," she added, as if in explanation and for introduction.

"Ho, is 'e? Little girls an' big girls are all the same," said Bernie's father sourly. They're only 'chums' for what a man—a boy's got. What do you get out of Bernie? All 'is nuts and apples, I'll bet."

"No," said Mindy, indignantly. "I ain't got nothin' from 'im. Girls isn't like boys."

"They're a sight worse—an' crueller," said the man.

"Crueller?" Mindy's voice rose in shrill scorn.

"Not crueller'n you, 'cos you beat Bernie."

"I'll beat you," said the man, "if yer don't go."

"Beat me, then," said Mindy, though her heart quailed. "Mother does, every day."

Something in her worn little face and defiant attitude moved him, but when she announced calmly that her little body was beaten every day he was won over. Some sad thought of his lost youth might have helped, too.

"Come in," he said gruffly, signing for her to follow, "but mind I don't beat yer after all, if yer gives me any more of yer impudence."

"No, you won't," said Mindy, knowing she had won.

A fire was burning on the hearth when she went in, and the absence of any pictures on the wall or small knick-knacks about the room showed that no woman lived there.

"How dreadfully untidy," said Mindy candidly.

"Is it? But it's 'eaven. There ain't no petticoats," explained the man.

Mindy looked puzzled but decided that his remark was unworthy of laborer thought. Meanwhile the man opened a small cupboard and took out a great ripe apple. Then noticing Mindy's white cheeks, he poured out a cup of milk.

"Drink it."

Mindy obeyed and felt much better, and then she decided to ask the momentous question.

"Why do you beat Bernie? Bernie's my chum, an'—an' I won't have 'im beaten."

"It makes 'im 'ard," replied the man.

"It don't," scoffed Mindy. "'Cos 'e always cried—so do I. Yet see, if it was a little boy who 'it Bernie, 'e'd 'it back, an' not cry. 'E cries 'cos you 'it 'im, same's I cry 'cos mother 'its me. Don't yer understand?" She stamped her little foot. "Or can't yer?"

"Yer mother ought ter be ashamed," he began.

"Come an' see mether," went on Mindy. "Bernie an' me's friends, an' so you an' mother should be friends. Why, there's Bernie!"

Her chum came in hesitatingly. He feared a beating, though he had washed off the tear-marks at a street pump, and was forcing himself to whistle. His surprise at seeing Mindy sitting opposite his father and partaking of his hospitality was ludicrous.

"Min!" he gasped, open-mouthed, and ben cringed before his father.

"I ain't goin' ter touch yer, lad," said his father, more kindly than ever he had spoken before.

Bernie plucked up courage and asked Mindy how she was feeling.

"Better," she said. "Much better."

"What's up with 'er?" asked the man.

"'Er mother never gave 'er any supper last night. Sed it would make 'er ard."

A queer expression came over the man's face. He picked up a worn cap and coat.

"We're goin' ter take Mindy 'ome," he said. "Now then, you two young 'uns, run along firs, an' I'll come an' meet yer later."

* * *

"This is my friend, Bernie," said Mindy to her mother, with defiant pride.

Mrs. Reynolds, a tired-looking woman who was no ill-featured, turned round, broom in hand, to survey Master Bernard. Then she said:

"You ain't got no friend, Mindy. Bernie's father."

"Nor I you, Fred. I'm not sure as I wants ter, after spoilin' my lifef like you've done, with yer brute temper Little boys ain't never good friends to little girls. I know."

What more might have been said was cut short by the entrance of "Anna!" said the man hoarsely. "I never thought ter see yer again!" an' unfeelin' ways. God knows I worked 'ard fer yer an' gave in ter yer till I saw 'ow stupid yer was, an' till yer struck me 'cos the breakfast was late one day. You thought, 'cos I wants ter, after spoilin' my life like oughtn't ter 'ave any say different ter yours. Well, since you an' I parted company I changed me name to 'Mrs. Reynolds'—Reynolds bein' as yer know the name I 'ad afore I married yer." The woman didn't look at him as she spoke, but continued dusting laboriously where no dust was. "An'—an' Mindy was born six months after I left yer. But yer won't 'ave 'er—she's mine."

Mindy's father caught his breath in a sob.

"An' I," he said, "found myself without a woman, an' I didn't know 'ow to do fer myself. An' then I—I asked a woman to look after me—an' Bernie was born. Then she left me—sed she couldn't stand me nohow, and I didn't know why she couldn't then. But I do now, Anna, 'twas because I was always thinkin' of you. An' I was 'ard to Bernie, because I 'ad to be 'ard to someone. I see now as I made mistakes. When a feller's first married ' don't know nothin' worth knowin'—after, 'e learns. I've learnt, Anna, an' I missed yer terrible. Won't yer let's begin it all as if 'twas new, lass?"

Anna Reynolds looked at him at last.

"I fergive yer," she said. "As for Bernie, I've just took to 'im straight. I missed yer, too, Fred, though may-be not so much as yer missed me, for when a woman's 'as 'er child——, But somethin' was always missin', an' I was real lonesome. Yes, I be glad ter see 'e, Fred—yes, 'deed I be."

* * *

"Mindy," said Bernie with a lordly air, "you're 'arf a sister."

Mindy sniffed with doubt.

"I can't be 'arf a sister, silly."

"Then you're 'arf my sister," said Bernie, who had got it at last, he thought. "Doesn't matter what ye are. Min, though," he added with condescension, "as long as ye're my chum."



CONSIDERATE.

"Do you tell your husband domestic troubles when he comes home at night?"

"Never. I always phone him about them during the day."

Friendly Peggy's Compensation

Jas. D. Shearer in National Magazine

Peggy was only a little yellow dog. No one knew where Peggy was born, nor where she came from. She had no pedigree nor pride of family, neither was she handsome. But she had a well-formed head and was broad between the eyes which always looked frankly into your own, accompanied with a friendly wag of the little bushy tail. Then you knew she was saying, "I'm your friend." In fact she was everybody' friend and rejoiced in every nod or pleasant word. Peggy had not a trace of fear or suspicion in her nature. She gathered into her little heart all the good-will and kindness and playfulness which she found in her daily path, and it so broadened her sympathetic dog nature that she saw no evil, and had no enemies in all the world.

Soon after she first appeared in Kenwood she took up her home with Miss K——, a kind maiden lady of discretion with a place in her affections for just such a little street waif. But this made no change in the disposition of Peggy. Perhaps her coat was a little more glossy, her manner a little more effusive, but her affection for the schol-children she knew was as constant and strong as ever. But a dire calamity was impending!

One day a one-horse cart drove slowly down Penn avenue. In the wagon was a sort of coop, through the bars of which could be seen several unhappy looking dogs. Following the cart were several other dogs, for dogs are very sociable animals. As the cart moved slowly along, out ran Peggy to interview the dogs about the cart.

Suddenly the cart stopped and the driver, a scrawny, ill-favored fellow in a dirty green sweater ,and with a limp, suddenly fixed his eyes on Peggy and dismounted from the cart. What did he mean to do? A certain civilization decrees that all homeless dogs may be lassoed by a legalized freebeter, starved in a pound for three days and then drowned. Poor little waifs of the street, whose only crime is their affection for all men rather than for one man. This man in the green sweater held in his hand a long wire with a loop at one end, and he limped toward Peggy, who, all unconscious of danger, looked into his forbidding face and wagged her tail.

Just then a schoolboy passed by and scenting danger to his little friend called, "Come, Peggy! Come, Peggy!" Peggy imediately ran part way to him, then started back. Why should she not salute those stranger dogs first? Again came the call, "Come, Peggy! Come, Peggy!"

While she hesitated, the man with the wire advanced rapidly toward her and such a look of rage came over his face as he yelled, "You little rascal, you keep still or I'll have you arrested." But as he rushed toward the dog, the boy, disregarding the man, again called Peggy and ran up on the porch of her mistress' house, closely followed by the now thoroughly frightened Peggy.

On came the executioner, but before he reached the porch Peggy's mistress stod facing him with Peggy wrapped safely in her arms. As the green sweater limped back to his wagon muttering imprecations on the boy, Alan, from a safe distance, was heard to say, "I don't care if she didn't have a license. He don't get Peggy."



NO USE FOR ONE.

He saw her stepping from the car
And up to her he sped.
"May not I help you to alight?"
"I do not smoke," she said.

Be Cheerful

It is our daily duty to consider that in all circumstances of life, pleasureable, painful or otherwise, the conduct of every human being affects, more or less, the happiness of others, especially of those in the same house; and that, as life is made up, for the most part, not of great occasions but of small everyday moments, it is the giving to those moments their greatest amount of peace, pleasantness and security, that contributes most to the sum of human good.

Be peaceable.
Be cheerful.
Be true.—Leigh Hunt.

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KAZAN

Abounds with interesting features

Read the succeeding chapters, you will be highly interested

She would move only when he was very near her—so near that she could touch his scarred flank with her nose.

They came at last to the point in the trail where they had to leap down a distance of three or four feet from the edge of a rock, and here Kazan saw how utterly helpless Gray Wolf had become. She whined, and crouched twenty times before she dared make the spring, and then she jumped stiff-legged, and fell in a heap at Kazan's feet. After this Kazan did not have to urge her so hard, for the fall impinged on her the fact that she was safe only when her muzzle touched her mate's flank. She followed him obediently when they reached the plain, trotting with her foreshoulder to his hip.

Kazan was heading for a thicket in the creek bottom half a mile away, and a dozen times in that short distance Gray Wolf stumbled and fell. And each time that she fell Kazan learned a little more of the limitations of blindness. Once he sprang off in pursuit of a rabbit, but he had not taken twenty leaps when he stopped and looked back. Gray Wolf had not moved an inch. She stood motionless, sniffing the air—waiting for him! For a full minute Kazan stood, also waiting. Then he returned to her. Ever after this he returned to the point where he had left Gray Wolf, knowing that he would find her there.

All that day they remained in the thicket. In the afternoon he visited the cabin. Joan and her husband were there, and both saw at once Kazan's torn side and his lacerated head and shoulders.

"Pretty near a finish fight for him," said the man, after he had examined him. "It was either a lynx or a bear. Another wolf could not do that."

For half an hour Joan worked over him, talking to him all the time, and fondling him with her soft hands. She bathed his wounds in warm water, and then covered them with a healing salve, and Kazan was filled again with that old restful desire to remain with her always, and never to go back into the forests. For an hour she let him lie on the edge of her dress, with his nose touching her foot, while she worked on baby things. Then she rose to prepare supper, and Kazan got up—a little wearily—and went to the door. Gray Wolf and the gloom of the night were calling him, and he answered that call with a slouch of his shoulders and a drooping head. Its old thrill was gone. He watched his chance, and went out through the door. The moon had risen when he rejoined Gray Wolf. She greeted his return with a low whine of joy, and muzzled him with her blind face. In her helplessness she looked happier than Kazan in all his strength.

From now on, during the days that followed, it was a last great fight between blind and faithful Gray Wolf and the woman. If Joan had known of what lay in the thicket, if she could have seen the poor creature to whom Kazan was now all life—the sun, the stars, the moon, and food—she would have helped Gray Wolf. But as it was she tried to lure Kazan more and more to the cabin, and slowly she won.

At last the great day came, eight days after the fight on the Sun Rock. Kazan had taken Gray Wolf to a wooded point on the river two days before, and there he had left her the preceding night when he went to the cabin. This time a stout babiche thong was tied to the collar round his neck, and he was fastened to a staple in the log wall. Joan and her husband were up before it was light next day. The sun was just rising when they all went out, the man carrying the baby, and Joan leading him. Joan turned and locked the cabin door, and Kazan heard a sob in her throat as they followed the man down to the river. The big canoe was packed and waiting. Joan got in first, with the baby. Then, still holding the babiche thong, she drew Kazan up close to her, so that he lay with his weight against her.

The sunfell warmly on Kazan's back as they shoved off, and he closed his eyes, and rested his head on Joan's lap. Her hand fell softly on his shoulder. He heard again that sound which the man could not hear, the broken sob in her throat, as the canoe moved slowly down the woded point.

(To be continued)

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THE LONG WINTER EVENINGS WILL SOON BE HERE

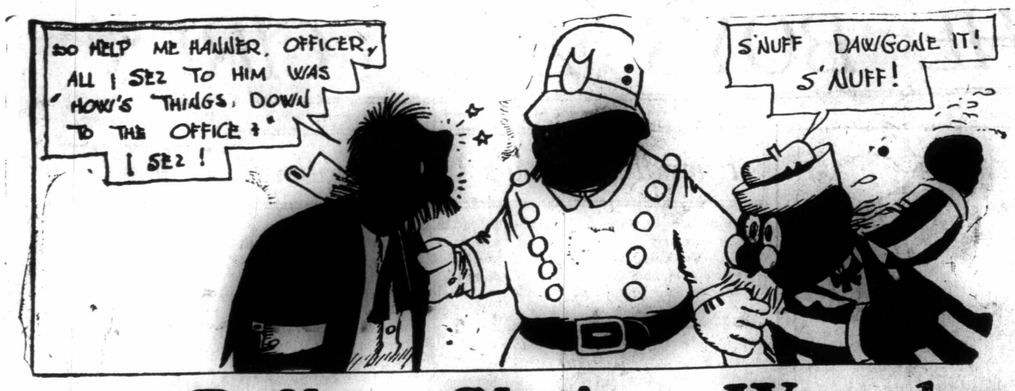
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MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.



Vol. V11. No. 24 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 26, 1917 TWO SECTIONS—16 Pages Five Cents the Copy

A Summary Of The War For The Week

The Italians Have Been Making Headway ---50,000 Prisoners Captured During the Week---Canadians Move on to Lens.

Each day brings more excitement and thrills to the observer who sees the war in its true light. Instead of only a couple of countries fighting, there are now seventeen nations in league under the title of "Allies," namely, Great Britain, France, Russia, United States, Belgium, Italy, Japan, Rumania, Serbia, Montenegro, Greece, Cuba Portugal, San Marino, Siam, Liberia and China. Other countries are also on the verge of stepping into the war, as their inhabitants are very restless on account of the "German anti-allies' movement." The enemy, too, is composed of several nations, which brings over twenty nations into this great European, or better still, world-wide conflict. Millions of men lie buried on the battlefields and thousands rest upon the ocean sands, while many more march forth to France and other parts to join the warring bands, leaving home only those who are physically unfit, women and "slackers," to carry on the industries of the country.

On account of the great consumption of foods and other necessary war materials, and the lack of soil tillers and other industry men, nations have been compelled to devise new methods and ways to carry on the work; also to conserve energy and food. In England and Wales the increased acreage for wheat, barley, oats and potatoes this year is 347,000 acres—six per cent increase—while more than half a million small gardens have sprung into existence. United States, too, is increasing her acreage for cereals, and in the meantime is passing laws restricting certain kinds of foods, so that a greater amount can be given to the soldiers. Already in most countries, Canada included, meatless days have to be observed, while wheat flour must be mixed 50-50 with rye or other grains. However, though the Huns have sunk so many ships and destroyed much trade, England has no fear, for with American resources behind her, she will never starve.

The following is an account of each day's happenings:

Saturday—On the northern wing of the Ypres front, the French, after repulsing heavy counter-attacks, make further gains near the Steenbeke river. The allies capture 1,800 prisoners and 24 guns along the western front. Canadians hold the Prussian Guards back. Canadian political troubles are still unsettled, and election seems to draw nearer every day.

Monday—Germans try Hill 70 again, but fail, losing men and material. The Italians start a big drive. Things are quiet on the Russian front. Conscription bill ready for governor-general today.

Tuesday—Italians and French make headway, taking territory, booty and 12,000 prisoners. Winston Churchill reorganizing the British munitions department. Advance made on the western front by allies. Western Liberals conferring.

Wednesday—On the Isonzo front the Italians captured 13,000 Austro-Hungarian prisoners, while the French captured 6,000 on the Aisne front. Germans try to retake Hill 70. Germans raided the Yorkshire coast unsuccessfully.

Thursday—Furious fighting on Isonzo front, Italians capturing 16,000 prisoners. French make advances on the Verdun front; capture 7,639 prisoners. Canadians hold back the German attacks and move ahead towards Lens.

Friday—Hungary asks for peace. German casualty lists no longer permitted to leave Germany. Peru sends an ultimatum to Germany. Austrian counter-attacks fail. A German raider is sunk.

General News.

Australia has 150,000,000 bushels of wheat above home requirements awaiting shipment as soon as transportation difficulties have been overcome. Australia is short of steel and an effort is being made to manufacture plates, tin plate and galvanized iron.

The Italian merchant marine losses for the week ending Aug. 12, comprise six steamers and five sailing vessels, one of the latter being above one hundred tons. Five hundred vessels of all nationalities, of a tonnage of 339,245, entered port, and 509 of a tonnage of 414,775 left.

The enlistment in the U. S. has been very satisfactory. Last Aug. 14, the volunteers for the regular army reached a total of 190,347, bringing the roll to 7,000 in excess of the number asked. Since the total quota has been filled several days ago, the enlistment has continued at the rate of over 1,000 a day.

Washington, D.C.—Information concerning food costs in Germany received at the offices of the food administration show that many edibles, particularly those containing fats, are selling at almost prohibitive prices. Fat for frying is bringing more than $4 a pound. Goose fat is sold at $5.36 a pound.

Fowls generally are high. Fresh fowls bring $1.01 a pound, larded goose breast $2.08, salted goose legs 94c, young country laying hens $3.32 each, fed geese $11 to $19 each. The egg rations at Hamburg for one week was one egg for each person.

Horses are in great demand for food and horseflesh sells at from 53 to 86c a pound. Rabbits are sold at $2 each. Cheese is quoted at from 36 to 86c a pound.

Havre, France—Those who wish to hazard a guess upon the probable duration of the war will be able to derive some information from the French leases which the British and American governments are signing on the property which they are using in French ports. The old leases are running out and are being renewed for a period of three years. Of course, allowance has to be made for the work that will have to be done immediately following peace, but even so, this news is regarded here as confirming the belief that the war will continue well into next year.

Copenhagen.—Germany is believed to be making preparations for the establishment in Denmark and Sweden of a large number of branches of well-known German factories and industrial firms, says Svenska Dagbladet.

These plans if carried out would be detrimental to neutral trade, since the countries of the allies would be naturally suspicious of all neutral firms which might be serving German interests. The paper suggests a combination of industry and finance to offset this German influence.

In a statement to the organ of the workmen's and soldiers' deputies concerning the forthcoming Socialist convention at Stockholm, Premier Kerensky made himself understood that though the convention was not a government affair, the provisional government was lending its support to make the convention a success.

Among the 600 prisoners taken by the French in the hollow recesses of Dead Man's hill was a battalion commander with his staff, including Count Eugene Bernstorff, nephew of the former German ambassador at Washington.

OIL COMPANIES PAY BIG DIVIDENDS

When the extraction plant now in course of construction is completed, the Calgary Petroleum Products Co. will be able to produce over ten thousand gallons of gasoline daily. The fact that several companies are paying good dividends in the oil fields of Alberta shows the wonderful possibilities for future development.

TO REDUCE CONSUMPTION OF FOOD

Food Controller Hoover, of the United States, is endeavoring to give the people good advice in regard to food consumption so that the soldiers fighting and children starving may have plenty to eat. The following is a plan which he has outlined:

1. Eat one wheatless meal a day.
2. Eat beef, mutton or pork not more than once a day.
3. Economize in the use of butter.
4. Cut the daily allowance of sugar in beverages, etc.
5. Eat more vegetables, fruit and fish.
6. Urge in the home or the restaurant frequented the necessity of economy.

The Trouble Makers

I.W.W.'s Are Spreading over North America Very Rapidly—Vulcan District Infected.

That mysterious organization of restless, anarchial, unskilled laborers, known as the I.W.W.'s, are spreading rapidly over the whole of the North American continent, causing confusion among the peaceful farmers. Among other places the Vulcan district has been the centre of attack, where the trouble-makers are working hard to tie up harvesting operations.

Across the line, the I.W.W.'s have been very busy, tieing up grain operations and causing great damage in general. It is said that the organization is financed by moneyed German agencies.

In Canada, the Vulcan district in particular, the method employed is the same as that in the States. These men decline to work themselves and keep others from working. The farmers in the district are offering $4 per day for stookers and $4.50 for binders, but the I.W.W. men refused to accept even $9.

On Sunday last the I.W.W.'s held a meeting in the Vulcan park and decided on a plan of campaign. Their destructive work has been in preventing laborers from working. The I.W.W.'s threatened to burn down the printing plant of the editor who was fearless enough to criticize them.

The farmers held a meeting and F. Dunsmuir decided to come to Calgary to get 60 men. Some of the I.W.W.'s came up on the same train on Monday night and threatened to throw him off, if he didn't get off. He didn't get off, but came on to Calgary. He succeeded in getting a number of men from here.

Some of these men have been hanging about the office of W. Grant, provincial harvesting officer, and spreading their pernicious gospel among men seeking employment.

"We can make the farmers pay our price or make them leave their grain on the ground to rot," was one of the expressions overheard just outside of Mr. Grant's office door. Mr. Grant reports that 25 men arrived from Seattle Monday night and booked for the south country.

The General Political Situation In Canada

Hon. Robert Rogers Withdraws From The Borden Government---A. L. Sifton May Change The Situation.

With the disappearance of Hon. Robert Rogers from the Borden administration the way seems clear to the formation of a union between the present administration and some of the Liberals who do not wish to follow the lead of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The interchange of correspondence between Sir Robert Rogers and the premier shows a conflict of opinion that could only end with the retirement of the minister of public works. Since his entry into federal politics, Bob Rogers has been the storm centre, and from his statements it can be seen that he was no friend of any proposed union. His idea was to continue the Conservative party as it is now composed and to carry on the government as in the past. His ground for leaving the administration was that the premier was adopting dilatory tactics in relation to the enforcement of conscription. He will continue as a private member and promises his continued support to the party. It is the general opinion that the really strong man of the Borden government is now gone.

If Arthur L. Sifton enters the federal arena there will be a general shakeup in the provincial government. The general opinion is that either C. W. Cross, present attorney-general, or Charles Stewart, will become the premier. Both men have a following in the house, and the claims of both to the position will be urged. In any event, there is a strong possibility that Calgary will be represented in the new cabinet, and in the person of W. M. Davidson, editor of the Albertan and member for North Calgary. Should Mr. Davidson be given a portfolio, and the probabilities are that he will, he would assume the position of minister of education. During the past few years he has been a member of the public school board of the city of Calgary, and has given good service in that capacity. His acquisition would be an asset to the government.

An Ottawa dispatch appearing in some of the eastern papers states there is a possibility of a winter election. This would be to the advantage of the government in that it is expected Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not be able to stand a strenuous campaign in the winter weather. There is a possibility that the government may allow parliament to run its course, which would mean that there would be no appeal to the people until May next. This method was followed on a previous occasion—in 1896—but great favor. If the proposed union government is formed the chances are the elections will be called either in the late fall or in the winter and seats would be sought for the new members of the national government.

As the time goes on the prospects of the government for the formation of a union cabinet grows brighter. The representatives of the farmers, Messrs. Crerar and Wood, have decided not to enter into such a proposal, but the latest word from Ottawa is that Aruth L. Sifton, premier of Alberta, and J. A. Calder, of Saskatchewan, will be called in to represent the west.

With the union cabinet completed, the election will be a straight fight between the old line Liberals and the union forces of the Conservatives and Liberals who will follow the new members of the cabinet. In the Maritime provinces A. K. McLean of Halifax or Frank Carvell of Woodstock will probably be taken into the new government—either of whom would be a source of strength to the new party.

In the general talk about conscription a good deal of what is now going on in parliament is being lost sight of by the general public. At the present time there seems to be a desire to assist Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann through the purchase of the common stock of the Canadian Northern which those gentlemen have in their possession. The experts appointed by the government put a very slight value on this stock, but now that the road is being taken over by the government this stock seems to have acquired a new value. The matter is at the present time being fought through the committee of the house, and it is almost a surety that some substantial return will be given by the government for the stock held by these parties. If the government acquires the Canadian Northern—and there seems to be no doubt of that—the country will have taken a long step in the direction of public ownership. The

(Continued on Page Five)

CANADA'S WEALTH STILL GROWING

Few people realize that Canada's mining industry is growing rapidly. The latest reports of the gold produced in 1916 was $20,250,000. India only produced $11,500,000 and Rhodesia $19,480,000. The oil industry for 1917 promises some amazing surprises when the year's results are known.

BRITISH IN CAPTURED TERRITORY



The ground recently won by the British army was so greatly shot up it was necessary to build a plank road to bring up troops and supplies.

Don't fail to order from the news agents or newsboys the next issue of the Standard, it will contain the greatest assortment of news features including a complete list of the great serials to be shown at all the different theatres and picture houses in Calgary.

LOOPED-THE-LOOP; NOW GOING "WEST"

Thomas Richler, an exhibition aviator, in trying to learn the loop-the-loop over Staten Island, lost control of his airplane and fell 2,000 feet to a ravine near the Richmond Country club. When persons arrived to extricate him from the wreckage he gave a short account of the accident. He was taken to the hospital and it was said that he probably would live only a few hours.

RUSSIAN ENVOYS TO UNITED STATES



Left to right they are: Lieutenant General Koop, representative of the Russian army; Ambassador Boris A. Bekhmtieff, head of the Mission, and Professor Lomonosoff, member of the Council of Engineers and representative of the ministry, to cement the ties of democracy.

SO THE PEOPLE MAY KNOW

CANADA IS FOR THE FAIR-MINDED NOT THE DOMAGOGUE

The Standard sympathizes with Lieut. Clifford Reilly as all fair-minded men of the city are bound to do irrespective of party affiliations.

While The Standard may not personally agree with Lieut. Reilly as to his views on certain public questions the fact that he has been a good citizen, a public servant and loyal subject of the Dominion, entitles him to better treatment than has been accorded by a lot of narrow-minded people who are showing more a spirit of demagogism than the open-handed spirit that should predominate in all true Canadians.

The lesson we are learning each day from the domineering disciple of Germany and how far this spirit will go when allowed to run untrammelled and unchecked is sufficient reason for us to ward against a repetition in this country.

A Domineering Demogogue has caused the greatest war in the history of the world and when the self-same spirit begins to show itself, even in a mild extent, in this country, it should be eradicated instantly.

Canada is a free country, where every man is expected to do his part and to voice his sentiment in all questions of the day if he desires, but it does not mean that the loudest talking ones shall have the right of overcoming the others whose spirit may be strong but whose voice may be weak.

The Demogogue spirit must be subdued here at all times. We must rule by right in fairness and justice—not by might, and the bellowing of lusty lungs.

Sons of Ex-Governors and a Governor at Training Camp



Left to right: Charles Brown, son of ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia; Hugh Comer, son of ex-Governor Comer, of Alabama; S. J. Catts, son of Governor Catts, of Florida, and Dan Fowle, son of ex-Governor Fowle, of North Carolina, ready for service.

Sammy's Camp Life Is Depicted

Paul Scott Mowrer Describes Visit to United States Training Ground in France—Within Sound of the Roaring Big Guns.

With the French armies.—From the embattled region of the Californie plateau I went down yesterday for my visit to the American training camps. From the waste and ruins of three terrible years I went along villages thronged with bronzed young men in khaki—boys newly arrived from home, my own people from my own country. To see them here in this old foreign land on the edge of the all-consuming holocaust seemed wonderful and strange beyond expression. Their gestures, their commonest words became suddenly to me.

I saw them lounging in the village streets, shaving one another in open doorways, basking in the sun on old stone steps and marching along the roads or over the hills. And the scenes, vivified by their presence, engraved themselves on my heart of tenderness and pride.

Americans Can Hear Guns

These troops are not far from the front. Twice anti-aircraft batteries on the hills have had to drive off German airplanes, and when the wind is from the north it bears the sound of guns. The villages in this part of France are picturesque, with somewhat dilapidated aglomerations of barnyards and white stone cottages having red tiled roofs. Chickens pick continually in the twisted lanes, and the smell of cattle is everywhere. There is no large towns. It is a drowsy, hilly, agricultural country of golden wheat fields, fields of steel gray oats and fields of clover deep and green and sweet to breathe. Our boys from the middle west ought to feel somewhat at home, for it is one of the few regions in Europe where women wear sunbonnets.

Here, in a sort of valley, in every hamlet and villages along a stretch of poplar bordered road, the American trops are billeted. The general has his headquarters in a community somewhat larger than the others. From this point a second road diverges along which the veteran soldiers of the crack French division have taken up their quarters. For each battalion of Americans there is a battalion of French.

Dig Trenches Under Hot Sun

In an angle of the two roads is a hilly tract of perhaps thirty square miles of pine and beech and stony pasture where nobody lives and little will grow. This is the training ground. Every day from morning until night the Americans are sweating and toiling with their new French comrades in learning to dig trenches and use grenades and machine guns—in short, absorbing all the highly complicated details of this unprecedented warfare. It will take some time, for there is much to learn. Before they move again our boys will get to know again our boys will get to know this quiet country well.

Only a few miles from the billets is a small town with several stores. It is there I met the first American soldier I have ever seen since the landing. He was on a bicycle. When I called to him to inquire the way he came and leaned against my automobile while he talked to me in a soft southern accent, for he was a farmer boy from North Carolina. Like so many of our boys, he had lips as red and delicately molded as a girl's, but his eyes were deep set with a slight downward slant at the outer corners, which bodes ill for the foe when the fever of battle has risen.

Boy From Dixie is Homesick

Some day this boy will fight with the fury his ancestors showed under Lee, but for the moment he was homesick and garrulous in a naive way that was both amusing and touching.

"Our camps are out yonder about eight miles," he said. "Some say it is six miles, but I think it is eight, because I walked it once. I can walk pretty good, but it took me two hours. How is everything going on up at the firing line? Pretty hot, eh? I know it is a kind of a delicate question, but I would like to know, because as soon as all this is over I want to get home. You see, the girls here are all right, but you can't talk to them, for you can't understand anything they say. Down at the town where he landed were about twenty girls who could talk just as good as me. They said they had learned English in London or Columbus or somewhere; I think it was Columbus. They were nice girls and I liked that town.

"But I want to go up to that firing line some time before I go back home. My company commander has promised to take me up some day. I am his orderly and I came in to buy $5 worth of cigarettes. They say they ain't got none, but have sent them all up to the firing line. At least the woman she made signs like tying up a package and shooting a gun. So I know she sent them up yonder. But it ain't no good making signs. If you could only talk to them it would be all right."

In One "American" Village

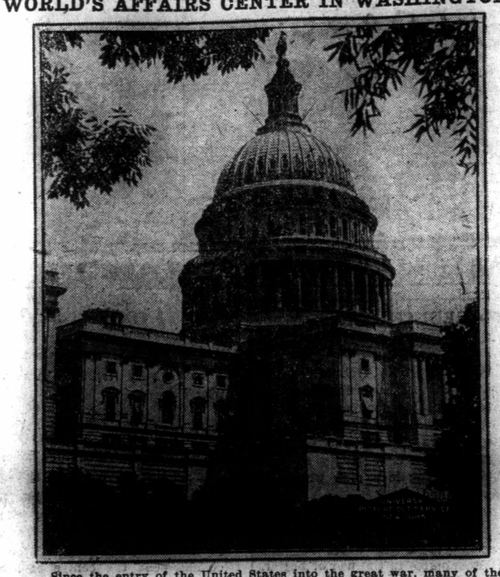
In the eight miles which my North Carolina friend said was the distance to the first billet, there were few signs of our men. I passed an American motorcycle whizzing along in a cloud of white dust. I overtook convoy wagons drawn by Missouri mules and met two officers riding along with handkerchiefs knotted around their necks as if they were only a step from the Texan border, but once I entered the first village and long after there was no lack of Americans. These tanned young fellows swarmed everywhere. I saw them leaning in all the dorways, sitting in groups or lying asleep in the sun by the roadside. They gathered around a pear-shaped drinking water bags, which the army has set up at regular intervals in the village lanes. They stood in line holding tin plates where camp stoves under a square of canvas were giving out an agreeable odor of wood smoke and grilled meat.

Here was one man sousing his head and naked shoulders from a tub of water. There sat another in the shade of an old well holding a board on his lap for a desk while he penciled a letter home. Some were trying with small success to communicate by gesture with old women knitting on the dorsteps. But on a quiet stretch of road I met a tall, handsome rascal who apparently had overcome the curse of Babel. He was strolling along with a pretty French girl on each amr. Others romped with the children. I saw one standing under a tre showing four astonished youngsters how to use a lariat he had made for them. And one, the most pathetic figure of all, sat alone on a plow by a barn staring into space with his elbows on his knees. He was dreaming, perhaps of the corn fields in far away Illinois.

Marines Lead the Way

I passed several hours with the marines. So far as I have observed these men have more esprit de corps than any other unit in our army. Their pretence at real contempt for the regular infantry is not only amusing but to a certain extent commendable, for it is just such friendly rivalry that spurs the men to their efforts. Their uniform is a kind of dark olive gray which they call foresty green. On being told lately that they would perhaps be put into khaki their disgust was beyond words. They have protested and I hope their resentment will be given attention.

WORLD'S AFFAIRS CENTER IN WASHINGTON



Since the entry of the United States into the great war, many of the leading affairs of the world are being discussed by foreign diplomats in Washington.

New Wheat Being Hauled to Elevators

The general crop conditions throughout the province is very favorable. Cutting is general in almost every locality, while in some places where the crops were well advanced, the grain is being threshed and hauled to the elevators. From Manyberries, Etzikom and Alderson the news comes through the agents of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. that new grain is being hauled to the elevators, while from Winnifred sample wheat arrived in the Calgary office which graded No. 1. The weather has been fine lately for harvesting.

The following is detailed report given out by a few of the elevator men:

Innisfail—Crops fairly good in this district.

Delbur—Weather very hot, grain ripening fast; heavy rain last Sunday; cutting will be general next week.

Rumsey—Cutting is in full swing; crops better than expected. Oats short but good all-round crop is expected as no frost has infested these fields.

Wainwright — Cutting is general, with fine weather conditions for a good harvest. Rain helped the late crops wonderfully.

Manyberries—Harvesting is in full swing. Weather very favorable.

Etzikom—New grain is being hauled to the elevators. Weather fine, yield normal.

Alderson—Weather hot and dry. Harvesting progressing well.

Winnifred—Weather hot and dry, but crops doing well. Harvesting is well under way.

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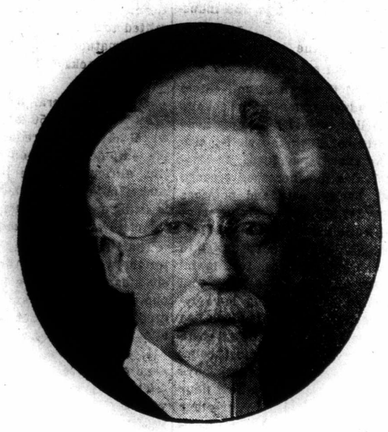


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FALL TERM OPENS 10TH SEPTEMBER



FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

Western Standard ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

:: RURAL SECTION ::

DAIRYING AND POULTRY



"United Grain Growers, Limited," Organized

Several Calgary Men are Chosen as Officers of The New Company---Mr. Rice Jones One of Foremost Men.

The final details and arrangements of the organization, The United Grain Growers, Ltd., which is the amalgamation of the Grain Growers' Grain company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company, has been completed. The two companies, out of which the new one has been organized, were two of the largest concerns this side of Winnipeg.

The officers elected for the new company are: President, T. A. Crerar; first vice-president, C. Rice Jones; second vice-president, John Kennedy; secretary, E. J. Fream. Executive: Manitoba, T. A. Crerar and John Kennedy; Saskatchewan, J. Reid; Alberta, C. Rice Jones (Calgary) and R. A. Parker (Bow Island). C. Brown was appointed executive agent of the company. Mr. Fream, the secretary, will remain in Calgary.

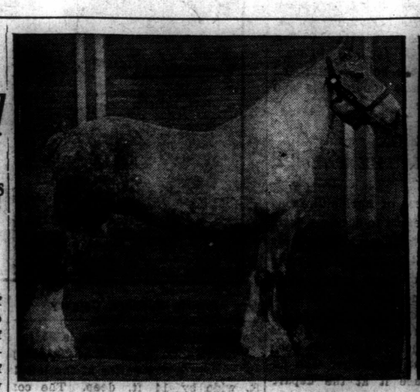
As each company had different systems and rules in different things, the agreement between the two companies as a basis of amalgamation was that the system of representation and voting should conform to that in practice in the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Mr. Rice Jones, late of the Elevator company, but now first vice-president of the new company, stated that in order to conform the Grain Growers' Grain company to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company system it was necessary to have the Dominion government amend the charter. This amendment was made later than was expected, and under the amendments it was necessary for the old shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain company to organize into locals similar to those of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company before a meeting of the shareholders of the new company could be held. "However," said Mr. Rice Jones, "on account of the shortage of labor this year we felt it would be useless to attempt to get representative meetings of the farmers. So we decided it would be best to put off the organization of the locals until the winter.

"Under the amendments passed by the government, the representatives of the shareholders of the united company must be delegates from locals. No proxies will be allowed, as has been the case with the Grain Growers' Grain company. Consequently we cannot have a meeting of the shareholders of the united company until the organization of these locals in Maintoba and Saskatchewan is completed next winter. In order to complete the organization and start this season as the United Grain Growers, Ltd., it was arranged for the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain company before making these changes, to increase the number of directors to twelve. Whereupon, three of the Grain Growers' directors resigned and the shareholders elected six of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company directors on their board. This new board of directors comprised six from Alberta, three from Manitoba and three from Saskatchewan.

"After completing the board, the shareholders of the Grain Growers' Grain company exercised the power given them by the government and changed the system of representation and voting, following which the board of directors held a meeting, changed the name of the company to the United Grain Growers, and elected officers. The result of the meeting was satisfactory to all concerned."

According to Mr. Rice Jones, the great bond issue had been authorized by the company at the Winnipeg meeting as constituting a $7,500,000 permit already granted by the Grain Growers' Grain company, and approximately an additional $2,500,000 issue, which will be used in expansion work, building elevators, warehouses, etc. The new company will make marked changes in the west, as both the old ones were reputed for good work in that line.

A really fine mother never lets her children see her cry or show cowardice. There are certain qualities that are splendid in connection with Mother, and courage is one of them.





ALBERTA PRODUCTS

First and second prize mares which have been bought by John Walkd en, manager for Rudolphs, Langdon and Dalemead, who is licensed buyer for Manchester for the Wheat Commi sioner of England. Mr. Walkden came west from Stonewall, Manitoba, to take up his residence here and is buying some fine horses for breeding.

PUBLIC MARKET UNJUSTLY CRITICISED

The Standard feels that the Calgary Public Market is coming into a lot of unwarranted and unmerited criticism. The management of this market has been beset with many obstacles during their tenure of office and they are to be congratulated rather than censured for holding their own against the strong competition that the uptown markets have made on the Calgary Public Market.

In the past this market has been a public benefactor to a great extent—by being the first to furnish the public with produce of all kinds at reasonable prices—and the fact that competition has reduced the volume of business through no fault of the management is no reason for any unjust criticism that may now be indulged in by some who may profit by the closing of this necessary adjunct of the city.

The city officials and aldermen who have stood by the market in the past should have a vote of thanks for furnishing the poor workman and others with good goods at reasonable prices and it would be well if the city would look a little deeper and see the real reason for the unjust criticism.

Calgary needs a market of this kind for both the citizens and the farmer and whether the market is moved up town or remains in its present location it deserves all the support the city can give it.

AREA AND YIELD OF FALL WHEAT, HAY, CLOVER AND ALFALFA

The Government Issues Preliminary Estimate of Yield of Fall Wheat and Other Crops—Alberta Ranks Third for Fall Wheat.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of fall sown wheat for 1917 is 22 bushels as compared with 21½ bushels in 1916, 29.41 bushels in 1915 and 21.70 bushels, the average of the seven years 1910 to 1916. The total yield of fall wheat for 1917 is therefore now estimated at 17,816,000 bushels, from 809,250 harvested acres as compared with 20,060,000 bushels from 932,500 acres in 1916. In Ontario, the chief fall wheat province, the total yield is 14,515,000 bushels from 655,500 acres, as compared with 16,465,000 bushels from 774,800 acres in 1916, the average yields per acre being 22.11 bushels in 1917 and 21¼ bushels in 1916. Saskatchewan now ranks as the second fall wheat province with 2,220,000 bushels from 105,700 acres and Alberta is third with 836,000 bushels from 38,000 acres. The total yield of hay and clover is placed at 13,379,000 tons from 7,824,000 acres, as compared with 14,637,000 tons, the record crop from 7,892,900 acres in 1916. This year's total yield of hay and clover has only twice been exceeded, viz., last year and in 1911, when the yield was 13,989,000 tons. The average yield per acre this year is 1.70 ton as compared with 1.85 ton in 1916 and 1.62 ton in 1911. The yield from alfalfa is 152,200 tons from 86,500 acres as compared with 260,500 tons from 89,470 acres last year, the average yields per acre being 1.76 ton as compared with 2.91 tons.

Condition of Spring-Sown Grains

The condition of spring wheat for the whole of Canada has receded from 85 p.c. of the standard at the end of June to 77 at the end of July. Oats show 76 compared with 85, barley 78 against 86, rye 81 against 83, and peas 85 against 89. The condition of other crops on July 31 was as follows: beans 74, buckwheat 86, mixed grains 90, flax 88, corn for husking 76, potatoes 84, turnips 90 mangolds 86, hay and clover 88, alfalfa 86, corn for fodder 77, sugar beets 88 and pastures 83. Converted into a standard wherein 100 represents the average yield per acre of the nine years 1908 to 1916 the condition of the principal grain crops at July 31, 1917, was as follows: Fall wheat 94, spring wheat 92, all wheat 83, rye 96, barley 93, oats 88, potatoes 99 and flax 107. That is to say the yields per acre of these crops, according ot their appearance on July 31, are expected to below the average yields of the previous nine years by 6 per cent. for fall wheat, 8 per cent for spring wheat, 7 per cent. for all wheat, 4 per cent for rye, 7 per cent for barley, 12 per cent. for oats and 1 per cent. for potatoes. Throughout eastern Canada the condition of the crops generally on July 31 is reported as excellent. In Ontario spring wheat is marked as high as 91, and oats and barley are 93; but in the west excessive heat and drought during July brought the condition down by July 31 to figures below 70 p. c., of the standard, spring wheat being 68 in Manitoba, 63 in Saskatchewan and 64 in Alberta, whilst oats are 62 in Manitoba, 53 in Saskatchewan and 57 in Alberta. Reports received during the last fortnight are, however, of somewhat more reassuring character. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture telegraphed (August 8) as follows: "Cool weather of past week and local showers generally have done much good to improve crop conditions. Wheat is filling well and cutting will be general in about 10 days. Oats are very short in straw and from present indications will be very low in yield." The Alberta Department of Agriculture telegraphs (August 11): "Heavy rains and cooler weather prevailed throughout most of province during past week and greatly benefited late crops. Grain harvesting will be general in several districts next week. Light frost in few districts on August 8 did very little damage excepting to vegetables in one or two places."

A New Self-Loader For The Live Stock

A Nebraska farmer uses a home-made of a pair of old cult'vator wheels and pine lumber. When it is in place for loading against the back of the wagon it provides a fenced incline up which the animals can be driven into the wagon.

The use of this handy device is a labor and time saver as well as an efficient source of protection against injury. If you have ever seen farmers go to the trouble of taking one back wheel off the wagon to that by the aid of hurdles or gates they could drive the hogs or calves into the wagon you will readily appreciate the value of this self-loader, especially on farms that handle much stock. It can be hitched to the rear end of the wagon and hauled to any part of the farm.



Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

COST OF FOOD DOUBLED IN THE LAST 17 YEARS

Statistics Compiled by the Department of Labor Show That Food Has More Than Doubled in the Last 17 Years in Canada.

It is hard to conceive of such a fact that food prices have more than doubled in Canada during the last 17 years. However, this is true and, what is more, other living expenses have also doubled. The department of labor in its bulletins show that in most cases of food, the prices have raised to three times the sum they werein 1900. All but one or two have more than doubled.

For years the department has maintained clerks to compile various statistics. The following table, which shows the average price per pound of various foods in Canada is obtained by striking a general average, the same qualities, as far as possible, being obtained for comparison each year:

	1900	1917
Beef, sirloin steak.....	13.6	31.6
Beef, shoulder roast....	9.8	21.8
Mutton, roast	11.8	28.5
Pork roast, fresh.....	12.2	30.1
Bacon, breakfast	15.4	39.
Lard, pure leaf	13.1	31.1
Butter, creamery	25.5	46.8
Cheese, old	16.1	34.
Bread, plain	3.7	7.4
Flour, family	2.6	7.3
Rice, medium	5.2	8.
Beans, hand picked ...	4.3	15.2
Apples, evaporated	9.8	15.4
Sugar, granulated	5.4	10.
Sugar, yellow	5.	9.5
Tea, black, medium	32.8	46.
Tea, green, medium	34.8	45.2
Coffee, medium	34.4	40.4
General average $5.48		$11.89

To show the proportionate increase in the cost of living in the various provinces, 20 staple articles are selected in each of the prices added. Thus 20 articles which cost $6.86 in Saskatchewan in 1900 and $7.88 in 1914 cannot be bought today for less than $11.32, according to report.

The only article listed which remains at practically the same figure is coal oil. In 1900 it cost 24 cents a gallon and today the average price for Canada is 25.4.

A general summary is given showing the cost of living, inclusive of light, heat, fuel, rent, food and similar necessities of life. The figures for 1900 are $9.38 against $18.67 at the present time, showing that the cost of living has doubled in Canada during 17 years.

All subscribers entitled to premiums of any kind can secure same by sending in their subscription contracts to the circulation manager, The Calgary Western Standard

Horses Will Never Be Replaced in the Army

A Military Authority Gives His Views On Horse Needs at The Request of The Percheron Society of America.

"There seems to be a rapidly increasing opinion," says Colonel Reilly, "that the day of the horse in war has passed. The nearly three years of warfare in Europe have shown this to be an entirely erroneous idea. On the Eastern or Russian-Rumanian front, where there are few good roads—in other words where the road conditions are somewhat similar to those which ordinarily obtain in the United States—the horse has not only held his own for the mounted services, such as the cavalry and artillery, but also for supply purposes. Again and again the armies operating on this front have found the arrival of supplies and ammunition dependent upon the use of horse transport.

"Even on the Western front, where the road system is probably the best to be found anywhere in the world, mechanical traction has not been able to displace the horse. In general, it might be said that the line between mechanical and horse traction on a battlefield is the extreme limit of the enemy's artillery fire when any heavy action is going on. The horse is used on the battlefield and the mechanical traction in the rear of it where roads can be kept in fairly good condition.

"Of course during calm periods mechanical traction is used along the rear part of the battlefield. There are various reasons for this division of the work of transporting guns and supplies. Probably the main one is that batteries frequently must be placed and supplied in positions some distance from a road. Often the country to be traversed is so rough that a tractor cannot get over it.

"If the army is operating on conquered ground this ground generally is so cut up with old trenches and shell holes that horse traction, and only horse traction, is practicable. Frequently the mud is so deep that mechanical traction is practically helpless. In many cases the situation is such that no wheeled carriages of any kind can move. In such cases pack animals, horse and mules, have to be used.

"So well are these conditions recognized that in spite of the tremendous weights of heavy-artillery material and the slowness and difficulty of moving it by horse traction, it is considered that only half the heavy batteries should have mechanical traction. The remainder are horsed, and thus the means is always available to move the batteries, no matter what the difficulties.

"Therefore, in general it may be said an army must still have animals for all its cavalry, the usefulness of which is far from disappearing; it must have horses for all its light field artillery, half its heavy field artillery, and all its regimental and divisional supply trains.

"Incidentally every regiment of infantry must have several hundred horses and mules. The more the question is examined, the more two facts stand out: That first is that certain very essential work in modern warfare can only be done by horses and mules. The second is that the number of these animals needed for armies which are counted by the millions must be counted by the hundred thousands."

THINGS WORTH KNOWING

No doubt a good many farm women have spent a lot of time putting grease on little chickens to keep them free of lice. A better method is to mix some dalmation powder and sulphur together and dust it on them with a powder gun at intervals of 4-5 days for the first two weeks. The gun only costs about ten cents. Lift the hen off the nest and dust her too with the powder, if this method is followed one will seldom loose a chicken.

A hen never tries to spread her wings over a rooster-sized son to protect him, but Mothers do it.

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Honorary president—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Edmonton.
Honorary vice-president—H. A. Craig, Edmonton.
President—E. L. Richardson, Calgary.
Vice-president—J. T. Day, Red Deer.
Directors—Captain H. J. Angell Evans, Lacombe; W. R. West, Edmonton; J. J. Bell, Vermilion; Y. E. Forester, Camrose; H. McIntosh, Macleod; J. Cook, Cochrane; J. R. Watt, Claresholm.
Secretary-treasurer—E. J. Fream, Calgary.

ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS
Officers for 1917
Offices: Victoria Park, Calgary, Alta.
Hon Presidents—Hon. P. Talbot, Senator, Lacombe; Jas. L. Walters, Clive.
President—Wm. Sharp, Lacombe.
First Vice-President—Frank Collicutt, Calgary.
Second Vice-President—Thos. Laycock, Calgary.
Ex-Officio Directors—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton. Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa.
Directors—S. G. Cowan, Lousana; J. F. Day, Red Deer; P. F. Huntley, Onion Lake; Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel; R. Knights, Priddis; Geo. Lane, Calgary; A. W. Latimer, Bowden; S. M. Mace, Pekisko; E. Ness, De Winton; J. G. Rutherford, Calgary; Jas. Sharp, Lacombe; John Wilson, Wilmerton.
Honorary Directors—W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta; H. S. Arkell, Asst. Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; Alex. Galbraith, Supt. Fairs and Institutes, Edmonton; C. W. Peterson, Calgary.
Secretary and Managing Director—E. L. Richardson, Victoria Park, Calgary, Alberta.

ALBERTA SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
Officers for 1917
President—Richard Knights, Calgary.
1st Vice-Pres.—Herbert Smith, Camrose.
2nd Vice-Pres.—Fred Davis, Irricana.
Sec.-Treas.—E. L. Richardson.
Directors—J. Johnson, Langdon; W. J. Hoover, Bittern Lake; John Wilson, Millarton; Dr. A. M. McKay, Calgary; Norman Harrison, Priddis; B. J. E. Muckle, Cluny; D. Howell, Irricana; W. D. McLennan, Calgary; Gavin Jack, Calgary; S. A. Davidson, Red Willow

THE UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, LTD.
(Calgary Office: Lougheed Building)
Officers for 1917
President—T. A. Crerar.
1st Vice-Pres.—C. Rice Jones.
2nd Vice-Pres.—John Kennedy.
Secretary—E. J. Fream, Calgary.
Executive—Manitoba, T. A. Crerar, John Kennedy; Saskatchewan, J. Reid; Alberta, C. Rice Jones (Calgary), R. A. Parker (Bow Island).
Executive Agent—C. Brown.

IS IT NOT CURIOUS?

A grade cow, eight years old, near Woodstock, Ont., that freshened last November, has given in eight months 13,092 pounds of milk, average test over 3.2, spot cash value $288.57; she is still giving 34 pounds of milk per day, and is due in November again. Such a cow is a source of perennial pride to her owner; he weighs the milk from each cow he has, because he finds it pays.

But is it not curious that many dairy men never bother to weigh, and so remain quite hazy as to each individuaes'l roprfamencpj.. K(q-o - Nfde vidual's performance? It is curious, too, when you come to think of it, that so many are content to bother with a herd not one of which has any remote chance whatever of giving in a year even one-half of what this fine cow gave in eight months.

The immense possibilities for an increased flow of milk from cows selected on tehir actual records, bred right, fed well and handled sensibly, seem, curiously enough, entirely undreamed of as yet by some dairy farmers in all provinces.

Milk record forms will be gladly supplied free of charge by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, to any one curious enough, and enterprising enough to find out what each cow does actually produce in return for all she eats. Make each cow pay.—C. F. W.

Live Stock Owners Being Defrauded

Livestock and poultry owners have been defrauded for years by manufacturers of condimental or tonic stock foods and regulators. This stuff is not worth feeding at any time, bnt now price it is especially desirable that any unnecessary expense be done away with.

Various mixtures have been tested by authorities who have every reason to be fair, but in practically every case these nostrums have been found to be without value for the purpose for which they are sold, or worth far less than the price charged.

Henry & Morrison in their book on feeding farm animals have this to say in a paragraph on condimental foods: "Ifg animals are out of condition, they should receive special treatment according to their ailments. A good manager of livestock will have no use for these high-priced condimental foods or condition powders; a poor manager will never have fine stock by employing them."

A recent Georgia College of Agriculture bulletin on the subject contains the following conclusions:

The brand of stock food is no indication that it is what is required to put livestock in good condition.

The claims of condimental stock-food manufacturers, when not ludicrous and preposterous, are misleading and exaggerated.

No one remedy or combination of drugs will serve as a treatment for all diseases and ailments of all kinds of farm livestock.

When manufacturers do use useful drugs in compounding their feeds and tonics, the quantity used is insufficient to be beneficial.

A run-down condition or loss of appetite caused by overwork or an insufficient variety of food materials may often be corrected by a change of diet and a laxative. Common salt should be kept withmin reach of all herbivorous animals.

Value Of Eggs In The Daily Diet

From a bulletin published by the State Agricultural college, New Jersey, U.S.A., entitled "Milk and Eggs," we extract the following information re the value of eggs in the diet.

Composition of the hen's eggs compared with moderately lean beef:

	Hen's egg Per cent.	Lean beef Per cent.
Water	73.7	70.5
Fat	10.5	8.5
Protein	14.8	20.0
Mineral matter	1.0	1.0

The protein in the egg is nearly pure albumen. The yolk of an egg is of greater nutritive value than the white. It is rich in the following mineral salts: calcium, iron potassium and phospherous and contains them in such a form that they are readily absorbed and utilized by the body. The white of an egg is rich in sulphur.

Value as Food

By comparing the composition of the egg with that of lean meat it will be noticed that eggs make a good substitute for meat. Nine average-sized eggs weigh one pound and contain about the same amount of nourishment as one pound of beef. As eggs contain no starch or sugar they should be served with such foods as rice, bread, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables or made into desserts with sugar, tapioca, and similar materials.

Digestibility of Eggs

Raw eggs are very easily digested. The digestibility of cooked eggs depends upon the manner in which they are cooked. They should be cooked at low temperature. Egg albumen begins to coagulate at 134 deg. F., becomes jelly-like at 160 deg. F., and, when heated to the boiling point, 212 deg. F., becomes a tough mass and very indigestible.

ACCOUNT BOOK FOR THE FARMER

The Department of Agriculture has made a special effort to secure a farm account book which would be usable on the farm. It is thought that the women can be of great assistance in keeping the accounts of the farm which is so necessary in order to determine when and where their profits and losses occur. The account book is available to every farmer who desires to purchase it at the department.

Fifth Month Alberta Trap-Nest Egg-Laying Competition

Third egg-laying contest held under the supervision of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, at the Provincial Poultry Plant, University Grounds, S. Edmonton, Alberta, from November 15, 1916, to October 14, 1917.

Total Eggs Laid from November 15 to August 14

Pen	Owner	Breed	Eggs in Month	Total Eggs
12	D. Gibbard, Mission City, B.C.	Barred Rocks	94	698
13	C. C. Ewing, Lacombe, Alta.	White 'Dottes	78	690
19	L. F. Solly, Westholme, B.C.	White 'Dottes	101	664
18	A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta.	White 'Dottes	85	583
11	C. C. Ewing, Lacombe, Alta.	Buff Orpingtons	64	549
15	H. A. Clute, 63rd Ave., S. Edmonton	White 'Dottes	78	514
22	A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alta.	Barred Rocks	78	511
2	Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alta.	Brown Leghorns	77	496
6	Regan Bros., 78th Ave., S. Edmonton	Buff Orpingtons	56	483
4	G. C. Rogerson, 1042 8th St. E., Calgary	Rhode Island Reds	89	483
3	John Tough, Dewberry, Alta.	White Leghorns	94	474
21	J. E. Swanson, West Edmonton	White 'Dottes	31	455
17	R. Henderson, 1649 2nd Ave. S.W., C'lgary	White 'Dottes	59	421
5	E. F. Twitchell, 125th St., Edmonton	White Rocks	103	401
14	C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B.C.	Buff Orpingtons	66	379
16	Reid & Greenwood, Box 928, Victoria, B.C.	Rhode Island Reds	27	373
9	J. J. Skalitzky, Viking, Alta.	Barred Rocks	74	366
1	Finn & Storrar, 2216 26A St. S.W., C'lgary	White Leghorns	87	360
20	J. C. Longmore, 85th St., Edmonton	White 'Dottes	38	356
8	D. P. Woodruff, Magrath, Alta.	White Cornish	72	274
10	E. J. Wyatt, Diamond City, Alta.	White 'Dottes	45	267
7	E. S. Farren, 528 7th Ave. E., Calgary	White 'Dottes	28	199

Six birds to a pen except Pens 9, 14, 20, with five birds, Pen 16 with four birds, and Pen 7 with two birds.

Summary—Number of eggs laid during month, 1,524. Total to date, 9,996. Average for month, 12.39. Average to date, 77.93. Pen No. 5 with 105 eggs holds the pen record for the month, followed by Pen No. 19 with 101 eggs.

Pen No. 12 now holds first place with Pen No. 13 holding second place. Highest individual record for the month was 25 eggs laid by Hen 72 in Pen 12. There were 58 cases of broodiness.

The highest individual records to date are as follows: Hen 121 in Pen 22, 140 eggs. Hen 86 in Pen 15, 140 eggs. Hen 76 in Pen 13, 137 eggs. Hen 105 in Pen 19, 136 eggs. Hen 72 in Pen 12, 136 eggs. Hen 68 in Pen 12, 133 eggs. Hen 103 in Pen 19, 123 eggs. Hen 70 in Pen 12, 122 eggs.

J. SHACKLETON,
Manager of Poultry Plant.

A. W. FOLEY,
Poultry Superintendent

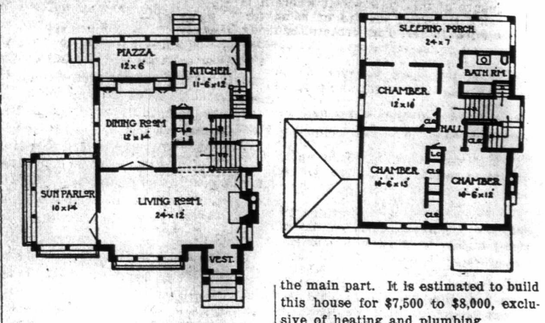
CANADIAN HOMES OF CHARACTER



Prairie Builders, Calgary

THE size of this house is 25 ft. 8 in. wide by 34 ft. 8 in. deep, with a sun parlor at the left 10 ft. wide by 14 ft. deep. The construction is with brick or tile walls in the first story and frame above covered with cement stucco finished with a "pebble dash." The roof is low pitched hip roof covered with Spanish tile, the sun parlor also has a low pitch Spanish tile roof. The lower portion of this roof covering over the projected bay 'n the living room and connected with the porch room, alll covered with tile and give a very artistic appearance to the front of the house.

The vestibule entrance at the right has colonial treatment with semi-circle roof covered with copper, and with Ionic column each side of entrance. This vestibule opens into the main living room extending across the full front of house 24 ft. in length by 12 ft. in width. At the right end is an open fireplace with book shelves at either side and small ornamental windows over. At the rear of this room on the right is the main staircase with double platforms projected on the outside and well lighted with windows. These stairs are on the combination order with basement stairs and grade entrance underneath and short section of stairs from the kitchen to the main platform.



At the left of the living room and connected by wide glazed French doors is the dining room 12 by 14 ft. with sideboard at the rear and china closets on each side. Connecting directly with the kitchen at the right, which is 11 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft., is a glazed piazza. This house, though not large, is very compact, roomy and convenient. The first floor is finished in mission stain and natural oak floors. The basement is full under the main part. It is estimated to build this house for $7,500 to $8,000, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

The second story has three good-sized chambers, ample closets and large bathroom in the rear with a wide sleeping porch across the rear enclosed with glazed windows. The construction of this house and finish throughout is strictly first class. It is designed to use dark Oriental brick in the first story with deep sunk joints and tint the stucco above, staining all the trimmings, cornices, etc., a dark brown with the sash painted white. This combination, together with the tile roof (either green or red) will give a very striking and artistic appearance.

See Us Before Building

Do not build without complete plans and specifications.

We can furnish you any of the plans shown in this paper. We can also furnish you all material, or build your house complete.

If you want a good home and entire satisfaction, call and see us, or write

Prairie Builders Limited
209 I. O. O. F. Block, Calgary

JOHNNY TOLD A LIE



None of our 14 Classrooms can contain more than 24 pupils.

After dissecting the contents of the different Business College advertisements, our teacher put the following problem up to our pupils:—

"If a Business College has only one teacher to each fifty pupils, and the principal guarantees the public that at no time shall there be more than 25 pupils in each class, and also that the student shall have the undivided attention at all times of the teacher."

Question: "How can that be done?"

One of our pupils answered: "Very easy, sir! The principal did like Johnny; and: **Johnny told a lie.**"

We were rather surprised to hear this from the lips of this straightforward lad, and reprimanded him for this wicked suggestion.

"Well," he said, "look at the picture of their school, compare it with yours, and then go and see my sister. She will tell you more."

We did, and found out that after the girl had spent over $150.00 for tuition fees and books and nine months of her time, she is still working for a pittance in **"THE CHEAP STORE."**

Further investigation revealed many similar cases; that is why we decided to establish ourselves in Calgary. There is need for a better business college, where pupils are not crowded like sardines in buildings without adequate protection in case of a fire conflagration, and where electric fans are not required to **"keep the air pure."**

All we offer the public is better service. Our total fee for each course will be agreed upon when enrolling, and when you are efficient then our service is completed, not when your financial patience is exhausted.

These widely-advertised champion typists would have become typists if they had gone to a shoe shine parlor to learn it. They are gifted. The student to advertise is the one who had to be **MADE** a typist, regardless of her natural adaptability. We have no hopeless cases, as others claim in their circular. We offer courses in:

TELEGRAPHY and RAILROAD ACCOUNTANCY

Amongst our PUPILS are three persons who were allowed to teach telegraphy in a local business college (which advertises not to be deceived by the claims of others), as well as eleven C. P. R. employers, one of whom is the head of a department.

BOOKKEEPING, ADVERTISING, SALESMANSHIP

What is a business college that does not offer a thorough course in advertising, the backbone of business, and in salesmanship, of which the same can be said?

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, PENMANSHIP

See OUR display of priceless masterpieces of Penmanship in Young & Kennedy's store.

Room and Board arranged for non-resident pupils under continuous supervision of the Directors of this College.

This advertisement is written by our expert advertising teacher, Mr. Harry Lumsden, of New York; and the Business Course is under the personal supervision of Mr. E. A. Cast, principal, graduate of Valparaiso, Ind., University, of whom such an authority as Mr. A. M. Shafer, President of U. S. A. California State Normal School, writes: "He is the peer of any Business Educator in the world."

The Alberta Railroad and Business College
PHONE M5208 FOR FALL TERM AND EVENING CLASSES 310 EIGHTH AVENUE EAST

NOTES ON THE ALBERTA RAILROAD COLLEGE

The Alberta Railroad College, situated in the Princess theatre building, Eighth avenue east, has installed in connection with its railway course, full courses in bookkeeping, penmanship, shorthand, advertising, typewriting and salesmanship.

The college consists of fourteen classrooms, large, nicely decorated, bright, clean, with southern exposure and full glass front, accommodating classes of twenty-five, to which the teacher devotes his personal attention.

Equipment is very modern, automatic transmitters are already in use, and the installation of all up-to-date instruments is in progress.

Several makes of typewriters will be used to allow the students to learn fully the technical differences in the different machines.

The latest models of adding machines, dictaphones, compositors, etc., will be used by the student until proficiency has been attained.

The management of this new business college is just as progressive in its constitution as in its pedagogy.

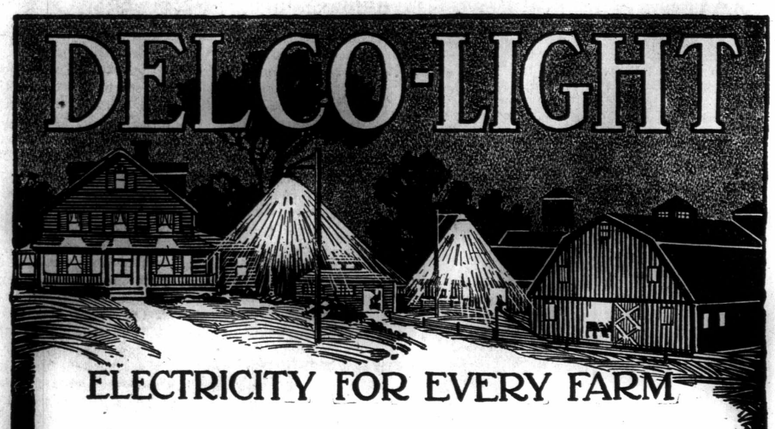
Following the example of the "Great Ford," it is co-operative, guaranteeing the most splendid results and the greatest efficiency. Each and every instructor has proven to be master and expert of the subject he is teaching, as well of splendid physique and vitality, conditions so important for the successful pedagogue. They are young men, with new ideas, new methods and new experiences, who will be only satisfied with the latest devices as equipment for their school.

Mr. E. A. Cast, principal, assisted by a competent staff, is a graduate of the Valparaiso (Ind.) university, a penman of international fame, and has been frequently very flatteringly commented upon in educational papers. He has been successfully conected for fifteen years with the biggest business colleges in the States, and of him it was said that he was the peer of any business college educator in the world. The Telegraph and Railroad department is under the supervision of Mr. J. H. van Koolbergen, a graduate of the Holland Technical Government Institute (railroad department), who, previous to his coming to Canada, has had a world-wide railroad experience, and was for three years district freight agent of the C.P.R. in Montreal. He speaks seven languages fluently. One of its ex-pupils wrote a very typical letter: "Ask my wife what she thought of the Alberta Railroad and Business college, when I handed her my first pay check." Amongst its present students are eleven C.P.R. employees, some already occupying responsible positions.

ALFALFA RAISING PROFITABLE

Alfalfa is beginning to be grown quite extensively in several parts of Alberta. Will it be long at the present rate of increase before some alfalfa miller will notice that this province is suitable for this new industry? Get busy; don't let an outsider take a money making industry from you!

DELCO-LIGHT



ELECTRICITY FOR EVERY FARM

A THOUSAND Delco-Light salesmen and service men are carrying Delco-Light into every nook and corner of the country.

Carrying electricity with its convenience, its safety and its economy to every farm and country home.

Bringing brilliant, modern electric light to take the place of dangerous, dingy, troublesome lamps.

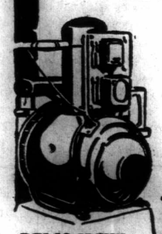
Bringing safe, economical electric power to take away the drudgery of farm work.

Adding the final touch of modern comfort and convenience to farm life.

Delco-Light is a complete electric plant—furnishing ample current for light and sufficient power for operating light machinery.

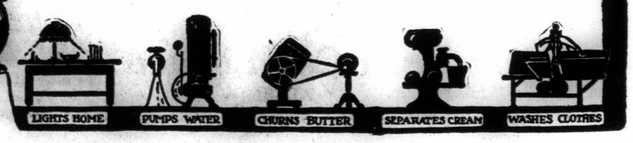
It operates on kerosene, gasoline or gas—starts on pushing a button and stops automatically when batteries are fully charged.

So simple a child can care for it—thoroughly dependable and trouble proof.

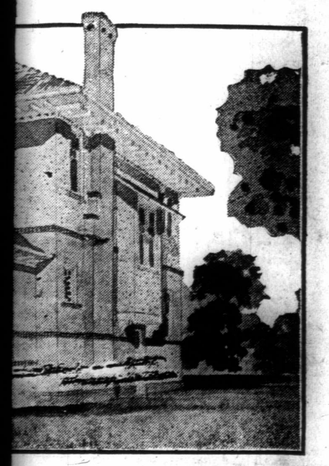


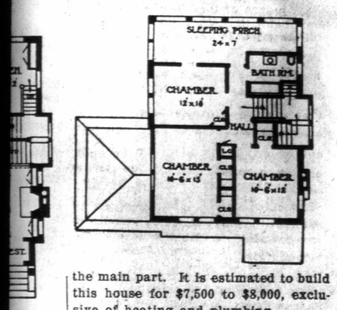
Write today for the new Delco-Light book

The Domestic Engineering Company, Dayton, Ohio



CHARACTER





the main part. It is estimated to build this house for $7,500 to $8,000, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

The second story has three good-sized chambers, ample closets and large bathroom in the rear with a wide sleeping porch across the rear enclosed with glazed windows. The construction of this house and finish throughout is strictly first class. It is designed to use dark Oriental brick in the first story with deep sunk joints and tint the stucco above, staining all the trimmings, cornices, etc., a dark brown with the sash painted white. This combination, together with the tile roof (either green or red) will give a very striking and art'stic appearance.

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See Us Before Building

Do not build without complete plans and specifications.

We can furnish you any of the plans shown in this paper. We can also furnish you all material, or build your house complete.

If you want a good home and entire satisfaction, call and see us, or write

Prairie Builders Limited
209 I. O. O. F. Block, Calgary

LIGHT



VERY FARM

and service men are carrying
corner of the country.
its safety and its economy

o take the place of danger-

to take away the drudgery

and convenience to farm life.
—furnishing ample current
ating light machinery.
—starts on pushing a button
es are fully charged.
it—thoroughly dependable

Delco-Light Book
Company, Dayton, Ohio



MARKET AND FINANCE

WINNIPEG LETTER

Wheat Markets Not Very Active

(Thompson, Sons & Co.)

Wheat—There has not been much activity in the wheat markets during the week ending today. The weather all over North America has been favorable for harvest work, and threshing is reported as far north as Minnesota and South Dakota, and new wheat is being got ready for the markets. But until the food controlling authorities of the United States and Canada come down definitely with the prices they may be going to fix, and the regulations they will make for general trading, the grain and milling trades do not know where they are at, and grain business is being done on a small and narrow scale. In consequence of this, new wheat where it is being threshed, instead of being forwarded to terminal centers, is being stored in the elevators at the country shipping points by the farmers. The country dealers hesitate to buy it, and the farmers for their part don't want to sell it, as prices offered them are not satisfactory in view of the undecidedness as to what the price will be, which the controllers and supervisors are to settle upon. The farmers look for a price that will encourage them—in face of the higher cost and scarcity of labor, and the higher prices for everything they require to buy to carry on the work of farming—to increase production or at least to increase acreage. The gossip of the moment as to what United States Commissioner Hoover thinks about what the price should be, leads us to repeat what we wrote in our last week's letter, namely that he seems more inclined to lean towards the interest of the consumer in lower prices than to support the producer in getting a price that will make for larger production. No doubt definite prices and regulations will be promulgated by September 1. In the meantime in the winter wheat belt of the United States and along the southern line of the United States spring wheat country, the country elevators are filling up with new wheat. The movement of wheat in the United States from July 1 to this date, as shown by the receipts at 11 principal centers, compared with the same period last year, at same centers, is this year 19,093,862 bushels against 59,522,375 bushels last year. This again is reflected in the United States visible supply, which actually decreased last week 275,000 bushels against an increase of 2,238,000 bushels a year ago, and the total is now down to 4,943,000 bushels compared with 50,998,000 bushels last year. The United States visible at the present time is the lowest on record. Our Canadian visible supply made the big decrease last week of 4,402,896 bushels against a decrease of 2,055,368 bushels a year ago, the total now being only 4,707,683 bushels against 18,701,409 bushels last year. The large decrease in the Canadian visible last week is owing to the hustling forward of shipments for the imperial government, in order to fill ocean tonnage provided by them, and the great decrease shows how stocks are being cleaned down; therefore a keen demand for the first run of the new wheat is bound to show up as soon as ever the supervisors fix on satisfactory prices.

Last week world's shipments in the shape of wheat and flour were fair, equalling 9,663,000 bushels of wheat, against 8,747,000 bushels last week and 9,302,000 bushels last year. The quantity from the United States and Canada came to 7,217,000 bushels and a good part of that is in the shape of flour. Just at present flour shipments are preferred to wheat by the imperial authorities on account of the manufactured product saving vessel space as compared with the unground wheat. From recent statements by high authorities, the United Kingdom is well supplied with breadstuffs in spite of the submarines, but the French and Italian requirements are large, and these buyers are overbidding the United Kingdom. Australia keeps shipping an average of over 1,500,000 bushels per week, and has a big lot of old crop yet to ship and another new crop growing. India ships around 700,000 bushels each week, and has large stocks on hand, and is also preparing to send a new crop on an increased acreage. The Argentine is now a small shipper and will be so until February, but reports of her new crop are very favorable. Harvesting in the United Kingdom is making good progress and crops show improvement; the potato crop is said to be very large. In the United States there is also improvement in crops, and harvesting is now general up to the Canadian boundary. If reports are correct, the potato crop this year in the United States will turn out the largest on record; potatoes are going to be cheap the coming fall, everybody growing them and crop prospect good.

In our Winnipeg market there is a keen demand for wheat, but supply is down to about 100 cars per day, and, therefore, trade is on a very small scale, making it difficult to fill buying orders. The supervisors have fixed $2.40 as the price of old and new 1 northern up to Aug. 31. The three top grades, 1, 2 and 3 northern, are now all the same price, $2.40, and No. 4 only 4c under that. One month ago today 1 northern was $2.40, 2 northern $2.37, 3 northern $2.32 and No. 4 $2.20. The weather over the three western provinces has been very favorable in the past week, favorable for the grain not yet matured, and favorable for the progress of harvesting, which may be said to be general now. From practically every district come reports of surprising improvement in crops, particularly in the estimated yield of wheat. With a continuation of average weather, new wheat will be moving freely within three or four weeks. Today's cash prices are: 1 northern $2.40, 2 northern $2.40, 3 northern $2.40, No. 4 $2.36, No. 5 $2.18, No. 6 $1.93, feed wheat $1.72. The October futures closed $2.15.

Oats—The oats market continued to decline in sympathy with the decline in oats and corn in the United States, and on Saturday our October oats touched 60½c. A little reaction has taken place since, and today's close showed October at 62¼, 4c lower than a week ago. There is a fair demand for cash oats, chiefly of the lower grades, but receipts are small. The western oats crop is poor in yield. Today's cash prices are: 2 C.W. 62¼, 3 C.W. 60½, extra 1 feed 60¼, 1 feed 58¼, 2 feed 57¼. Futures closed: October 62¼, December 58¼, May 62¼.

Barley—The barley market is quiet and steady. Today's prices: No. 3, $1.22; No. 4, $1.18; rejected and feed, $1.13. The October future closed $1.15.

Flax—The flax prices had a decline of several cents towards the middle of the week, but walked right up again in the last two days, cash flax being 1c to 2c higher on the week. Today's prices are: 1 N.W. $3.35; 2 C.W. $3.29, 3 C.W. $3.19. Futures closed: October $3.35, November $3.29, December $3.24½.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

WEEKLY SUMMARY—CALGARY CASH WHEAT

Calgary prices of grain are on the basis of grain in store at Fort William or Port Arthur.

SPRING WHEAT—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
No. 1 Northern	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 Northern	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 Northern	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4	—	—	—	—	—
No. 5	—	—	—	—	—
No. 6	—	—	—	—	—
Feed	—	—	—	—	—
OATS—					
2 C.W.	61¼	62	—	63⅛	—
3 C.W.	—	—	—	61⅛	—
Ex. 1 Feed	—	—	—	61⅛	—
No. 1 Feed	—	—	—	59⅛	—
No. 2 Feed	—	—	—	58⅛	—

WEEKLY SUMMARY
Winnipeg Options

Saturday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	210	212
OATS—		
October	61¾	61¼
December	57⅞	57¼
May	—	61⅝
BARLEY—		
October	115	115
FLAX—		
October	327¼	329⅞
November	—	320
December	—	317½

Monday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	—	212
OATS—		
October	61	62
December	57¾	58⅝
May	—	62⅝
BARLEY—		
October	—	115
FLAX—		
October	329	333¾
November	—	325
December	—	323

Tuesday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	213	215
OATS—		
October	62⅝	62¼
December	58⅝	58¼
May	62⅝	62½
BARLEY—		
October	—	115
FLAX—		
October	333¾	335
November	—	329
December	322½	324½

Wednesday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	218	213
OATS—		
October	61¾	63⅛
December	58¼	59⅛
May	62	63
BARLEY—		
October	—	115
FLAX—		
October	337	334
November	325	327½
December	—	323

Thursday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	213	214
OATS—		
October	63⅜	63¾
December	59¼	59⅞
May	63	63⅝
BARLEY—		
October	—	115
FLAX—		
October	334	338
November	—	329
December	—	329

WINNIPEG CASH

Wheat—1 northern, $2.40; 2 northern, $2.40; 3 northern, $2.38; No. 4, $2.32; No. 5, $2.14; No. 6, $1.88; feed, $1.69.

Oats—2 C.W., 63¾c; 3 C.W., 61¾c; extra 1 feed, 61¾c; 1 feed, 59¾c; 2 feed, 58¾c.

Barley—No. 3, $1.17; No. 4, $1.13.

Flax—1 N.W.C., $3.41; 2 C.W., $3.33; 3 C.W., $3.23.

AMERICAN OPTIONS

	Minneapolis		Chicago	
Wheat—	Open	Close	Open	Close
September	216	214	206	207

CHICAGO CASH

Wheat—No. 2 red, $2.20 to $2.22; No. 3 red, $2.17 to $2.19; No. 2 hard, $2.29 to $2.31; No. 3 hard, $2.25.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH

Wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.59 to $2.60; No. 2 northern, $2.45 to $2.50; No. 3 northern, $2.45 to $2.50; No. 2 hard, Montana, $2.45.

Oats—No. 2 white, 52½c to 53c.

Flax—$3.48 to $3.50.

WEEKLY SUMMARY—LIVESTOCK PRICES

The following is a complete list of the prices of livestock in the various cities of the country for the dates mentioned:

SATURDAY—	Calgary	Winnipeg	Montreal	Chicago
Hogs	$17.25	$17.25	$18.00	$18.75
Cattle	8.50	9.00	10.50	14.90
Sheep	12.00	10.50	14.00	16.75
MONDAY—				
Hogs	17.25	15.75	18.75	19.65
Cattle	8.90	8.50	11.00	15.00
Sheep	12.00	10.50	14.00	16.75
TUESDAY—				
Hogs	17.25	17.75	18.75	20.00
Cattle	9.50	8.50	11.00	15.00
Sheep	12.00	10.50	14.00	16.50
WEDNESDAY—				
Hogs	18.00	18.40	18.75	19.65
Cattle	8.75	9.50	11.00	15.50
Sheep	12.25	10.75	14.25	16.75
THURSDAY—				
Hogs	18.00	18.50	18.75	19.15
Cattle	9.00	10.75	11.00	15.50
Sheep	12.25	10.75	14.25	16.75

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

Union Stockyards, Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—Livestockk receipts Thursday, 2,300 cattle, 450 hogs. Cattle trading was steady at unchanged prices on butcher steers, cows and heifers. Bulls and oxen also sold steady. Stockers and feeders were in fairly good demand at firm prices. Veal calves sold steady. Milch cows and springers slow. Hogs sold 10c stronger, selects selling at $18.50. Receipts light. Eighty cars of stock reported for Friday's market.

TORONTO LIVESTOCK

Toronto, Aug. 23.—Receipts at the Union stockyards were 260 cattle, 60 calves, 1,259 hogs and 491 sheep.

The market generally today was featureless, owing to the small receipts and many of the big buyers were not present. Hogs sold at $19.50, the same as paid by some of the packers Wednesday, but the sales were few, although there was quite a run of this stock. Some sales were made at $19.25.

In the lamb and sheep market prices continue high and unsteady. The receipts have been fairly heavy, but without any great demand. Prices are therefore subject to wide changes daily. Calves and sheep were selling around $15.00 to $15.25. Cattle were slow today, prices easing off 15c to 25c per hundredweight all round and the run was very light.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Aug. 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; weak and 50c lower than yesterday's average; early top, $19.15; bulk, $17.50 to $18.20; light, $16.75 to $18.40; mixed, $17.00 to $18.40; heavy, $16.75 to $18.30; rough, $16.75 to $17.00; pigs, $12.00 to $15.50.

Cattle — Receipts, 5,500; strong. Calves, 25c to 50c higher; native beef cattle, $8.25 to $15.50; western steers, $7.00 to $12.40; stockers and feeders, $6.10 to $9.20; cows and heifers, $4.65 to $13.00; calves, $11.50 to $16.00.

Sheep — Receipts, 700; strong. Lambs, 25c higher; wethers, $7.75 to $11.10; lambs, $10.50 to $16.75.

MONTREAL PRODUCE

Montreal, Aug. 23.—Butter was quiet and easy. Cheese firm with a good demand. Eggs fairly active and firm.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; finest easterns, 21¾c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 41½c to 42c; seconds, 41c.

Eggs—Fresh, 52c to 53c; selected, 48c; No. 1 stock, 44c; No. 2 stock, 38c to 40c.

Pork—Heavy short mess barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, 51c to 52c; Canada short cut barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, 46c to 48c.

LAST SALE C. P. R.

New York, Aug. 23.—Last sale stocks: C. P. R., 161¾; United States Steel, 119⅞; United States Steel pfd., 117.

NEW YORK METALS

New York, Aug. 23.—Copper dull; electrolytic spot and nearby, nominal; September and fourth quarter, $25 to $26.

Metal exchange quotes tin steady; spot, $61.75 to $62.00.

At London—Copper, spot, £120; futures, £119 10s; electrolytic, £137; tin, spot, £241 10s; futures, £239 10s.

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK MARKET BUSY

New York, Aug. 23.—Latest aspects of the government's price-fixing program were assigned as the reason for the further weakenss of today's stock market. Important shares recorded additional declines of two to six points, but rallies in the final hour materially reduced many losses, some issues closing at net gains.

Trading was on the most extensive scale of any session for several weeks, aggregating 815,000 shares. Coalers, steels, coppers, all the active equipment and numerous specialties were most often the center of irregular bear drives.

The oil stocks, which are expected to suffer from drastic price revision, lost more ground than any other group, Texas company making an extreme loss of 13 points and Mexican Petroleum two. On the curb, Standard Oil issues registered gross declines of three to 30 points.

Many margin or speculative accounts were wiped out in the course of the day's operations. Liquidation for out-of-town interests, as evidenced by the heavy offerings of commission houses, contributed measurably to the severe setback of the morning.

Other factors favorable to the bears were furnished by fresh developments in the Russian military situation, the extension of domestic labor troubles and another reduction in steel price schedules, notably pig iron. United States Steel fell 2½ points to 118½, its lowest price in two months, but it closed at a net loss of ¾ of a point.

Bonds were heavy, the Liberty issue, however, showing firmness at 99.92 to 99.96. Total sales, par value, $2,432,000. Bonds were unchanged on call.

NEW YORK STOCKS
(Lougheed & Taylor)

	Close
American Sugar	116
American Beet Sugar	87
American Canners	43¾
American Locomotive	66¼
American Smelters	100¼
American Car Fdry	71
Anglo-French	93½
Anaconda	73¾
Atchison	98⅝
Baldwin Locomotive	65
Baltimore & Ohio	68
Bethlehem Steel	110
C. P. R.	161¾
C. M. & St. P.	87¼
Central Leather	58½
Chesapeake & Ohio	46
Colorado Fuel & Iron	77⅝
Crucible Steel	27
Distillers	22⅝
Ind. Alcohol	138½
Inspiration	53½
Lehigh	59½
Mexican Petrol	93
Missouri Pacific	27
New York Central	83
Pennsylvania	52½
Ray Consol	26¼
Rep I. & S.	85⅝
Reading	85⅝

MONTREAL STOCKS

	Close
Southern Pacific	93⅞
Soo Ry.	27
Studebaker	52
St. Paul	67
Union Pacific	135
Utah Copper	100¾
U. S. Steel, com.	119¾
Westinghouse	46⅞

BANK CLEARINGS

	Week ending Aug. 23, 1917	Corresponding week, 1916
Montreal	$31,605,865	$65,012,557
Toronto	55,081,600	42,552,746
Winnipeg	32,786,614	42,687,077
Vancouver	9,284,051	6,550,000
Calgary	6,420,286	3,866,753
Ottawa	5,261,137	4,323,028
Hamilton	4,778,879	3,786,641
Quebec	4,265,972	3,482,488
Halifax	2,978,335	1,968,809
Regina	2,670,535	2,395,876
Edmonton	2,294,963	1,874,724
London	1,973,622	1,658,295
St. John	1,851,867	1,854,017
Victoria	1,629,920	1,524,656
Saskatoon	1,503,994	1,224,057
Moose Jaw	1,057,409	898,883
Lethbridge	983,117	640,317
Brantford	708,890	551,645
Fort William	646,338	535,423
Brandon	507,960	561,844
Medicine Hat	443,946	336,421
N. Westminster		518,697

STERLING EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 23.—Sterling exchange, $4.75 9-16 for demand.

CALGARY STOCK EXCHANGE

THE H. S. CAMPBELL CO.
MARKET BULLETIN

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Assoc. Oils	.15	.30
Alberta Pet. Con.	.81	.01¼
Alberta Pacific Con.	.02	.02½
Athabasca Oils	—	.15
Beaver	.00⅜	.00⅝
British Canadian	—	.00½
Calgary Alberta Oils	—	.02
Calgary Pet. Products	.13	.16
Federal	.00½	.02
Moose Mountain	.04	—
Mount Stephen	.12	.15
Northwest Pacific	.01	.03
Piedmont	—	.00½
Progress	—	.00¼
Record Oils	.09	.15
Stokes Stephens	.03	.05
Southern Alberta	3.50	—
Union Pacific Con.	.00⅛	.00¼
United Oils, class A	—	1.25
United Oils, escrow	—	.40

Mount Stephen is a little weaker owing to continued difficulty in recovering tools. Record delayed in drilling while new cable is being obtained. Southern Alberta in strong demand. Alberta Petroleum Cons. has settled dispute with Northwest Drilling Co., obtaining clear title to No. 1 well, drilling equipment and tools (valued at about $18,000) receiving cash payment in addition, exact amount of which cannot be given at present. Production still continues at No. 2 well of this company.

Calgary Public Market
Prices Asked Consumers

RETAIL PRICES

Fruit

Apricots	$1.25 to $1.65 per case
Apples	3 to 4 lbs. for 25c
Bananas	30c to 35c per doz.
Black currants	$3.00 per case
Red currants	$2.50 per case
Cherries	10c to 55c per basket
Cherries	$1.75 to $2.25 per case
Cocoanuts	12½c each
Grape Fruit	7½c to 10c each
Lemons	25c to 30c per dozen
Oranges	15c to 40c doz.
Peaches	$1.40 to $1.75 per case
Raspberries	$2.25 to $2.75 case

Vegetables

Beans (green)	12½c per lb.
Beets	6 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage	6 lbs. for 25c
Carrots	6 lbs. for 25c
Celery	10c per lb.
Cauliflower	10c to 20c each
Cucumbers	5c to 10c each
Lettuce (head)	3 for 10c
Lettuce (bunch)	7 for 10c
Onions (green)	7 bunches for 10c
Onions (cooking)	5 lbs. for 25c
Parsley	5 bunches for 10c
Peas (green)	3½ to 4 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes (new)	6 and 7 lbs. for 25c
Radishes	7 bunches for 10c
Rhubarb	9 lbs. for 25c
Spinach	5c per lb.
Tomatoes	10c per lb.
Tomatoes (green)	75c per box

Poultry—Dressed

	Per lb.
Chicken or broilers	30c
Fowl	23c to 25c

Poultry—Live

Chicken	18c to 22c
Fowl	15c to 18c

Produce

Butter, creamery	43c to 45c
Dairy No. 1	35c to 37½c
Dairy No. 2	30c to 33c
Eggs, new laid, per case	$11.00
Eggs, new laid, per dozen	38c
No. 2's, per dozen	30c

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 14c
Pot roast	12½c to 15c
Rib roast	20c to 25c
Sirloin roast	25c to 28c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porterhouse steak	25c to 30c
Mutton, sides	25c to 28c
Front quarters	18c to 20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 35c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 18c
Shoulder roast	20c to 25c
Steak	30c to 35c
Pork, sides	21c to 22c
Roast shoulder	22c to 25c
Hind quarters	25c to 28c
Spare ribs	18c

Fresh Fish

Pike	10c
White fish	11c

Sundries

Head cheese	15c
Sausage	18c

WHOLESALE PRICES

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer,, hind quarters	15c to 15½c
Front quarters	10½c to 11½c
Cow, hind quarters	14c to 15c
Front quarters	9½c to 10½c
Pork, lightweight	20c to 21c
Mutton, ewes	18c to 20c
Wethers	22c to 23c
Lambs	25c
Veal, No. 1 light	18c to 19c
Heavy	14c to 17c

Produce

Butter, creamery	38c to 40c
Dairy No. 1	32c to 33c
Dairy, No. 2	26c to 27½c
Dairy, No. 3	24c to 25c
Eggs, new laid, case	$9.75 to $10.75

Poultry—Dressed

Fowl	19c to 20c
Chicken	23c to 25c

Poultry—Live

Fowl	14c to 15c
Chicken (cockerel)	16c to 20c

Vegetables

	Per 100 lbs.
Beets, new	$3.00
Carrots, new	3.00
Cabbage	2.50
Onions	3.00
Potatoes	3.25 to 3.50
Turnips	2.50 to 2.75

CAPITAL PLENTIFUL IN ALBERTA

In spite of the war and other drawbacks, Alberta seems to be growing. New concerns are springing up each day with capital enough to receive recognition, as an incorporated firm, from the provincial authorities. In Calgary alone during one week in July several companies were incorporated with a total capital of over $700,000, while other cities and towns in Alberta have done nearly as well. The following are some of the companies recently incorporated

The Alexandra Hotel Co., Ltd., office at Calgary, with capital of $10,000.

The Canadian Stewart Gold Mines, Ltd., office at Edmonton, with capital of $500,000.

The Davis and Chapman, Ltd., office at Edmonton, with capital of $20,000.

The Claresholm Light, Water and Power Co., Ltd., office at Calgary, with capital of $100,000.

The Universal Motor Cars, Ltd., office at Calgary, with capital of $50,000.

The Williamson Motor Co., Ltd., office at Calgary, with capital of $50,000.

The Machin Motors, Ltd., office at Calgary, with capital of $20,000.

WEEKLY SUMMARY—CALGARY MARKET PRICES

PRODUCE—Wholesale.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Potatoes, per cwt.	$ 3.50	$ 3.50	$ 3.50	$ 3.50	$ 3.50
Eggs, case	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Butter, creamery, lb.	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Butter, dairy, lb.	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33
PRODUCE—Retail.					
Potatoes, Albertas, new, 6 lbs.	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Eggs, new laid, dozen	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38
Butter, No. 1 creamery, lb.	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Butter, No. 1 dairy, lb.	.37½	.37½	.37½	.37½	.37½
Baled hay, timothy, bale	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Baled hay, prairie, bale	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

The General Political Situation In Canada

(Continued from Page One)

such a procedure is evidently not in great danger of politics interfering with the management of the road—as has been shown in the conduct of the Intercolonial railway—is ever present. The only method would be for the government to appoint a strong commission, entirely removed from politics, to handle the transcontinental railway. This will be a fine opportunity for the proof of the statement put forth by advocates of public ownership that the people as a whole can successfully operate a system of Dominion-wide importance.

Soon the crop of candidates for the civic administration will be noticed. For the mayoralty there will be a race between two or three favored sons. It is not expected that Mayor Costello will offer for another term. The current political gossip is that he will be a candidate on the Conservative ticket for one of the Calgary federal ridings. At the present, Aldermen Ruttle, Adshead and Marshall are looked upon as possible entires. Alderman Ruttle has for a long time had the desire of being chief magistrate of the city, and his friends feel that now is the acceptable time. Ald. Adshead, who will have the support of the labor men, has been a strong man in the council and will have support throughout the city. Ald. Marshall has many friends who are anxious to see him in the field, but he has not stated that he will consent to run. Just now the outlook is very bright that the labor men will be represented by one of their number in the mayoralty chair.



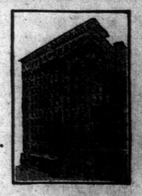
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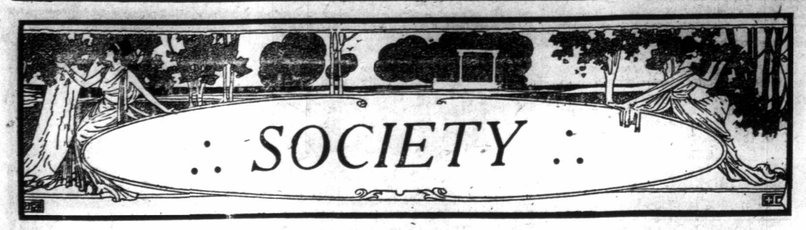


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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. L. P. Strong spent the week-end at Banff.

• • •

Miss Kathleen Baker left to spend two weeks in Banff.

• • •

Mrs. Gretchen has returned from a pleasant holiday at the coast.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dennis spent a few days in the city last week.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Fowler are spending their holidays at Gull Lake.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Spankie have returned from a month's holiday in the east.

• • •

Mrs. R. R. Jamieson has as her guest Mrs. J. H. McGill, of Vancouver, B. C.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong have returned from a pleasant outing at Banff.

• • •

Mrs. W. A. Lowry and family have returned from a pleasant vacation at Gull Lake.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Wright have as their guest Miss Adeline Baxter, of Winnipeg.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. Egbert, Miss Egbert and Mr. W. G. Egbert spend the week-end at Banff.

• • •

Miss Lily Samuels, supreme chief of Pythian Sisters, was a visitor in the city last week.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Coupland motored to Banff on Tuesday to spend their holidays.

• • •

Mrs. H. R. Chauncey and son, Leslie, have returned from a six weeks' holiday at the coast.

• • •

Miss Gwyneth Vincent will join Miss Archer in Victoria before leaving on her trip to Japan.

• • •

Doctor Lillian Cringan spent the week-end at Banff, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McLaws.

• • •

Miss Marjorie Martin, daughter of Alex Martin, has returned from Sylvan Lake, where she has been holidaying.

• • •

Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Smith, Miss Dorothy Smith, Miss Elsie Mott and Mr. Johnston have returned from Banff where they have been spending their holidays.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Anderson, who have been on a trip to Alaska, taking in the summit of the White Pass and Lake Bennett as a side trip, have returned home.

Mrs. A. J. Samis and children have returned from a holiday at Olds.

• • •

Mrs. Thomas McCaffrey has returned from Lake St. Anne, where she has been holidaying for the past two weeks.

• • •

Mrs. Geo. Taylor and two little sons, who have been visiting in Kennedy, Sask., have left for their home. Cranbrook, B.C.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. McLaren and daughter Robina,, and daughter's guest, Miss Dorothy McEachern, motored in from Banff yesterday.

• • •

The Misses Florence and Marjorie Glassford are spending their holidays with their parents on their ranch in the Okanagan Valley.

• • •

The Misses Marrs, daughters of Dr. and Mrs. Marrs, of Lethbridge, were visitors in the city last week on their way home from Gull Lake.

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Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Taylor and children have returned from a pleasant holiday at Banff. Mr. Bissell and Mr. Taylor left on a business trip west.

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A tea was given by the executive of the Next-of-Kin association at the home of Mrs. Cousins, 527 Fourth Ave., last week in honor of Sergt. and Mrs. Jewett and Pte. Averett. The table was prettily decorated with golden rod and smilax. Mrs. McWilliams and Mrs. Ward cut the ices.

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A "Good-bye" tea was given on Tuesday at the Palli er by a number of girl friends of Miss Gwyneth Vincent and Miss Hattie English, who are leaving shortly to take up their duties in such divergent points as Japan and Guelph. Those present were Miss Gwyneth Vincent, Miss Hattie English, Miss Marian English, Miss Kathleen Montgomery, Miss Anna Millican, Miss Marjorie Postlethwaite, Miss Bernice Davis, Miss Francis McCaffrey and Miss Dorothy Stavert.

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PRAIRIE FETE TO BE HELD AUGUST 29

At a well attended meeting of St. Mark's guild on Tuesday, it was decided to hold a Prairie fete, August 29, weather permitting. Some of the novel features of entertainment which have been planned for this affair are a Maypole dance by 30 girls, to music by the Veterans' band; a Punch and Judy show in charge of Mr. Miller; an art gallery, in charge of Mr. Leslie; flower and candy stalls; a "Variety" booth, and numerous games. It was suggested that in the place of fireworks in the evening a huge bonfire be lighted, and an effigy of the kaiser be burned. The Crescent Heights band will play in the evening.

Miss Marjorie Postlethwaite was the hostess of a delightful tea last week given in honor of Miss Hattie English, who is leaving shortly for Gulelph to take up a course in domestic science. During the afternoon the honored guest was showered with travelling comforts for her journey east and dainty accessories for her dressing table at college. Among those present were: The Miss Hattie and Marion English, Miss Kathleen Montgomery, Miss Edith Silvester, Miss Romala Hortsman, Miss Gwyneth Vincent, Miss Francis McCaffrey, Miss Helen Findlay, Miss Dorothy Stavert and Miss Mary Postlethwaite.

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DIOCESAN W. A. GARDEN FETE

The spacious grounds of St. Hilda's college were thronged with people both in the afternoon and evening on Wednesday last when the Calgary Diocesan and board of the Woman's Auxiliary gave a garden fete in aid of missionary work. Those helping at the beautifully appointed tables, which were placed here and there about the grounds, were: Candy table, Miss Jenkins and Miss Allenby; floral table, Mrs. Grevette and Mrs. H. Robie; cake table, Mrs. Herbert; tea table, Miss Heeney, Mrs. Pardie, Mrs. Course and Mrs. Borgall, while Miss Disbury and Miss Robie had charge of the tennis competition. Mrs. Knight was the winner of the lace yoke which was donated by Mrs. Gregg, the winning number being 49.

Some of those noticed present were: Mrs. Lily, Mr. and Mrs. Silvester, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Mapson, Mr. and Mrs. Darker, Rev. Mr. Mawl, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Dingle, Mrs. George Beattie, Mrs. Chatfield, Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Houlton, Mrs. Wilfred, Mrs. Savory, Mr. and Mrs. Gallay, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Stevenson, Miss Watt, Miss Hutton, Miss Forbes, Miss Stavert, Miss Gallay, Miss Walker, Miss Cox, Miss Shibley, Mrs. Starlet, and many others.

WEDDINGS

WOODMAN—COPP

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. A. C. Copp, Eleventh avenue west, August 21, when her daughter, Sadie Blanche, was united to marriage to Mr. Herbert Frederick Woodma of this city. The Rev. G. F. Johnson officiated. After a dainty luncheon Mr. and Mrs. Woodman left on the 5:20 train for Vancouver and other coast cities.

• • •

Hannah—McBeath

Miss Mary McBeath, formerly teacher on the staff of the Calgary Public chols was united in marriage to Mr. George A. Hanna, of the Riverside Iron Works, on Saturday, Aug. 18, at Knox church. The Rev. A. W. R. Whiteman, B.D., officiated. The happy couple left for the coast to spend their honeymoon and will, on their return, take up their residence in Calgary.

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Kirpatrick—Matjeka

The marriage took place at Camrose of Miss Caroline Matjeka, of Camrose, to Mr. James Kirpatrick, of Calgary, on Saturday, August 18, at the home of Miss Sharon. The Rev. Joseph B. Francis officiated. Mr. Kirpatrick is connected with The Standard.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE NOTES

Preparations are being made for a large increase in out-of-town students for the fall term at Mount Royal college on the morning of September 10. The classrooms, corridors, dining room, etc., have all been decorated.

The staff of teachers is complete for next term. All vacancies have been filled by teachers of outstanding ability and experience. Among the new members of the staff will be Gordon V. Pook, M.A., teacher of Latin and history. Mr. Pook is an honor graduate of Toronto university, as well as an honor graduate of the Toronto University School of Pedagogy. Mr. Pook is thoroughly interested in young life and will be closely associated with the social and athletic life of the college.

Miss Dora Adams, who will be the new director of expression, physical culture and dramatic art, is a young woman of charming personality, wide experience in her work and bringing with her the highest testimonials from prominent educationalists of Toronto and other eastern cities. She is taking post-graduate work during the summer in physical culture at Harvard university.

Miss Edith Bloomer, B.A., graduate of Manitoba university, experienced teacher and fine personality, will have charge of grades VII and VIII.

The college has been very successful in passing a large number of students in the recent departmental examinations, both in the night and public school grades. And all last term's commercial students are occupying good positions in the city and province.

The Conservatory of Music is being reorganized and will be on a larger and better basis than ever, with a competent staff taking up all branches of music.

Present indications are that most of last year's resident students will be returning, while the inquiries from new students greatly exceed any former years. In addition to the out-of-town students, Mount Royal college has a large number of day students from the city each year in the several departments.

FLOWER SHOW AT VICTORIA PARK VERY BEAUTIFUL

In spite of the fact that so many people are out of town, a total of 2,000 persons attended the show on Wednesday and 3,500 on Thursday, which shows that the people of Calgary are very much interested in flowers and vegetables. This is the tenth annual exhibition that the Horticultural society of Calgary ever held. On entering the building a most beautiful array of flowers could be seen, colors ranging from pure white to all shades of red and other warm hues which are almost bewildering even to the uncultured observer. Special mention can be made of the display of George Ticehurst, gardener with Eugene Cost of Mount Royal. It is a greenhouse collection, comprising palms, ferns, coleus, begonias and many other indoor plants. The Emery Floral company are the only florists of the many in Calgary who have an exhibit at the horticultural exhibition this year.

A real treat was given to those who attended in the afternoon, for there was a class of seventeen song birds on display. Their music, combined with the band which was in attendance, made everybody feel happy and kept them in good humor all afternoon.

The entries were about the same in number as last year, but the volume of both flowers and vegetables was greater on account of the larger amount given in prizes for more extensive exhibits. In previous years the fire and police departments had exhibits, but this year nearly all are people who are interested in flowers and vegetables.

The Sydney Houlton Challenge cup was won for the third time by the Tuxedo Park exhibit, into whose possession it now passes permanently. The Glengarry and Killarney Ratepayers' association took second prize, and Crescent Heights third.

Refreshments were served for the benefit of the Ogden home, and musical selections were given during the evening.

All the winning gardens in the garden competition will be open for the inspection of the public on Sunday afternoon from 2 to 6 p.m.

—M. G.

WALLACE REID AND ANITA KING IN "THE SQUAW MAN'S SON"

Having scored such a pronounced success in "The Golden Fetter," Wallace Reid, supported by Anita King, will be seen at the Allen next Wednesday and Thursday in the Lasky-Paramount production, "The Squaw Man's Son," a sequel to the popular drama, "The Squaw Man," by Edwin Milton Royle, and prepared for the screen by Charles Maigne.

Wallace Reid is the most popular of the younger masculine screen stars and was recently seen in the Lasky-Paramount production, "The Prison Without Walls." As Hal, in "The Squaw Man's Son," he has a part exactly suited to his personality and wonderful ability.

Anita King, also one of the youngest of the screen favorites, is seen as an Indian girl, a character similar to the one in which she made her first screen appearance with the Lasky company.

"The Squaw Man's Son" shows little Hal as a young man. He has gone to England to enjoy his father's title and estates and is married, but the call of the west is so strong that he returns to his people and he is first seen as chief of the Indian police of a western reservation.

Here he meets Wah-na-gi, a young Carlisle graduate who is teaching the Indian school. The two fall in love. The Indian agent, who is the representative of the asphalt trust, attempts to rob the Indians of their valuable concessions.

How Hal thwarts this, returns to England only to be called back again to protect his people and how he is finally free to marry Wah-na-gi and saves her from death on the grave of his mother, is brought about in a most exciting and gripping manner.

A special musical score will be interpreted by the Allen Paramount orchestra at each performance.



Anita King
LASKY-PARAMOUNT STAR

Supporting Wallace Reid in "The Squaw Man's Son," at the Allen, Wednesday and Thursday

PEARL WHITE IN "THE FATAL RING," COMING HERE SOON

Pearl white, surrounded by one of the best supporting casts she has ever had, plus a story replete with thrills and dramatic situations, plus production and camera work of the kind ordinarily seen only in the best feature, equal "The Fatal Ring," the latest Pathe Serial, showing at the Pantages theatre soon.

Manager Inverarity of the Pantages theatre is enthusiastic about "The Fatal Ring" and Pearl White. "She has drawn the crowds for three summers in 'The Iron Claw,' 'The Perils of Pauline' and 'The Exploits of Elaine,'" he says, "That's why I left no stone unturned to get 'The Fatal Ring.' Our patrons have become accustomed to demanding Pathe serials and they want Pearl White."

In "The Fatal Ring" Pearl White plays the part of Pearl Standish, a rich girl who has so much money she does not appreciate what it can buy for her. She is bored with life until a demand is made on her at the point of a gun by a man named Nicholas Knox, for the violet diamond, which he claims her father bought after it had been stolen from the Sacred Order of the Violet God. Pearl disclaims any knowledge of the violet diamond, and the followers of the Violet God begin forthwith to make life interesting for her. She is given fifteen days to live if she does not return the Violet Diamond of Daroon, but before the fifteen days pass she has become so involved in the affairs of the followers of the Violet God, in the villianies of Richard Carslake and in the adventures of Tom Carlton, a newspaper man, that her waking and sleeping hours consist of dodging death at the hands of the Order of the Violet God and Richard Carslake.

The story of the Violet Diamond of Daroon, as she learns it, is as follows:

The high priest of the Sacred Order of the Vialet God, in addition to following the duties of his office, experimented with various and sundry drugs and powders, seeking a solution or a substance that would give his order supreme power in the world. At last he found the powder which, when enclosed in a crucible of proper shape could deal forth rays that were literally rays of death. When human beings were exposed to these rays, they would fade away to nothingness and would be literally wiped out of existence, with no trace.

Death claimed the high priest, but before he passed to the world of the hereafter, he told his followers how the hiding place of the wonderful substance could be found. He forced them to name his daughter as the high priestess of the Sacred Order of the Violet GoGd and made them promise that they would not seek out his discovery until a year after his death.

On the walls of the temple of the Violet God, he had written the words telling where his discovery was hidden. The only way to obtain the secret was by putting the Violet Diamond set in a ring, into the right eye of the idol of the Violet God instead of into the left eye of the idol as the followers usually placed it. The rays of light emanating from the diamond would fall upon certain words in the inscription on the wall which tell where the wonderful substance was concealed.

For months, the Violet Diamond was worshipped by the followers of the Violet God, as through it the order was to obtain power over the world. Before the time arrived to fit the diamond in the eyes of the Violet God, a priest betrayed his trust and stole the diamond and the ring, sold it to Samuel Standish and so involved Pearl.

Surrounded by danger for the first time in her existence Pearl Standish takes an interest in life. She meets Tom Carlton, a reporter on the New York American, and the adventures of the two in the search for the diamond and in the fight with Carslake and the followers of the Violet God, continue through fifteen thrilling episodes. Pearl meets with "The Spider," a power in the underworld, who also enlists on her side to fight the Sacred Order of the Violet God and to learn more about the Violet Diamond.

In the supporting cast of "The Fatal Ring" are Warner Oland. Ruby Hoffman, Earle Fox and Henry Gsell Fatal Ring" he takes the part of Richard Carslake, the villian, who is forever frustrating Pearl in her attempts to secure the ring and immunity from the followers of the Violet God.

The complexion, the hair and the hands all play an important part to attract or derogate, and if any of these are permitted to go without proper attention and care, the charm will sooner or later be lost. The Elite Beauty Parlors have installed some of the latest and most effective apparatus to carry on this work, and they can give some good advice and help to those who care to appear more attractive.

FANNY WARD COMING TO THE ALLEN SOON IN "THE CRYSTAL GAZER"

In one of the most unique and thrilling photodrama in which she has ever appeared since the famous production of "The Cheat," Fannie Ward will be seen at the Allen soon in the Lasky production of "The Crystal Gazer," a picturization by Marian Fairfax of Eve Unsell and Edna Riley's gripping story.

In this production Miss Ward has three unusual roles—in that she plays the mother and her two daughters. This would be a most trying and confusing task for the average artiste But Miss Ward, with her wonderful knowledge of dramatic art and her usual cleverness, gives each a distinct and separate characterization which leaves no confusion in the minds of the audience.

"The Crystal Gazer" will be seen September 3 and 4.

BRIDGES BURNED The Story.

Mary O'Brien, the daughter of an Irish gentleman of declining fortunes, meets Ernest Randal, the younger son of an English baronet, when he trespasses on her father's land to fish. It is while he is whipping the stream for trout that he come supon her enjoying the same sport. His frank answers to her charmingly audacious questions prompt her to invite him home for dinner. Mary's father is delighted with him, and invites him for a deer hunt next day, the only entertainment of interest he still has the means to offer o visitor.

A poacher, mistaking Randal's peaked hat for deer antlers, shoots him through the shoulder. Mary and her father, attracted by the shot, ride up and discover the guest unconscious. Randal is taken to their home, where Mary nurses him. The young people fall in love with each other, and it is with difficulty thot Randal forces himself to leave to complete his course in surgery. Mary has given her heart to him without reserve.

See the rest of the story at the new "Liberty" theatre, Saturday, Sept. 1.

FIELD AMBULANCE DANCE A GREAT SUCCESS

The dance given by the 8th Field Ambulance club on Wednesday night was a grand success. Pte. Jack Smith and Miss Needham were the finners of the prize waltz. The total receipts amounted to $126, of which $20 is to be given to the "Prisoners' fund." The club extend their thanks to those who contributed the refreshments, etc.

For the purpose of erecting and equipping recreation huts for the boys overseas, the Salvation Army raised the sum of $1,254 with their recent tag day campaign. As no expenses were incurred, this sum will go almost as it stands. Adjutant Merritt and committee wish to convey their thanks to all those who so kindly offered their services.

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Washes dirtiest clothes in from 2 to 3 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without bleaching. Ezy-Way contains no paraffine wax, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a-hold of a live wire.
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Home, social and general uplifting influence of this school will be felt by them all their lives. Why chance their future? Let us guard their morals in your absence.
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THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE

PANTAGES
UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE
WEEK OF AUGUST 27
BON VOYAGE
A Musical Comedy Panorama in Seven Scenes
BRADY & MAHONEY
Comedians
JESSIE & DOLLY MILLER
The Musical Girls
THE CROMWELLS
Juggling Novelty
Current Events
"SAINT and SINNER"
Edna-Earl Andrews Co.

JACKIE SAUNDERS IN "THE WILDCAT" AT THE ALLEN MONDAY AND TUESDAY

"The Wildcat," the second of the Jackie Saunders series will be seen at the Allen Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Saunders last appeared in "The Checkmate" and scored a brilliant success in that production when shown here recently.

"The Wildcat," her latest triumph, is somewhat of a novelty in pictures, for it is a drama without a single villain. Miss Saunders portrays the part of Bethesda, the spoiled, wilful tomboy daughter of a millionaire. She is in absolute command of the household and the servants. She is a wild, loveable girl.

Financial ruin faces her father, and Bethesda was brought face to face with the fact that she must marry, and marry money. She absolutely refuses to meet any prospective suitors. She tries to discourage father's candidate in a startling manner, but father and love combined forces.

Bethesda "the wildcat" is given a little taste of wild adventure, and then she actually begs for the privilege of marrying father's choice.

"The Wildcat" is a first-rate quick-action drama without a dull moment in it, and all sorts of original bits that are sure of wide appeal.

A new Christie comedy closes an excellent program.

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Commencing Monday
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Selig presents
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"The Ne'er Do Well"
A real red blooded gripping story—brim full of action that holds you from beginning to end—the same famous all-star cast that made "The Spoilers" famous.
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Matinees 25c, (any seat)



COMING TO THE ALLEN SOON

DAINTY VIVIAN MARTIN AT THE ALLEN IN "A KISS FOR SUSIE"

Dainty Vivian Martin, who recently scored such pronounced successes in "Giving Becky a Chance" and "The Spirit of Romance," and who will be seen at the Allen next Friday and Saturday in the Pallas-Paramount production of Paul West's clever story, "A Kiss for Susie," prepared especially for her by Harvey T. Thew, and produced under the personal direction of Robert Thornby, has established for herself a unique position in the firmament of photodramatic stars. A little wisp of a girl, full of vitality and charm, and with a roguishness all her own, she has been hailed by many as the "elf" of the film.

In "A Kiss for Susie," Vivian Martin is seen as Susie Nolan, the energetic young daughter of Jim Nolan, an artistic bricklayer. Young Phil Burnham, of the firm for which Nolan works, decided to begin at the bottom by carrying the hod, but takes a different name. One day he meets Susie as she comes to bring her father his lunch. The friendship grows before long and the two youngsters are in love. Then Susie's uncle from Australia dies and they are left a lot of money and, as Susie expresses it, anything over six dollars a day makes a bricklayer dizzy, so her father and her older brother and sister immediately start out to be social butterflies. Susie sees that the gay life is wrecking their happiness, so she plans that her father shall make an investment and lose all of his money. This is done, and how matters are straightened out and how everyone is finally happy is brought about in Paul West's most clever and unusual manner.

READ THE STORY, THEN SEE THE PICTURE

Beginning next week, and for a period of eighteen consecutive Saturdays, an episode of "The Great Secret" will be published in the story section of The Calgary Western Standard. Each Saturday, after you read the story, see the film episode on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at the "New Liberty" theatre. "The Great Secret," Metro's new serial, contains abundant material to make snappy and exciting reading. It is a great advantage and adds much to the enjoyment of viewing the picture if a person reads the story first, in story form, and then a few days after while the incidents are still fresh in their mind, views the screen version, where the characters of the story actually take life form. The plot provides a mysterious organization of mental, physical and financial resource, a pretty heroine whose possession of much-wanted papers, rightfully hers, makes her the mark for the machine attacks. A hero, who is rich, as to appearance, bank account and courage, and a play that employs in the course of its breezy action, gun fights, fist fights, startling schemes that are aborted in the nick of time, mysterious sliding panels and staircases, and the most essential exotic touch introduced by Charles Fang, the Chinese actor.

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PHONE M1944
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A Gigantic Amateur Contest
Every Thursday Night
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And a splendid Week-end Program every Friday and Saturday.
THE PRINCESS GIRLS
With Miller Evans and the best talent obtainable

REMEMBER SEPTEMBER 1; OPENING OF "NEW LIBERTY"

Saturday, Sept. 1, the opening day of the home of "Kosy Komfort," the "New Liberty," completely renovated and equipped with new ventilation system which makes this theatre one of Calgary's coolest theatres. Neither time or money has been spared in making the "New Liberty" os homelike and as comfortable as possible. Under new management and a new policy of first-run greater Vitagraph, Blue Ribbon and Metro productions, featuring such stars as Anita Stewart, Olga Petrova, Francis X. Bushman, Beverley Bayne, Charles Richman, Harold Lockwood, May Allison and many other famous stars and popular players. The management of the "New Liberty," respectfully solicit the patronage of the ladies and children.

Coming, extra special—Greater Vitagraph's "Fall of a Nation," by the author of "Birth of a Nation." Watch for dates.

A HOST OF INTERESTING EVENTS AT PANTAGES NEXT WEEK

Martin Brooks, the celebrated young New York producer has succeeded in scoring another hit with his latest girl and song revue, which will be the headline attraction at the Pantages for the coming week. "Bon Voyage," the title of the offering, is a spectacular scenic singing and dancing revue, containing a couple of funny comedians, a bevy of bewitching and sprightly maidens and a wealth of special scenery embellishing the production along the most advanced and futuristic lines.

The next feature on the bill will be "Saint and Sinner," an extraordinary dramatic playlet presented by a talented company, headed by Edna Earl Andrews, a well known actress. Telling a compelling story of domestic life—the struggle between a selfish, wordly wife who takes all and gives nothing; and the "other woman"—one that goes right to the very heart of domestic happiness. The dialogue of "Saint and Sinner" is sure to make far more than the customary appeal of a dramatic sketch.

Joe Drady and Tim Mahoney are offering a timely and laughable nautical satire which they call "The Cruise of the Doughnut." Characterizing a naval officer and a thick headed sailor. They deal, in a very comical manner with all the marine subjects of the day.

The Cromwells will present a quaint make even the most blase theatregoer little vaudeville conceit which should sit up and take notice.

Jessie and Dollie Miller have an artistic musical and dancing act. The two most talented and attractive performers, their number will add considerable to the general impression of the bill.



BESSIE LOVE IN "A DAUGHTER OF THE POOR"

As the heroine of "A Daughter of the Poor," Bessie Love takes the part of a young girl with an inherent hatred for wealth and all that wealth implies, who finally falls in love with the son of a millionaire, mistaking him for a poor chauffeur. Bessie keeps house for her lazy uncle, who would rather smoke his pipe and rail against life than utilize his muscles. Uncle Keeps telling her that he would be worth millions if it were not for his heortless employer, who forces him to work as a night watchman at beggarly wages. But Bessie finally gets a line on the real state of affairs when she visits the factory and finds her relative asleep on the job, while the owner of the factory works overtime. When the girl discovers that her lover is rich instead of being o downtrodden worker, an opportunity is presented for some of the most telling comedy that the little Fine Arts star has yet achieved.

With a keen appreciation of the requirements of the part, Miss Love again proves her right to be considered one of the natural stars of the screen.

HALL CAINE'S MASTERPIECE, "THE DEEMSTER," COMING TO REGENT SHORTLY

The long-heralded picturization of Hall Caine's famous novel fully lives up to the rosy promises mode by the Arrow Film Corporation as to its merits. It is one of the few photo dramas that does full justice to its length, and there is so much in it to hold the attention of the spectator hat it is sure o be a success wherever shown.

The cast of the picture, headed by Derwent Hall Caine, son of the author, who is known both on the stage in this country and abroad, has been very well chosen. Mr. Caine is every inch an actor, and there is never a time that he fails to score effectively. The sympathetic nature of his role will react strongly in his behalf, to the extent of winning his an unusual number of admirers.

The elaborate settings, picturesque in their atmosphere, the rugged exteriors of the sea coast, and the superlative photography, which includes some excellent light effects, all reflect to the credit of the production.

The picturization of Mr. Caine's novel has been done to clear any dramatic effect. None of its passages lack in the impressiveness and sincerity so noticeable in the novel. The costuming is well done, and never do the actions of the players betroy a trace of modernism that might spoil the convincing reproduction of a story of the early eighteenth century.

Allen Theatre
LAST DAY
George Beban
IN
The Cook of Canyon Camp
MONDAY and TUESDAY
JACKIE SAUNDERS
In her newest Tomboy characterization
The Wild Cat
WEDNESDAY
Jesse L. Lasky presents
THURSDAY
The Screen's Most Popular Star
WALLACE REID
Supported by
ANITA KING
in
THE
Squaw Man's Son
A powerful drama, blending strangely the tang and snap of the American West and the pomp and ceremony of the ancenstral halls of "Old England"
The story is by Edwin Milton Royle, author of "The Squaw Man"
ALSO OTHER ATTRACTIONS
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
The Dainty Little Star of Many Paramount Successes
VIVIAN MARTIN
IN
"A Kiss for Susie"
COMING, SEPTEMBER 3-4
IN
Fannie Ward in "The Crystal Gazer"
The most unusual and thrilling photodrama in which she has appeared since "The Cheat"

A FINE LINE OF VAUDEVILLE ACTS FOR PANTAGES THIS FALL

Alexander Pantages, owner and general manager of the famous Pantages circuit, is always on the lookout for novelties and something different in the entertainment line. After many months of tireless endeavor he has secured, for the fall season some remarkable attractions which he will offer to the patrons of his theatres. A great line of vaudeville features have been booked and will appear very shortly at the popular playhouse, among which can be mentioned such attractions as Mercedes, the Wonder of the Twentieth Century, assisted by the marvelous mystic Mlle. Stantone; Willard, the man who grows A Dream of the Orient; the Equestrian Lion; The Riding Ruttons; J. C. Nugent; The Six Piano Girls, and many others too numerous to mention.

GEORGE BEBAN IN "THE COOK OF CANYON CAMP," AT THE ALLEN, LAST TIMES TODAY

George Beban, the celebrated Morosco-Pallas-Paramount star, who will be seen at the Allen last times today, in one of his famous Latin characterizations, "The Cook of Canyon Camp," is seen as the cook in a lumber camp in the Canadian woods, and his greatest culinary achievement is making "flapjacks." His ambition is to own the most beautiful "flapjack" restaurant in the world, where men and women in evening clothes will perch on stools about his griddle and delight themselves with toothsome morsels, then in token of their appreciation make him many valuable presents. It is one of the most unusual and cleverly done bits ever seen on the screen.

A late war topical will also be shown with this above attraction, and a special musical program by the Allen Paramount orchestra rounds out an excellent program.



"THE NE'ER DO WELL," AT THE GRAND, COMMENCING MONDAY, AUGUST 27

REGENT
4 Days COMMENCING MONDAY 4 Days
Hall Caine's Greatest Masterpiece
THE DEEMSTER
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
"THE BIG PICTURE"
Made in Edmonton
"None Faultless"
A Melo Drama That Will Make You Cry
NEXT WEEK
RICHARD BENNETT

VULCAN AND CALGARY "B" TIED IN INTERESTING GAME

The first seven innings was just an ordinary one-sided game, with Calgary "B" team on the sliding side, the score being 7 to 3. However, the eighth inning brought life back into the game, when Calgary boys began sending out one, two and three baggers. Thus the score was tied in the eighth, while the ninth showed no marks for either side, and darkness crept on to part the battling teams while both were even.

The following is the box score:

Vulcan	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kerns, ss	5	0	0	1	3	0
Gray, cf	5	0	2	1	0	0
Rockstrom, 3b	5	1	3	1	0	1
Hatch, c	5	1	1	11	1	0
Lapp, 2b	4	2	2	3	3	0
Jensen, 1b	4	2	0	7	0	0
Merlak, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Ault, p	4	0	2	1	2	0
Webb, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0

Calgary "B"	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoar, lf	4	1	1	1	0	1
McKellar, 1b	5	1	2	13	0	0
McNabb, 3b	5	2	1	1	5	2
Winger, ss	4	3	3	1	4	0
Cook, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	1
Grunvall, c	4	0	3	8	1	0
E. L'Evique, cf	4	0	0	1	1	0
Hoffman, rf	3	0	0	1	1	0
Gray, p	4	0	0	0	3	0
	37	7	11	27	16	4

Vulcan ..... 032 001 010—7
Calgary ..... 000 201 040—7

Sacrifice hits, Hatch; stolen bases, Hatch, Merlak, Winger, Grunvall; two base hits, Lapp; three-base hits, Lapp; Ault, Grunvall, Cook, Winger; first base on balls, by Ault (2), by Gray (2); left on bases, Vulcan 8, Calgary 5; struck out, by Ault 11, by Gray 7; time 1.45; umpires, Streib and Stockton; attendance 3,000.

NATIONAL BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	77	46	.617
Boston	71	46	.607
Cleveland	67	56	.545
Detroit	62	57	.521
New York	55	60	.478
Washington	54	62	.466
St. Louis	46	74	.383
Philadelphia	42	71	.373

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	70	39	.642
Philadelphia	60	48	.556
St. Louis	62	55	.530
Cincinnati	63	57	.525
Chicago	60	57	.513
Brooklyn	54	59	.478
Boston	48	60	.444
Pittsburg	36	78	.315

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Toronto	74	50	.597
Providence	71	48	.597
Baltimore	70	51	.578
Newark	69	52	.570
Rochester	68	65	.511
Buffalo	54	69	.439
Richmond	45	74	.378
Montreal	46	78	.371

TENNIS RESULTS

Wednesday

Men's open singles—Kidd beat Stewart 6-3, 6-1; McDonnell beat G. C. McMurray 6-2, 2-6, 6-0; Fenerty beat Bryenton 6-4, 63; Parker beat Bachelor; G. C. McMurray beat Richardson.

Men's handicap doubles—Parker and H. K. D. Smith beat Forkes and McGregor 6-4, 6-4; Richardson and Whittle beat Matthews and G. D. Henley 6-4, 7-9, 6-3.

Mixed handicap doubles—Stewart and Miss Thomas beat R. W. McMurray and Miss Kerwin 6-2, 75.

Handicap singles — Fenerty beat Watt 6-0, 6-2.

Mixed handicap doubles—Porter and Miss Davies beot Carr and Miss L. McLeod 6-2, 7-5.

Thursday

Ladies' handicap singles—Miss W. Thomas defeated Miss Kerwin 6-2, 6-2.

Men's handicap singles—Miller defeated L. McKinnon, 6-2, 9-7.

Mixed open doubles—S. Kidd and Miss E. Thompson defeated J. Whittle and Miss Jessie Macleod 6-1, 6-1.

Ladies' open doubles—Miss Wilkins and Miss Sparrow defeated Miss W. Thomas and Miss Kinniston 6-1, 6-1.

Mixed hondicap doubles — H. K. Richardson and Miss Boles (owe 30) defeated P. B. Bryenton and Miss Hattie English (owe ½30) 6-4, 8-6; J. R. Henley and Miss Jessie Macleod defeated H. E. Smith and Miss McLachlan (scratch) 6-3, 7-5.

Ladies' handicap doubles — Miss Hoare and Miss Hunt (owe 30) defeated Miss Hattie English and Miss W. Thomos (owe ½30) 6-2, 2-6, 6-2.

Men's open doubles—R. W. McMurray and L. McKinnon defeated Forbes and McGregor 8-6, 6-3.

Men's handicap singles—R. E. McDonnell (owes 30) defeated G. C. McMurray (owes 15) 7-5, 7-5.

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Coulter's Plants	2.15	18c
Atkinson's First Studies of Plant Life	.75	9c
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CALGARY Western Standard ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two | CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 26, 1917 | SECTION TWO—Pages 9 to 16

ILLUSTRATED STORIES OF INTEREST TODAY

The Militarism of the House of Hohenzollern



Frederick I, the First Hohenzollern King of Prussia, 1657-1713



Frederick William I, 1688-1740



William I, 1871-1888



Emperor and Empress of Germany



Frederick William III, and Queen Louise, 1770-1810



Frederick II, Known as Frederick the Great, 1712-1786

Ever Since the Beginning of Its Rule This Famous House Has Been Noted for Its Love of Militarism and Conquest.

One's ideas of right and wrong are largely influenced by environment and by family traditions that have been revered and observed for generations.

The militarism of Prussia has been the topic of discussion for many years and especially since July, 1914. It is not the conception of the present Emperor nor of his grandfather, who founded the German empire, but has its origin more than two centuries ago and its growth has been a part of the system under which that people has advanced and prospered. It is institutional with the political government of the race and comes to the present Emperor as an inheritance from his forefathers, all of whom believed in its efficiency for the upbuilding of the notion and the glory and honor of their subjects. Whether such a regime is in the interest of humanity and civilization and of the advancement of mankind, may or may not be entirely settled by the present conflict. Let us hope that it will be.

Early Princes.

The name of Hohenzollern is derived from the ancestral Castle Zollern or Hohenzollern in Swabia. The origin of the house is involved in obscurity. The family name occurs in history as early as the eleventh century and occupied a prominent place among the early princely families as far back as the first half of the twelfth century. Even at that early period their craze for militarism and conquest is recorded. During the fifteenth century the Hohenzollern dominions were divided between the electoral and Franconian branches of the house. In the sixteenth century both branches took the Protestant side.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the Franconian line died out and all its possessions passed to the elder Electoral or Bradenburg branch of the house and in 1640 Frederick William, the Great Elector, became the head of the house, and when he died his son became Frederick the first king of Prussia, and the direct ancestor of the present Emperor William II. When this monarch came to the throne he found that his father had left behind him a war chest producing annually about $1,250,000, which meant at that time twenty times as much as it would today. He had thirty-six battalions of infantry, forty squadrons of cavalry, twenty-seven hundred garrison troops, a model artillery, well filled stores and a population of about 1,200,000 and a territory of 48,000 square miles. His African company was able to place twelve frigates to say nothing of smaller craft at his disposal which plied in time of peace between Emden and his forts on the Gold Coast. He had formed a school of statesmanship and some excellent general officers grew up under his system. While the Elector had exercised a careful stewardship and left the finances of his country in a condition of fair efficiency, the state of the people was deplorable. Drunkenness was universal, men indulged in nameless vices and thievery, and murder was common. Out of such unpromising material the Hohenzollern Kings began their reign.

The first ruler, Frederick I, was not remarkable for his statesmanship, and his financial methods were amateurish, his expenditures on pomp and dignity were particularly extravagant. He maintained his army and though his troops fought with distinction they brought little profit to the country.

Founder of Great Army.

An immense advance in the development of Prussia was made by Frederick William I, whom some historian declare to be the most unconventional monarch who ever occupied a throne. His strongest point was militarism and he devoted his entire life to the supreme object of creating the most powerful army, the biggest and most perfect in every detail. During the course of a reign, which lasted twenty-seven years Frederick William I built up an army numerically greater than England ever possessed even in the era of her greatest military expansion, when Marlborough was fighting in the Netherlands, yet the population of the Prussian kingdom was less than 2,500,000. Prussian militarism was the King's passion. He did not create a conscript army nor did he impose universal military service. He required every district to provide its quota of men and besides these he raised regiments by voluntary enlistments or supposed voluntary enlistments, though the methods used by the recruiting sergeants left little choice to the people. The King had a craze for giants for whom he sought and kidnapped from every region where big men were supposed to grow. He even kidnapped tall women and forced them to marry his giant soldiers hoping to raise a race of giants for his military service. His troops were commanded by members of the aristocracy. Discipline was rigid and each regiment was a perfected machine. The soldier was taught to be proud of his uniform and to claim superiority over the civilian—a custom which still exists in Germany, especially among the officers of the Germany army, who demand the right of way over civilians even when walking on the streets.

Freedrick William raised his army to the highest perfection and loved to watch them drill as a miser loves to count his gold. He was not anxious to lose them by having them go into battle. He was reluctantly drawn into alliances, as he was conscious of his limitations in diplomacy and was fearful lest he be duped by the other powers. He was not always "as good as his word" with other nations and was cruel in his family affairs. His conceit knew no bounds and he felt himself ordained by God to rule.

Frederick the Great.

He ill-treated his son, who became Frederick William II (Frederick the Great), and was anxious that the Crown Prince should be a replica of himself, but the young man was of a wholly different nature, for he hated routine as much as his father loved it, and he preferred French literature above all things, and surrounded himself with men of letters, among them Voltaire, who spent much of his time with the King at the famous Sans Souci palace at Potsdam. However, when the time came to use the army his father had perfected he threw himself into their work. He felt that he had the best army in Europe and that might and not right should prevail. When he had difficulties with Maria Theresa, of Austria, he marched his army into Silesia and informed her that if she would cede to him that province of her dominion he would maintain her claim to the Hapsburg inheritance and vote for the election of her husband as Emperor. If she refused he declared that he would take care of his own interests. The occupation of Silesia was not unlike that of Belguim today, and the history of the Hohenzollern family seems to be repeating itself under Emperor William. Later Saxony met the same fate because she resented the violation of neutrality when Frederick marched his army into Dresden. Austria was not ready to save Saxony and in the course of time the Saxon army was compelled to capitulate.

His nephew, Frederick William II, was one of the weakest of the Hohenzollern princes. He permitted himself to be dominated by his numerous female favorites. He violated treaties, sacrificed the interests of his country and almost put the treasury in a state of bankruptcy. His affairs with women were notorious and although he was married to Queen Frederika, he became a bigamist by marrying a woman whom he created Countess Ingenheim, and some of her descendants still survive under the name.

Frederick William III. and Frederick William IV.

Frederick William III, his son, succeeded him and is credited as being responsible for all the disaster sustained by his people at the hands of Napoleon. He was finally forced by Czar Alexander I to join in a coalition then being formed to curb the militarism of Napoleon. He then begged his subjects to join in clearing Prussia of the French, promising as a reward that they should have self government and a popular constitution, but as soon as Napoleon was sent to St. Helena, he forgot all about his promise and revived the Hohenzollern absolutism in all its force. His wife, the much loved Queen Louise, was one bright spot in his reign.

Frederick William IV, who was his successor, was an habitual drunkard and his reign of twenty-one years seems to have been one long succession of broken promises to his own people and broken agreements with foreign governments. When the people rebelled against this unfair treatment, he brought out his army to stop that rebellion, and many of his subjects including Carl Schurz sought refuge in the United States. Finally the people of Berlin rose against him and when he ordered his soldiers to drive them out they defeated his soldiers and compelled him to stand bareheaded on the balcony of his palace, while the bodies of the people who had been killed were borne past him for burial. He was afflicted with an incurable malady of the ear, and after much suffering became insane and was placed under restraint. His brother William became the regent and after the death of the mad King came to the throne as William I.

Willim I and Bismarck.

It seems difficult for historians to decide whether the questionable deeds of the Hohenzollern throne during his Bismarck, the prime minister, who seems to have dominated this ruler's reign. The seizure of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein in violation of the treaty engagements of the annexation of the Kingdom of Hanover, and of the duchy of Nassau and the altogether inexcusable confiscation of the personal fortune and private possessions of the King and Queen of Hanover. The late Emperor William's cousins and his old time friends will always be blots on the reign of that ruler. Another shady transaction was Bismarck's falsification of the celebrated telegraphic dispatch from Elms which precipitated the Franco-Prussian War in 1870. The Iron Chancellor glorified in the act which in the eyes of the world was a disgraceful and cowardly forgery. He admitted that it brought on the war of 1870-1871.

The Present Emperor and His Father

Emperor Frederick, the father of the present Emperor, reigned but a hundred days, dying of cancer of the throat after teribrle suffering. This ruler was perhaps the most blameless of all the Hohenzollern rulers and was a striking contrast in temperament to his predecessor and to his son William the Second, who came to the throne at the age of twenty-eight, a versatile, ambitious and thoroughly self-conscious young man.

The young ruler had no intention of being overshadowed by his prime minister, and eighteen months after his accession he "dropped the pilot," Prince Bismarck, who seemed not unwilling to surrender the power he had held so long. Emperor William at once conceived the idea that it was Germany's destiny to rule the world and that the world was in a conspiracy for the destruction of his country. England he believed to be the prime mover in anti-German world conspiracy. Obessed with this idea he entered the war of 1914. His army was amply prepared for war, for like his ancestors the spirit of militarism has dominated his reign and for the first two years of the war "German efficiency" was noted at every turn. The men were mere machines and were sacrificed again and again to gain a few feet of ground. That the German people are tired of war and bloodshed is unquestioned, but they are loyal. When President Wilson, in his address to Congress said, "We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval," he struck the keynote of the German situation.

RECAPTURED FRENCH CITIES

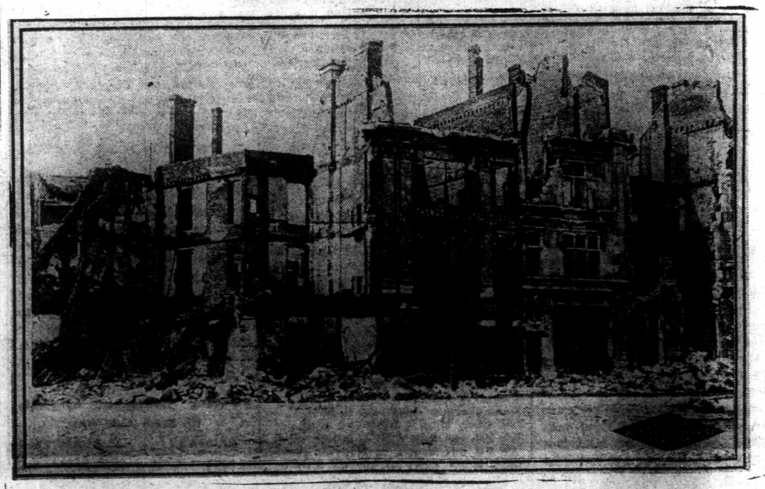


Photo gives view of condition of French cities after recapture by the British army. The Germans destroy and set fire to all buildings, blast up tracks and roadways.

What Have Been The Territorial Gains

Austria began the trouble by a declaration of war on Serbia. From the Austrian standpoint here's what has happened:

1. Serbia has been totally destroyed. Every foot of Serbian soil is now occupied by the armies of Austria and her allies.

2. Austria has lost a strip of territory on her southern frontier to Italy. This strip is unimportant. It begins on the east at Trieste, the north end of the Adriatic sea, and runs north and west around the point of Italy some 200 miles.

3. Austria has lost to Russia another strip, about 40 miles wide and 125 miles long, on her northeast frontier. It lies just east and south of Lemberg. It is in Galicia and was originally a part of Poland.

Germany

Germany's territorial gains are as follows:

1. All of Belgium except a small strip on the northwest about the size and shape of Kossuth county, Iowa. The little Belgian army still holds this. It lies just west of Ostend.
2. All of Serbia.
3. All of Macedonia.
4. A strip of northern France 70 miles wide and 250 miles long, that extends from the North sea to Switzerland.
5. About two-thirds of Rumania.

Germany's losses are:

1. A part of Alsace-Lorraine.
2. Practically all her colonies. The area of colonies lost by Germany is given by British authorities as follows in square miles:

Africa—Southwest Africa, 322,450; Cameroon, 300,000; Togoland, 33,700.

Pacific—Samoa, 660; Upolu, 340; Kaiser Wilhelm's Land and Pacific Islands, 70,000; Bismarck Archipelago, 22,840; Caroline, Pelew, Marianne and Marshall islands, 1,000.

Asia—Kiao Chau, 200.

The total area of the lost colonial territory is 730,990 square miles.

Another most important gain by Germany is the opening of a railway line from her northern boundary on the North and Baltic seas through Austria-Hungary, Serbia and Bulgaria into Turkey.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria entered the war late, participating only in the Serbia-Macedonia campaign, and shares the occupation of the domain of those two

(Continued on Page Twelve)

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Illustrating Current Events and Devoted to the Advancement of Western Canada.

Published Every Saturday

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BE OF GOOD CHEER!
VICTORY FOLLOWS THE FLAG!

COMMENTS AND CRITICISM

GOOD FOR THE ALBERTA FARMERS

The construction of a 6,000-barrel mill in Calgary for the Alberta Farmers, is one of the most important moves yet made for the welfare of the farmer, as it gives each man who raises grain a chance to get the profit which heretofore the eastern milling concerns have swallowed up. The realization of this fact alone is enough to convince any man that it is one of the best things that was ever proposed for Alberta.

The directorate of the Alberta Flour Mills is composed of men whose names are sufficient guarantee as to the stability of the company. The fact that these men ar e actively identified with the management proves conclusively that the project will be economically and successfully managed. The project is worthy of the endorsement and support of all Alberta.

BREWERIES COINING MONEY

The old cry that when prohibition went into effect that thousands upon thousands of dollars would be wasted and the breweries would all go into the receiver's hands, has been dissipated by the fact that today the breweries are making almost as much money as in former years through the sale of non-intoxicating beverages.

In some cases the breweries are confining their efforts to non-alcoholic beverages that resemble beer in appearance and taste but still keep within the law as to the amount of alcohol they contain, the idea being that the beer drinker has been so wedded to the taste and appearance of beer that any marked deviation from this beverage would not be welcomed or used by the beer drinkers.

Whether there is any truth in this or not is hard to say. At least the fallacy that the breweries would fail has been dispelled and the fay in which the people are drinking soft drinks demonstrates that alcoholic drinks are not absolutely necessary to the average drinker's pleasure.

FARM ACCOUNTING

The new science of farm accounting is gradually beginning to assume definite shape. Such a science, producing the most practical results, is highly necessary. Our vast network of corporations, the immense volume of business done upon our exchanges, and, in particular, the elasticity of our industrial output, would not be possible without the highly co-ordinated system of accounting in use, which enables the heads of large enterprises to see at a glance how things are going, and to put their fingers on weak spots, thus saving immense sums.

Agriculture is more important than mills, factories, blast furnaces and railroads. It is from agriculture that these other activities arise. Yet in its system of accounting it has lagged behind all the rest. The farmer has been the sport of the financial charlatan, the fair game of the land shark, and all because it has taken us so long to perceive that farm accounting lies at the basis of all our national economic character.

When farm accounting, as a science of values, as an accurate indicator of loss and gain, shall rise to the same accurate standard as that of our leading corporations, a new era of solid and substantial progress will be inaugurated. Our yields per acre of all products will be steadily increased. The wide fluctuations in present-day values will cease.

Accounting bears the same relationship to the farm that the stabilizer does to the flying machine. The agricultural colleges have been a large factor in leading the way toward a higher agricultural level. Every experiment station testifies to the importance of farm accounting. Every man who stands upon his own ground should come to realize what it means.

BRAINS

One of the greatest illusions of life is that some brains are so much better than others. We are all too likely to excuse our own deficiencies by laying the result to our faulty brains. Our ambitions are overwhelming, our intentions are wonderful, our perseverance and insight and liberality are all conceded.

But when we come to apply these remarkable qualities we find ourselves woefully handicapped by brains that, like some motor cars—and of course through no fault of ours—are constantly missing. Thus we excuse ourselves.

Brains, however, are a good deal like kitchens. Some kitchens are lined with the finest tiles and shining brass, and filled with immaculate utensils. The stove is of the latest model. Everything is there that could be desired. Other kitchens have mean little stoves. There is only a single water spigot. The utensils consist of a broiler, a frying pan, a knife, a fork and a spoon. Yet a good cook will get the same results in either.

In kitchens, everything depends upon the cook.

In brains, everything depends upon the intention. The greatest men in the world, backed by flaming intentions, have changed the course of history with moderate brain power.

NO BACKWARD STEPS

The newspapers have been printing a good many editorials on the theme of war-time economies. Many of these have suggested new ethical standards in retailing.

It has been urged that all merchants should make a slight special charge for delivery of merchandise—aimed to encourage people to carry home with them small packages, through making it distinctly in their interest to do so.

No curtailment of buying is being advocated—properly; but more wisdom and consideration in buying are urged. The women are advised to buy what they need—and nothing more; but no ban is placed upon so-called luxuries, as to many people these things represent a need quite as surely as do so-called necessities.

The editors are pointing out to their readers that in order to eliminate waste, to conserve the food supply, and to generally restrict whimsical expenditures, it is not necessary to enter upon a period of privation and of stinting. That is sound doctrine.

Most of the suggestions as to ways and means of cutting down overhead expense, and thus permitting a merchant to sell more closely, are mistakenly aimed at the service features of merchandising. This encroaches upon a distinct danger-zone. Merchants cannot adopt a reactionary policy in serving the conveniences of their patrons. The good-will asset has been developed through nfinite pains. The progressive merchant seeks, through a policy of going far to please and to convenience a customer, to make his store of peculiar significance to that customer—to make it respond to every usual or unusual need. If a housewife is so situated that she cannot, at a particular time, come to the store, the store—in effect—goes to her. She may have goods sent to her home for selection. This does cost money. If a certain class of customers required this sort of service regularly, it would mean that a special charge would have to be made for it. But this phase of store-service is free to all of the store's customers alike. It is intended to make the store able, in spirit and practice, to meet the special need of the customer. It is emergency service—created to meet emergencies.

The idea of a special charge for the delivery of goods will not meet with wide approval among the merchants themselves—and it would be opposed by a majority of the people. If the big stores should adopt it, the little stores would adhere to the old delivery service, and would benefit accordingly.

In brief, it would seem that no good interests will be served through crippling store-service. The merchant who does that will lose trade. A policy leading to loss of trade, to slower turnover of stocks, will not lead to lower prices. The newspaper preachments to the people on economies in buying might be more useful if based upon the wisdom of careful buying, of a more careful study of the buying opportunities offered through the store advertisements—and of the folly of needless deprivation.

WHAT SORT OF FATHER ARE YOU?

"What sort of father are you?" is asked of every man applying for membership in a new organization known as the Fathers' club.

Mother and child are inseparably associated. But the fact that a boy or girl needs a good father as well as a good mother is frequently overlooked.

If there were a system of rating men as fathers as there is of rating their commercial standing, some fathers would no doubt be surprised at their score. There is the father who does not want to be bothered. He is willing to give his children a liberal allowance of pocket money in order that they may amuse themselves and do not disturb him. This man would be surprised to find himself rated as the father who allows his children to run the streets or get into trouble because he doesn't want to devote any time to them.

The father who has no time to be bothered with his children will find himself, as the years go by, increasingly lonesome. His own children will grow up strangers to him, too much absorbed in interests which they have found for themselves to have time or inclination to bother with father.

"Wait until your father comes home" is an all too common remark, and represents another type of father. In such a household father is law and order, generally synonymous with punishment. The children learn to look with displeasure or fear upon their father's home-coming. Those whose spirits are not cowed or broken by his stern administration of justice will seek a more congenial atmosphere as soon as they feel strong enough to strike out for themselves.

But the father who always has time for his children, and who can remember that there are no sorrows in the world so bitter as the disappointments of childhood, is the one who keeps them close to him. And he has his own life constantly renewed in the vigorous, pulsating life of his children.

A famous man once said: "If the kiddies press their noses against the window panes and shout with joy when they see Daddy coming, you can trust that man." And generally you can.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ONCE IN THE LIMELIGHT

Being Tales of Those Who Reached the Front Page and Then Dropped Back to Obscurity

"General" Jacob S. Coxey

Twenty-three years ago the country was startled and amused by the announcement issued from Massillon, Ohio, that one Jacob S. Coxey was about to descend on Washington with an "Army of the Commonwealth" to voice a strenuous protest against government policies which Coxey felt were obnoxious.

Jacob Coxey soon became known as "General Coxey" and his "Army of the Commonwealth" as the "hobo army.' Coxey was pictured as a ragged, unkept, uncouth, vagabond, who was the poke of the age, but, notwithstanding the ridicule "Coxey's Army" left Massillon for its memorable march on the capitol.

Footsore and weary, but filled with the same spirit which prompted their leader, "Coxey's Army" arrived in Washington, only to be met by a troop of mounted police who proceeded to dispel any illusions the patriots might have had concerning the success of their venture. Coxey was arrested and put in jail for no more serious crime than tresspassing on the grass in Capitol Park. Carl Brown, his second in command, received like treatment, and the remnants of the army of invasion were scattered to the four winds.

Coxey was soon after released, and in the years that followed he earned his living through the medium of manufacturing. In 1915 he became an active participant in the Ohio Senatorial race, taking for his platform a large merchant marine and adequate coast defences.

The country then began to realize that "General" Coxey was far from the ragged vagabond it had been led to believe, and later he turned up in New York city as a guest at the Daldorf-Astoria, equipped with plenty of money and numerous diamonds.

In reality Jacob S. Coxey is a man of rare personal charm and great ability and is now well established as a business man with considerable financial interests in Ohio and other parts of the country.

When in Washington he is a familiar figure about the New Willard and is extremely popular. He was asked recently if his views on public affairs had changed since he led his little army on Washington in 1894.

"Not a bit," he replied, "but I'm no longer a 'crank' or an 'agitator. No one now can pick me out of a crowd. You see most of the people in the country have come around to my point of view in the last few years and see things as I saw them in 1894.

"Youll see men in both the old parties telling the country today just what I was trying to tell the country when I marched on the Capitol—and was hooted and jailed for doing it."

Coxey's army was the concrete expression of the unrest that prevailed throughout the land in 1894. His "soldiers" felt that certain laws ought to be changed, reforms were badly needed, and with dogged footsteps and a clear understanding of the national situation they started out o voice their proess in the only way that they knew.

The little comedy, for such it turned out to be, was dramatized by Coxey with a fine feeling for things theatrical in their influence on the country at large. His example was followed by others and numerous armies of unemployed sprang out of the ground like magic.

In this mental change, which has for the past 155 years become more and more and more evident, Coxey has perhaps unwittingly played a stellar role, for it was primarily his demonstration which encouraged like spirits to come out in the open and fight for what they considered right.

Coxey was never an anarchist. He did not believe in revolution, but he did believe in needed reforms and set out in his own way to get them.

Today the quiet, studious philosopher, that is just what Coxey appears to be, continues his talks and lectures in the hope that he will eventually bring the country to his way of thinking.

AN ARAB PROVERB

He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not; he is a fool—shun him

He who knows not, and knows that he knows not; he is ignorant—teach him.

He who knows, and knows not that he knows; he is asleep—wake him.

He who knows, and knows that he knows; he is wise—follow him.

THE HYMN OF LOVE

A song of hate is a song of Hell;
Some there be that sing it well.
Let them sing it loud and long,
We lift our hearts in a loftier song;
We lift our hearts to Heaven above,
Singing the glory of her we love—

WILL GERMANY BREAK UP?

A writer in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post considers that the German lines in the west and more particularly the lines of defence on the German borders, are practically impregnable. His idea is that victory will come to the Allies through the breaking up of the German empire, and he gives many incindents of a long residence in Saxony as a member of the American consular service, to prove his contention. The German people, he claims, are sick and tired of the war and only await the discovery of a strong leader to throw off the shackles of Hohenzollernism. The worship of the kaiser and the junker party that characterized Germanys initiation of the war, no longer exists, he claims. The people are discontented and the fires of rebellion are smouldering and liable to break out at any time.

One may hope that this writer is correct but a the same time we cannot avoid the feeling that a peace resulting from the military defeat of Germany is more desirable than one arising out of a revolt of the people. It may be true that a large section of the kaiser's subjects now see the folly of Prussian aims but it is certain that many of the people are still backing the war lords in their policy of murder and conquest. These people must have brought home to them by the most forcible means in the power of the Entente, the strength of their adversaries and the weakness of Germany. A peace resulting from revolution would not necessarily leave Germany in a weakened state. True her people have suffered many privations, hercommerc e has been shot t opieces and she has lost many of her citizens, but the enemy's power remains strong. That power must be destroyed before the world will be safe.

The contention that so-called impregnable lines of defence cannot be broken has long since been disproved on the western front where German positions, not meant to be taken, were converted ino dust by he big guns of the Allies. What has been done before can be done again and whether the German people decide to turn out their rulers or not, Prussia's defeat in a military way, is certain.

SWEEP AWAY PREJUDICES

The Irish Benevolent Society, of London, is a unique institution. It was established more than forty years ago, primarily for the purpose of assisting poor Irish Immigrants to get a start in this country. Today it is stronger and greater than ever and is benefactions are not confined t othose of Irish birth and ancestry. The society is unique because it is comprised of men of many shades of politics and religion. In the Irish Benevolent all Irishmen meet on a common footing, that of enjoying themselves and doing good, and they get along together in a way that brings joy to those who love unity rather than discord. In the Irish Benevolent, Protestants and Roman Catholics meet and are brothers; there is no talk of creeds and one man is as good as the next. This is as it should be.

SOUND ADVICE

Here is some sound advice for every employee, not merely for clerks:

"Every employee should be made to feel that he is an understudy of the men above him, and that whether he takes the place when the man above him is promoted depends very largely on his ability to fill it. He certainly is not the man for the position if he is one who is continually picking flaw's in the other fellow's work, and not co-operating with him for greater results. Petty jealousies and covert attempts to lessen the reputation of some fellow employee who is trying make his way. There is but one way to work, and that is to work for the general good of the business, planning and bringing about improvements wherever you see 'that they can be made to advantage."

The minute you get the idea you're indispensible, you aren't.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS

Advertisers desiring to reach the farmer, rancher or country folk of Southern Alberta will do well to investigate the special combined advertising rate we are making for advertising in this GREAT SERIES OF WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS WE PUBLISH IN ALBERTA. If you are looking for an opportunity to increase your business you should not fail to take advantage of this means of reaching the people.

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CALGARY - - ALBERTA

EDITH CAVELL'S LAST LETTER

Thoughts of life were stronger than those of death in Edith Cavell's last hours on earth. Her anxieties were directed toward the future welfare of a young girl friend afflicted with an appetite for drugs. A letter written to this girl on the evening of October 11, 1915, the night before the execution, is here reproduced:

"My Dear Girl.—How shall I write you this last day? Standing where I stand now, the world looks already far away. I worried about you a great deal at first, but I know God will do for you abundantly above all that I can ask or think, and he loves you so much better than I. I do earnestly beseech you to try and live as I would have had you live. Nothing matters when one comes to this last hour but a clear conscience before God, and life looks so wasted and full of wrongdoing and things left undone.

"You have helped me often, my dear, and in ways you little dreamed of, and I have remembered our happy holidays with mother and many small pleasures. I want you to go to England at once now and ask.....to put you where you can be cured. Don't mind how hard it is, do it for my sake and then try and find something useful to do, something to make you forget yourself while making others happy.

"If God permits I shall still watch over you and love you and wait for you on the other side. Be sure to get ready for then. I want you to know I was neither afraid nor unhappy, but quite ready to give my life for England.

"I am sending you my wrist watch by Mr. Gahan because it was always with me and I know you will like to wear it. I shall pray God for you at the last that He will keep you in His tender care. Forgive me that I have been severe sometimes; it has been a great grief to me to remember it. I think I was too anxious about you this last year and that was why. I am sure you will forget it now and only remember that I loved you and love you still."

AMERICANS TO CANADIANS

We're coming, brave Canadians,
With battleship and gun
And millions of munitions
To help you rout the Hun.

We fight for the same object,
A safe democracy,
That all the world from Kaisers
May be forever free.

We've long admired our courage,
Efficiency and skill
In driving back the monster
Who would sweet babies kill.

And we've desired to help you
Soon as we could prepare,
Now cheerily we're coming,
Equipped to do our share,

We've men upon the ocean
And thousands camped in France,
And millions more preparing,
Hoping to have a chance

To strike the German savage
And stop his bloody fight,
And teach him what is moral,
Benevolent and right.

HENRY SHERIN.

New York City, Aug. 10, 1917.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The gambler who sweeps the board is the one who gets the dust.

• • •

The home of the bachelor lacks one of the modern improvements.

• • •

Every time a man fails to hit the target he blames it on the gun.

Calgary Furniture Hospital

We have a very complete line of Secondhand Furniture. All classes and descriptions. Several good sets for sale and at reasonable prices.

Our Stock of Stoves and Ranges are the best to be found in the City. We invite you to see our Stock before buying elsewhere.

JAEGER

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

YOUR CHILDREN



Your children's health is of the first importance. Start them right by clothing them with Jaeger Garments. We stock Jaeger Underwear and Night Wear, Dressing Gowns, Knitted Suits, Golfers' Coat Sweaters, Jerseys, Raglan Camel Hair Fleece Coats, Gloves, Stockings, etc.

A fully illustrated catalogue will be sent free on application.

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woollen Systen CO. LIMITED
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
British "founded 1883".

Many handkerchiefs are moistened by expected sorrows that never come.

• • •

It isn't what a woman says that influences a man, but the way she says it.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

MR. A. E. LAUNDRY, EDMONTON, writes:—"I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."



Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain. It gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment
Co., Limited
Yarmouth, - - N.S.

To Milk Consumers

We wish to announce to our customers that in advancing the price of milk, we have not done so before conditions justified such procedure. From the information we have been able to secure, it appears that in most American and Canadian cities the price of milk is higher than in Calgary or Edmonton. In many instances it is from 20 to 40 per cent. higher.

If you are using two quarts of milk per day it increases your daily milk bill approximately two cents per day. If you use two pounds of meat per day, the difference in price, as compared with one year ago, is ten to twenty cents per day.

As shown by analysis, milk, in proportion to its food value, at present prices is fifty per cent. cheaper than meat, and one hundred per cent. cheaper than eggs or fish. You may economize by using more milk.

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Hays & Co., Ltd., Prop.

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Guns, Sewing Machines, Gramaphones
or any kind of machinery
Welding Plant in connection

Typewriter Work a Specialty

O. C. HOLDEN
Jeweler

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NEXT DOOR PANTAGES THEATER

I hope to be settled in my new location, August 20, when I will appreciate seeing all of my old customers again.

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Many handkerchiefs are moistened by expected sorrows that never come.

• • •

It isn't what a woman says that influences a man, but the way she says it.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

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OLDEN, JEWELER
venue CALGARY

FASHIONS SOCIETIES

A Page of Interest to Women

GOSSIP HOUSEHOLD



JERSEY AND TUSSAH COMBINED IN BATHING COSTUMES.

There is no end to the novel and stunning models offered this season in the way of bathing suits. Illustrated is an unusual model developed in navy wool jersey and a lighter shade of khaki kool. The latter is confined to the full short skirt, the trimming and deep sailor collar. The lines accentuate the slenderness of a youthful figure, even though the waist is indicated by the belt, which is half jersey and half khaki-kool. Bone buttons afford smart trimming. Quite as interesting is the long cape with its broad border of plaid taffeta.

PRACTICAL FASHIONS NOW IN VOGUE

The hot weather has brought forth a multitude of light dresses and still lighter hats, says a New York paper.

There was a youthful and pretty young woman wearing a pink jersey with gray fur and a gray felt hat. The pink was very pale, and the fur trimmed the coat across the sailor collar behind and round the basque and pockets.

Another lady wore a very smart dark blue dress with floating panels of gray and bright blue embroidery, and a gray felt toque with a touch of blue on it.

There were a great many white jersey coat dresses and others in gray and beige, which had fur along the collar behind.

The rage for felt hats is quite at its height, and one wonders how long it will last. The furry string, the name of which I cannot remember, is a popular and smart material for toques in gray, string color, and cream, but the shape has to have that peculiar Parisian accent to make it smart, and the wearing of it is not for every woman.

Shoes are smart and high heeled, in all colors, but chiefly brown, black or beige with black vamps. They are very expensive, not good in quality, and, unless made by a first rate bootmaker, bad in shape.

There is no reason why the present simple fashions—the graceful long lines, the absence of "fussiness"—should be considered unbecoming and shunned by women whose figures may not be altogether faultless. And, really, whose figure is? Not one in a thousand.

Nothing is tight, and the clever looseness skips all corners in great shape and really lures the critical eye away from all faults.

Simplicity can be very expensive—we all know that to our sorrow—but it does not have to be.

There are many women who have just as clever a knack of making cheap and good loking simplicity as there are women who have the gift of wearing it well.

In the midst of really tremendous events women's dress seems to show at its best.

There are many notes in the styles which are quite without reason for being there, but this very unreasonableness of the summer fashions is perfectly fascinating.

The return of the perfectly plain, single breasted coat is a joy to many people. It is of easy fit, it buttons or it does not, it slips on and slips off with no effort whatever, it suits certain figures which have been unkindly treated for a long while, it is economical in the extreme and it wears admirably. Realy one can praise it all round!

And the prevalence of pleating is so pretty, for pleating has to hang loose and straight.

The transparent and translucent wraps for nearly every occasion, and for practically every hour of the day hang delightfully straight and simply, and suit thin and full figures equally.

We are more than lucky in our thin silks and stuffs at present and the glorious width of most of our materials makes the fashioning of these garments simplicity itself; once you know how they "go," they seem almost to cut themselves out and wear themselves when completed.

For these hot hours a cool house dress is a necessity.

For cotton voiles and muslins this type of frock is unrivalled. The blouse slips on over the head, the absence of hooks and buttons being specially welcome where easy washing is so much needed. Moreover, as the waist fulness is simply arranged with elastic through a slot, the blouse can be stretched out flat for ironing by simply removing the elastic.

The skirt is one of the new straight shapes merely gathered to the waist all around, the seams being as little on the cross as possible for prevention of stretching. The slip-on blouse, of course is equally suitable for making in crepe de chine to be worn with contrasting skirt.

Very attractive is this indoor frock of rose color tricotine, the much flounced skirt broken by a panel front and back.

FEATURES OF FALL HATS

Velvet will be the leading material for fall hats this year, says the bulletin of the Retail Millinery association of America, with panne velvet also in great favor. Combinations of panne an Lyons velvets are being shown here, too, often in contrasting colors.

I the small shapes close-fitting turbans will have the call, while Breton effects with flares are expected to head the line of popular medium shapes. The large hats will embody canotiers, or sweeping brim effects, as well as capelines, with soft crowns drooping to one side. Straight-line sailors are not at all in evidence. Rolled brim effects and styles turned up from the face are by far the most conspicuous. Mushroom effects have not been given much consideration.

The military note in the new season's styles is conveyed by the prominence of continental effects, ranging from very small hats to very large. Peaked effects appear little in the high grade goods. The Russian turban stands out again as a strong factor.

The crowns are larger than usual, the Cloche and an adaptation of the tam showing up strongly. The brims show a tendency toward irregular lines. Sometimes they are slit at the front, side or back, or in all three places. Coronet brims in soft effects are seen, and thick or double brims are much in evidence. The new models are "soft" to the face, and are distinctly wearable.

The leaning in colors is toward black, purple, sand, navy, corbeau blue, and negre and wood brown. Beige, alone and in combination, is also well considered. The trimmings show large wings for the fronts of small turbans. They are offered in many colorings. Feather bands are also offered for small turbans, usually in pheasant plumage. Bands of burnt goose and hackle are shown, as are pompons of all kinds and black and white burnt effects in coronets and stickups. Coque feathers look promising.



EMBROIDERY LINGERIE FROCKS.

A very dainty creation is shown here featuring filet lace and embroidered net. The arrangement of both materials adds distinction to the frock. One cannot overlook the fact that the sleeves are the new elbow length and the neck low and round. Rose satin ribbon forms a rosette in back at the waistline, thus introducing a summery color note.

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Saturdays

FRUIT JELLIES

To obtain uniform and satisfactory results in jelly making it is necessary to understand the underlying principles of tre process. A good jelly should be clear, of good bright color, and of such consistency that it will retain the shape of the mold when it is removed. It should cut with a distinct cleavage, retaining the angles where cut and appearing sparkling and glistening. It should be tender enough to quiver without breaking.

The best fruits for jelly making are those which contain both acid and pectin. Pectin is the fundamental jelly-making substance found in fruit juices, but it does not exist in all fruits in sufficient quantities to make jelly without the addition of pectin from some oher source. In slightly under-ripe fruit pectin is more abundant than in fully ripe fruit, so fruits that are not overripe are the most satisfacory for jelly making. If half the fruit selected is ripe fruit and the other half is slightly under-ripe the ripe fruit will furnish a fine flavor and color while the under-ripe fruit will furnish will furnish a fine flavor and color while the underripe fruit will contain the jellying property and give a better consistency to the finished product. Avoid using too large a proportion of green fruit, since there is danger of an off flavor due to litterness. A combination in fruit juices of pectin, acid and sugar in the proper proportions is essential in order to make good jelly.

The juices of certain fruits, such as grape, apple, orange, kumquat, gooseberry and currant, are better suited for making natural fruit jellies than juices from other fruits. The peach, strawberry and cherry contain acid but are lacking in pectin. The pear, guava and quince contain pectin, but are deficient in acid. If the missing property is added to each of these fruits, a jelly with the color and avor of the fruit selected can be made.

In the process of extracting the juice, was berries, grapes and currants in running water before stemming or capping them to avoid loss of flavor and color. Then cap or stem, weigh, and add one cup of water for each pound of fruit. It is well to crush fruits and to have only enough water to allow the fruit to cook until tender. Less juicy fruits require more water and a longer time to cook.

It is well to know what to avoid before beginning work. A finished product which contains crystals or is cloudy, soft or tough denotes that the method usesd was wrong or he work was not done with care.

Cloudy Jelly is sometimes due to cooking the fruit too long before straining the juice. Sometimes when partly gren crab apples are used for jelly making the finished product, though clear when first made, becomes cloudy upon standing. This is due probably to the starch in this fruit.

Soft jelly results often because more sugar has been used than the fruit juice requires, or sometimes because cooking was not continued long enough after addition of sugar to drive off the excessive water.

Jelly should be tsored in a cool, dark, dry place. If it is stored for too ling a time it will deteriorate in texture, color and flavor. Fir thos reason, and because jelly containers are high priced, it might be well, this season ,o consider exracting and bottling fruit juices to be used for jelly stsock and other purposes later in the year. Larger quantities of fruit can be economically saved in this way. If jelly is made only as it is needed, fewer glasses will be required, since these containers will be refilled several times during the year. Allowing grape juice to stand will often cause tartaric acid crystals to fall to the bottom of he jar, and if he sediment is not disturbed when he juice is drained off a clearer jelly can be made from this juice, although the yield will not this juice as could have been obtained be so great from a given amount of from the fresh fruit juice.

PRESERVE YOUR OWN FRUIT

DO-YOUR-BIT

Toward Conserving the Food Supply

Canning is the most important topic of the day. Even politicians discuss it. Women should not only discuss it but also practice it, as it is one of the most patriotic works ever thought of. It also reduces the high cost of living.

During these war times when the question of food is the most important topic of the day, woman should do her part in helping along these lines, by reducing the cost of living which can be done by canning fruit during season. It is not only a saving to her but also a saving to Canada and the allies inasmuch as canning food, is conserving food.

Why? Food which is not canned will spoil, while food which is preserved, keeps.

In order to see the difference between "Home-canned" goods and "tin-canned" goods, one must compare the two. First of all, when you buy preserved goods, you pay for the tin, the labor, the goods, and the profit, while if you are canning yourself you only pay for the material used, and a little of your spare time. Then, too, you know what you eat when you do your own canning.

DO YOUR CANNING NOW!

Calgary Public Market

One positive way of how to reduce the high cost of living; patronize your Public Market and buy your produce direct from the farmer.

The only Public Market in Calgary patronized by the farmer.

Tuesdays and Saturdays Farmers' Market Days

A single car fare brings you to and from the Market. Ask your conductor for transfer.

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STALL 30
Service
Quality
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Three outstanding features in which you will benefit by buying your Fruit for Eating or Preserving, from us.

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Stalls 26 and 27
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The number of our satisfied customers, both City and Country, is increasing daily.

Your patronage is solicited for our mutual benefit.

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If you are a man, woman, boy or girl and you want to make money send us your name and address. We will send you the particulars which will make you money and independent for life. You only have to devote a part of your spare time to it to earn all the money you need for luxuries or you can devote your entire time to it and make a good living. You don't need any experience. You simply need energy and ambition to make the effort and success will come.—Address, Manager, 109 Sixth Ave., Calgary, Alberta.

DR. SIZE
THE DENTIST AND NATUROPATH
226 Eighth Avenue East
Note change of address
(Over Palmetto Bakery)
BABY WELFARE

Avoid all drugs and patent medicines. They will serve you false. The cause of decay of the teeth is in the general system not the mouth. Let me explain this to you.

FURS AND LADIES' TAILORED HATS

WE ARE BUSY NOW IN THE FUR Remodelling Dept. What will it be in the season? So don't defer sending your furs to us; you will save time and money
W. W. BELL
LADIES' HATTER AND FURRIER
227 7th Ave. West, between 1st and 2nd Sts.

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WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE REopening of the Central Plumbing, Gasfitting and Heating Store on 1211 First Street East. Gas Stoves and Water Heaters connected and general repairs of every description. If you have anything in the above line, by patronising me you are helping a returned Soldier. Phone M1255. E. C. Laurie.

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Second Street East and Eighth Avenue
FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT BY DAY, week or month. Weekly rates from $2.75 to $5.00; monthly rates from $10.00 to $20.00. All outside rooms, warm and comfortable, most central location in city. B. A. Atkinson, Jr., proprietor.

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OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD Co. Grant Lands—Titles to same revested in United States by act of Congress, dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and Agricultural Lands, containing some of best lands left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevation, etc., postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 816, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED—to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

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What Have Been The Territorial Gains

(Continued from Page Nine)

countries and Rumania with her allies.

Turkey

Turkey has lost a considerable portion of her northeastern territory to Russia. The most noted city in the conquered territory is Erzerum. The area occupied by Russia is probably larger than Iowa. She has lost a considerable territory in Mesopotamia, south of Palestine. The case may be stated on the part of the allies as follows:

France

Gained a portion of Alsace-Lorraine, about the size of Polk county. Lost the entire northern part of her domain as stated above. This conquered part of France contains her most important mineral products.

Belgium

Her entire territory lost, except the small portion referred to above.

Serbia

Every foot of her territory lost to the enemy.

Portugal

So far her work consists of taking over some 70 interned German ships, and sending a small army to France.

Macedonia

The King of Macedonia abdicated his throne and turned his country over to the central powers without fighting.

Japan

Captured Kiao Chau, Germany's only port in the Orient.

Italy

Captured a mountain range on the southern borders of Austria.

Russia

Lost practically all her old Polish territory on the west as stated above. Gained the small strip in Galicia, and the Turkish territory around Erzerum.

England

England has lost no territory, and has been the most potent factor in depriving Germany of her colonial possessions. While England was thoroughly prepared for war on the sea, she was utterly unprepared on land. The criterion in naval preparedness is not only the number of ships available but the facilities for speedily building more ships, and what is equally as important, equipping them. The facilities for making guns, armor, engines and ship munitions are as important as the facilities for building ships. Guns and armor must be ordered and assured before the keel is laid; it is useless to begin the building of a ship until its equipment is assured. A dreadnought requires thousands of tons of armor, eight big guns, 100 engines apart from the main engines of from 40,000 to 100,000 tons horse power, special machinery, tools, etc. In all these matters England was thoroughly prepared.

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Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat headaches properly to understand the causes which produce the affection," says Dr. J. W. Ray, of Blockton, Ala. Continuing, he says, "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headache, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To answer this purpose anti-kamnia tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and rest in the most severe cases of headache, neuralgia, and particularly the headaches of women.

"When we have a patient subject to regular attacks of sick headache and when he feels the least sign of an oncoming attack, he should take two A-K Tablets. Obtainable at druggists in any quantity desired."

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Great Snap in one slightly used Willis Auto Player Piano, 88 note, mahogany finish, $550.00, formerly sold at $950.00. Terms if desired. Also bargains in some slightly used Organs.
WILLIS & KNABE
Show Rooms: 325 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary
W. M. Howe, Manager Alberta Branch



BLUE MONDAY

A horse that has had any experience as a regular week-day worker probably dreads Monday more than any of the other six days. It's a bad day for him because he hasn't been properly treated on the day of rest. Many men, thinking they are doing old Dobbin a kindness, feed him the same amount of grain on Sunday as on a week day, or they increase it a little, feeling extra generous on the Sabbath. The result is colic or something worse for the horse, which means a really blue Monday.

If the Sunday grain feed is cut down a half or more the horse may be peeved that day, but he will be relieved the next day.

The lawyer deals in brains and disposes of them by the case.





Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

Canadian Army Medical Corps

The Canadian Army Medical Corps is that branch of the Canadian military service which looks after the health of the Canadian soldier, from the time of his enlistment, during the period of his training, and in the field on active service. From the time when a Canadian soldier is stricken down with wounds on the field of battle, until he is finally discharged from hospital, he is constantly under the care of the C.A.M.C.

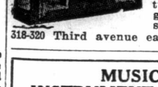
In the present war, the C.A.M.C. has arrived at a very high state of efficiency, and operations have been performed and cures effected, which in former campaigns would have been deemed impossible.

The Canadian Field Ambulance, one of which is attached to each division of Canadian troops, have made a splendid name for themselves, and the units and drafts proceeding from western Canada to reinforce the field ambulances, hospitals, and so forth, have been specially commended. Of the western provinces, Alberta has done and is doing her share splendidly, in supplying men for overseas with the C.A.M.C., and as some indication of the efficiency of the men sent from this province, who have graduated from training depot No. 13, situated at Sarcee camp near Calgary, we would say that of the 100 men called for each month from Canada for overseas service with the C.A.M.C., Alberta supplies 40—a very creditable record indeed. The training at this depot, which usually lasts from one to two months, before men are sent overseas, includes squad and company drill, stretcher drill, physical training, first aid to the injured, lectures on anatomy, physiology, and kindred subjects. Sanitation, which has proved to be such an immense study, and of untold value to the troops at the front, is given special attention. When one considers the practical immunity from disease enjoyed by our armies, due to the excellent sanitary precautions, it is not difficult to realize the wonderful progress made along this branch of medical work, as never before in the history of the world's wars, has there been less fever or epidemic, than in the present conflict. The record is all the more striking in view of the fact that more men are engaged in this gigantic struggle than in all the wars the world has seen during the past 200 years.

Canadian medical units are to be found in every part of the war zone, France, England, Belgium and the Mediterranean. In the latter district alone, Canada has supplied 4,320 beds, and 1,264 medical officers, nurses and orderlies.

More men are needed at once for the C.A.M.C. to carry on this most necessary work. In order that sick and wounded Canadians may be looked after by Canadians, it is necessary that a steady stream of trained men be kept flowing from the training depot at Sarcee camp. The work is interesting and likely to be useful to anyone in after life. Drafts are leaving for overseas every month. Previous experience is not necessary, and any man of average intelligence is eligible for enlistment in this corps. Enquiries from men interested are invited, and will be cheerfully answered by recruiting headquarters, C.A.M.C. training depot No. 13, Sarcee camp, near Calgary.

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Tournament Attracting Immense Crowds and Meets With Approval of Citizens—Champion Seems to Be Popular Team by Their Aggressive Play, While Local All-Stars and Vulcan Are Consideration in Final Results.

CHAMPION CLEANED UP DRUMHELLER

Fully 3,000 people watched Earl Lewis and his band of baseball tossers wallop Drumheller Wednesday afternoon, scoring 17 to 2. After the first few innings the game was never in doubt, as the class of support handed the Drumheller pitcher was not to be compared with that accorded McMorran, who did the hurling for Champion. Only one fly was captured in the outfield for Drumheller, and that was taken care of by Lee Drumheller. Both teams trotted out first-class pitchers, and there was little to choose between the offerings of McMorran and Brown, but the former had the better team behind him, and the Champion team steadily surged ahead, and in the eighth inning they forced across eleven great big tallies and all hope was gone. McMorran made the hit of the day when he drove the ball past Chuck Henderson on a line and completed the circuit with two runners on the sacks ahead of him.

The heavy artillery for Champion was supplied by Frank Lewis and C Stark, the former hitting three times out of five at bat, producing a single, a double and a triple; C. Stark had two singles and a double.

Lineup:

Drumheller.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Simpson, cf	3	1	1	0	1	2
Vivian, lb	3	0	1	4	0	1
Finnegan, ss	3	0	1	1	4	1
Henderson, 2b	4	0	0	3	1	1
Chambers, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1
Shirley, cf	4	0	0	1	0	1
Drumheller, c	4	0	0	8	0	0
Bailey, c	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brown, p	3	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	31	1	3	17	10	7

Champion	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
C. Stark, cf	5	2	2	1	0	0
F. Stark, 2b	5	2	2	2	3	0
Lewis, lb	5	2	2	11	0	0
Hunter, 3b	5	2	2	1	2	0
Lewis, ss	5	2	2	2	3	0
Reynolds, rf	5	1	1	1	0	0
Hamilton, lf	5	0	0	1	0	0
Smith, c	3	1	1	7	1	0
McMorran, p	4	2	1	0	1	0
Totals	41	17	15	27	10	3

*C. Stark out for not touching second; **F. Stark ran for B. Stark in the fifth.

Score by innings:
Drumheller ... 002 000 000— 2 4 10
Champion ... 301 001 1 11—17 15 3

Summary—Two-base hits, Stark, F. Lewis, Finnegan; three-base hits, Hunter, Lewis, Simpson; home runs, Lewis, Hunter; stolen bases, Lewis, Hunter, Reynolds, Hamilton, Finnegan, Henderson, Chambers, Shirley, Drumheller, Vivian, Simpson, Brown; sacrifice hits, Lewis, Hamilton, Finnegan, Henderson, Chambers, Shirley, Drumheller, Vivian, Simpson, Brown; sacrifice flies, Lewis, Hamilton, Finnegan, Henderson, Chambers, Shirley, Drumheller, Vivian, Simpson, Brown; double plays, Lewis, Hunter, Lewis, Finnegan, Henderson, Chambers, Shirley, Drumheller, Vivian, Simpson, Brown; left on bases, Champion 7, Drumheller 5; bases on balls, off Brown 1, off McMorran 1; hit by pitcher, by Brown 1, by McMorran 1; struck out, by Brown 3, by McMorran 3; passed balls, Smith 1, Drumheller 1; wild pitches, Brown 1, McMorran 1; umpires, Streib and Stockton; attendance, 3,000.

Results of the other games will appear in another part of the paper. On account of goin gto press, we will not be able to publish the finals; however, next week's edition will give the result.

Lacombe Defeated by the Calgary S. P. A. Team

The Calgary team easily scored a victory against Lacombe. The local team played rather a nifty game of baseball, and were never in danger, the one lone run that was scored against them coming in when they had tired themselves out running the bases. This was scored by Danner, the diminutive second sacker of the northern team. Joe Carnegie was at the plate on six occasions, and he drove out four safe hits, one of them a double; Gillespie was at the bat five times, and he made four hits, one a triple and one a home run; both he and Carnegie scored four times. Jack L'Evique was up six times, and he made three hits and scored a like number of runs. He was also the "white-headed boy" with his two thrilling running catches in left field that brought great applause from the 4,000 fans. Harry Carvel caught a fine game and is credited with no less than 15 putouts, two-thirds of the necessary number; 10 of these were on third strikes, which shows the gameness of Bruce, Knudson and Gill.

The Calgary team suffered a great loss when Bobby Bruce was injured in the fifth inning, when he attempted to stretch his double into a triple and wrenched his ankle on the third cushion as he made a futile slide for the bag. This will cost Calgary's chances for the first place title, for Bruce's value is great.

The Lineup:

Calgary S. P. A.	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brown, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Logan, s	4	0	0	1	1	0
Bruce, lb	1	0	0	1	0	0
Spears, lb	3	0	0	9	0	0
Carnegie, 3b	4	4	3	0	2	0
Gillespie, lb	4	1	2	0	0	0
L'Evique, rf	6	3	3	1	0	0
Bloor, cf	5	1	0	2	0	0
Carvel, c	5	1	0	15	0	0
Bruce, p	4	0	1	0	1	0
Knudson, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gill, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
*C. Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	17	16	27	3	0

*—C. Lewis ran for Knudson in the sixth.

Lacombe	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Danner, 2b	4	1	0	4	4	0

TRAPSHOOTING RIVALS BASEBALL

There is plenty of activity in athletic circles in spite of the fact that the war has taken away so many stars. Though baseball, as yet, holds the centre of the stage; trap shooting, golf, fly casting, roque and tennis attract unusual interest, while other sports also come in for attention.

It seems that with the flower of our athletes away in France or in the training camps, all activities in that line would cease. Not so. Instead their departure has been an incentive to the younger set, who are grasping hold of the opportunity. Formerly they feared to compete with the seasoned veterans, but now when they are alone they become champions, and establish new records.

A decade ago the trapshooters were few in comparison to the present number, but now there is such a marked change that trapshooting rivals baseball and other national games. Ten years ago there were only 100,000 persons shooting over the traps on the American continent. Five years ago the number had increased to 250,000, while in the last five years the number increased to 700,000 in Canada and the United States.

The money expended by these sporting men and women is something enormous. Practically 36 million clay rocks are killed each year, which costs in the neighborhood of $270,000. Each shooter, according to authentic estimates, shoots about 500 rounds of ammunition during the season, on this basis the cost of shells totals about $12,600,000 annually. Travelling expenses at the rate of $60 a person, accounts for another $40,000,000, while the price of guns, taking a low average of $40 for each weapon, is $27,000,000.

By taking note of statistics it can be easily seen that the sport is growing to crowding ahead so much that in the near future it will be the leading event in athletic circles. In 1913 the number of contestants in registered tournaments in America was 7,124, a year later it was 7,849; in 1915 it was 8,130, and in 1916, 10,228. The number of tournaments for these respective years were 336, 354, 392 and 446.

Aside from the glitter of the sport, which is the foundation on which is constructed the sports which have led to the popularity of trapshooting are to a great extent found in the recreation placed upon holding these tournaments and at short and convenient intervals so that shooters have only a couple of months during which to do their cross-firing. However, with organizing a regular sport shooting can be carried on practically the whole year round.

Practice has sent the standard of trapshooting well above what it was a few years ago. Going back, not too far, is a professional record for successive breaks made by Jack Fanning, one of the best known shots in America, in 1900 on the roof of Madison Square Garden, New York. He made a world's record of 235. A year later Bill Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill.,

Things An Autoist Should Know

AN AUTOMOBILE BRINGS ENJOYMENT TO ALL

Again comes the real automobiling season, bigger, brighter, and more places of interest to go. And again we tell all those who have been anticipating the purchase of an automobile to go out now along Calgary's automobile row and purchase a car. There are represented in Calgary today the cream of North America's automobiles. You may not be able to buy one of the higher priced machines, but Calgary offers everything from the second-hand car at $200 up to the luxurious Packards and Cadillacs. If you have a car, and can afford a better one, now is the time to purchase it. Or if you have none, get one this year if you can possibly afford it.

There is such a thing as foolish economy—and it includes depriving yourself or your family of a car, if you can possibly afford to own one.

Your first great thing is time—a car doubles time's value.

The one thing we all enjoy and own is this beautiful earth.

A car enables you, your family and your friends to know and see this earth and enjoy it fully.

Happiness demands that the family be kept united. The automobile is the second home, in which the family all together, enjoy things together.

The automobile is the delight of old people—their one pleasure.

It gives back to them swift motion and the feeling of youth. In all the family happiness it is about the only thing they can enjoy.

They must look on at games. But they, too, the old, can go motoring on the hundreds of miles of good highways throughout the great west.

The man who accumulates his money, content to put off the automobile day, instead of getting a car now, while the old mother or father can enjoy it and their son's prosperity, is not the best type of man.

To call a car "luxury" if you are able to own and enjoy it, is untrue economics. As well call running water and a bathtub in your home luxury.

You pay for running water as a matter of custom. Just as important as that this your home and your car should be of good service enough is.

But a car this year, if you have none, this a season the best you can afford, if you have one already.

An Every Need

They are made, literally, for every need and every taste. For about ratios as much as a good bicycle used to cost you can get a car that will give years of pleasure to an entire family. Or you can get a car costing as much as a nice little house, offering luxury that in the language of Ogden Armour would have made a Roman emperor feel like a gypsy. If you can afford the great expensive car—get it and encourage the genius of Canadian industry. But remember that the $5,000 car will get you no

CALGARY'S "BARNEY OLDFIELD"

Alf Mabee, a well known local boy, demonstrated the speed and efficiency of the modern automobile when he piloted a Studebaker six from Okotoks to the city limits in 35 minutes. The party, consisting of two Calgary oil men and a reporter from this paper, left the oil town at 1 o'clock Friday and reached this city at exactly 1:35. The car was not taken out of high gear during the run and some bad turns were negotiated at a high rate of speed. The driver took some long chances in his race against time and set a new record which any speed artist in this country will travel some to beat with a stock car.

GASOLINE SUPPLY AT LOW EBB

Joy riding, for unnecessary pleasure will have to be stopped suddenly, is the prediction of some local oil men. They claim that the government gasoline supply is nearly exhausted and that it is a risk to rely on American replenishment, so that some measures will be passed in the near future, prohibiting unnecessary motoring.

METHOD TO CONVERT KEROSENE INTO GASOLINE

Louis Hood Chaney, of Kansas City, Mo., a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, has submitted to the authorities at Washington a new method for converting kerosene into gasoline at a cost, the inventor says, of less than one cent a gallon.

The process is described as electrical, and is a test plant at Coffeyville, Kan., is now in operation. Kerosene has been converted into a gasoline capable of sufficiently high quality to run a motor of the kind that propels Mr. Chaney's car. As soon as some further experiments are completed he expects to be able to convert 10,000 gallons of distillate at the Coffeyville plant.

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Two One-sided Games Have Already Been Pulled Off

Tournament Attracting Immense Crowds and Meets With Approval of Citizens—Champion Seems to Be Popular Team by Their Aggressive Play, While Local All-Stars and Vulcan Are Consideration in Final Results.

CHAMPION CLEANED UP DRUMHELLER

Fully 3,000 people watched Earl Lewis and his band of baseball tossers wallop Drumheller Wednesday afternoon, scoring 17 to 2. After the first few innings the game was never in doubt, as the class of support handed the Drumbeller pitcher was not to be compared with that accorded McMorran, who did the hurling for Champion. Only one fly was captured in the outfield for Drumheller, and that was taken care of by Lee Drumheller. Both teams trotted out first-class pitchers, and there was little to choose between the offerings of McMorran and Brown, but the former had the better team behind him, and the Champion team steadily surged ahead, and in the eighth inning they forced across eleven great big tallies and all hope was gone. McMorran made the hit of the day when he drove the ball past Chuck Henderson on a line and completed the circuit with two runners on the sacks ahead of him.

The heavy artillery for Champion was supplied by Frank Lewis and C Stark, the former hitting three times out of five at bat, producing a single, a double and a triple; C. Stark had two singles and a double.

Lineup:

Drumheller.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Simpson, cf	3	1	1	0	1	2
Vivian, 2b	3	1	1	4	4	3
Flanagan, ss	3	0	1	1	0	1
Henderson, 1b	4	0	0	8	1	1
Clements, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2
Stanley, cf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Drumheller, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Dailey, c	4	0	0	8	2	0
Brown, p	3	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	31	2	4	*23	11	11

Champion

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
C. Stark, rf	5	3	3	0	0	0
B. Stark, 1b	2	1	0	6	0	0
F. Stark **	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siler, 1b	2	2	1	2	1	0
F. Lewis, 3b	5	3	3	1	1	0
Marshall, c	5	2	1	13	2	0
Fortier, c *	5	2	2	0	0	0
E. Lewis, 2b	5	0	1	3	3	0
Sawtelle, lf	5	1	2	0	1	0
Smith, ss	3	1	1	2	1	3
McMorran, p	4	2	1	0	1	0
Totals	41	17	15	27	10	3

*C. Stark out for not touching second; **F. Stark ran for B. Stark in the fifth.

Score by innings:
Drumheller ... 002 000 000— 2 4 10
Champion ... 301 001 1 11—17 15 3

Summary—Two-base hits, Stark, F. Lewis; three-base hits, Vivian, F. Lewis; home runs, McMorran; stolen bases, Flanagan, F. Lewis, E. Lewis; struck out, by McMorran 13, by Brown 8, first base on balls, off McMoran 2, off Brown 1; hit by pitched ball, by McMorran (Simpson, Vivian), by Brown (B. Stark); left on bases, Drumheller 6, Champion 3; passed balls, Dailey 4; time of game, 1:45; umpires, Streib and Stockton; attendance, 3,000.

Results of the other games will appear in another part of the paper. On account of goin gto press, we will not be able to publish the finals; however, next week's edition will give the result.

Lacombe Defeated by the Calgary S. P. A. Team

The Calgary team easily scored a victory against Lacombe. The local team played rather a nifty game of baseball, and were never in danger, the one lone run that was scored against them coming in when they had tired themselves out running the bases. This was scored by Danner, the diminutive second sacker of the northern team. Joe Carnegie was at the plate on six occasions, and he drove out four safe hits, one of them a double; Gillespie was at the bat five times, and he made four hits, one a triple and one a home run; both he and Carnegie scored four times. Jack L'Evique was up six times, and he made three hits and scored a like number of runs. He was also the "white-headed boy" with his two thrilling running catches in left field that brought great applause from the 4,000 fans. Harry Carvel caught a fine game and is credited with no less than 18 putouts, two-thirds of the necessary number; 16 of these were on third strikes, which shows the gunnery of Bruce, Knudson and Gill.

The Calgary team suffered a great loss when Bobby Bruce was injured in the fifth inning, when he attempted to stretch his double into a triple and wrenched his ankle on the third cushion as he made a futile slide for the bag. This will hurt Calgary's chances for the first place coin, but Knudson looks good.

The line-up:

Calgary S. P. A.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Broome, rf	4	2	1	0	0	0
Lepper, ss	3	1	0	1	1	0
Black, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0
Spence, 3b	5	1	1	0	0	0
Carnegie, 2b-ss	6	4	4	1	0	0
Gillespie, 1b	5	4	4	5	0	0
J. L'Evique, lf	6	3	3	2	0	0
Miner, cf	5	1	2	0	0	0
Carvel, c	5	1	0	18	0	0
Bruce, p	3	0	1	0	1	0
Knudson, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gill, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
*C. Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	44	17	16	27	3	0

*—C. Lewis ran for Knudson in the sixth.

Lacombe

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Danner, 2b	4	1	0	4	4	0
Garland, 3b	5	0	1	3	2	0
Longman, cf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Kutina, ss	4	0	0	1	3	1
Stevens, lf	4	0	1	0	1	1
B. Connelly, 1b-c	3	0	0	7	2	3
Hambley, c	2	0	2	6	4	2
Metzger, 1b	2	0	1	5	0	0
Trame, rf	2	0	1	1	0	0
Roher, p	2	0	0	0	3	0
A. Connelly, p.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	1	7	27	20	7

Score by innings:
Calgary S. P. A. ..... 403 124 300—17
Lacombe ..... 000 000 010— 1

Summary—Two base hits, Bruce; three base hits, Carnegie, Gillespie; home run, Gillespie; hits, off Roher, 12 in six innings, off A. Connelly, 4 in three innings, off Bruce, 2 in four innings, off Knudson, 2 in three innings, off Gill, 3 in two innings; stolen bases, Broome (3), Lepper (2), L'Evique, Miner (2), Carvel; struck out, by Roher, 5, by Connelly, 0, by Bruce, 6, by Knudson 3, by Gill, 2; bases on balls, off Roher, 7, off Connelly, 0, off Bruce, 0, off Knudson, 2, off Gill, 2; hit by pitched ball, by Connelly (Spence); left on bases, Calgary, 8, Lacombe 8; passed balls, Hambley, 2; wild pitch, Connelly. Time of game, 1:40. Umpires, Streib and Stockton.

$36,500 IN STAKES AT LAUREL

Laurel, Md.—The Maryland State Fair corporation has announced the most ambitious program of its history for its coming autumn meeting of 27 days of racing at Laurel park. Twenty-two stakes will be decided between October 1 and October 31 and they will have a total value in added money of $36,500. All stakes are worth running for.

TRAPSHOOTING RIVALS BASEBALL

There is plenty of activity in athletic circles in spite of the fact that the war has taken away so many stars. Though baseball, as yet, holds the centre of the stage; trap shooting, golf, fly casting, roque and tennis attract unusual interest, while other sports also come in for attention.

It seems that with the flower of our athletes away in France or in the training camps, all activities in that line would cease. Not so. Instead their departure has been an incentive to the younger set, who are grasping hold of the opportunity. Formerly they feared to compete with the seasoned veterans, but now when they are alone they become champions, and establish new records.

A decade ago the trapshooters were few in comparison to the present number, but now there is such a marked change that trapshooting rivals baseball and other national games. Ten years ago there were only 100,000 persons shooting over the traps on the American continent. Five years ago the number had increased to 250,000, while in the last five years the number increased to 700,000 in Canada and the United States.

The money expended by these sporting men and women is something enormous. Practically 36 million clay rocks are killed each year, which costs in the neighborhood of $270,000. Each shooter, according to authentic estimates, shoots about 500 rounds of ammunition during the season, on this basis the cost of shells totals about $12,000,000 annually. Travelling expenses at the rate of $60 a person, accounts for another $40,000,000, while the price of guns, taking a low average of $40 for each weapon, is $27,000,000.

By taking note of statistics it can be easily seen that the sport in general is crawling ahead so much that in the near future it will be the leading event in athletic circles. In 1913, the number of contestants in registered tournaments in America was 7,014, a year later it was 7,849; in 1915 it was 8,140, and in 1916, 10,528. The number of tournaments for these respective years were 286, 314, 333 and 546.

Aside from the liking of the sport, which is the foundation on which it commenced, the causes which have led to the popularity of trapshooting are to a great extent found in the restrictions placed upon hunting. Shooting seasons are so short and game laws are so strict that shooters have only a couple of months during which to use their guns. However, with trapshooting a popular sport shooting can be carried on practically the whole year round.

Practice has sent the standard of trapshooting well above what it was a few years ago. Going back, not too far, is a professional record for successive breaks made by Jack Fanning, one of the best known shots in America, in 1900 on the roof of Madison Square Garden, New York. He made a world's record of 235. A year later Bill Crosby of O'Fallon, Ill., made a continuous run of 345. This record stayed until 1904, when Crosby surpassed himself by breaking 419 in a row. It was only four years later that this mark was bettered when C. G. Spencer made a long run of 565 in a competition at St. Louis.

The amateur record run stands to the credit of J. R. Graham, who made 415 at Chicago in 1912.

Women, too, are breaking into the game with some very good averages. Records of their proficiency shows that they break better than 90 per cent. of their targets. The first trap shooting club for women was formed by Mrs. Harriet D. Hammond at Wilmington, D. C., in 1913. It has now more than 60 members.

The event which is now attracting attention is the Grand American handicap, the feature of the trapshooting world which will be held under the auspices of the South Shore Country club, the week of August 20. As in past years, this event will attract many shooters from every part of the country, with many new names this year. Representatives are expected from England.

Since the time that Veteran Tom Marshall, with a company of trapshooters, cleaned up everything across the other side, European shooters have been seeking revenge. Shooters from foreign countries who took part in previous events and who were unsuccessful attributed their failure to the fact that they had been used to shooting at live birds on the other side at different angles. For the second time in the history of the event, trapshooters will fire at birds sent over a lake. The traps will be installed thirty yards from the shore line, and only the water and sky will be the back ground instead of a wooden or concrete backstop. Consequently contestants cannot make the excuse that some dark portion of the backstop obstructed their aim.

The South Shore club, of which Everett C. Brown, one of America's best known athletic men is president, is doing everything possible to make the tournament a memorable one. Entertainment committees have been appointed, while Elmer Shaner, secretary of the Interstate association, will conduct the shoot himself.

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You should place your savings where they will earn good interest. If your savings are deposited in the Treasury of the Province of Alberta, you will obtain 5% for every day they are on deposit and you will not have to give notice of withdrawal. Here you have ABSOLUTE SECURITY combined with a high interest return.

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Things An Autoist Should Know

AN AUTOMOBILE BRINGS ENJOYMENT TO ALL

Again comes the real automobiling season, bigger, brighter, and more places of interest to go. And again we tell all those who have been anticipating the purchase of an automobile to go out now along Calgary's automobile row and purchase a car. There are represented in Calgary today the cream of North America's automobiles. You may not be able to buy one of the higher priced machines, but Calgary offers everything from the second-hand car at $200 up to the luxurious Packards and Cadillacs. If you have a car, and can afford a better one, now is the time to purchase it. Or if you have none, get one this year if you can possibly afford it.

There is such a thing as foolish economy—and it includes depriving yourself or your family of a car, if you can possibly afford to own one.

Your first great thing is time—a car doubles time's value.

The one thing we all enjoy and own is this beautiful earth.

A car enables you, your family and your friends to know and see this earth and enjoy it fully.

Happiness demands that the family be kept united. The automobile is the second home, in which the family all together, enjoy things together.

The automobile is the delight of old people—their one pleasure.

It gives back to them swift motion and the feeling of youth. In all the family happiness it is about the only thing they can enjoy.

They must look on at games. But they, too, the old, can go motoring on the hundreds of miles of good highways throughout the great west.

The man who accumulates his money, content to put off the automobile day, instead of getting a car now, while the old mother or father can enjoy it and their son's prosperity, is not the best type of man.

To call a car "luxury," if you are able to own and enjoy it, is trivial nonsense. As well call running water and a bathtub in your house luxury.

You pay for running water as a matter of course. Just as important as valuable to health is the running air that fills your lungs and clears your blood as your car rushes through it.

Get a car this year, if you have none. Get a better, the best you can afford, if you have one already.

All Kinds Made

They are made, literally, for every need and every taste. For about twice as much as a good bicycle used to cost you can get a car that will give years of pleasure to an entire family. Or you can get a car costing as much as a nice little house, offering luxury that in the language of Ogden Armour would have made a Roman emperor feel like a gypsy. If you can afford the great expensive car—get it and encourage the genius of Canadian industry. But remember that the $5,000 car will get you no more fresh air, take you no farther, show you no more country, than the car for $2,000 or $1,000, or $600 or $500.

Get the car that you can afford. That is the car without regret. But get a car, there is one that you can afford, if you realize what a car means and what its place is in modern life.

For instance, a little inexpensive house in the country, a car in your own tiny garage in the back of the lot means a better, happier family than a city flat, twice as expensive as the country house, plus the car.

Unfortunately, and we regret it, to many that read a newspaper such as this, read by thousands, including those that cannot now think of buying any car, this may mean bitter disappointment. They will say, "It is all very well to talk about buying a car—but how am I going to get a car, when I can hardly take care of my family?"

Such men, especially, we advise to visit the many attractive salesrooms of Calgary automobile dealers. Men get what they desire to possess.

Wanting anything, makes men get a thing and work for it.

Take 1,000 negroes on the Congo, and not one wants anything. A good hippopotamus, not too fresh; a place in the sun, free from ants and snakes that bite—they ask nothing more, because they know nothing more.

Queen Elizabeth ate without forks, had no carpet on the floor, had 1,000 dresses and no bathtub. We should have advised her to get forks, carpet, a tub—and use it—we should have sent her a bathtub.

If you see the automobile, you will want the car, and to want a thing is the first step toward getting it.

CALGARY'S "BARNEY OLDFIELD"

Alf Mabee, a well known local boy, demonstrated the speed and efficiency of the modern automobile when he piloted a Studebaker six from Okotoks to the city limits in 35 minutes. The party, consisting of two Calgary oil men and a reporter from this paper, left the oil town at 1 o'clock Friday and reached this city at exactly 1:35. The car was not taken out of high gear during the run and some bad turns were negotiated at a high rate of speed. The driver took some long chances in his race against time and set a new record which any speed artist in this country will travel some to beat with a stock car.

GASOLINE SUPPLY AT LOW EBB

Joy riding, for unnecessary pleasure will have to be stopped suddenly, is the prediction of some local oil men. They claim that the government gasoline supply is nearly exhausted and that it is a risk to rely on American replenishment, so that some measures will be passed in the near future, prohibiting unnecessary motoring.

METHOD TO CONVERT KEROSENE INTO GASOLINE

Louis Bond Cherry, of Kansas City, Mo., a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, has submitted to the authorities at Washington a new method for converting kerosene into gasoline at a cost, the inventor says, of less than one cent a gallon.

The process is described as electromagnetic, and in a test plant at Coffeyville, Kan., 78 per cent. of kerosene has been converted into a water-like gasoline of sufficiently high quality to run a motor or do first class dry cleaning, Mr. Cherry says. As soon as some further experiments are completed he expects to be able to convert 60,000 gallons of distillate at the Coffeyville plant.

SUCCESSFUL MAN IS DEPENDENT ON AUTO

"The more successful a man becomes the more he depends upon his automobile to keep him so," says a well known auto official. "To him the purchase of an automobile is a means of maintaining his personal efficiency.

"He knows it enables him to do more and better work In fact he has found that by owning a car he can do maximum work in the minimum time, and today it's the time saved, not the time spent that counts.

"With only sixty minutes in an hour, it's up to everybody to make each minute count. If the average man and woman will figure up the many hours an automobile will save them, think of the many things they can accomplish in that time, they will see why the automobile is one of the necessities of life."

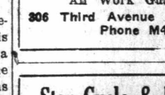
POLO MATCH IS ABANDONED

Those who are looking forward to the polo tournaments will be disappointed to find that the games have been called off.

Although the national championships and other tournaments have been declared off for this season, the Polo Association of America has quietly been conducting arrangements for matches with an Argentine team in the east during August and September. A letter arrived from South America stating officially that the team will not come during the present year at least. It was signed by J. D. Newman, who played with the Argentines in Southern California two seasons ago, and is well known in this country. The letter was addressed to William A. Hazard, secretary-treasurer of the Polo association.

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"KAZAN"

BY

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

SYNOPSIS OF FORMER CHAPTERS

In which Kazan, the wolf dog, is introduced to the readers of this story. Thorpe and his wife are living at one of the far Canadian settlements and Thorpe has just returned with Kazan, that he has picked up on his travels.

Kazan had never known the touch of a hand until Thorpe's wife caressed him for bringing her husband safely home. The touch was so strange and soothing that Kazan immediately became her devoted slave.

Sad to relate Thorpe did not understand Kazan in too close proximity he became alarmed and grabbed a club and struck Kazan beliving that Kazan intended to bite her.

Kazan became domesticated under the soothing influence of Thorpe's wife and all went well until one of the desperadoes of the wilds came to Thorpe's hut. Kazan evidently recognized the ruffian McCready and snarled at him. cCready likewise thought he knew Kazan but under another name, and he later tested him and found that he did.

During the evening McCready drinks heavily and a devil made plan is hatched in his mind. He wakes up Thorpe on a pretence that some one is about and they go out looking for the prowler. McCready gets Thorpe to hold the lantern and they disappear in the darkness. When McCready returns Thorpe is not with him. Kazan sees him come back and wonders at Thorpe's failure to return.

McCready then goes into the hut with a dep laid plan in his drunken head. Thorpe's wife screams on his appearance, caling for Kazan. Kazan is tied tight with an iron chain but on hearing his mistress scream he makes several attempts and finally breaks the chain, bounds into the hut and leaps upon the ruffian and buries his fangs into McCready's throat until he feels the warm blood oozing therefrom. Thorpe's wife tries to pull Kazan off and finally faints in the ordeal. Now go on with the story.

Kazan looks up after attacking McCready and sees Thorpe approaching with a club in his hand. He remembers the last licking he had from Thorpe and so he flies in tersor.

When Thorpe hears how Kazan has saved his wife he is almost overcome and they jointly go out to hunt for Kazan, but Kazan does not understand and the nearer that Thorpe approaches the faster does Kazan fly away.

In his flight he runs across the pack and the desire for companionship overcomes his training and he joins the band of wolfs.

The leader of the band disputes Kazan's admittance to the pack and a fight ensues in which Kazan is victorious, but wounded. A she-wolf attracted by his wonderful fighting ability comes to him and helps him to his feet. He recovers and goes off into the great forest, followed by the she-wolf. When he stops and the other draws up beside him he feels the same thrill that he experienced when the girl touched him.

For months they traveled together finding company in each other till one day they saw a man coming in a sled, with the result that Gray Wolf was wounded in the leg. For days they lived in the woods, when finally they went on, finding a trail—man-trail. Kazan with his call soon brought to his assistance a whole pack of wolves and they were off to vengeance.

They came upon the sleigh, fought the dogs and lost several of their number under the rifle fire. Kazan had nearly finished with dogs and man when he noticed the girl in the sleigh. Everything changed suddenly and Kazan and Gray Wolf supported the occupants of the sleigh. It was the girl that saved the day.

When Pierre Radisson, who was the owner of the sleigh, discussed the recent fight with his daughter, he concluded that Kazan had helped them. He also knew that the brave wolf was seriously wounded so he struck out on the trail and finally came upon the wounded Kazan. He wanted to touch the wounded dog but the snaps kept him away so he left, only to return with the girl. Joan moved closer and Kazan felt a new thrill, till finally he drew up beside her. When she saw the wounds on the dog's leg she asked Pierre to help her take Kazan to the camp.

After some time Kazan was taken to camp and laid beside the fire, where he was taken care of. All seemed strange yet familiar to him. A cry from the sled frightened Kazan and he answered with a low whimper, which Joan noticed. She uncovered the bundle and held it before the dog, that was interested. The dog dragged himself to the girl's feet.

Pierre and Joan name the dog "Wolf," and retired for the night. During the night Kazan heard Gray Wolf calling. Gray Wolf crept near to the camp and Kazan answered her. The next day they started north, the dog chained behind the sleigh and Pierre drawing the sleigh. He had a deadly cough, but he kept it to himself. At night they stopped for camp and Kazan heard Gray Wolf several times. The next day after a tiresome journey they reached the river in time to make camp before a storm. That night Pierre died and Kazan heard Gray Wolf's wailing cry.

In the morning Joan found her father dead, and though frightened she kindled a fire. Then she pulled down the tent, harnessed Kazan and started down the river. Exhausted she fell upon the sled and Kazan dragged the load himself till he came to a cabin. The inmates took Joan and her baby and Kazan and revived them. In the morning Kazan slipped out and met Gray Wolf who tried to keep him in the haunts, but he went back and followed Joan and the baby until they reached their own cabin. Then Kazan slipped back to Gray Wolf.

Joan discovers Kazan's name.

In the spring that followed Kazan was called by his name each day. The voice of Joan was very familiar and pleasing to him but not to Gray Wolf. One night Kazan was called as usual, and when he was leaving Gray Wolf seemed very strange, but he went any way. At night, as he lay in the cabin, he heard his mate's voice but could not get out till morning, when to his astonishment in arriving at the spot he discovered that Gray Wolf was a mother. New duties and responsibilities fell on his shoulders, so he had to go and get food. While away on a searching trip a lynx invaded the lair where Gray Wolf and the young ones slept, causing much destruction and trouble. As Kazan appeared with a rabbit he saw the lynx and Gray Wolf in a death grip, he rushed to her assistance and with his powerful strength hurled the lynx over the high precipice. However, he discovered that the wolf pups were all killed —torn to pieces—and Gray Wolf herself was blind. He led her away to a woded point after much difficulty and from there he was taken away by Joan down the river.

Now go on with the story.

(Continued from last week)

Joan waved her hand back at the cabin, just disappearing behind the trees.

"Good-by!" she cried sadly. "Good-by—" And then she buried her face close down to Kazan and the baby, and sobbed.

The man stopped paddling.

"You're not sorry—Joan?" he asked.

They were drifting past the point now, and the scent of Gray Wolf came to Kazan's nostrils, rousing him, and bringing a low whine from his throat.

"You're not sorry—we're going?" Joan shook her head.

"No," she replied. "Only I've—always lived here in the forests—and they're home—home!"

The point with its white finger of sand, was behind them now. And Kazan was standing rigid, facing it. The man called to him, and Joan lifted her head. She, too, saw the point, and sudednly the babiche leash slipped from her fingers, and a strange light leaped into her blue eyes as she saw what stood at the end of that white tip of sand. It was Gray Wolf. Her blind eyes were turned toward Kazan. At last Gray Wolf, the faithful, understood. Scent told her what her eyes could not see. Kazan and the man-smell were together. And they were going—going—going—

"Look!" whispered Joan.

The man turned. Gray Wolf's forefeet were in the water. And now, as the canoe drifted father and farther away, she settled back on her haunches, raised her head to the sun which she could not see and gave her last long wailing cry for Kazan.

The canoe lurched. A tawny body shot through the air—and Kazan was gone.

The man reached forward for his rifle. Joan's hand stopped him. Her face was white.

"Let him go back to her! Let him go—let him go!" she cried. "It is his place—with her."

And Kazan reaching the shore, shook the water from his shaggy hair, and looked for the last time toward the woman. The canoe was drifting slowly around the first bend. A moment more and it had disappeared. Gray Wolf had won.

CHAPTER X.

The Days of Fire

From the night of the terrible fight with the big gray lynx on the top of the Sun Rock, Kazan remembered less and less vividly the old days when he had been a sledge-dog, and the leader of a pack. He would never quite forget them, and always there would stand out certain memories from among the rest, like fires cutting the blackness of night. But as man dates events from his birth, his marriage, his freedom from a bondage, or some foundation-step in his career, so all things seemed to Kazan to begin with two tragedies which had followed one fast upon the other after the birth of Gray Wolf's pups.

The first was the fight on the Sun Rock, when the big gray lynx had blinded his beautiful wolf mate for all time, and had torn her pups into pieces. He in turn had killed the lynx. But Gray Wolf was still blind. Vengeance had not been able to give her sight. She could no longer hunt with him, as they had hunted with the wild wolf-packs out on the plain, and in the dark forests. So at thought of that night he always snarled, and his lips curled back to reveal his inch-long fangs.

The other tragedy was the going of Joan, her baby and her husband. Something more infallible than reason told Kazan that they would not come back. Brightest of all the pictures that remained with him was that of the sunny morning when the woman and the baby he loved, and the man he endured because of them, had gone away in the canoe, and often he would go to the point, and gaze longingly down-stream, where he had leaped from the canoe to return to his blind mate.

So Kazan's life seemed now to be made up chiefly of three things: his hatred of everything that bore the scent or mark of the lynx, his grieving for Joan and the baby, and Gray Wolf. It was natural that the strongest passion in him should be his hatred of the lynx, for not only Gray Wolf's blindness and the death of the pups, but even the loss of the woman and the baby he laid to that fatal struggle on the Sun Rock. From that hour he became the deadliest enemy of the lynx tribe. Wherever he struck the scent of the big gray cat he was turned into a snarling demon, and his hatred grew day by day, as he became more completely a part of the wild.

He found that Gray Wolf was more necessary to him now than she had ever been since the day she had left the wolf-pack for him. He was three-quarters dog, and the dog-part of him demanded companionship. There was only Gray Wolf to give him that now. They were alone. Civilization was four hundred miles south of them. The nearest Hudson's Bay post was sixty miles to the west. Often, in the days of the woman and the baby, Gray Wolf had spent her nights alone out in the forest, waiting and calling for Kazan. Now it was Kazan who was lonely and uneasy when he was away from her side.

In her blindness Gray Wolf could no longer hunt with her mate. But gradually a new code of understanding grew up between them, and through her blindness they learned many things that they had not known before. By early summer Gray Wolf could travel with Kazan, if he did not move too swiftly. She ran at his flank, with her shoulder or muzzle touching him, and Kazan learned not to leap, but to trot. Very quickly he found that he must choose the easiest trails for Gray Wolf's feet. When they came to a space to be bridged by a leap, he would muzzle Gray Wolf and whine, and she would stand with ears alert—listening. Then Kazan would take the leap, and she understood the distance she had to cover. She always over-leaped, which was a good fault.

In another way, and one that was destined to serve them many times in the future, she became of greater help than ever to Kazan. Scent and hearing entirely took the place of sight. Each day developed these senses more and more, and at the same time there developed between them the dumb language whereby she could impress upon Kazan what she had discovered by scent or sound. It became a curious habit of Kazan's always to look at Gray Wolf when they stopped to listen, or to scent the air.

After the fight on the Sun Rock, Kazan had taken his blind mate to a thick clump of spruce and balsam in the river-bottom, where they remained until early summer. Every day for weeks Kazan went to the cabin where Joan and the baby—and the man—had been. For a long time he went hopefully, loking each day or night to see some sign of life there. But the door was never open. The boards and saplings at the windows always remained. Never a spiral of smoke rose from the clay chimney. Grass and vines began to grow in the path. And fainter and fainter grew that scent which Kazan could still find about it —the scent of man, of the woman, the baby.

One day he found a little baby moccasin under one of the closed windows. It was old, and worn out, and blackened by snow and rain, but he lay down beside it, and remained there for a long time, while the baby Joan —a thousand miles away—was playing with the strange toys of civilization. Then he returned to Gray Wolf among the spruce and balsam.

The cabin was the one place to which Gray Wolf would not follow him. At all other times she was at his side. Now that she had become accustomed to her blindness, she even accompanied him on his hunts, until he struck game, and began the chase. Then she would wait for him. Kazan usually hunted the big snow-shoe rabbits. But one night he ran down and killed a young doe. The kill was too heavy to drag to Gray Walf, so he returned to where she was waiting for him and guided her to the feast. In many ways they became more and more inseparable as the summer lengthened, until at last, through all the wilderness, their footprints were always two by two and never one by one.

Then came the great fire.

Gray Wolf caught the scent of it when it was still two days to the west. The sun that night went down in a lurid cloud. The moon, drifting into the west, became blood red. When it dropped behind the wilderness in this manner, the Indians called it the Bleeding Moon, and the air was filled with omens.

All the next day Gray Wolf was nervous, and toward noon Kazan caught in the air the warning that she had sensed many hours ahead of him. Steadily the scent grew stronger, and by the middle of the afternoon the sun was veiled by a film of smoke.

The flight of the wild things from the triangle of forest between the junctions of the Pipestone and Cree rivers would have begun then, but the wind shifted. It was a fatal shift. The fire was raging from the west and south. Then the wind swept straight eastward, carrying the smoke with it, and during this breathing spell all the wild creatures in the triangle between the two rivers waited. This gave the fire time to sweep completely across the base of the forest triangle, cutting off the last trails of escape.

Then the wind shifted again, and the fire swept north. The head of the triangle became a death-trap. All through the night the southern sky was filled with a lurid glow, and by morning the heat and smoke and ash were suffocating.

Panic-stricken, Kazan searched vainly for a means of escape. Not for an instant did he leave Gray Wolf. It would have been easy for him to swim across either of the two streams, for he was three-quarters dog. But at the first touch of water on her paws, Gray Wolf drew back, shrinking. Like all her breed, she would face fire and death before water. Kazan urged. A dozen times he leaped in, and swam out into the stream. But Gray Wolf came no farther than she could wade.

They could hear the distant murmuring roar of the fire now. Ahead of it came the wild things. Moose, caribou and deer plunged into the water of the streams and swam to the safety of the opposite side. Out upon a white finger of sand lumbered a big black bear with two cubs, and even the cubs tok to the water, and swam across easily. Kazan watched them, and whined to Gray Wolf.

And then out upon that white finger of sand came other things that dreaded the water as Gray Wolf dreaded it: a big fat porcupine, a sleek little marten, a fisher-cat that sniffed the air and wailed like a child. Those things that could not or would not swim outnumbered the others three to one. Hundreds of little ermine scurried along the shore like rats, their squeaking little voices sounding incessantly; foxes ran swiftly along the banks, seeking a tree or a windfall that might bridge the water for them; the lynx snarled and faced the fire; and Gray Wolf's own tribe—the wolves—dared take no deeper step than she.

Dripping and panting, and half choked by heat and smoke, Kazan came to Gray Wolf's side. There was but one refuge left near them, and that was the sand-bar. It reached out for fifty feet into the stream. Quickly he led his blind mate toward it. As they came through the low bush to the river-bed, something stopped them both. To their nostrils had come the scent of a deadlier enemy than fire. A lynx had taken possession of the sand-bar, and was crouching at the end of it. Three porcupines had dragged themselves into the edge of the water, and lay there like balls, their quills alert and quixering. A fisher-cat was snarling at the lynx. And the lynx, with ears laid back, watched Kazan and Gray Wolf as they began the invasion of the sand-bar.

Faithful Gray Wolf was full of fight, and she sprang shoulder to shoulder with Kazan, her fangs bared. With an angry snap, Kazan drove her back, and she stood quivering and whining while he advanced. Light-footed, his pointed ears forward, no menace or threat in his attitude, he advanced. It was the deadly advance of the husky trained in battle, skilled in the art of killing. A man from civilization would have said that the dog was approaching the lynx with friendly intentions. But the lynx understood. It was the old feud of generations—made deadlier now by Kazan's memory of that night at the top of the Sun Rock.

Instinct told the fisher-cat what was coming, and it crouched low and flat; the porcupines, scolding like little children at the presence of enemies and the thickening clouds of smoke, thrust their quills still more erect. The lynx lay on its belly, like a cat, its hindquarters twitching, and gathered for the spring. Kazan's feet seemed scarcely to touch the sand as he circled lightly around it. The lynx pivoted as he circled, and then it shot in a round snarling ball over the eight feet of space that separated them.

Kazan did not leap aside. He made no effort to escape the attack, but met it fairly with the full force of his shoulders, as sledge-dog meets sledge-dog. He was ten pounds heavier than the lynx, and for a moment the big loose-jointed cat with its twenty knife-like claws was thrown on its side. Like a flash Kazan took advantage of the moment, and drove for the back of the cat's neck.

In that same moment blind Gray Wolf leaped in with a snarling cry, and fighting under Kazan's belly, she fastened her jaws in one of the cat's hindlegs. The bone snapped. The lynx, twice outweighed, leaped backward, dragging both Kazan and Gray Wolf. It fell back down on one of the porcupines, and a hundred quills drove into its body. Another leap and it was free—fleeing into the face of the smoke. Kazan did not pursue. Gray Wolf came to his side and licked his neck, where fresh blood was crimsoning his tawny hide. The fisher-cat lay as if dead, watching them with fierce little black eyes. The porcupines continued to chatter, as if begging for mercy. And then a thick black suffocating pall of smoke drove low over the sand-bar and with it came air that was furnace-hot.

At the uttermost end of the sand-bar Kazan and Gray Wolf rolled themselves into balls and thrust their heads under their bodies. The fire was very near now. The roar of it was like that of a great cataract, with now and then a louder crash of falling trees. The air was filled with ash and burning sparks, and twice Kazan drew forth his head to snap at blazing embers that fell upon and seared him like hot irons.

Close along the edge of the stream grew thick green bush, and when the fire reached this, it burned more slowly, and the heat grew less. Still, it was a long time before Kazan and Gray Wolf could draw forth their heads and breathe more freely. Then they found that the finger of sand reaching out into the river had saved

CHAPTER XI

Always Two by Two

It was January when a guide from the post brought Paul Weyman to Henri Loti's cabin on the Waterfound. He was a man of thirty-two or three, full of the red-blooded life that made Henri like him at once. If this had not been the case, the first few days in the cabin might have been unpleasant, for Henri was in bad humor. He told Weyman about it their first night, as they were smoking pipes alongside the redly glowing stove.

"It is damn strange," said Henri. "I have lost seven lynx in the traps, torn to pieces like they were no more than rabbits that the foxes had killed. No thing—not even bear—have ever tackled lynx in a trap before. It is the first time I ever see it. And they are torn up so bad they are not worth one half dollar at the post. Seven!—that is over two hundred dollar I have lost! There are two wolves who do it. Two—I know it by the tracks—always two—an'—never one. They follow my trap-line an' eat the rabbits I catch. They leave the fisher-cat, an' the mink, an' the ermine, an' the marten; but the lynx—sacre an' damn!—they jump on him like you pull the wild cotton balls from the burn-bush! I have tried strychnine in deer fat, an' I have set traps and deadfalls, but I can not catch them. They will drive me out unless I get them, for I have taken only five good lynx, an' they have destroyed seven."

This roused Weyman. He was one of that growing number of thoughtful men who believe that man's egoism, as a race, blinds him to many of the more wonderful facts of creation. He had thrown down the gantlet, and with a logic that had gained him a nation-wide hearing, to those who believed that man was the only living creature who could reason, and that common sense and cleverness when displayed by any other breathing thing were merely instinct. The facts behind Henri's tale of woe struck him as important, and until midnight they talked about the two strange wolves.

"There is one big wolf an' one smaller," said Henri. "An' it is always the big wolf who goes in an' fights the lynx. I see that by the snow. While he's fighting, the smaller wolf makes many tracks in the snow just out of reach, an' then when the lynx is down, or dead, it jumps in an' helps tear it into pieces. All that I know by the snow. Only once have I seen where the smaller one went in an' fought with the other, an' then there was blood all about that was not lynx blood; I trailed the devils a mile by the dripping."

(To be continued)

Harry Lauder and American Physicians and Nurses



Harry Lauder, who lost his son in the war, is shown in center with group of physicians and nurses of the American Medical contingent, who were entertained by Sir Thomas Lipton at his estate, Ossidge, New Southgate, England.

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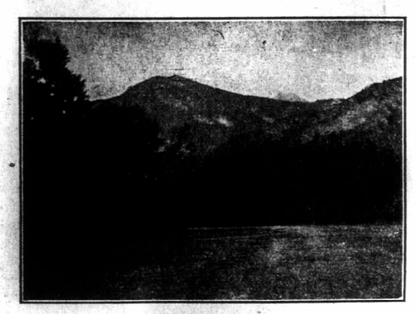
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A PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

-: GREAT KING EAGLE :-

Once upon a time there lived an old king who was so selfish and stingy that his subjects hated him and called him King Hawk. Every time he saw a flock of fat, woolly sheep, or a field ripening for harvest, or an orchard laden with fine fruit, he would say, "No one has a right to own that except a grand king like myself. From this moment that flock"—or field—or orchard—"is mine, and the man who owned it can feel that he has added to the possessions of his king."

That was cold comfort to the man who had planned to feed his family with food from the fields and clothe them with wool from the sheep!

No wonder the people, who often watched the greedy hawks steal their fattest ducks and chickens, called the king after the cruel birds. The king heard the name, but instead of making him angry it rather pleased him, for he supposed his subjects thought of the hawk's fierce, black eyes, and his proud way of soaring through the air.

Gradually King Hawk had grabbed everything in the kingdom that was worth owning and sold it so as to fill his chests with shining, gold pieces. He lived in a dreary, old castle, and his one pleasure was to count the clinking gold, like the old miser that he was.

There was just one person he loved more than his money, and that was his only son. His wife had died when the prince was a baby and the king had brought the boy up to be like him and grab everything he wanted. The attending lords and ladies did not think it very pretty when the baby prince leaned across the table and snatched bits of cake or pastry from their plates, but the king only roared with laughter and cried. "You are just like your father, my son; isn't there something else you want?" For answer the child would tear a shining bracelet from a lady's arm or a ring from her finger, and to please the king she would have to smile and make believe she was amused.

But when the prince was growing into a young man the old king died, and the crown and kingdom, as well as the grim castle and its chests of shining gold, belonged to the spoilt prince.

He would have been a nice boy if he had been brought up better. He was tall and strong, with fearless brown eyes, and a clear ringing voice. But when the people saw him riding through the kingdom with his father's crown upon his head, they cowered within their poor, dingy houses.

"He is handsomer and prouder than his father," they said. "We will call him King Eagle. What will he take from us?"

But although the young king rode far and searched carefully he could find nothing in his kingdom but poor people, bare fields and mudy streams. Quite disappointed he rode back to his castle, and opening the chests of gold told his attendants to travel to distant lands and buy, since he could not grab them from strangers, costly tapestries and pictures, carved furniture and splendid robes. As he told them to buy also fine clothes for themselves, they were quite willing to carry out his orders.

The castle was transformed. Glowing tapestries covered the old stone walls, soft cushioned furniture filled the rooms, and crystal vases holding fragrant flowers were everywhere, even in the winter, when the price of a single rose would have fed a hungry family. Best of all the castle was full of music. Young King Eagle sang so beautifully that if his subjects had heard him they might have changed his name. Instead of an eagle's harsh cry his voice was as clear and sweet as a lark's. But his eyes were like an eagle's and he had a proud way of carrying his head as if all the world was made for him, which was very like the bird after whom he was named.

The subjects, hungry, cold and forlorn now that their possessions had been taken from them, never came near enough to the castle to hear the music. They were too busy trying to keep from starving to think of such a thing. But night after night musicians and singers met in the great hall lighted by hundreds of candles, and after feasting on delicious food served in golden dishes they played and sang. The young king's clear voice led them all until it sounded as sweetly as if the forest birds were singing their lovely songs in the flower-scented castle.

One cold night while the halls echoed with music a loud knock came at the castle door. When it was opened the snow came swirling into the large hall where the company was gathered, and half hidden in snow and sleet stood the figure of a shepherd, his crook in one hand, while with his other he drew his old cloak about him.

"Close the door, send the beggar away!" commanded the king, but there was a strange expression in the shepherd's eyes which made the attendants fall back, startled.

"Will no one obey my orders?" cried the angry king, and he sprang up, intending to slam the door in the stranger's face.

But before he reached it the shepherd had drawn a flute from beneath his cloak, and raising it to his lips played a melody so sweet and gay, so tender and yet so joyous that King Eagle stood still, enchanted.

"That is the most bewitching tune I have ever heard," he cried, when the last note died away. "You must stay here and teach it to me tonight."

"That tune cannot be learnt in a single night," answered the shepherd. "If you really want to learn it you must work hard. If you care enough for that meet me an hour before sunrise upon the hill behind the castle."

Then he was gone, and except for a few snowflakes melting upon the hearth there were no signs of his having been there. But the gay crowd was quiet; their finest songs seemed dull and poor after the exquisite melody they had heard, and yet strangely enough not one of them could remember a single note of the shepherd's music.

Soon they separated for the night, but the king could not sleep. He tossed to and fro until when the great tower clock struck an hour before dawn he hurried behind the castle. There in the snow and darkness he found the shepherd waiting for him.

"Teach me the tune now," demanded the king. "I kept trying to remember it all night; I can think of nothing else," and he shivered as he pulled his fur-lined mantle about him.

"As I told you, you must work hard before you can learn that tune," answered the shepherd. "Are you ready to go wherever I wish?"

When the king, puzzled at his own meekness, said that he was, the shepherd played another tune upon his flute. It sounded like the flapping of wings, the quick, upward flight of a bird, the scream of an eagle. Before it was finished the king's cloak fell from him, his arms changed to wings, his feet to claws, and at the last scream he sprang into the air, a great, brown eagle, uttering that bird's harsh cry. But beneath his feathers he was still the young king.

By his side flew the shepherd, his old gray cloak forming wings, and together they soared over fields and hills until they reached the city.

"Look below with your clear bird's eyes," said the shepherd, "and tell me what you see."

"I see miserable hovels," answered the eagle, "and through the windows I see pale children and tired men and women. The children seem to be crying; they are seated around breakfast tables, but I see no breakfast there. Is that why the children weep? Now I see a man going out to work. He has a crust of bread in his hand and he looks at it hungrily. But he is not eating it; no, he has given it to a crying child, and the boy has snatched it without a word of thanks and is gulping it down like a hungry dog. Selfish, ungrateful child!"

"Did you ever see a boy snatch before?" asked the shepherd, and suddenly a new feeling stirred in King Eagle's heart, a feeling of shame.

"Those are my subjects," he said, startled, "and they are hungry because my father snatched their flocks and fields from them!"

Swiftly they flew back to the castle. When they reached the hill they alighted and the king returned to his own form, but he did not ask again to learn the tune. Instead he hurried to the castle and gave orders for great kettles of soup to be made, and hundreds of loaves of bread baked. When they were ready he called his lords and ladies and they followed him out of the castle, each bearing loaves of bread and bowls of soup. They thought it was a new game and rode forth joking and laughing.

But when they reached the city their smiles died away, for the king insisted upon each dainty lady and proud lord entering a miserable house and leaving the food and a gold piece beside it upon the table with the promise that they should have food every day until their fields could be bought back and planted.

It was a quiet, puzzled train that returned to the castle. "What has happened to him?" they whispered. "Did the shepherd who came last night bewitch him?"

The next morning, as the shepherd had arranged, the king again met him upon the hillside before sunrise.

"May I learn the tune today?" he asked humbly. But the shepherd answered, "Not yet, oh, king; there 's still much for you to learn before you can carry that melody."

So again he played the eagle's music, and again the king took the great bird's form and flew with the shepherd over the bare fields to the city.

"What do you see this morning?" asked the flute player.

"I see children leaving well-filled breakfast tables to run to the fireplaces. They are stamping their feet and rubbing their hands as if they were cold. Alas, it is no wonder, for there is no fire in the chimneys. Now I see a mother who has taken off her cape, although her gown beneath it 's in scanty rags. She has wrapped it about a crying child who runs off without thinking how cold her mother must be. Heartless girl!"

"Where did you leave your fur cloak?" asked the shepherd, and without another word they flew back to the hillside. Although the eagle became a king again and the day was cold, he did not put on his fur-lined cloak. He threw it over his shoulder and ran to the castle. There every closet was searched and again the king rode forth, bearing wraps of all kinds. When they reached the city the king found the poor, cold mother and wrapped her in his royal mantle, and the lords and ladies who were beginning to enjoy this work as much as if it were a game, left blankets and cloaks everywhere. They also left a gold piece at each house with which the family could buy back their flock of woolly sheep.

The third morning the king met the shepherd again. Streaks of red and gold in the sky showed the approach of the sun, a little bird was singing, and there was a freshness in the air like the coming of spring.

"Am I ready to learn the melody yet, friend shepherd?" asked the king.

"Not quite," answered the shepherd; "there is one more lesson for you to learn, the best of all."

He played the eagle's music, the king became a great bird, and they soared together beneath the brightening sky to the city streets. Then they flew down to an open door, and there, to his surprise, the king's feathers left him and he stood upon the threshold in his own form. Only the shepherd had thrown his old gray cloak over the royal robes so that no one could have guessed it was the king.

Within the cottage a woman bent sorrowfully over a bed where a sick child lay moaning with pain and fever. The woman saw the king's shadow upon the white wall and she looked up eagerly.

"Are you a doctor?" she asked. "Can you cure my child. The fever has kept him tossing for so long that he will die if he cannot sleep."

King Eagle had never seen a sick child before and he had no idea what to do for him. Only he felt sorry, sorrier than he had ever felt about anything in his life, and he longed to help. He turned to the shepherd to ask his advice, but the shepherd had gone.

Then an idea came to the king. "Perhaps I could sing the little one to sleep," he said. So sitting beside the bed he sang a lullaby, so sweet and soothing that the fever left the boy, and turning quietly he fell into a deep slumber.

When he awoke the sun was high in the sky and the cheerful light filled the room. The king sat by the bedside in case he should be needed, and the child took his hand, whispering, "Sing again. I am well now, but I am so weak and sad; sing and make me happy."

Then outside the door the king heard the shepherd playing upon his flute the melody he had so longed to learn, and as easily as if he had known it all his life, King Eagle picked up the tune with his clear, joyous voice and sang and sang until the color came back to the child's pale cheeks and his eyes sparkled.

"I am happy again!" he cried, "I want to dance and sing. Teach me that tune."

"You will know it some day without being taught, little brother," said the king. "When you have learned the lesson your king has learned the tune will run in your heart always."

That evening as the sun set, the lords and ladies did no sing in the castle. They sang instead in the city streets, led by King Eagle; and the people and children, well fed and well warmed, sang also, until as the last rays of the sun lighted the old town it seemed as if it were a fairy city, full of comfort and warmth, color and music and happy love.

A LITTLE PUZZLE FOR YOU TO SOLVE

Below are a number of words, the letetrs of which is properly arranged, spell the name of some animal. The first one is rabbit. Get busy and see what you can do.

1, Bratib; 2, Toag; 3, Epesh; 4, Sweale; 5, Rebave; 6, Sinob; 7, Koneyd; 8, Seomo; 9, Gardeb; 10, Spoomus; 11, Roidgraipe; 12, Hialregbean; 13, Spapohotpuim; 14, Cherosiner; 15, Tepolean; 16, Fablouf; 17, Doplear; 18,8 Grite; 19, Malec; 20, Pantheel; 21, Fargife; 22, Konyem; 23, Rogonaka; 24, Groantogaun; 25, Phezmicane; 26, Loigarl; 27, Nobboa; 28, Cragou; 29, Yoceto; 30, Renthap; 31, Flow; 32, Loutnoinamin; 33, Skumtar; 34, Zigrabylerz; 35, Maplecordea; 36, Nug; 37, Ezarb; 38, Samrotem; 39, Douchwock; 40, Grodohung.

FROM OBSCURITY

Many of the most eminent men in literature, science and art have sprung up in obscurity.—Wilderspin.

KNOWLEDGE

Everything belongs to him who is longing for knowledge and appreciation, and not for possession.

WAR PUZZLES



AUSTRIA SENT ULTIMATUM
To Serbia, giving two days for decision, three years ago today, July 23, 1914.
Find a Turk.
REBUS.
An officer.
SATURDAY'S ANSWERS.
Upside down, nose at chin.
Root.

WAR PUZZLES



MAJOR GENERAL FUNSTON
Was ordered to guard Nogales during a threatened conflict between forces of Villa and Carranza two years ago today, July 24, 1915.
Find a Mexican.
REBUS.
A kind of munition.
YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS.
Upside down, nose in arm.
Colonel (kernel).

WAR PUZZLES



KING PETER OF SERBIA
Yielded to Austrian demands, except right of judicial authority in Serbia, three years ago today, July 25, 1914.
Find a Serbian soldier.
REBUS.
An operation at the front.
YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS.
Right side down, nose at elbow.
Cannister (can, eye, stir).

-: A SURPRISE IN COUNTRY :-

When vacation began Matt, strange to say, was sorry. Not that Matt was a "sissy"; no indeed, for he was as real a boy as ever twirled a ball or swung a baseball bat. But he always went away with his mother into the country as soon as school closed, and there he had no "fellers" to play with; so it is little wonder that he hated to see books closed and put away.

He felt that he knew the farm and the country roundabout so well that he could find nothing new to interest him. Really and truly, it was a forlorn little chap who stepped aboard the train with his mother one morning early in July.

The train sped along and as the last houses of the city faded from view and the broad fields of the country came into sight, Matt cheered up a little. The air smelled good and it was jolly to think of seeing the old farm again. If only he could find some chaps of his own age for playfellows, he thought, he wouldn't mind it at all. He began to think of all the things he could do with other boys, and he occupied himself with such fancies until he neared the end of his journey.

At the station, where Matt and his mother left the train, Farmer John, driving the old gray horse, Nelly, waited for them. The drive to the farm was about a mile long; and on the way Matt had a surprise, he noticed several new houses. His mother was talking to John about them.

"So the Browns have divided their farm and built five or six houses," she was saying, "well, that ought to give us some new neighbors." She turned to Matt. "Did you hear that, son?"

"Have the people got any boys?" Matt asked.

"Ya-as, lots of them; that's all they have got," sniffed the old man, who didn't like to see the old farms cut up and strangers come to live on them.

That afternoon Matt climbed onto Nelly's back and jogged down the road towards the new houses. And such a sight met his eyes as he approached them! There in the middle of a pasture was a diamond, chalked off as neat as any city chap could desire; and there in the pitcher's box was one of the "fellers," arm upraised, ready to toss a ball.

"Baseball," breathed Matt. "How'll I ever get 'in' with those kids?" He watched the play for a few seconds, but all the while no one paid the least bit of attention to him. The kids hardly noticed his presence. Discouraged and hurt, Matt turned Nelly's head around and rode back towards his house. He was usually the center of things and it didn't suit him at all to be entirely left out.

The next day he took Nelly and the buckboard to the station to get the trunks. As he drove near the houses he noticed that the pasture was deserted; not a feller was in sight. He felt sorry, somehow. At the station the old stationmaster, who knew Matt's father and mother ever since they were children, dragged the trunks across the platform and loaded them on the buckboard.

"Quite a load there, son," he said. "Think you can manage all right?"

"Sure," replied Matt, "old Nelly'll take it easy. I'll walk her back."

"Those trunks are strapped on good and tight," said the old man, "I guess you'll get along." And with that he turned away and Matt tightened up the reins. Nelly started off.

All went well, for Nelly was a quiet old horse. Matt almost went to sleep, as she dragged along. They reached the new houses, and Matt halfway opened his eyes to see if anyone was around. Not a person was in sight; so he settled down again to resume his nap.

Crash! Something splintered. Matt thought one of the trunks had fallen, so he hopped off to see what he could do. But he had guessed wrong. Something worse from his point of view, was the cause of that crash.

In the middle of the road, broken in two, was a new baseball bat! The heavy load on the buckboard had passed over it, and there it lay, a wreck.

"What shall I do?" Matt questioned himself. "This bat belongs to those fellers. They'll be as mad as hops, because they can't play ball without it. And it's a brand new one, too!"

It looked like a bad situation. But Matt was quick to see that here was an opportunity to get acquainted if he squared things up. He walked up to the nearest house and knocked at the door. A freckle-faced little boy appeared and Matt told him the story.

"Gee," said the boy, "us fellers chipped in to buy that bat. 'Course, it was our fault to forget and drop it in the road. He looked to Matt for the next suggestion. Matt was ready.

"I tell you; you get all the fellers together and tell 'em about it," he said. So they both sauntered out to the road and the freckle-faced boy gave a blood-curdling yell which brought about six boys out of the houses in a jiffy, like firemen at the sound of an alarm. When they got together he showed them the splintered bat and told the story. Then Matt stepped forward.

"Say," he began, "I've got a good bat with my things in one of those trunks; and since it was my horse and wagon that broke your bat, I'll make good the damage. But you all were partly to blame because you left your bat in the middle of the road, so you oughtn't to make me do everything."

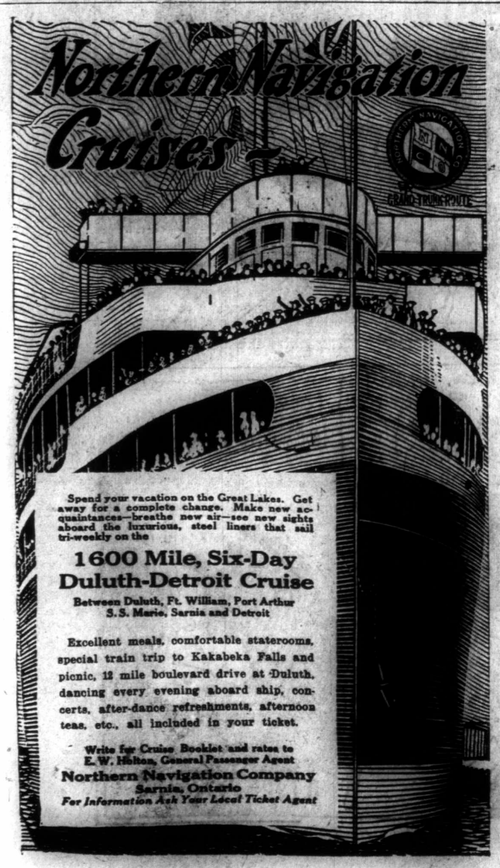
"What do you want us to do?" someone asked.

"Well," he answered, "I'd like to some down and play with you and your team. I'm a good pitcher."

"All right," they said together, for they knew they were to blame in leaving their bat in the road; and they didn't want to have their play stopped. Also, they were impressed with Matt's offer and already they liked his straightforward way. Happy and satisfied, Matt drove off.

That afternoon, when mother had unpacked the trunk and Matt laid hands on the beloved bat, he started out for the "big game." The kids were all gathered waiting for him. As he swung into view with the bat over his shoulder, they gave a whoop-ee. "Here's to our new captain," they shouted; and the freckle-faced boy took Matt by the arm and led him around to meet each one. Then they took places and began to play. "It looks like a good summer," said Matt to himself.

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Polly---Poor Pa, He Makes Such Mistakes!

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SEPTEMBER



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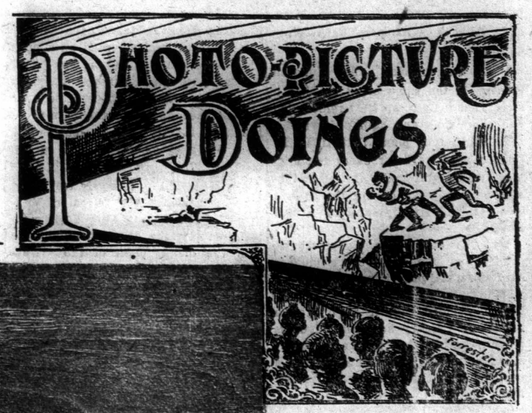
THREE SECTIONS—Section Three | CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1917 | SUBSCRIPTION $2.00 PER YEAR

O, MARGUERITE!

We love to see sweet Marguerite
When on the stage she's dressed complete,
For great and meet and feet and treat
Are words that rhyme with Marguerite.



Calgary's Theatre Season Opens





The Noisy Side

Vaudeville fans are wondering now what is going to be "fashionable" in acts this season. For it must be remembered that each season there is some particular style of act that has a run. Last season it was dancing—how they did dance! Some on their toes, others on their heads; near-Hawaiians from Manhattan or some other tropical isle, compromised between the two and danced a sort of a happy medium in their own particular wiggly way; they danced dying swans and blind pigs; some attired in fumed oak stain and others in a leopard skin—but they all danced. Other seasons were all for sketches in which the many varieties of crooks get their innings. There are times when the "strong men" come into their own, and do some wonderful things.

What the harvest will be this coming season cannot be conjectured, but there is sure to be an "epidemic" of some kind. However, theatre-goers will survive it and some around smiling every week looking for more and getting it.

There is one thing that Calgary theatre-goers should do—that is, take a look over the best of the vaudeville bills in New York. There are some people in Calgary, when asked how they liked the show, will assume a blase air and in a bored tone admit that it is "fair"—if their egg has been a little stale that morning they are just as liable to say the show was rotten also. By looking at the bills in New York they will see that in practically every performance down there there are the names of some of those who have been over the Calgary way. Calgary is getting just as good vaudeville as any other city on the continent.

When the long summer evenings are shortening; when there is a chill in the air some mornings that makes a man wonder just what condition his "heavy ones" are in; when even the warmth of youthful affection will not keep a couple comfortable on a park bench every night—then it may be said that the fall theatre season has arrived.

Timing conditions very nicely, theatre managers have their houses all furbished up anew; the prolific press agent after his summer vacation has thought out some dandy stunts to put over on the receptive public, and the wise theatre manager decides that he will spend a little more in advertising than he did before. Fall announcements of theatre plans compete with the "creations" of the millinery departments, but the "dope" in the theatre page is scanned with more interest than it has been since last spring, when thoughts "lightly turned" to other things.

But there are confirmed theatre-goers who do not recognize any "close season" on theatre going. This year Manager D. G. Inverarity, of Pantages, kept the house going all the time and has been favored with satisfactory houses. Those who have not been going to the Pan since last spring will find the interior looking ever so much brighter. There has been a lot of decorating done—very well done, too—and those who are dropping in again these evenings are greatly pleased at the improvements. The regular patrons are promised some very fine bills during the season. Last season "Invy" put over some good ones, and this year's billing will be quite up to the mark. At least no person in the world would have any reason to doubt it after having him look you right in the eye through those new gig-lamps and say it was going to be a fine season.

Jack Spurr's plans for the Orpheum

(Continued on page four, this section)

NEW LIBERTY THEATER A SEETHING CROWD OF EXCITEMENT

At last the much heralded event is at hand—the opening of the New Liberty theater.

For days and days society and theatergoers generally have been all in a flutter over the reported opening of a new picture house that would vie with the well known theaters of the city for first honors.

The fact that rumors upon rumors have fluttered around the town regarding the sumptuous appointments of the house coupled with the fact that the attractions would be of the highest standard have kept the theater lovers on the qui vive of excitement. Coupled with this has been the fact that the various crowds that have passed the building have been kept at a fever heat of excitement through the activity that predominated all around the building.

Painters and carpenters, interspersed with experts in mural and interior decorations have been busy for days renovating, building and decorating this handsome pleasure resort so that every comfort would greet the crowds that will grace this beautiful house on its opening.

Nothing has been spared to please the public and add to their comfort. The appointments are perfect while the character of the shows will be the highest of any picture playhouse in Canada.

The management is sparing no expense to please the public and to add to their comfort. Such extraordinary means to cater to the public whim is sure to result in the popularity which the house deserves.

The Allen theatre is to have a new attraction in the near future. Oral Cloakey, the popular manager, can't possibly stay away from the stage, so he is going to give the patrons of the Allen theatre some of his music. During intermissions he expects to render solos of unusually high class order—similar to those that he used to give when he was the star musician at the Allen.

New Liberty Theatre

GRAND OPENING TODAY

September 1st

A HOST OF NEW SURPRISES FOR YOU

MME. OLGA PETROVA
-- IN --
"Bridges Burned"

SAT., MON., TUES. and WED.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE OPENING BILL AT THE NEW LIBERTY

The opening bill at the New Liberty will be "Bridges Burned," a remarkable feature that will introduce Mme. Olga Petrova, the celebrated Russian actress, again to the Calgary public.

No comment is necessary regarding the remarkable acting of this celebrated actress. Words fail to adequately express the interest that has been shown by the public wherever this picture has been shown.

An actress of known talent who has few equals and no superiors in the theatrical world, she has won her laurels on the stage through sheer ability.

The fact that she will be the opening feature of this handsome theater will do much to attract and add to the pleasure of the patrons of the house.

Other feautres equally as entertaining if not quite as great will be shown from time to time on the screen at this emporium of pleasure.

The management are emphasizing one of the strong points of the house, "public comfort." In this precept will be coupled everything that the words embrace.

Things that are pleasing to the eye in the way of color schemes predominate throughout the house while the attendants employed will be equally schooled in catering to the public.

The man or woman that cannot find every wish gratified at the New Liberty will certainly be hard to please after the remarkable efforts that the management has put forth.

Mr. Wright, of the Regent theatre, has exclusive rights for several large features, such as the "Barrier," one of Rex Beach's best tales. Several of the newspaper men of Calgary had the pleasure of seeing this great feature, and each remarked favorably on the play. This picture is not only to be shown in Calgary but also in the towns of the western provinces. It is a wonderful production and will doubtless receive such recognition as the picture deserves.

The Silent Side

Miles of romance, drama, comedy and all other emotions are ready to be unrolled for the entertainment of the steadily increasing number of people who patronize the houses where silence reigns supreme on the stage and music plays its harmonizing part in keeping with the subject portrayed. Writers who think they know all about the effect of the pictures, and they nearly all arrive at a different conclusion—but the public keeps on going to see the films in greater numbers; the productions are more elaborately staged; the greatest stars are paid fabulous sums—and the photoplay houses continue to flourish.

The astute manager, and the wizard-like premonitions of the producers have resulted in some great pictures being ready for the season's rush of patrons. Commencing this week and continuing throughout the season, The Western Standard will print the stories of the many splendid serials which are to be produced in the local theatres this season. This special feature of the paper will be popular with readers and theatre patrons alike. It will be like reading a fascinating story in which every incident will be illustrated with the most lifelike presentations of the original characters.

A number of the leading theatres will run serials during the season, and they make special mention of them in another part of this paper.

Some information regarding the attractions which are in store has been secured from the film exchanges.

There is an abundance of high-class enjoyment bottled up in the fall and winter forecast of the Mutual Film Corporation, according to the prognostications of Manager W. R. Marshall, who reviews the forthcoming events for The Western Standard.

The chief offerings appear to be those in which the celebrated Charles Frohman stars will scintillate. Under the shrewd guidance of President John R. Freuler, the Mutual Film Corporation some time ago succeeded in obtaining exclusive producing rights to all of the late Charles Frohman's successes. To the seasoned theatre-goer it is needless to emphasize the importance of such an announcement.

For the purpose of perpetuating this master producer's works, the Empire All Star Corporation was organized. This company has been arduously at work for many months on a number of the most popular Frohman successes, with the result that it is now ready to announce a partial list of the forthcoming offerings. Among them are to be found such famed works as "Outcast," "The Runaway," "The Beautiful Adventure," "The Richest Girl," "The Imposter," "My Wife" and "Her Sister."

In the galaxy of stars will be seen such well-known Broadway names as Ann Murdock, Julia Sanderson, Olive Tell, Otis Skinner, William Gillette and others equally prominent in the Frohman field.

In addition to these there will be regular big feature releases, with such first-magnitude stars as "Big Bill" Russell, dainty Mary Miles Minter, Margarita Fischer, Jackie Saunders, the topsy turvy tomboy of the screen, Gail Kane, Edna Goodrich, and others which will be announced from time to time. The Mutual's policy is "Big Stories for Big Stars Only."

Artcraft pictures, which have in the past included the wonderful "Joan the Woman" and other equally famous productions, will again present the carefully studied pictures which their artists so realistically produce. Mary Pickford, in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook

(Continued on page four, this section)

The New Liberty Theatre Throws Opens Its Doors Today

Today (Saturday) Calgary's newest moving picture theatre will open its doors for the first time to the public. Commencing today at 11.30 and continuing till 11.30 p.m., the "New Liberty" will offer its first production, "Bridges Burned," featuring Mme. Olga Petrova, a five-part Metro Wonderplay.

What was formerly the Monarch theatre, in the Elma block on Eighth street, has been completely remodelled and renovated, and equipped with a new ventilation plant that fills the theatre with fresh air every ten minutes, which will make the New Liberty very popular during the warm weather, and strictly sanitary at all times.

Mr. Charles Hansen, the new proprietor and one of Alberta's pioneer exhibitors, and proprietor of two of the most popular picture theatres in Lethbridge, decided that if he opened a theatre in Calgary he would give his patrons nothing but the best, and as a consequence he has entered into a contract with the "Greater Vitagraph" and "Metro" to have the exclusive showing of all their productions in the city of Calgary, which will assure the patrons of the best in the line of moving pictures.

In order that the patrons of the "New Liberty" may be assured of seeing the best productions well screened, Mr. Hansen has had two new Simplex machines installed at a great cost, and these machines in the hands of two capable operators, Mr. N. E. Stevens and Mr. James Miller, will surely mean a perfect picture.

Under the direction of Mr. A. J. Talbot, the "New Liberty" orchestra consisting of five pieces will greatly assist in the presentation of all productions. The placing of the orchestra in the "New Liberty" differs from other theatres in western Canada, as instead of the musicians being directly in front of the screen, they will be located at the extreme back of the theatre. This plan is adopted in order that no lights of any kind, such as used in the orchestra pit, will be playing on the screen, thereby assisting in the showing of a clear picture. As *the orchestra will be upstairs, those* waiting on the outside will be treated to the music as well as those viewing the picture.

Very dainty indeed are the interior decorations, and the effect is heightened by the inverted lighting system, which is now all the vogue in all the larger theatres in eastern Canada. Outside, the most striking eeffct is produced by life-like figures, each holding a large torch, and mounted on a marble pedestal in front of the box office. An immense glass canopy, which is now on its way, will be erected over the entrance, and when this is in place the "New Liberty" will present as fine an appearance as any theatre in the west.

Mr. H. R. Keele, formerly travelling representative of the "Greater Vitagraph" Film Co. of New York, who has just left the above firm to take over the management of the "New Liberty," assures the writer that nothing will be left undone towards making this one of Calgary's most popular moving picture theatres, and will endeavor to see that his patrons are at all times used with all possible courtesy.

In order that the "New Liberty" may be fittingly opened, Mr. Keele has invited all members of the Great War Veterans' society to be present at the opening. He has also invited the mayor and commissioners and aldermen, and it is to be hoped that a large number of "movie fans" will witness the opening production, Mme. Olga Petrova, in "Bridges Burned."

MARY PICKFORD, IN "THE LITTLE AMERICAN," STARTING SEPTEMBER 10

In undoubtedly the most gripping and thrilling photodrama in which she has ever appeared, the nation's sweetheart, Mary Pickford, will be seen at the Allen four days, starting Monday, Sept. 10, in her newest Artcraft picture, "The Little American." A vital story by Cecil B. De Mille and Jeanie Macpherson, and produced under the personal direction of Mr. De Mille, whose many creations have made him one of the foremost masters of photoplay technique, this film offers a particularly timely subject of patriotic theme.

Since her appearance at the head of her own company for the Artcraft Pictures Corporation, Miss Pickford has appeared in several strong, dramatic photoplays. Her recent production, "A Romance of the Redwoods," which, when first shown, proved a sensation, made a lasting impression upon the minds of her thousands of admirers. However, in "The Little American," she is given a story which for thrilling situations and great appeal outdoes anything the famous little star has ever appeared in.

The story deals with the present great war and offers various surprises that when seen on the screen will disclose remarkable effects. As the little American girl, marooned in a French chateau while the battle surges around her, "Little Mary" is given an opportunity to display the wonderful dramatic ability with which she is gifted. Although the story deals with the war, it is not of the same type as the ordinary war drama, as it deals more with the intimate than with the general. In keeping with the talents of the star, an exceptionally capable supporting cast appears in this production, including such well-known players as Hobart oBsworth, Jack Holt, James Neill, Raymond Hatton, Guy Oliver, Edythe Chapman, Littlian Leighton, Walter Long, Dewitt Jennings and Ben Alexander.

24,000,000 MEN FIGHTING.

The fighting armies of the belligerents today, according to Sir William Robertson, number twenty-four millions of men. Such a figure as this is impossible of realization, but a few familiar comparisons may help the public to grasp what it means.

If all the people in Greater London, in Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Rome, Vienna and Constantinople were gathered together in one great crowd, they would still require the populations of New York, Chicago, Liverpool, Glasgow and Manchester to the very last new-born babe, to come anywhere near the total of the belligerents engaged in this unexampled war.

Supposed it was announced that this army should march along the Thames embankment, ten abreast, at a walking speed of four miles an hour, the spectator who had vowed to see them all pass would have to stand for two solid weeks, night and day, the men never pausing for a moment's rest, but keeping on the seemingly endless tramp.

Forget the business of making a living and be content for the day with just living.

VIVIAN MARTIN, IN "A KISS FOR SUSIE," AT THE ALLEN LAST TIMES TODAY

Dainty Vivian Martin will be seen in her latest photodramatic success, "A Kiss for Susie," at the Allen last times today.

In "A Kiss for Susie," Vivian Martin has a role exactly opposite to that she had in her last appearance on the Paramount programme in "Forbidden Paths." Now she is seen as Susie Nolan, the energetic young daughter of Jim Nolan, an artistic bricklayer. Young Phil Burnham, of the firm for which Nolan works, decided to begin at the bottom by carrying the hod, but takes a different name. One day he meets Susie as she comes to bring her father his lunch. The friendship grows before long and the two youngsters are in love. Then Susie's uncle from Australia dies and they are left a lot of money, and, as Susie expresses it, anything over six dollars a day makes a bricklayer dizzy, so her father and her older brother and sister immediately start out to be social butterflies. Susie sees that the gay life is wrecking their happiness, so she plans that her father shall make an investment and lose all of his money. This is done, and how matters are straightened out and how everyone is finally happy is brought about in Paul West's most clever and unusual manner.

Miss Martin is surrounded by a cast of unusual excellence, including Tom Forman, the clever and popular young juvenile who scored such pronounced success with Blanche Sweet and other stars. Others in the cast are John Burton, Chris Lynton, Jack Nelson and Pauline Perry. The production certainly is most artistic in every detail.

A good comedy will also be shown with the above attraction, which closes an excellent programme.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE NOTES

Why Go to College?

This is the time of year in the city and country when parents and young people are considering the question of school and college. Where to go? When to go? As well as, why go? are the questions of vital moment. The life, the character, future usefulness of the boy or girl may hinge upon the answers that are given to these questions.

Will a college education pay? Ours is a practical age? A western business man said recently: "If you can show me how it's going to pay, I will talk to you about sending my girls to the college." This is the lowest basis, but it cannot and ought not to be ignored. The United States commissioner of education is the authority for the statement that "a public school education increases one's productive ability 50 per cent. A high school training increases it 100 per cent., and a college training increases it 200 to 300 per cent."

A wealthy farmer said the other day "that education spoiled most people because it rendered them unwilling to work." The facts are against that farmer. The best farmer today is the educated farmer. The reason is clear: The college boy is taught to observe, to reason, to draw conclusions.

A recent agricultural survey shows that a high school education is worth as much to a farmer as $6,000 worth of 5 per cent. bonds.

Education is the bulwark of the nation. Fitness for citizenship, especially in a democracy, implies discipline. A disciplined spirit means self-control, respect for the vews and rights of others, the power of discerning between sham and reality. Such discipline is what the college offers.

The need of the world is leadership. It is estimated that about one in fifty in the United States is a college man. Yet more than 50 per cent. of the leading representatives are drawn from this mere handful of citizens. College develops leaders, develops initiative, personality; helps boys and girls to find themselves.

Educaftion means happiness. The real purpose of education is not to cram the memory with facts, but to equip the individual to fulfil the purposes for which he was created. A trained mind can never be lonesome.

Education means happiness. The An idle mind is the devil's workshop. There is a direct relation between ignorance and crime. In a Chicago court recently, 588 immoral women were examined. The education of 28 of them equalled the eighth grade in a public school, 296 the fourth grade, 186 the third grade, and 78 could neither read nor write. The secret of a noble character is the cultivation of noble thought.

Education and service. Success today is measured by service. Yesterday we asked, "What is a man worth?" Today we ask, "What has he got and how did he get it?" Tomorrow we shall ask, "Not what he holds, but what he gives." More and more our boys and girls will be prepared for service in getting their education. They will be leaving college not so much to go into private business as into public service. To equip men and women for this higher service is the supreme task of education.

Mount Royal College, Calgary, trains young men and women for any vocation in life. It furnishes a sheltering influence to young people. It believes in the enthusiasm, the hope, the liveliness of youth. The life of real service is held up as the highest call that comes to a young man or woman. The young people of Alberta are awakening to the value of a college training. Several hundred inquiries have come into Mount Royal College office during the past few weeks. On Monday morning, Sept. 10, at 9 a.m., scores and scores of new and eager faces from the village, town, country and city will throng the class rooms and corridors of the colege and start a new epoch in their careers.

THE CITY AND THE COAL BUSINESS

The city commissioners yesterday resolved to advise the city council that no direct benefit to the citizens would be obtained if the city endeavored to supply them with coal, for according to a letter received from Rental Agent Crichton, who was instructed to negotiate with S. C. Lott & Co. for carload lots at $6.75 per ton, there would be no advantage in it.

He says that the company is delivering "nut" coal at $7.75 per ton, which is a pretty close rate, and if the city tried to do it at that purchase price it could only be done at $7.65, the cost being: Coal, $6.75; cartage, 50c; city scales, 25c; loss, 15c; besides which the outlying districts would be the greatest coustomers, and the cost of hauling to Capitol Hill say, would be a dollar per ton.

STOCK INSPECTORS

E. M. Lanctot and John Gibson, of Carstairs, and R. E. Moffat and J. M. Workman, of Claresholm, were appointed stock inspectors by the provincial government.

REGENT THEATRE

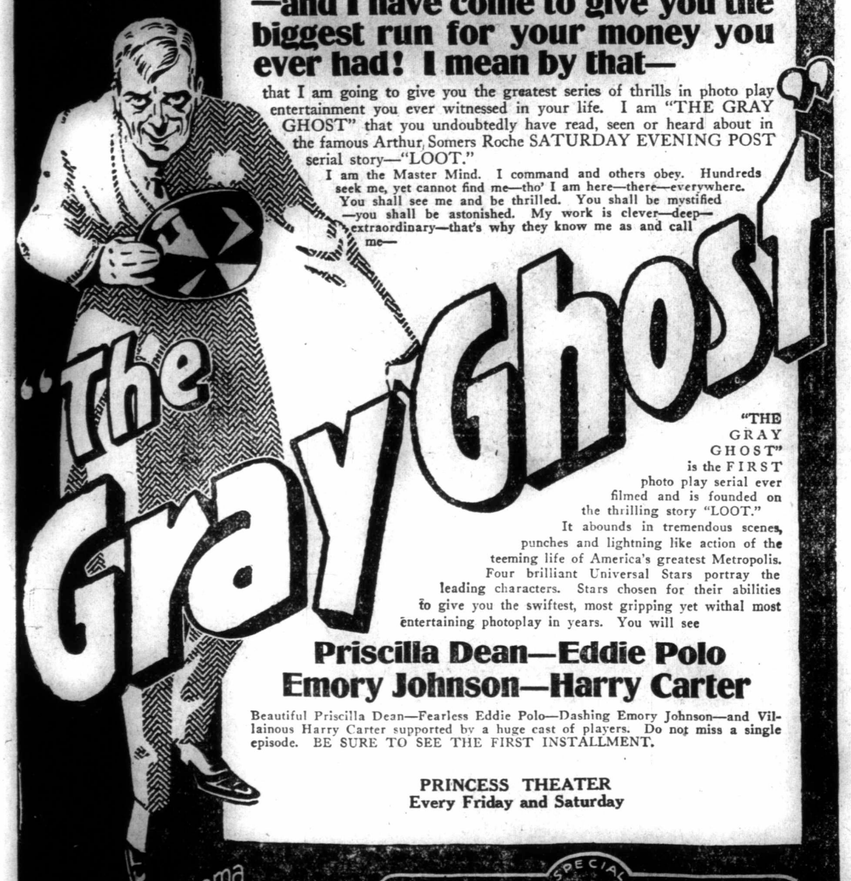
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Richard Bennett
in
The Valley of Decision
A Special Holiday Bill

WED. AND THURSDAY
Holbrook Blum
in
THE
Unpardonable Sin
A Drama of High Soiecty and Frenzied Finance

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Anna Q. NILSSON
in
INFIDELITY
Also a Big Lonesome Luke Comedy

COMING!
MASQUE OF LIFE
The Feature of a Thousand and One Shows

"I am here!"



—and I have come to give you the biggest run for your money you ever had! I mean by that—

that I am going to give you the greatest series of thrills in photo play entertainment you ever witnessed in your life. I am "THE GRAY GHOST" that you undoubtedly have read, seen or heard about in the famous Arthur Somers Roche SATURDAY EVENING POST serial story—"LOOT."

I am the Master Mind. I command and others obey. Hundreds seek me, yet cannot find me—tho' I am here—there—everywhere. You shall see me and be thrilled. You shall be mystified—you shall be astonished. My work is clever—deep—extraordinary—that's why they know me as and call me—

"The Gray Ghost"

"THE GRAY GHOST" is the FIRST photo play serial ever filmed and is founded on the thrilling story "LOOT." It abounds in tremendous scenes, punches and lightning like action of the teeming life of America's greatest Metropolis. Four brilliant Universal Stars portray the leading characters. Stars chosen for their abilities to give you the swiftest, most gripping yet withal most entertaining photoplay in years. You will see

Priscilla Dean—Eddie Polo
Emory Johnson—Harry Carter

Beautiful Priscilla Dean—Fearless Eddie Polo—Dashing Emory Johnson—and Villainous Harry Carter supported by a huge cast of players. Do not miss a single episode. BE SURE TO SEE THE FIRST INSTALLMENT.

PRINCESS THEATER
Every Friday and Saturday

The Photo Drama Sensational

SPECIAL FEATURE UNIVERSAL

Princess Theatre
Where Everybody Goes

TODAY

Don't miss the First Episode of the thrilling Saturday Evening Post story

"The Gray Ghost"

Featuring Eddie and Polo, Priscilla Dean

Also

The Princess Girls

Present

"The Hickville School"

A Bill that is full of Bright Dancing Numbers, Late Song Hits and Real Comedy

Monday and Tuesday
"BUTTERFLY" SPECIAL FEATURE
5—Splendid Parts—5
And an Excellent Two-reel Comedy

Wednesday and Thursday
A "BLUEBIRD" FEATURE
with
"Liberty" and an Excellent Comedy

Remember the Country Store, every Tuesday Night and Saturday Afternoon

A Gigantic Amateur Contest every Thursday Night

LATEST MILITARY PICTURES

Direct from the Old Country, shown in conjunction with the regular program, every Friday and Saturday

POSITIVELY THE BIGGEST SHOW IN TOWN FOR THE MONEY

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Friday and Saturday
THE MONEY

Mystery of Violet Diamond Is First Episode of Fatal Ring, Pantages Beginning Monday

CAST

Pearl Standish ..... Pearl White
Richard Carslake..Warner Oland
Nicholas Knox .....Earle Fox
The Priestess .... Ruby Hoffman

The mystery of a Violet Diamond is thrillingly portrayed in the first episode of Pathe's new serial, "The Fatal Ring," in which Pearl White is to be seen at the Pantages theatre next week. The story of this episode is briefly as follows:

Pearl Standish, the richest girl in America, has little interest in the things money can buy. Bored with the diversion of society, she longs for excitement. Leaving her home to attend a ball, she is held up by a masked man. Instead of becoming alarmed, she appears to be overjoyed. "I want the Violet Diamond of Darron—quick," the man tells her.

Pearl had never heard of the Diamond, but is sounds interesting, so she determines to learn all she can about it.

Nicholas Knox, the masked man, was sent by the Secret Order of the Violet God, to recover the Diamond, believed to be in the possession of Pearl. Knox had the setting for this mysterious gem, and he learned that Pearl had inherited the Diamond from her father, who bought it before his death from a villianous priest in Arabia.

Pearl's fathefr, while on a trip through Arabia, accompanied by his secretary, Richard Carslake, did purchase the Diamond, but had never mentioned the fact to Pearl, and shortly afterwards he died. So Pearl knew nothing of it.

The stone and the setting had a value which makes death preferable to their loss. Knox was elected to recover the gem from Pearl, and was given three days to accomplish his mission. "Death will follow failure," he was told.

The Priestess, the leader of the Secret Order, accompanied by two spies, determined to watch Knox's every move. Pearl tells him that perhaps her father has the Diamond stored in her Fifth Avenue home, and if he will go with her, they will search the house. Leaving the home, Pearl notices a suspicious looking man and suggests that he might have something to do with the Violet Diamond. Oertakinvg the man, Knox discovers he is a spy sent by the Priestess. The spy warns him "Your mission is the Diamond, not the girl," he says. In the fight which folows Knox is struck on the head and falls unconscious. Pearl has hib brought to her home, where he regains consciousness. He discovers Pearl with the setting. Jumping up, he snatches the ring from her, and quickly makes his getaway.

The only man that might know something about the Diamond would be Richard Carslake, so Pearl writes him a note. The next evening he appears. In spite of the knowledge that her father and he had had a disagreement, she requests him to give her the information concerning the Violet Diamond. Just then Knox enters. Pearl points to him and says: "There is the man who has the setting."

Immediately Carslake moves toward the door. Locking it and drawing his revolver, he demands the setting for the Diamond. Searching Knox, he finds the setting, and is about to escape, when through the window comes the Priestess, accompanied by two other spies who sneak behind Carslake and knock the revolver from his hand. In the struggle which follows, Knox recovers the setting.

After a desperate struggle, Carslake escapes and Pearl finds herself alone with Knox. Wishing to know the identity of the people who helped him, and the mysterious woman, Pearl asks Knox. "I can tell you nothing." "Well, then, if you can tell me nothing, I want you to hand over that apparently much valued setting for the Violet Diamond." Assisted by her Butler, Pearl secures the setting, but the spies come to Knox's assistance again and Pearl is attacked by an Arab. In a struggle with him on the stairs, she is hurled over the rail but catches on to the chandelier and falls to the floor. Knox is finally overpowered by the butler. Standing by a window, Pearl discovers a knife stuck in the wall. Pearl pulls this knife from the wall and discovers a note on it. "Fifteen days are allowed to you to return the Violet Diamond or die," it reads.



AN INTERESTING GROUP.

Both the kiddies are clad in an up-to-date fashion. The little fellow will don a khaki uniform and be-up-to-the-minute, while his sister clings to the dainty lace and net frock which is so invaribly becoming. As for "mama" she elects the gown of polka-dot foulard with double pleated skirt and dainty lace trimmed bodice. Nimble fingers have attached the collar and cuffs with threads of silk, making it an easy matter to change them.

THRESHING IS IN FULL SWING

In most plaecs the threshing is in full swing, as announced by the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company.

Milk River—Threshing has commenced and wheat is grading 3 northern.

Elzikom and Mannyberries—Wheat is being hauled to the elevators.

Foremost—Wheat is going 14 bushels to the acre.

Purple Springs—Wheat is yielding over 20 bushels to the acre.

Youngstown and Hanna—Wheat yield is 10 bushels.

Travers—Wheat is yielding well; threshing is in progress.

Standard and Alliance—Crops very heavy.

Wheat in the south country is grading well. Samples received here at the elevator office grades Nos. 1 and 2. Grains have not been touched with frost.

U.S. SPENDS $24,000,000 DAILY ON WAR

Washington—War expenditures of the United States, including allied loans, have amounted during August to more than $24,000,000 every twenty-four hours. The figures, minus $100,000,000 just loaned to Russia, are contained in today's treasury statement. Two-thirds of the great sum is represented by advances to the allies. The United States has been spending daily during August for its own needs an average of $8,088,652. The allies have been receiving an average daily allowance of $16,375,000, including cash already paid and the new Russian credit which will be paid shortly. The total daily expenditure during August this reaches $24,463,652.

THE "STAGE GAME" IS LIKE OTHER GAMES

Caustic Comments by A. Panman.

Only the manager of a vaudeville house knows the real vaudevillian; his demands and kicks, his opinion of his own act, the comparative unimportance of the others on the bill, and the various other ideas he has about his "art." He (or she) is apt to be more hard to please than the "legitimate" actor who adapts himself to conditions and surroundings with an ease and a courtesy usually proportionate to his own professional position. Therefore, the following letter which I received a few days ago is not only interesting in itself, but speaks well for the act which will be seen here next week:

"Pantages Theatre,
"Edmonton, Alta.,
"Aug. 28, 1917.

"Dear Sir,—The following facts about our act may interest you:

"No. 1: It is not the best d—— act in the world.

"No. 2: It did not knock them silly in the last town.

"No. 3: Keith & Proctor are not telegraphing us to come back east every day.

"No. 4: We will open the show if you wish, or we will close it if you wish.

"No. 5: We did not go to school with Alexander Pantages; he doesn't know us, and he does not call us by our first names.

"No. 6: If you find fault with our act, we will not threaten to report you and have you discharged.

"No. 7: Our act has not gone 'great' everywhere except Calgary, and the people did not 'tear up the seats east,' in fact, we have known it to go 'rotten' in several places.

"No. 8: I am not the son of a wealthy rabbi, and I do this act just for a living, and I promise that we will not tell you several times during the week that we are 'independent' and that we do not need to work, or that we carry seven times the fare back to New York in our vest pocket.

"Kindly have a place for us on your bill, and let us go on and do our act; that is all we ask of you.

"I am, yours faithfully,
"ARTHUR SILBER,
"Silber & North."

"P.S.—I am a member of the Hebrew Hod Carriers' Association, and also a member of the Affiliated Jewish Jockeys' Union, and carry both of the union cards of these orders, so you will have no trouble with us."

PANTAGES
UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE
Week Commencing Monday, September 3rd

The Count and the Maid
"Mirth and Melody"

Tom Edwards
Assisted by Miss Alice Melville

Silbers & North
"Bashfulology"

Aileen Stanley
In Songs

Georgis Howard
Violiniste

The Four Earls
Grace and Dexterity

First Episode of
"The Fatal Ring"
With Pearl White

MONDAY, LABOR DAY
Three Performances—3:00, 7:30, 9:15
Seats Reserved for 3:00 and 7:30
Phone M6359 for reservations

SCOPE AND PURPOSES OF A ROTARY CLUB

A Rotary club consists of men selected from each distinct business or profession, and is organized to accomplish:

First: The betterment of the individual member.

Second: The betterment of the member's business, both in a practical way and in an ideal way.

Third: The betterment of the member's craft or profession as a whole.

Fourth: The betterment of the member's home, his town, state and country, and of society as a whole.

The betterment of the individual member personally.

For its members Rotary provides activities which will:

(1) Extend their horizon of business experience.

(2) Stimulate their minds to travel in unfrequented channels of thought.

(3) Arouse them to service for others

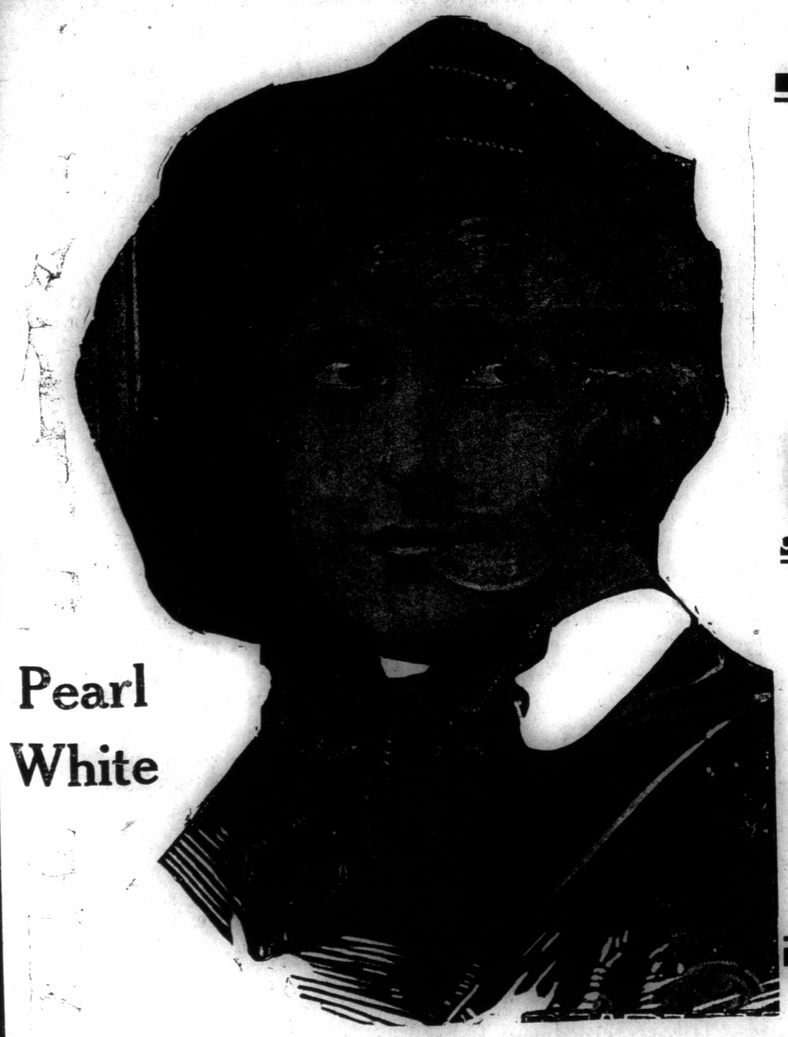
(4) Help them to attain their greatest possibilities.

(5) Make them leaders among men.

TO ISSUE WAR CERTIFICATES

A new war savings certificate is to be issued by the government which will sell at $8.60 and return $10 to the purchaser after three years. These will be placed on sale at banks and money order postoffices in Canada, immediately.

Already, to date, $10,000,000 has been made available for war purposes, through the sale of the certificates. However, it seems that the smaller the amount the more certificates are sold, as in the case in the following account: Over 140,000 certificates have been sold since January in the denomination of $25, $50 and $100. During the past several months sales have ranged from $200,000 to $300,000 per week.



Pearl White

SEE THE
First Episode
at the
Pantages

Week Commencing
MONDAY
September 3

Aeroplane Chase at 80 Miles an Hour in "Pearl"



IN
"The Fatal Ring"

"A Square Deal" Featuring Carlysle Blackwell At The Bijou Theatre on Thursday

Hugh Eltinge, a struggling young artist, and Mark Dunbar, a genius of the pen, whom the world has as yet failed to reward, live together in MacDougal Alley, down in the heart of New York's Bohemian quarter. Across the hall is Doris Golden, their staunch admirer, a reporter on the Evening Star, who enthuses over the work of both with impartial lavishness. But to Hugh's adoring eyes it is evident that Mark comes first and he is content to have it so, for down in MacDougal Alley friendship is as binding a feeling as love. He bravely puts his own disappointment aside and watches sympathetically the strengthening of the bonds between the other two.

Then Mark's novel is sold and the old order of things is changed forever. Hugh and Doris see a new Mark—an immaculate Mark, whom the best tailor in the city has taken in hand, but under whose fashionably dressed person the same impulsive heart beats as before. He begs Hugh to allow him to stake him until his pictures sell, but Hugh refuses—friendship to him means giving, not taking, and Mark's pleasure in his new popularity dwindles as he sees his old friends will not also profit by them.

Then a happy idea strikes him and he buys all of Hugh's paintings on exhibition at a local dealer's, promising to buy all the dealer can procure and requesting that his name be not mentioned. Mark rejoices with Hugh when he comes bounding home to tell the news. Then the two friends decide Doris must also share with them, and Mark again thinks of a scheme. Together they go to a lawyer, and, after much arguing, persuade him to send a letter to Doris saying her uncle in San Francisco had died, leaving her a thousand dollars.

In another section of the city, Mrs. Tralles and her daughter Ruby scheme continually to ensnare a wealthy husband for the girl. Mark's reputation has impressed them—he is invited to attend a meeting of their literary club and the girl is given instructions to attract him.

nd so Mark meets the young society girl, so totally different from his wholesome pal Doris, and mistakes her cloying sophisticated sweetness for the real genuine article. Hugh and Doris—she is reporting the meeting—are also there and to them evidences of Mark's awakening infatuation are pitifully clear.

Mark sees Ruby often. Ot a ladies' swimming regalia, he is the guest of her mother and watches with interest as the girl performs in her very attractive one-piece suit. Then at a sign from her mother she pretends to be drowning and Mark jumps in to her rescue.

short time later, she gracefully opens her eyes and smiles wanly to Mark, who bends solicitously over her. She murmurs her grateful thanks, and before he realizes it Mark has caught her tightly in his arms, kissing her passionately. The mother enters and tenders her surprised congratulations to Mark, who is dazed, but decided that on the whole he is happy rather than otherwise.

When Hugh hears the news, his first startled query, "What about Doris," wakens Mark to the realization that perhaps after all the girl cared more for him than he had imagined—he had never thought of her in any other way than as his pal. But Doris enters and wholeheartedly tenders her congratulations, hiding the bitter disappointment she feels.

Shortly after his marriage, Mark begins to feel the pangs of disillusion. Ruby is pettish and extravagant, and when he remonstrates with her, she breaks into tirades of scolding that drive him to silence.

Doris discovers her uncle is very much alive, and, perplexed, goes to the lawyer, who tells her all. She writes to Mark, enclosing a check for the whole amount she has left and promising to send the balance as soon as she can. His wife intercepts the letter and accuses him of infidelity. Her true vulgarity asserts herself and he flies home—to the little studio where poverty had been peace and happiness. Ruby follows and finds him with Doris and another scene is enacted. Mark, soul-sick and ashamed, begs Hugh to look after Doris, then leaves.

Hugh leaves a letter for Doris and a note in which he asks her not to read the letter before she has found happiness. In a nonchalant manner, Hugh tells a newspaper reporter with whom he is acquainted, that he has inherited a fortune from his grandfather, and the account is printed in the evening paper.

Ruby and her mother remember he is a friend of Mark's and ask him to call. Soon a closer intimacy than friendship develops and Mark comes home one evening to find Ruby dressed in a sheer negligee, clasped in his friend's arms. Disillusioned, his last ideal—friendship—completely shattered— Mark hurries away.

After the divorce, he seeks Doris and the two become engaged. She remembers the letter and opens it eagerly. Herein Hugh has outlined his plans—the story of the fortune was a hoax, therewith to entrap Ruby. For the sake of friendship, he had sacrificed himself to bring happiness to the two he loved. Mark telephones to him and when he comes the old feeling of happiness and love fills once more the little studio in MacDougal Alley.

WM. RUSSELL, IN "SHACKLES OF TRUTH," AT ALLEN NEXT FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

William Russell, the athletic star, in his latest screen play, "Shackles of Truth," gives a most thrilling exhibition of his boxing skill in the fight scene that Alfred Voshurgh, knocking his opponent out with a ripping uppercut that makes spectators gasp.

Mr. Russell's new play is one of the best in which he has ever appeared for the screen. It is a story of conflict between love and filial duty that affords the versatile young actor splendid opportunities for the display of his varied talents, all of which he accepts.

"Shackles of Truth" was written for Mr. Russell by Julius Grinnell Furthmann, one of the best known writers of motion picture drama. The play was directed by Edward Sloman, who has directed many of the Russell successes.

"Shackles of Truth" reveals Mr. Russell in the role of a young lawyer with a treacherous partner who tries to rob him of his sweetheart and blast his political future by taking advantage of a family secret which he threatens to reveal. The great fight takes place in the library of Gerald Hale's home when Luther Snaith, the plotter, stands at last exposed.

That Russell-Voshurgh fight bids fair to become one of the classics of the screen, for it it certainly a thriller.

The play is one of the most convincing examples of motion picture drama recently put forth, and it contains every element for popularity.



LOU TELLEGAN
FAMOUS PLAYERS-PARAMOUNT STAR

Lou Tellegen, supported by Mary Fuller, in "The Long Trail"
At the Allen, Wednesday and Thursday



JULIUS VELIE

The young actor-singer, appearing with the musical production of "Step Lively," at the Grand theater, all next week.

WELCOME RETURN OF ORPHEUM VAUDEVILLE ON SEPTEMBER 10

Monday, Sept. 10, will herald the opening of the new season of Orpheum vaudeville at the Grand, and the list of headliners and feature attractions for the coming season is even greater than ever before. If for no other reason than for alphabetical order, Julia Arthur in the patriotic appeal, "Liberty Aflame," might head the list. Nearer to the bottom of the alphabet is Emily Ann Wellman, another capture from the legitimate, who has an ideal vaudeville offering which combines thrilling drama with striking novelty. Sallie Fisher, too, will be another headliner suitably equipped. She has a sketch written by Clara Kummer, whose plays, "A Successful Calamity" and "Good Gracious Annabelle," put her among the headlights of playwrights last season. Emma Carus, Stella Mayhew and Anna Chandler have musical comedy and vaudeville laurels, but it is Orpheum vaudeville for them this year. Nana Halperin will have a welcome return and so will Sophie Tucker, Allan Brooks and Blossom Seeley. Eddie Foy and the Younger Foys will present their newest offering, Trixie Friganza and Elsie Janis are strong possibilities. The Kouna Sisters, the biggest singing sensation in New York since Calve came to vaudeville, will complete a tour of the Orpheum houses. Among dancers will be Nina Payne, Carl Randall and Ernestine Myers, a new combination, and Lew Brice and the Barr Twins.

There are novelties galore—George Marck and his Jungle Players, "Submarine F-7," "America First," "Rubeville" and Jasper, theonly dog headliner. Among musical comedy acts will be "The Four Husbands," Gus Edwarde's "Bandbox Revue," the Four Marx Brothers, "The Girlie's Gambol" and the new Howard and Clark Revue. "Milo" is an act about which nothing is told before the opening. Comedians include Al Hermann, Herbert Clifton, Charley Howard and Stuart Barnes.

The sketch offerings are plentiful. "Hit the Trail" and "The Night Boat" are two of John B. Hymer's writings. "The Headliners" was written by Aaron Hoffman, who, among others, wrote "The Cherry Tree," in which Harry Green will play a return engagement later in the season. Charles Withers in "For Pity's Sake" is another act of surefire fun.

These names only scratch the ground but, without a single addition, they would be certain to more than keep up the high standard of "Greater Vaudeville" on the Orpheum circuit.

The opening bill contains three headline features — George Marck's Jungle Players, an act which is an entire novelty and new to Orpheum patrons in this city. "The Night Boat" will be one of the laughing hits of the coming season. The characters are the captain and four travellers, while the situations and the dialogue of the skit are excrutiatingly funny. Charlie Howard and Company, in a new offering, will be the other feature of the bill. Charlie Howard, "the sawed-off" comedian, is returning to vaudeville with a new nevichle, "Cured." Other acts on the bill will be Miss Frankie Heath, a singing comedienne, who has for her numbers four song stories, which is a character study, as carefully constructed as the big scene in a great play and just as well told. Sense and Nonsense a la Norwood and Hall is a singing and talking novelty with costume changes. Novelty is a very much abused term these days, but it is said that Mr. Norwood and Hall do not abuse the word. The athletes on the bill will be Mang and Snyder, who appeared in this city a few years ago. To complete the bill, Col. Diamond and his granddaughter will appear in a series of dances, entitled "Youth and Old Age."

The Orpheum Concert Orchestra will be considerably augmented for the season, and, under the direction of Maynard S. Joiner, will render the incidental music for "The Best of Vaudeville."



MISS HAZEL WOOD

The "Girl with the Golden Voice," in "Step Lively," at the Grand theater, all next week.

"STEP LIVELY"

The United Producing Company will present "Step Lively," one of the season's newest and smartest successes, at the Grand for one week, commencing next Monday. This clever comedy drama, with its jolly times, unique dances and bright lines, kept New York, Boston and Chicago laughing for nearly two years. The cast is headed by Julius Velie, who will be remembered here in the title role of "Freckles." Other prominent principals are Hazel Wood, Zenaide Williams, Kathryn Sheldon, Lew Lawson, Nat Wentworth, Will F. Crockett, Howard Murrell, Clare Robinson, Al Shaw, Lelah Howard, Mildred Parker and May Wentworth,

One of the special added attractions of the piece is the whirlwind dancing of Miss Howard and Mr. Murrell, who created a sensation in the New York Winter Garden show last summer.

The seventeen popular numbers introduced constitute a song review of the latest music.

So many theatre-goers have become disgusted with the usual so-called musical comedy that it will interest them to know that "Step Lively" while possessing everything that makes this form of entertainment pleasing, has combined a real story that can be followed and which retains the interest of the audience from start to finish. It permits of many most pleasing character types, who provide both comedy and pathos, and in all constitutes the most satisfactory kind of theatrical fare that could possibly be served up.

This company is appearing in all the larger Canadian cities and is being brought here by the same concern which gave us "Freckles" and "Peg o' My Heart," although "Step Lively" is a much larger and more expensive attraction than either of those mentioned. The support that our theatregoers give "Step Lively" will be a criterion by which the United Producing Company will base their booking plans in the future, so far as this particular city is concerned.

"UNIVERSAL CITY"

The Wonderland of Filmdom, Where "The Gray Ghost," the Great Universal Serial Was Made.

Universal City, the capital of Filmland, is the only organized city in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of moving pictures. The Pacific Coast Studios of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, situated in the heart of the San Fernando valley, five miles north of Hollywood, a fashionable suburb of Los Angeles. The site of the largest moving picture stages in the world.

Universal City comprises 230 acres of the most rugged and picturesque hill and valley land on the south bank of the Los Angeles river. More than 50 buildings, most of which are of reinforced concrete; 3,500 employees, four and a half acres of stage space; one exterior stage, 50x125; one 300x100; one 400x100; one 125x100; two interior, electric-lighted studios, each 400x100 feet; a troup of veteran cavalry; several scores of rough-riding cowboys.

Universal City has its own zoo, one that ranks among the most extensive of such privately owned collections. Animal trainers, famous throughout the world; U. S. Postoffice; water system, phone service, carpenter and cabinet-making shops, tailoring establishment, auto service, express office, two restaurants, ice plant, $50,000 wardrobe department, arsenal, blacksmith shop, picture theatre, fire and police departments, dormitories and dwellings, telegraph sub-stations connected with every part of the continent via Western Union and Postal lines.

At Universal City, with its marvelous facilities and inexhaustible resources, the only one of its kind on earth, was produced the great serial, "The Gray Ghost," which promises to surpass in thrills and action, love interest and profits to exhibitors, any serial ever produced by any film concern in the universe.

The Gray Ghost opens at the Princess theatre, Calgary, Friday and Saturday, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1.

Grand

ONE WEEK COMMENCING

Monday, September 3rd

USUAL MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

Special Holiday Matinee Labor Day



Featuring
JULIUS VELIE
and
HAZEL WOOD
with
KATHERINE SHELDON
ZENAIDE WILLIAMS
LEW LAWSON
NAT WENTWORTH
MILDRED PARKER
ANNA MAE BELL
LELAH HOWARD
CLAIRE ROBINSON
HOWARD MURREL
WILL CROCKETT
AL SHAW
And others.
A Metropolitan Production de Luxe
15—MUSICAL NUMBERS—15

Popular Prices

EVENINGS and LABOR DAY MATINEE:
$1.00, 75c, 50c and 25c

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES:
50c and 25c

CONTINUOUS FROM 11:30 A.M. to 11:30 P.M.

ALLEN

Paramount Pictures

Last Day — Vivian Martin — Other Attractions

The Country-wide Favorite, in
"A Kiss for Susie"

MONDAY and TUESDAY — TWO DAYS ONLY

Fannie Ward

In the most unusual and thrilling photodrama in which she has appeared since "The Cheat"

The Crystal Gazer

Also Good Comedy — Orchestral Features

Wednesday and Thursday — Daniel Frohman Presents — Two Days Only

LOU TELLEGEN

Supported by MARY FULLER
IN

"The Long Trail"

Here is a story brimful of action from start to finish, placed in the romantic setting of the snow-covered big woods. It has punch and thrills, together with a unique and powerful love story

Next Friday and Saturday
Would you risk your happiness and that of the girl you love, to protect your father's name, and your mother's life?
See
WILLIAM RUSSELL
in
"The Shackles of Truth"

Coming, Monday, September 10th
FOUR DAYS
Mary Pickford
America's Sweetheart
in
'The Little American'

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Featuring

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...MAE BELL
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...Coming, Monday, September 10th

FOUR DAYS

Mary Pickford

America's Sweetheart

in

...he Little American'

Three Weeks Hero In The Petrova Cast

In "Bridges Burned" the Metro Wonderplay starring Mme. Petrova, which will be seen at the New Liberty theatre on Saturday, Sept. 1, an unusually strong cast supports this famous star. The exactions of the story, which was written by Madame Petrova herself, necessitated a selection from the best actors available, and unusual success attended the efforts of Perry Vekroff, who directed the production.

In Mahlon Hamilton, Madame Petrova's leading man in this and other Metro features, the screen patrons will recognize a prime favorite. Mr. Hamilton is a native of Baltimore, and after going through grammar and high schools there he completed his education at Maryland Agricultural college. Although he is a favorite on the speaking stage, Mr. Hamilton's first dramatic work was for the screen, with Mabel Van Buren in "Music by Proxy," and "The Smuggler's Daughter," Kinemacolor productions made in California.

On the dramatic stage, Mr. Hamilton was the original Paul, of "Three Weeks." Later he was with Jessie Bonstelle, in "The Great Question," with Maxine Elliott, in "The Chaperone," and Constance Collier in her Criterion theatre production of "Israel."

After this, Mr. Hamilton went into vaudeville with William H. Thompson in a one-act play, "For Love's Sweet Sake," remaining a year. He then went back to the legitimate with Blanche Ring, in "Claudia Smiles," but again went into vaudeville with Rose Coghlan in a short play in which she starred for a season.

His first appearance in Metro productions was with Mme. Petrova, in "The Heart of a Painted Woman," in which he played the lead opposite this famous star. Then he appeared in a similar role with Ethel Barrymore, in "The Final Judgment."

Mrs. Mathilde Brundage, who is seen as Norah, first came into porminence because of her marvelous character work as "Mrs. Si Stork," in "Emmy of Stork's Nest," a Metro Wonderplay. Mrs. Brundage studied for the stage under Dr. Griffiths, stepfather of the famous Mary Anderson.

Little Maury Stewart, who plays the part of Mary's son, is among the most famous of the child actors in screen work. He has appeared in many Famous Players productions with Mary Pickford. His first appearance with Metro was with Mabel Taliaferro, in "The Three of Us." He played a remarkable role as Little David with Ethel Barrymore, in "The Awakening of Helena Richie," and also in "The Stolen Triumph," with Julius Steger—both Metro productions.

PETROVA'S ROLE AS WOMAN OF ENERGY SUGGESTS CAREER OF MRS. BOISSEVAIN

The activities of the late Inez Milholland Boiseevain in behalf of working people are suggested in the role Madame Petrova plays in the Metro production, "Bridges Burned," which will be seen at the New Liberty theatre on Saturday, Sept. 1. The spirit of reform and achievement of Mrs. Boissevain was the same that actuates Mary O'Brien (Madame Petrova) in her work in behalf of the factory girls with whom fate throws her into contact.

During the preparations for the taking of the picture, Madame Petrova spent much time in the manufacturing centres of the east studying the conditions and surroundings of the employed young women. She made friends of several of the workers and from them, at first hand, learned the problems with which they are battling.

"I was surprised to find the great good that has been done by the much-abused reformer," said Madame Petrova. "There are model factories in and about eastern cities, descriptions of which would seem like fables. All these changes have been brought about by the 'reformer.' The playing of a role wherein the sisterly spirit of help is shown always pleases, for the reason that it always makes for good."

After Mary O'Brien's rise to power because of her activities in favor of the workingwoman, she is again taken into hand by fate, and the result pleases and surprises and seems fitting as a reward for her efforts. The character of the man to whom she had given her love and trust makes for a wholesome solution of a problem that is often made unpleasant because of the lack of artistic handling.

MAHLON HAMILTON, SCREEN EXPERT, TELLS OF LOVE-MAKING IN MOTION PICTURES

Love-making in motion pictures is a new and difficult art, according to Mahlon Hamilton, leading man for Mme. Petrova in her latest Metro Wonderplay, "Bridges Burned," which will be seen at the New Liberty theatre on Saturday.

In making this statement, Mr. Hamilton talks as an expert, both on the speaking stage and screen. On the speaking stage he was the original Paul, the hero of Elinor Glyn's "Three Weeks."

"There is the finest kind of art in love-making for motion pictures," says Mr. Hamilton. "On the speaking stage the hero meets the heroine and says, in a voice filled with emotion: 'I love you—Ah, I love you! Will you be mine?' And then the heroine either presents him with the 'mitten' or accepts him. But in either case she is able to sob or smile and tell why.

"Now, in motion pictures it is a different matter. When the hero meets the heroine he must let the audience know, by his actions, that he loves her and is asking her to be his bride. It is the pantomine of love, pure and simple. And the audience, in watching a love scene, is more critical than of anything else, for within the hearts of old folks and young folks lies a love chord which can be made to vibrate truly only by showing a sweet and pure passion.

"Love is the one primitive impulse of youth. It is the personal property of 'teens and past 'teens, and whether a play is spoken or silent, the spectator will resent any falsifying of a sentiment so dear to the heart."

THE SILENT SIDE

(Continued from page one, this section)

Farm," should be so realistically rural that the mosquitoes will sting the audience. The Griffiths and DeMille productions will be announced later, and also pictures in which Geraldine Farrar and Elsie Ferguson will appear. George M. Cohan's "Seven Keys to Baldpate" will give picture goers the film version of a wonderful play.

The efforts of the artists of the Paramount studios will include Marguerite Clarke in "Amazons"; Billie Burke, in "Mysterious Miss Terry"; Pauline Frederick, in "Double Crossed"; Madame Petrova, Julia Eltinge, Cavalieri, Sessue Hayakawa, Wallace Reid, Jack Pickford and Louise Huff, Vivian Martin, George Beban, Ann Pennington, Enid Bennett, Charles Ray, these are all helping to make Paramount pictures.

be released by the Universay are "The Grey Ghost," featuring Eddie Pollo, and the "Red Ace," in which Marie Walcamp stars. Bluebird and Butterfly feature photoplays will also be shown at the Princess theatre. At the Liberty theatre, one of the latest things in fildom will be shown regularly—"Universal Current Events," which is to have the same release dates here as in New York and Chicago. Many other striking pictures have been arranged for local presentation, which include "Come Through," "Pay Me," "Even as You and I," "The Hand that Rocks the Cradle," and "Parentage."

Among the important feature and serial photoplays which the Pathe exchange will have running locally are "The Fatal Ring," "The Neglected Wife," and "Patria," in which those very popular and capable stars, Pearl White, Ruth Roland and Mrs. Vernon Castle will appear.

A Secret Bride's Sacrifice

Is Powerfully Portrayed by the Peerless

Mme. PETROVA

IN

"Bridges Burned"

A Metro Wonderplay of the War in Europe and an Independent Woman

New Liberty Theatre

Price: 10 and 15 Cents



Coming to the Allen, Four Days, Commencing Monday, September 10

THE NOISY SIDE

(Continued from page one, this section)

this year are up to the mark and a little over it. He is working directly under Martin Beck now, and between them Calgary will have some real shows. Calgary is lucky enough to be popular with Martin Beck for some reason or other, and he gives us the best of the breaks. Of course there is no need to say that Jack Spurr will work his head off to make the house as popular as it has been in past seasons—and a little more so, ifpossible. There is a splendid bill lined up for the opening which takes place on Sept. 10, and from then on Calgary will have all the good stuff that the booking office is able to get over the circuit, and it looks mighty good too.

During the summer months the theatre has also been "rolled up" somewhat, and the nicest theatre in the west will be looking at its best when the Orpheumites settle down to enjoying the bills again.

Filling in the open dates at the Grand when the vaudeville bills will not be on has been given the most careful attention by Manager Lydiatt, and he has a very nicely diversified list of attractions booked already. There is a splendid line of musical shows coming, which will arrive at intervals during the season, and there are a few return engagements of companies and performers who have made good and will be drawing cards again.

Running over some of the coming shows in the order in which they are booked there are: "The Barrier," and "The Whip," two very strong pictures. Cunning will be back for three days after playing Winnipeg for two weeks. Then follows "The Million Dollar Doll," "Robinson Cruso, Jr.," "In Old Kentucky," "Carter, the Magician," "The Lilac Domino," "The Girl Who Smiles," "The Isle of Dreams," "The Bird of Paradise," "Watch Your Step," and others which will be booked later.

Taking it all in all it looks like a good season, and here's wishing it luck. Also, hoping that the members of the audience who make a point of coming late will remember that the softest boot heel is harder than the hardest toe, and watch their step. Also that the first bar of the National Anthem is not a sign that there is a police raid and that they are supposed to make a wild rush for the door.

FANNY WARD APPEARS IN THREE DIFFERENT ROLES IN "THE CRYSTAL GAZER"

It is not unusual for photodramatic artists to be seen in dual roles, but the versatile Lasky-Paramount star, Fannie Ward, goes these one better by appearing in three characters in "The Crystal Gazer," which will be the attraction at the Allen Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Ward in this unusual story plays as the mother and two daughters, and with her splendid dramatic ability, gives each a distinct characterization, and at no time is one confused as to their identity. Several of the scenes require that one of the girls rescue the other from a burning building. How this is accomplished is one of the wonderful secrets of photography in which the Lasky studio abounds.

The news was recently sent forth to the astonishment of the photodramatic world that Fanny Ward had been injured during the filming of this production and had been confined to her home for nearly three weeks. This injury occurred when the terrific fight scenes were being filmed. Having won the plaudits of the world for her wonderful struggle with Sessue Hayakawa, in "The Cheat," Miss Ward was anxious to exceed this in the struggle scenes with Jack Dean in "The Crystal Gazer." The incident occurred in the studio of Calistro, a fake hypnotist, when he was trying to make violent love to her.

Persons watching the scenes will notice that Miss Ward suddenly gives a scream of pain. It was during this incident that she accidentally dislocated her shoulder, but in spite of the intense agony, Miss Ward continued the scene, only to drop in a faint at its conclusion. Immediately after the taking of this scene, all work on the production was suspended for three weeks, until Miss Ward's shoulder was healed.

An excellent cast supports Miss Ward in this thrilling production, among them such well-known screen stars as Winifred Greenwood, Harrison Ford, Raymond Hatton, Edythe Chapman and Jane Wolff.

That every bit of uneaten cereal can be used to thicken soups, stews or gravies? That stale bread can be used as the basis for many attractive meat dishes, hot breads and desserts?

LOU-TELLEGEN IN "THE LONG TRAIL" AT ALLEN NEXT WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

In presenting Lou-Tellegen and Miss Mary Fuller in the Famous Players production of "The Long Trail" on the Paramount program, it is felt that this stellar duo will be unusually popular with the amusement-seeking public when it will be seen at the Allen next Wednesday and Thursday.

This photoplay was written by Eve Unsell, and this fact, coupled with the fact that the production was directed by Howell Hansel and has for its stars two of the best known screen favorites, should more than vouch for its popularity.

Lou-Tellegen is seen as "Andre Dubois," a young Canadian trapper, living in the wilds with his little sister Richette. Mary Fuller plays Louise Graham, an orphan whose only living near relative is her scapegrace brother. The way Andre unconsciously compromises Louise and causes her hypocritical friends to desert her, and then marries her to save her from the advances of the uncouth lumberman of the place, makes a tale that is intensely interesting in its freshness and originality.

In the meantime Louise's brother and Andre's little sister Michette have had an unfortunate affair and complications of all kinds enmesh Andre and Louise, who all this time have been living a queer sort of double-housekeeping arrangement, and incidentally coming to care more and more for each other since their strange wedding.

Eve Unsell has brought the story to a most satisfactory ending, and the final "fade-out" shows us the two standing hand in hand watching the disappearing figure of the constable down the "Long Trail," leaving them alone in their long-delayed happiness.

Both Mary Fuller and Lou-Tellegen have had successful screen careers, and the latter has the distinction of having been Sarah Bernhardt's youngest leading man on the legitimate stage, and made a tour of this country with that famous actress several years ago. Mr. Tellegen also has the distinction of being Geraldine Farrar's husband.

It was agreed by the entire company on their return to New York after their trip to the mountains for the filming of this photoplay, that it was one of the most pleasurable trips they had ever made. Hair-raising tales of wolves, Indian and ski stunts have added interest to this production, and it is expected that it will be one of the most successful on the Paramount programme.

A new Christie comedy, which are becoming most popular each time of showing, will also be seen in addition to this exceptionally fine production, "The Long Trail."

If your pocket book is empty the Thirty-seventh Psalm.

"OVER THERE"

The Thrill and Hell of the Trenches Described by an American Boy

We have secured a series of six articles by Sergeant Alexander McClintock of Lexington, Ky., and the Canadian army. He has a gripping tale that every American will read, for he tells the facts, unadorned. Wounded, a Distinguished Conduct medal man, he was invalided home, but is going "Over There" again to fight for Uncle Sam and his allies.

Feb. 14, 1917.

Sergeant Alexander McClintock served in the Eighty-seventh Battalion Canadian Grenadier guards from September, 1915, until November, 1916, the last four months of that time at the front in France, where he gained the Distinguished Conduct medal by his devotion to duty and bravery under fire.

As his former commanding officer I can testify as to his good qualities, and I consider he would make a valuable officer.

(Signed) F. S. MEIGHEN,
Brigadier General, Commanding Canadian Training Division,
Bramshott.

NO. 1.—In Training. How the men are finally brought to the firing line. A description of conditions that our own boys and their parents will read eagerly.

NO. 2.—The Bomb Raid. The great preparations and rehearsing for this attack. Volunteers for the job taken behind the line where the German trenches are exactly reproduced. The days of preparation. Heretofore unwritten detail of modern trench raids. This article concludes with the men going out to their job.

NO. 3.—"Over the Top and Give 'Em Hell." The English Tommy's battle cry as he breaks from his trench. The bomb raid and what happened. Of sixty that started forty-six failed to return because the Germans had prepared and mined the trench. Graphic description of Sergeant McClintock's terrible experience.

NO. 4.—Shifted to the Somme. Sergeant McClintock takes part in the greatest of all battles and tells of the hell of it. "The front in Belgium was really a rest sector in comparison with it," he says. The extensive preparations of the allies for open warfare afterward abandoned because of the failure of expected developments.

NO. 5.—Wounded in Action. This article describes the terrible fight, the dead and dying, the loss of a pal and the final failing of McClintock in No Man's Land. Simply told, it is one of the most remarkable descriptions of a battle by a participant ever put together.

NO. 6.—Decorated For Bravery; Home and Uncle Sam. This concluding article of the series relates in detail how England cares for the wounded. How the king and queen came to the bed of an American boy and decorated him in a London hospital for gallantry. Interesting, intimate and amusing incidents told by and of the wounded Tommies Trying to fight for Uncle Sam.

We will print one article each week for six weeks. Watch for the first installment.

NEW LIBERTY

THEATRE

Opening Today -- Saturday Septenber

The First

-- WITH --

Mme Olga Petrova

AS

"THE SECRET BRIDE"

In Bridges Burned and Continuing Monday -- Tuesday -- Wedneseay

Coming -- "The Great Secret" -- 18 Episodes Metro Mystry Serial

Extra -- Special -- "THE FALL OF A NATION"

New Liberty---Under New Management

Hear The Liberty 5 Piece Orchestra

BILLIE BURKE TO APPEAR AT THE BIJOU

Billie Burke's Gowns Duplicated for This Year's "Follies."

America is the land of the free, the brave and the beautiful, but it is not the land where designers of beautiful gowns for lovely ladies flourish.

On the contrary they—the designers—have to be imported. They are those who can dream wonderful creations, but have not the gift to make them materialize—others have the executive ability, but are without the dreamer's fancy. Lucile alone has both, and when she consented to design the gowns for Billie Burke in "Gloria's Romance," the world of women who follow the fashion knew that the creations would be unsurpassable. And so it turned out. The gowns that grace the dainty little person of the irresistible Billie are masterpieces of imagination come to life.

This is so much the case that when Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., was casting about for the latest and most original designs for costumes for his famous "Follies" of this year, it was found that nothing even approaching the loveliness and originality of these famous Lucile creations could be found anywhere, so—with permission asked and granted from the powers that be—Mr. Ziegfeld had a replica of one of Billie's most beautiful gowns made for Ina Claire, and in her support are eight little Billies dressed in pyjamas—also patterned after the dainty pair that Billie wears in the earliest episode of Gloria's Romance."

Again there is seen in the latter part of the "Follies" a sextette of girls who wear dreamlike pink silk dresses with flounces and fairy hats of white tulle. Both of these are copies of Lucile creations dreamed for Billie Burke to wear as "Gloria Stafford."

While at the Theaters

THE PANTAGES

"Just laugh and laugh again" is the slogan at the "Pan" this week. The funny parodies sung by the comical, unconcerned sailor is something worth hearing. But, oh! it's not all funny; some is beauty. "I wish she would follow me around as she did that lucky drunkard!" was the exclamation of a man occupying a box seat.

The music was something worth bragging about, while the juggling was excellent.

THE GRAND

"The Ne'er Do Well," one of Rex Beach's greatest novels, has been appearing in picturized form at the Grand this week.

Like all other Beach stories "real" characters are introduced in this one. Humor and romance are the outstanding features which keep the people roaring. However the sad parting in the last scene is most pathetic.

This play, though of the south, has all the points to make t an Alaskan story. Lovers of photoplays speak in high terms of "The Ne'er Do Well."

THE ALLEN

The Allen? Oh, yes! "The Wildcat!" No, no, nothing to be afraid of. Did you see it?

"The Wildcat," as shown on the Allen screen this week, is not an animal picturization, as the title suggests, but instead is a story of a man who is financially embarrassed but who is coincidently saved by the wildcat and her admirer.

The daughter, through her wild ways earns the name "Wildcat," and naturally that means that some one has to tame her. If you've ever had anything to do with a wildcat you can easily sympathize with the young man who in conjunction with his sister and the wildcat's father, tames the wild one.

This picturization is one in which the young man has no other important rival than the girl.' wildish ways, which is plenty for one man. The play itself is humorous, romantic and pathetic. However, like all other plays it has its faults. First of all, the girl over-estimates fun; and secondly, the young man is too harsh toward the girl. Then, too, the change in the girl's ways is all too sudden to make it appear natural.

In summing up the situation, "the man in the audience when the show is over, cannot move—the "wildcat" grips him.

"The Squaw Man's Son" was the "Big It" at the Allen this week. Its a picture worth seeing, both from an enjoyment and moral standpoint.

Intermixed with western life is the aristocratical life of England, depicting scenery which is magnificent; but this is only a side issue for those who are lovers of "real romance."

The plot is very strong, while the actors interpret their respective roles to perfection. Wallace Reid, the young hero, wins the respect of the audience as soon as he appears, while Anita Stewart, hardly recognizable as the Indian maid, charms the watchers. Then comes the dope fiend, appertaining her true light after having gone so far with the use of drugs that she can't quit.

On the whole it is a wonderful play the plays at the Allen are on the same platform with "The Squaw Man's Son," each occupying an important place.

BIG STRIKE IN SEATTLE

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 31.—A strike of more than 12,000 workers in Seattle shipyards and plants engaged in fabricating shipbuilding material to enforce demands for a general increase in wages, was set for next Wednesday by officers of the 15 affiliated unions of the Seattle metal trades council in executive session today.

"A CHILD OF THE WILD"

June Grist (June Caprice) vows a girlish oath never to attend school. But that is before Frank Trent (Frank Morgan) undertakes to teach in the wild southern mountains.

June soon finds other attractions than love of learning in attending Frank's school. Their friendship soon grows into love.

Bob Gale (Richard Neill), a rough mountaineer, grows jealous and plans revenge. June's father (Tom Brooke) dies, and Frank undertakes to father the little girl. The arrival of his sister (Florence Crawford), and her child, Frank thinks, will give his little friend a foster mother.

But Gale tells June Frank's sister is the teacher's wife. June believes him, and when Frank comes to introduce his sister she drives him away.

The baby clears up the misunderstanding. June hears the child call for Uncle Frank.

June tells Gale he lied. He attacks her just as Frank returns for the baby. Frank rescues June, and as the little wild spirit nestles in his arms presents his sister to the "best little girl in the world."

"A Child of the Wild" comes to the Bijou next Monday.

PAULINE FREDERICK COMING TO THE ALLEN SOON IN "THE LOVE THAT LIVES"

Pauline Frederick, in her latest Famous Players-Paramount picture, "The Love That Lives," plays the part of Molly, the office scrubwoman. To this part she has brought all the charm and power of her great talent and made the role one of the finest she has ever depicted on the screen.

A prayer of Molly's in her sordid tenement, when her little boy wished to "fly kites like the boy in the picture book," shows the wonderful depth of character and forcefulness of the woman: "A kite might fly even here, but it would have to be a wonderful kite, and the breeze to fly it would have to be the very breath of God. God grant that you may be such a kite, little man. Pauline Frederick as Molly will appear at the Allen early in September.

If you do not want milk to sour, keep it cool, clean and covered continually. Remember, too, that sour milk, buttermilk and sour cream are valuable in cookery, so do not waste any.



Personals

It is rumored that Jack Spurr and I. Weiner are to be the managers of the Princess theatre.

* * *

Miss Irene McCarthy of the Pantages box office is away on a three weeks' holiday in Penticton, B.C.

* * *

Mr. Keele, manager of the New Liberty theatre, reports that everything is ready for a bumper career for the new theatre.

* * *

The Orpheum Company of New York is once more going to make its advent into the city. They will run several nights each week at the Grand.

* * *

Miss Gray, who tossed out tickets to the Orpheum patrons last season, has gone over to the other side. She is handing them to Pantages patrons now.

* * *

Mr. Walkley, manager of the Canadian Universal Film Exchange here, is off on a trip to Toronto, where he is to secure rights for several large motion picture features.

* * *

Recently the Dominion Exclusive Film Exchange had a change in the management, consequently they are so busy in the office that the reporter could not see the manager—he was out. Mr. Etris is the new manager.

* * *

In Toronto Mr. Alen, manager of the Famous-Players Film Exchange, is going to open the new Allen theatre there, of which Mr. Cronk, former Allen manager here, will be in charge. The new theatre is to be one of the handsomest in Canada.



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MISS BILLIE BURKE

NEW YORK THEATRE GOSSIP AND COMMENT

Witter Bynner is writing a modern morality play for Henry W. Savage to follow in the long and golden path of "Everywoman," it is said. Small wonder that Mr. Savage wants such a drama, for ever since he produced Walter Browne's play at the old Herald Square theatre six years ago it has earned him much money. One and sometimes several companies have toured the country since its first year in New York, and it will be sent into the provinces again this season. "Experience," another play of this type, produced several years later, duplicated the experience of "Everywoman" and made a fortune for Elliot, Comstock & Gest.

* * *

A new edition of Mr. Ziegfeld's after-theatre revue is ready for those thought of going home when the final curtain has fallen. The list of entertainers includes some of the principles of former revues. Frances White and William Rock will sing and dance, and others in the revised version will be Van and Schenck, Sybil Carmen, John McGowan, and Mabel Ferry.

* * *

A week in midseason could scarcely be more full of a number of things than this. In the first place, there will be six new plays presented on the the first four nights of the week, not to mention the revival of another born last spring. The first performance in New York of Adolf Bolm's Ballet In time and the refurbishing of Mr. Ziegfeld's "Midnight Revue" will furnish enough variety to keep the confirmed first-nighters from growing stale.

* * *

David Warfield, with whom the movie magnates have been flirting for years and who will undoubtedly weaken some of these days, got as near the movies as the Famous Players studio the other day. It was one of those torrid days when the mercury hovered around the 100 mark and all the poor players could do was to pause at intervals and eat ice cream. In the contest, in which Marguerite Clark, Billie Burke, Thomas Meighan, and Nigel Barrie took part, Mr. Warfield proved himself a worthy opponent.

"CYNICS" OF A "SIMP"

By A. Simpleton

"The Liberty."

A theatre called "Liberty"
Stands on Eighth avenue;
It's something that is new to me
And just the same to you.

"The Solo Man."

O. Cloakey, now the manager,
Who used to beat the drums,
Is going to give solos when
The intermission comes.

"At Pantages"

The Pantages is where you see
A host of boys and girls;
I know the boys especially
Care only for the "curls."

That a metal hat rack or clothes tree recently patented can be used as a fire escape by reversing it and hanging it from a window sill?

Sour milk and buttermilk can be used with soda in making hot breads or sour milk can be turned easily into cottage cheese, cream cheese or clabber.

GREAT BILL PROMISED BY PANTAGES INCLUDING WONDERFUL SERIAL

Six acts of unequalled vaudeville and the first episode of "The Fatal Ring," the new episode featuring Pearl White, will be the contribution of entertainment given Calgarians during the coming week, commencing with the matinee Labor day.

"The Count and the Maid" is the title of the headline attraction featuring the well-known comedian, Teddy McNamara, and a bevy of beauties in a concoction of mirth and melody, displaying some gorgeous costumes and beautiful scenery and some very funny lines.

The Four Earles will present a whirlwind novelty, consisting of graceful work and dexterity.

The novel ventriloquist comedian, Tom Edwards, assisted by Miss Alice Melville, will present something different and amusing in the sub-vocalist line. Miss Melville is a sweet singer of great abil'ty.

Silber and North, a clever team, will present a comedy skit entitled "Bashfulology," which is a continuous laugh from start to finish.

Aileen Stanley will render vocal selections in her inimitable manner, and is sure to make a great hit with the audience.

Miss Georgis Howard, a violin virtuso of ability, will render a repertoire of classical and popular selections in a very pleasing manner.

For a climax to such an array of talent, will be offered the first episode of "The Fatal Ring," the new serial that defies comparison, it being so far superior to anything in serial ever exhibited that it is in a class by itself. The well-known serial star, Pearl White, is the heroine of this new photoplay, and it is said that she surpasses herself in this new offering.

Monday being Labor day there will be three performances given at the Pantages at the following hours: 3, 7.30 and 9.15, the seats being reserved for the 3 and 7.30 performances. By reserving seats early one will avoid the big rush and secure accommodation which will be at a premium all during the coming week.

U. S. Looking After Food Supply

Counties and Cities in Which the Supply of Provisions in Retail Stores Will Be Determined.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Food stocks held in retail establishments in New York city and in the city and rural portions of forty-three counties in various parts of the country are to be inventoried on Aug 31 by a detailed and personally supervised survey, conducted by the United States department of agriculture. Estimates from these figures will make it possible to approximate the quantity of all of the food on hand in such establishments in the country. To get this result the counties have been selected with great care, including some as presenting conditions which will reflect varied types of life and industry. The survey of retail stocks is only one of the four now under way, the other three being the stocks on farms, in wholesale establishments and storages, and in the homes of the consumers. Aside from the cities and counties in which the detailed work will be done, the survey of retail stocks of food will be handled by schedules through the mails.

The actual work of making the surveys will be directed by the Bureau of Markets of the Department, assisted locally by the agents of the Bureau of Chemistry and of the States Relations service. Other local agencies such as boards of trade, chambers of commerce, retail grocers' associations, farm-bureau agents, and other state, county, and city officials have assured the department of their assistance. The blanks for detailed reporting of stocks on hand are distributed locally in cities by local health and police officials under the direction of the Bureau of Chemistry, and in rural communities by country agents and patriotic organizations under the general direction of the States Relations service.

Counties Selected

Aside from New York, where an inventory will be made, the largest city selected as a part of the basis of estimating is Cleveland, Ohio. Its county, Cuyahoga, was selected because Cleveland is centrally located with reference to large industrial centers and may be considered as a typical manufacturing and commercial center. A detailed survey of New York City will be made as a separate problem; but owing to its large size it cannot be used as a part of the basis for estimating for the entire country, since it would completely overshadow the total of all the other selected districts combined.

The second group of counties includes the cities of; Syracuse, N.Y. Dallas, Tex., and Altoona, Pa., with its outlying towns of Tyrone and Juniata. These three are thought to represent conditions as they exist in a city which depends on manufacturing, one which has a big agricultural backcountry, and one which depends on the mining industry.

The grouping, as a whole, is in accordance with population. The first group, represented by Cleveland (Cuyahoga Co.) is for metropolitan districts with a population of 200,000 or more, the second group includes counties with cities of a population of 50,000 to 200,000. The third group takes counties with cities 25,000 to 50,000; fourth, from 10,000 to 25,000; and so on down to 2,500, and then certain counties having no city or village of 2,500 population.

Other Group Divisions

In the third group of counties are the cities of Montgomery, Ala.; Topeka, Kans.; Binghampton, N.Y.; and Sacramento, Cal.

The fourth group includes Concord, N.H.; Butler, Pa.; Jackson, Tenn.; Iowa City, Ia., and Walla Walla, Wash.

Group five has five cities with their outlying county population. They are Oneonta, N.Y.; Americus, Ga.; DeKalb, Ill.; Bowling Green, Ky., and Provo, Utah.

Group six includes ten counties with cities of from 2,500 to 5,000, and the index cities are: Springfield, Vt.; Stroudsburg, Pa.; South Boston, Va.; Allegan, Mich.; Lake Geneva, Wis.; McPherson, Kans.; Marshall, Mo.; Canton, Miss.; Stillwater, Okla., and Marshfield, Ore.

The final group in counties having no towns as large as 2,500 population, includes 15 towns, as follows: Eatonton, Ga.; Carthage, N.C.; Seaford, Del.; Rosedale, Ind.; Pembina, N.D.; Marysville, Kans.; Hartford, Ky.; Lawrenceburg, Tenn.; Enterprise, Ala.; Fairhope, Ala.; Rector, Ark.; Mansfield, La.; La Grange, Tex.; Castle Rock, Colo., and Raymond, Wash.

Why the Places Were Chosen

These places have been selected because of the impossiblity of making a complete inventory of the stocks of the smaller retail concerns throughout the country. This careful and detailed stocks in the representative cities and rural districts, together with results obtained from schedules that are mailed out, forms the basis on which the retail stocks of the whole country will be estimated.

It is known, of course, just what is the actual population at each of the seven groups represented by the forty-three counties, and just what proportion their population bears to the population bears to the population of the group and to the country as a whole.

FOX WORLD

BIJOU

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
AUGUST 30-31, SEPTEMBER 1

ALICE BRADY
IN
"THE ---
Hungry Heart"
From the famous stage success, "Frou Frou"

BILLIE BURKE
IN
"Glorias Romance"
Chapter 14
(The Floating Trap)

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY
SEPTEMBER 3rd, 4th, 5th

JUNE CAPRCE

The prettiest little star on the screen today. The coming Mary Pickford, in

"A Child of the Wilds"

A Photodrama of the Tennessee Mountains

THE LATEST PATHE WEEKLY

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
SEPTEMBER 6th, 7th, 8th

CARLYLE BLACKWELL
JUNE ELVIDGE
MURIEL OSTRICHE
IN

"A Square Deal"

The exceptional cast marks this as one of the notable releases of the season

Good Music | Well Ventilated | Usual Prices

COMMISSIONERS AND NOTARIES PUBLIC RECENTLY APPOINTED

The following are the names of some commissioners and notaries public who were recently appointed by the provincial government:

Notaries public—Frank Thyme, Trochu; Roy M. Edmanson, Calgary.

Commissioners—Arthur F. S. Tatum, Lethbridge; Arthur N. Ledger, Calgary; E. B. Shantz, Calgary; L. Sitwell, Calgary; R. W. Bryant, Calgary; Geo. A. Robertson, Calgary; E. C. Cranstoun, Nobleford; Thom. Treadway, Champion; David Macadam, Brooks.

OUR PRESENT TERM OF CONgress

Will enact some good new laws
And set a price on many things
And rectify the flaws.

Cold storage houses in the east
Are filled with staple foods,
They regslate the selling price,
For they have got the goods.

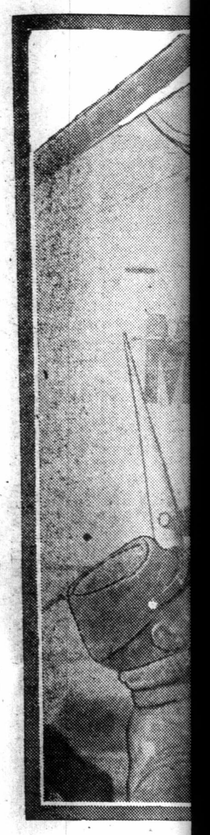
They are the nation's traitors,
And rebukes will make them wiser
For every time they raise the price
They're fighting for the kaiser.

We're glad to get your surplus,
For we know you will save more.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO READERS

We want to publish some interesting stories of success that has been obtained by the farmers, livestock breeders and others connected with agricultural pursuits in Western Canada. In your community there are doubtless many men and women that have attained success in this chosen field of endeavor. Send us the story or the facts as you know them.

This will be interesting reading for The Standard and besides we pay well for stories of this character. Address Farm and Livestock Editor, Calgary Western Standard, Calgary, Alberta.



Calgary
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TIME was when Calg
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As safe a refuge

WORLD

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30-31, SEPTEMBER 1

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IN
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Chapter 14
(The Floating Trap)

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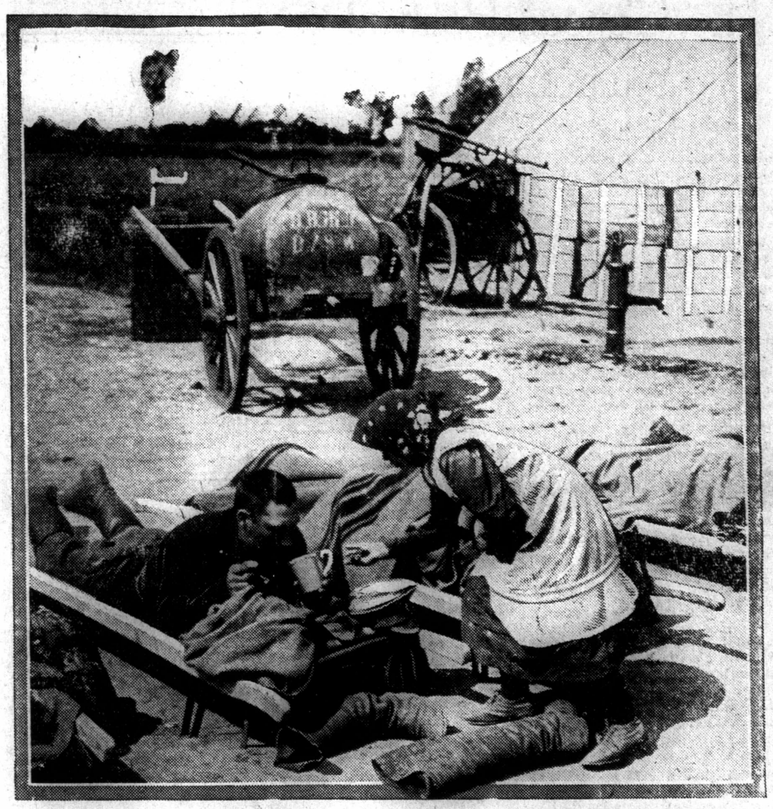
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Passing up bombs to a French aviator about to start on an aerial raid over Germany.



Russian soldiers have also suffered from gas-poisoning. A little Galician girl is here shown trying to help a soldier who has been gassed.

Calgary Is Enjoying The Greatest Prosperity

TIME was when Calgary and Alberta needed publicity agents, industrial commissioners and others of these two classes, to get the advantages of this city and province before the great outside world. These agencies are not so much needed today for more potent factors have been at work to advertise the best city in the best province in the confederation. Two years of big crops with abnormally high prices, not only for the grain but for the livestock, dairy and other products of the farms, have put Calgary and Alberta in the public eye and wise men from every direction are flocking this way.

They are not influenced by all the fulsome phrases the publicity expert can invent. They want facts, insoluble facts. They want statistics th t will stand the acid test. They want to know what land is worth, what it will produce, what the margin of profit is when cost of production, transportation and middlemen's charges are taken out and they want to know about the cost of living, conveniences, and the myriad little things that enter into modern home and business conditions.

Fortunately Calgary and Alberta can answer this lust for concrete information. The hub of the province, with an official population of 55,000, which is constantly increasing, and with approximately 10,000 soldier-citizens in khaki overseas or going there, is in a sounder state than it ever was before. Its bank clearings are averaging about $2,000,000 a week more than a year ago and about twice that amount more than in 1914. Business is on a stable footing and is growing in a satisfactory volume. New industries and new businesses are being established, not on shoestrings, as was the case in the merry, reckless days of half a decade ago, but on financial foundations that are unshaken by the most searching probings by the banks.

People are coming into the city from every quarter but more especially from the United States from which country have come hundreds of families well supplied with funds and with household and other gear.

The test of this statement is furnished by an examination of the "houses for rent" list. Scarcely an eligible house is to be found. If an eligible house is on the list, the rent asked rivals that of the boom days and the owner can get it.

Inside Calgary is filled up and the movement is from the center outward, which is the healthy trend. In earlier year , building operations were widely scattered and the city and the citizens suffered. Now the central portion is closely populated and in the not distant future the fringes will have their due quota of inhabitants.

In every department of activity in Calgary there is an access of energy and if it is true that women are performing in large measure the work that was formerly done by men now at the front, it is equally true that there is no deterioration in the quality of the labor and that consequently Calgary is better off than ever in respect to substantial industries and in respect to adequate and modern trading facilities.

The stores are carrying bigger stocks and although the prices have gone up here as elsewhere, the people have no complaint to direct at local vendors. It is recognized that the cause does not lie in Calgary, but, in the last analysis, in Germany.

In any case the situation adjusts itself as time moves on for as the cost of living ascends so do the wages and people have about the same margin for conveniences and luxuries as they had before the war.

Calgary's basic industries are becoming more valuable. The lumber mills and flour mills, woodworking establishments and so on are working at capacity and the demand for their products is growing since the buyers, both urban and rural, find their circumstances improved.

The soldiers' dependents are none too lavishly treated by the government, in respect to financial support, but they get enough to keep them if they live close to the line and they are a big buying factor since there are so many of them.

They have a steady source of income and this means a big cash turnover every week.

Then the Ogden shops recently gave their men an increase in wages and as they have been working steadily, another large money turnover is assured.

The ordinary railway staffs are very busy and in fact employment in practically all lines is brisk and consequently the "deadness" that was apparent at times during the first years of the war is absent. There is a snap and a vigor to business that augurs well for Calgary and for Alberta once the conflict is ended and people begin to adjust themselves to the new conditions that will exist.

When that day comes, Calgary and Alberta will offer the most alluring attractions of any city and province in the world. This will be the city and the province where men may live at peace, where they will be free in the most sublime sense of the word and where they can succeed in making themselves financially independent if they go about it the right way.

This city and this province are the centers of opportunities.

Now a word for the immediate prospects. As everyone knows Calgary is mainly dependent on the crops of Alberta for its well-being. Given good yields of grain and favorable conditions for livestock, this city will prosper. For two years conditions in Alberta have been excellent. This year they are even superior to those of 1915 and 1916. There is plenty of moisture, which is the greatest need, the grains are growing rapidly and the livestock conditions are unsurpassable. With average weather Alberta will take off a crop this year that will be fully as valuable as that of last year when all records were broken.

Alberta could wish for no better prospect except that the war were over and that our boys were at home safe and sound to participate in the prosperity which they so richly deserve.



STAGE TYPE.

"My bride is disappointed about housekeeping."

"What's the trouble?"

"She can't get a maid who will curtsey like they do in the musical comedies she goes to see."



PROBABLY NOT.

Jealous women called her silly,
But she always had a beau.
And she married some rich Willie
Was she silly? I dunno.

THE FACTS BROUGHT OUT IN congress
In the recent food debates,
Prove foods are cheaper in England
Than in the United States.

It shows how speculators
Have caused so much distress;
But Uncle Sam will take a hand
And sell the "eats" for less.

There is a man named Hoover
Who will guard the food supplies,
And show up some real traitors
Whose acts have been unwise.

We're selling now our overstock,
And you will save much more.



As safe a refuge as he could wish. A young Danish child playing in the shell of an exploded submarine mine washed upon the Danish coast during a storm.



A novel periscope gun constructed by a French soldier in the trenches. It is quite a success and may be further developed to save the soldiers in trench warfare.

The General Political Situation In Canada

With the refusal of the Conservatives to drop Sir Robert Borden and to allow a new leader to carry on the national government, there is little chance that Hon. Arthur L. Sifton will enter the Dominion house. So he will continue on in Edmonton as head of the administration, and the friends of the rival claimants for his position can rest from their labors. But there is no doubt that some changes will be made in the personnel of the House when it meets—and one of the faces on the front benches will be that of Brother Davidson, editor of the Morning Albertan. There seems no doubt that he is slated for the portfolio of education.

It would be a decent thing of the government to recognize Labor, which is represented in the person of Alex. Ross, who will sit as an independent Labor member, attached to neither of the regular parties. With him given some responsible work as member, the Labor men would feel that the government was really a government of all the people. Incidentally, the province would benefit.

To the casual observer it now looks as if the Conservatives in the House of Commons had been playing politics with a vengeance. The country seriously took up the proposition of a national government, and to many electors it seemed as if that would be the means of bringing together an administration that would effectually carry on the work that every Canadian is most anxious to see to asuccessful finish—the winning of the war. For a time the old Tory flag-wavers made it look bad for the Opposition, but after the Conservative caucus of Wednesday last it is quite clear that there was no intention of having a truly national government.

At the caucus the Conservative members refused to allow the proposition that Premier Borden should resign. No matter what else happened he must be premier. The western Liberals who had been approached and who were in favor of a national administration thought that another man than the present incumbent should be premier, and if another man were chosen they consented to enter the Cabinet. But when it came to actualities the Tories could not see their way to give up the reins, and so the statement comes that Borden must continue as leader of any government that may be formed.

Unless something unexpected turns up this decision should prove the impossibility of a coalition government, and both parties will now prepare for the election that will be fought on truly party lines.

And in the meantime, while the people of Canada are interested in the war, conscription, national government, meatless days, food control, bacon baronets and other matters, there is before the House of Commons one of the biggest questions that has ever been discussed by a deliberative body in the Dominion of Canada, and that is the proposal to take over the Canadian Northern railway. Experts have given their opinions on the matter and they declare that the stock which the government proposes to take over for the sum of sixty millions is valueless. In order to proceed with the measure, the closure rule has been applied and the Opposition is prevented from going into the deal as strongly as it wishes. Then there are the conflicting financial interest—the Montreal group who are said to be opposed to the deal, and the Toronto group who are anxious to have it go through. With both financial interests carrying on a lobby in the House there is a chance that the ordinary citizen will get an insight into some of the workings of the different groups. And it is not an impossibility that the C.N.R. deal will have much to do with the result of the next election.

The Manitoba Free Press has been publishing statements in regard to the recent Liberal convention in Winnipeg that are "illuminating." It must be remembered that the idea of a western convention originated in Winnipeg and was given its impetus by the Liberals of that city. But it appears that the Winnipeg Liberals, or those who had been so anxious for the convention, did not know the real spirit of western Liberalism. It was possibly thought that British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan would send a mere handful of delegates and that the meetings would be dominated by the eastern province. But the men from the prairies and the coast turned out in unexpected numbers and there was no chance of any party or any clique running the delegates. Hence the resolutions that were passed gave the opinions of the majority of the members and the majority of Liberals of the west.

Now that the convention is over, the Free Press intimates "that the Alberta delegation had been hand-picked by the machine." The Free Press is almost childish in its efforts to minimize the work of the convention, and the saddest blow of all is that the great impetus given to the convention was supplied by one of the owners of that organ—Hon. Clifford Sifton. Until Mr. Sifton wrote his open letter in regard to public matters and until he made his western tour the Liberals were in a quiescent state, but once he started on the path in behalf of the "national government" the Liberals took heed and new life was injected into the party. In the minds of nearly all the delegates was the idea that at all events the convention would have nothing to do with Sir Clifford, and the idea was carried out. The Liberals of the west needed just something to bring them together, and Sir Clifford entered at the psychological moment. It must be rather galling to the former minister to know that his entry into the fight was the cause of a united and enthusiastic Liberal party.

In regard to the "inside history" of the Liberal convention as given by the Manitoba Free Press, there is a warm tribute to J. G. Turriff for what that paper declares as his "single-handed effort to secure a straight expression in favor of conscription." The entire facts are as follows: Mr. Turriff was a member of the Resolutions Committee, and brought in his amendment before that committee. He could not find a seconder. It is rather odd that some of the valiant Manitoba men of whom the Free Press speaks would not second the resolution, if only to allow it to be discussed. But the plain cold facts are that Mr. Turriff was not able to find in the Resolutions Committee a man from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia who would support him before the committee. Before the convention took place it was agreed that all resolutions should be submitted to the committee before being given to the convention. When Mr. Turriff failed in the committee he immediately repaired to the main body of the convention, and as soon as the original motion was put brought in his amendment in regard to conscription. The important portions of the resolution were: "In times of peril the entire resources of the country, moral and material, man-power and wealth, are justly disposable by the state for the preservation of its national liberty. The imperative duty of the Canadian people in regard to the war is its continued vigorous prosecution . . ." "By the maintenance, in unimpaired strength at the front, of our fighting forces, and the taking of all steps necessary to secure the required reinforcements for this purpose."

Mr. Turriff then arose and asked that four words be added to the latter part of the preceding paragraph—the four words being, "by conscription if necessary." He did not inform the convention that he had already placed this amendment before the Resolutions Committee, and that he could not find a seconder to it. He did not point out, either, that his amendment tended to weaken rather than strengthen the resolution. These facts did not become apparent and his amendment was defeated. His proposition was not unlike that of a judge who, on the application for non-support, might order some man to support his wife, adding a rider that he should support her by work if necessary.

That every ounce of skimmed milk or whole milk contains valuable nourishment? Use every drop of milk to drink or to add nourishment to cereals, soups, sauces and other foods.

CHILDREN GERMAN VICTIMS



Photo taken in London a few hours after the latest raid by German airplanes over London. When a large amount of explosives were dropped injuring and killing many innocents.

ALMOST PRICELESS MIRROR FOR LICK OBSERVATORY



Photo insert shows truck carefully guarded carrying the great mirror up to the observatory. The mirror is 100 in. in diameter, 13 in. thick, weight 4½ tons; cast made in France, 1905; grinding began in Pasadena, Cal., 1911, completed in 1917. The Lick Observatory is located about 60 miles from San Francisco, it has the largest telescope in the world.

THE "NEW BABY BEEF" COMPETITION WILL BE AN INTERESTING FEATURE

We are going to put on a new feature at the forthcoming winter fair at Calgary, to be held December 11 to 14, which will give special encouragement to boys, and girls too, if there are any who wish to enter. We propose to conduct a baby beef competition for steers of 1916, to be fed for at least one month by exhibitor between the ages of 10 to 16 years. We would suggest the feeding period be longer, but it will take some time to get the competition widely known. We hope to be able, with the assistance of a number of successful livestock men who would like to see such encouragement given to young stockmen, to make the prize $1,000, divided into twenty prizes. I have already had a splendid challenge shield, value $250, presented by D. E. Black & Co. jewelers, Calgary, to be held a year by the winner each year, and a gold medal will be given to the winner to keep in addition to the first prize, which would be $100 or $150. We expect the Canadian Shorthorn and Hereford associations will each give $50 for first, second and third prizes for steers which have competed in the open class, sired by registered bulls of each breed, and the Canadian Aberdeen Angus association has given a similar prize. The Alberta Hereford and Abredeen Angus associations have also given similar specials for steers entered from Alberta. Miss E. Cora Hind, agricultural and commercial editor of the Manitoba Free Press, has offered a special prize of a wrist watch for the best steer exhibited by a girl.

NEARING BANKRUPTCY

Zurich, Aug. 31.—The Austrian budget of 1916-17 shows a deficit of 344,000,000 crowns compared to a deficit of 49,000,000 crowns in the preceding year. Two of the largest items of expenditure are 1,761,000,000 crowns for interest on war loans, and 1,650,000,000 crowns for the support of soldiers' families. Special and direct war expenditures are not included in the budget.

NOT EGOTISM—JUST TRUTH

Alive, alert and active is symbolic of the CALGARY WESTERN STANDARD. These are the precepts engraven on the pillar which upholds this great paper.

Its foundation is studded with optimism and progressiveness.

We eschew all thoughts of wrong and see only right everywhere.

Success crowns our efforts because it is right that it should.

And so we wend our way along the road of progress—sowing seeds of optimism and contentment.

Happy in the thought that it has pleased the Great Almighty to give us this task to perform.

HARVESTERS' EXCURSIONS FROM ONTARIO AND QUEBEC TO THE WEST

Montreal, Aug. 31.—Representatives of the leading Canadian railways met today in Montreal and decided that, in view of the continued shortage of farm labor in the west, it was advisable to arrange for a supplementary series of harvesters' excursions from Ontario and Quebec only. Those from east of Ottawa will leave on Sept. 11, and those from Ottawa and west on Sept. 12.

I.W.W. ILLEGAL ORGANIZATION

London, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Melbourne says the government has declared the Industrial Workers of the World, which was endeavoring to foment strikes and blow up various works, an illegal organization, and that eight members of the organization have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

NEWFOUNDLAND HAS FOOD CONTROL

St. John's, Nfld.—A food control board for this colony was appointed today to co-operate with similar agencies in the United States and Canada, under an act passed by the recent session of the legislature. Hon. P. T. McGrath, president of the legislative council, is chairman of the board, and with him are Henry Lemesurier, deputy minister of customs, and George Grimes, member of the assembly.

WHAT AMERICA HAS DONE IN FIVE MONTHS

WASHINGTON — Entering today upon its fifth month of war, America found itself far advanced as a potent factor in overcoming Germany. About 400,000 National Guardsmen are in arms, ready to move into southern camps, opening Aug. 15, for intensive training. The regular army, gradually filled with volunteers, is only 3,000 or 4,000 short of its complete quota, while the American flag actually flies over European land and sea.

Pershing's division is rapidly shaping for actual trench service. American destroyers prowl the U-boat zone while scores of new destroyers are building.

Other things that America has done include the following:

Registered 10,000,000 youths who are now being selected for the first national army of 687,000.

Seized 91 German ships, started repair work on all of them, and actually put some into service.

Authorized without dissenting vote $7,000,000,000.

Appropriated $750,000,000 for merchant shipping and $64,000,000 for airship construction.

Agreed to loan the allies $3,000,000,000, and advanced over half of it.

Sent a commission to Russia and France.

eBgan constructing 32 camps for soldiers.

Authorized and is enforcing embargo to keep food from Germany.

Launched great food conservation measures.

Gave $100,000,000 to the American Red Cross and $3,000,000 to the Y.M.C.A.

GERARD TO BE FINED IF HE TAKES TITLE

Senator of U. S. Introduces Bill Which Prohobits Citizens to Accept Title.

Washington, Aug. 30.—A bill that would prevent former Ambassador Gerard from accepting the Order of the Bath, with the honors of Sir Knight, recently conferred by King George, was introduced today by Senator Overman, and referred to the judiciary committee. It would prohibit any citizen of the United States from accepting any present, office or title from any king or foreign government under penalty of a fine of $10,000 and forfeiture of citizenship.

The only prohibition of the kind existing now is constitutional, but it only affects persons holding office.

KERENSKY TO RESTORE ARMY DEATH PENALTY

London, Aug. 30.—At the conclusion of the Moscow conference, Premier Kerensky announced the partial re-establishment of the death penalty as a necessary measure of army discipline, according to the Central News' Petrograd correspondent, who quotes the premier as saying: "As minister of justice I abolished the death penalty, but as minister of justice I decided it necessary partly to re-establish it. This re-establishment hurts to the very soul, but for the salvation of the country we will kill all our souls. The army must be organized and disciplined, each combatant occupying his proper place, and each recognizing his duty as well as his right.

"The disciplinary tribunals will be conserved, and will receive the authority indispensable for the maintenance of the army as an efficient organization."

ALLIES TAKE 167,780 PRISONERS SINCE APRIL 9

London—The British, French and Italians and Russians have captured 167,780 war prisoners since April 9, when the 1917 campaign opened, according to a statement issued by the British war department this evening.

The text of the statement follows:

"The number of prisoners captured by the entente allies since April 9, when the 1917 campaign opened with the battle of Arras, up to August 22 is:

"German war prisoners captured by British, 46,155; German war prisoners captured by French, 43,723; chiefly Austrian war prisoners captured by Italians, 40,681; chiefly Austrians captured by Russians, 37,221; total, 167,780.

"The total number of German war prisoners captured by us since the beginning of the war, 102,218.

"The total number of British prisoners, including Indians, captured by the Germans is approximately 43,000, but exact information as to small captures made by the enemy in recent fighting cannot be given until the necessary information is received from Germany.

"The total number of prisoners captured by us in all the war theatres since the beginning of the war, exclusive of African natives, is 131,776.

"The total number of prisoners lost by us since the beginning of the war, exclusive of African natives but including Indians, is approximately 56,500."

A Summary of the War For the Week

War is war! So they say.

In one sphere our armies are advancing while in another we have such trouble that advance is impossible.

The Canadians have been making headway for the last few days gaining hundreds of yards of German trenches. The Alberta soldiers have been instrumental in adding to the captured ground, according to the following dispatch:

"Another carefully planned minor operation by an Alberta battalion which holds that part of the line east of St. Theodore, in the region known by our men as the cricket pitch, on account of its flatness, gave us possession of 250 yards of German front line with light casualties today. The attack was made at 2 o'clock this morning and the enemy resistance was weak compared with former defensive efforts in this sector. The trench captured, and a communication trench were found to contain a large number of German dead, many of them killed in the fighting two days ago when we failed to drive them out."

Such accounts of the deeds of the Canadians show the people the value of our local boys. Other results of the heavy fighting on the Canadian front are reflected in the casualty lists, totalling more than 1,000 for the last engagement.

The British and French are also making great headway on the western front, gaining trench after trench—prisoner after prisoner. As a result of a British attack on the Flanders front the British lines have advanced along a front of more than 2,000 yards astride the St. Julien-Poelcapelle road, capturing a few guns and men. The Malda, a vessel of 7,884 gross tons, was sunk last Wednesday. The fate of the crew is unknown as yet.

Important gains are in progress on the Italian front. A desperate battle has been in progress for some time on the Bainsizza plateau, on the front north of Gorizia and the Austrians have been repulsed each time.

The Austro-Germans in the eastern theater are successful on the Russian front but are losers on the Italian front. The fight continues on the Bainsizza plateau but the Austrians are on the defensive. New positions have been lost to General Cadorna's forces as acknowledged by the Austrians themselves.

On the frontier of Bessarabia, in eastern Bukowina, the Russian troops are showing signs of disaffection, having near Boyany deliberately quit their trenches and retreated east; the Austro-Germans taking the trenches they evacuated. Near Novoselica, also on the Bessarabian frontier, the Teutonic allies have begun an offensive against the Russians and have captured several positions. In lower Moldavia, the region of Fokshani, Field Marshal von Mackensen's army has taken height positions from the Rumanians. In northern Russia no fighting of importance is taking place, evidently indicating that the German offensive east of Riga was not the forerunner of a strong attempt to capture the Russian seaport and naval base on the Baltic.

The Germans in the Verdun sector have ceased entirely their counter-attacks against the newly-won French positions, evidently having found that the task of trying to rehabilitate themselves was useless. The infantry of both sides have been quiet in their trenches, and only on the Meuse has there been even artillery activity.

IN BRIEF

Washington.—Secretary Daniels expects to submit to congress this week estimates of $350,000,000 for the great number of destroyers which will make the American navy the leader of the world in that type. The money will be used to expand shipbuilding plants and also to build additional engine and boiler factories.

Winnipeg.—According to J. K. L. Ross, chairman, and Colonel R. H. Labatt, of the board of pension commissioners, about 14,500 are on the pension list and 30,000 are benefiting therefrom; for the last month over $450,000 was paid out, and it is estimated that for the end of the current year the sum distributed will be in the neighborhood of $8,000,000.

Winnipeg.—It is stated that for the absorbing all the infantry units here and at Calgary and thus providing a direct channel to reinforce regiments at Shorncliffe, a depot battalion will be shortly authorized in this city and Calgary to total 2,054 officers and men at each point.

Buenos Aires.—Germany's reply to Argentine's note embodying demands in connection with the submarine campaign as affecting Argentine shipping, has been received. In official circles it was stated that the reply was satisfactory—the German note meets all the demands.

Athens.—A vote of confidence in the government was passed in parliament at the conclusion of the debate on the speech from the throne. Premier Venizelos spoke for six hours. The majority report of the speech was accepted and the chamber adopted a resolution extending greeting to Serbia.

London.—The August weather has had a disastrous effect on the British crops. The month began with tremendous rains, which beat down the cereal crops to an extent compelling reaping to be done with the scythe and sickle instead of machinery. The downpours have been frequent and heavy throughout the whole month, while the unfavorable harvesting weather has now culminated in a savage gale of a velocity at times of 100 miles an hour, accompanied by sweeping deluges of rain.

SECOND ANNUAL AUCTION SALES OF DAIRY CATTLE

The second annual aucton sales of dairy cattle, sheep and swine, will be held at Calgary, Oct. 30 and 31. The animals will be judged on the 29th. It is expected that the usual special rates will be in force for these events, and that the sales will show a very considerable increase over those of the previous year. In addition to pure-breds of the various breeds being offered, both male and female, entries are accepted for grade dairy cows, ewes and sows. The entries close the end of September. Entry forms may be obtained from E. L. Richardson, secretary of the associations, Calgary.

COAL PRICES FIXED BY THE PRESIDENT

Washington.—The president of the U. S. fixed the bituminous coal prices the other day, for every coal mine in the U. S. The next step will be the fixing of prices to be changed by the middlemen and retailers. The prices named for the run of mine coal in the largest producing districts averages slightly more than two dollars. In a few districts they are lower and Washington state is highest at $3.25.

LATEST PHOTO OF KERENSKY



This outstanding remarkable man of Russia, slightly over thirty years old, who has recently assumed full charge of the new government, is shown standing in his automobile saluting the Russian troops.

ry of the For the Week

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OTO OF KERENSKY



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:: :: If We Pleased You Tell It To Your Neighbor---If We Don't Please You Tell It To Us :: ::

CALGARY Western Standard

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

TWO SECTIONS—Section Two CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 1, 1917 SECTION TWO—Pages 9 to 16

ILLUSTRATED STORIES OF INTEREST TODAY

Yellowstone Park— It's Geysers and Its Bears



Tourists Crossing the Morris Geyser Basin

Feeding the Pet Bear

A Short Sketch of the Wonderland of The Northwest---One Of The Greatest National Parks.

FEW places in the world present to the traveler such a combination of natural wonders and magnificent scenery as does Yellowstone Park—that great National Playground in the northwestern part of the United States, for there one finds weird canyons, beautiful waterfalls, huge geysers, boiling springs and wild animals living in their natural environment in the virgin forest of the Rocky Mountains and as harmless as domestic cats if unmolested. The park embraces a tract of thirty-five hundred square miles set apart by our government "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." Most of the park lies within the boundaries of the State of Wyoming, with a strip of the northern and western border extending over into the States of Montana and Idaho.

Discovered by Colter.

The park was discovered in 1807 by John Colter, who had branched off from the Lewis and Clark Expedition on their return after having blazed a trail to the Pacific. As the lone adventurer passed northward from the mouth of the Big Horn to the forks of the Shoshone River he came across an immense tar spring; he continued on through a country where much of the hot springs and geyser phenomena exist and down the Yellowstone River to Tower Falls, and out near the northeastern corner of what is now known as Yellowstone Park. After four years among the Red Skins he had a miraculous escape from the Blackfeet Indians and returned to St. Louis. His stories of the remarkable boiling springs were thought at that time to be products of his imagination and led to the place being named "Colter's Hell."

In 1870 a company of distinguished scientists were sent out by the government to investigate the "falls and rivers of the Yellowstone." They returned to Washington filled with delight over the great natural wonders of the place and their report was so favorable that Congress decided to preserve the tract and protect it from hunters and persons who might fence off the geysers for personal gain, and on March 1, 1872, the Act making it a National Reservation was passed.

One Round of Beauty

From the time the tourist enters the park at Gardiner and travels down the handle to Mammoth Hot Springs, and swings around the pan and down the handle again to Gardiner there is one continuous round of scenic beauty, for the park has been rightly named the Wonderland of America.

Terraces.

At Mammoth Hot Springs where the hot springs and terraces occupy several acres on the slope of Terrace Mountain one is treated to a sight to be found nowhere else on earth. These terraces begin with a queer formation known as the Liberty Cap—an extinct hot spring cone now standing forty feet above the surrounding formations. The terraces are formed by deposits from the hot water, consisting almost exclusively of carbonate of lime, and are essentially different from those in the geyser basins. The colorings of the terraces and springs are exquisite, being delicate blues, greens, pinks and browns, frequently due to a low form of vegetable life which will grow in hot water up to a temperature of one hundred and eighty degrees. The pools above catch the reflection of the sky and are like a huge turquoise, which blends with the coloring of the terraces and forms a perfect riot of color. While many of the pools are boiling others are agitated by the escape of carbonic acid gas at the surface. Small articles left in these springs for five or six days will show a deposit a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The terraces have been given such names as Minerva, Hymen, Mound, Pulpit, Cleopatra, Angel and Jupiter, the latter being formed from Jupiter Spring and is the largest and prettiest. At one point the traveler may descend into a sort of hot cave known as the "Devil's Kitchen."

All over Terrace Mountain one finds these vividly colored hot springs, but perhaps the queerest of all pools is the one near Old Faithful Inn and known as the Handkerchief Pool. There every day tourists can be found dropping handkerchiefs into the hot water. If the article is made of silk it disappears and seldom returns to the surface, but a linen one is sucked down, whirled about and tossed to the surface thoroughly washed except for the strong odor of sulphur. Another spring at this point is known as the Butterfly, so named from its shape and beautiful coloring. The Morning Glory Pool, the perfect counterpart of a huge blue morning glory is the prettiest spring of the entire park.

Geysers

The geysers for which Yellowstone is so noted are found in detached groups occupying basins or valleys of the great tableland forming the central portion of the park, which has an average elevation of about eight thousand feet above the sea. The volcanic activity that resulted in the formation of the park may be considered as extinct, yet the hot springs so widely distributed over the plateau are convincing evidence of the presence of underground heat and there is no doubt that the waters derive their high temperature from the heated rocks below, and that the origin of the heat is in some way associated with the source of volcanic energy. The Upper Geyser Basin is a valley about a mile and a half in length along the Firehole River. The valley floor is covered with the white deposit of silica caused by the overflowing hot waters.

About thirty geysers are clustered in this basin, among them Old Faithful—that great geyser which since its discovery in 1870, has never failed to send up its graceful shower of jets at intervals of sixty to seventy-five minutes. It is beautiful beyond description whether the sun or the wind is playing on its graceful spray, which shoots up from one hundred and twenty-five feet to one hundred and fifty feet. It plays for eight minutes and during that time one is treated to a kaleidoscope of coloring which fairly overwhelms with its grandeur. The mound at its base is filled with little basins, like shallow pools with rims exquisitely beaded—the bottoms showing delicate tints of rose, saffron, orange and white. The throat of the geyser is a peculiar shade of brown. A big searchlight at the hotel is played on the geyser every night. Old Faithful is the greatest geyser in the world and is alone worth a trip to the park.

The Castle is another "spouter" of rare beauty as its cone is formed of delicate cauliflower or coral-like geyserite. Its eruptions occuer every twenty-four hours, when it plays for half an hour followed by an emission of steam which can be heard for miles. The Bee Hive with its nozzle-like opening is remarkable but rather uncertain as to the time of playing, while the wonderful Riverside sends up its hot water once every day. The Giant, the Sponge, the Cascade and the Chinaman are all in this section and each has an individual beauty.

The Chinaman is named in memory of a Celestial who is said to have established a laundry in the park and who put clothes and soap into the geyser's pool and was annihilated according to the story, by the violent eruption. It is a remarkable fact, however, that a bar or two of soap will cause practically any geyser to play in a few minutes. The practice of causing eruptions in this manner became so common a few years ago that the government put a stop to it as it was feared that some of the best geysers would be ruined. This whole basin with the weird whiteness of its floor, the gaunt trunks of pine trees killed by the hot waters, the myriads of steaming crystal pools and the spouting geysers, is a scene never to be forgotten.

In Norris Basin the geysers steam directly out of the rocks, having no mounds whatever. Several are what are known as mud spouters, shooting up hot masses of wet, pasty earth of a blueish color. The BBlack Growler is a steam vent only, and all day and all night there is a continual roar and hiss of steam from this opening in the rocks. The earth is so hot at this point that it is deemed unsafe to step directly upon it. A walk has been built across the entire basin and tourists are forbidden to step off of it. A United States soldier always accompanies them to see that the rule is obeyed. Each geyser has its own individuality and beauty and no two are alike, and weeks are sometimes spent by travelers in studying the moods of these marvelous natural wonders.

Animals.

To many the animals of the park are as popular as the geysers, for nowhere else in the world can one come so close to wild animals as in the Yellowstone. Persons are not permitted to carry firearms and are warned against teasing the animals, and the rigid enforcement of this rule has created a feeling of security on the part of the animals, and big black bears may be seen feeding on the garbage dumps near the hotels like domestic animals. They will frequently follow carriages along the roads becoming so insistent in their begging for sugar or candy that they have to be driven away by the soldiers. Their thieving is proverbial and the campers have the greatest difficulty in keeping their supplies out of reach.

The park buffaloes are kept in a corral—staggering remnants of the statelest hoofed animals in the world. But a few years ago they grazed over the West in countless thousands, but now they are rerely seen except in captivity, so the government has very wisely set apart a large corral for these fast disappearing animals.

Antelopes, mountain sheep, deer, elk and smaller animals roam through the forests unmolested and are often seen from the roads.

Petrified trees and fossils are another of the park's natural wonders, some excellent specimens of the former being easy of access from the Tower Falls. The largest tree is about fifteen feet in circumference and stands upright. Although the trees have turned to stone the rings of growth can easily be counted and the external structure of the trunks is nearly as perfect as when the trees were living.

Glass Roadway.

At another point in the park there is a roadway made of volcanic glass—the only one of its kind in the world. It was built from the Obsidian rock which rises two hundred and fifty feet above the road and presents a glistening, mirror-like effect when illuminated by the sun's rays. The greater part of this mineral glass is jet black and opaque. The construction of the roadway along its base was carried out in a unique manner and after many difficulties. When it was found that blasting powder was ineffectual great fires were built around the huge rocks of glass and when they were thoroughly heated cold water was thrown on them; the sudden cooling causing the blocks to shatter. The material makes an excellent road. Many arrowheads used by the Indians of the Rocky Mountain tribes were made of this material. Beaver Lake, where the beavers make their homes and live undisturbed, is under the shadow of this queer glass mountain.

PRINCIPALS IN FAMOUS MURDER CASE



Photo of Mrs. Bianca De Saulles, formerly of Chile, who shot and killed her divorced husband, John L. De Saulles, well known wealthy sportsman of New York, (insert below) over a dispute as to possession of the baby son shown in Mrs. De Saulles arms.

The Eyes Of The Canadian Army Has To Be The Best

The Flying Corps Takes Only The Best of Men---More Qualifications are Necessary Than In Any Other Branch of Service.

WINNIPEG—F. W. Russell, Canadian Pacific railway land agent, accompanied by his wife, has returned from Toronto, where they saw their son, Francis J. Russell, a cadet in the air pilot service of the Imperial Royal Flying Corps. He had just completed a strenuous five weeks' course of discipline and instruction at the school of military aeronautics conducted by the corps at Toronto university under the supervision of the Imperial officers of the very highest standing, each of whom has had notable experience in air service at the front, and is besides eminently qualified to impart the necessary knowledge and enthusiasm to the young cadets. The course of study includes such subjects as wireless (both sending and receiving), engines, rigging ,theory of flight, meteorology, astronomy, artillery, observation, map reading, reconnaissance, bombs and photography, and the cadets, under the conditions that prevail at Toronto, find it a most interesting and attractive introduction to the real business of flying. At the close of the course the cadets are required to pass a searching examination in all the subjects taught, after which they proceed to one of the flying camps. Cadet Russell is now at Camp Rathbun, Deseronto, where he will remain, probably about two weeks, during which time he will have several hours of dual training in actual flying (training under an instructor) and five hours solo flying (flying alone). From Deseronto a successful candidate proceeds to Camp Borden, where for six weeks he will undergo higher training, at the close of which he will if he passes a further examination, proceed to England.

The Royal Flying Corps is the first Imperial government venture of the kind in Canada. Its operations are directed and maintained by the British government, and it has no connection financially or otherwise with the Canadian department of militia and defence. No branch of the Imperial service is so hard to get into as the Flying Corps, for none but young men of undoubted qualifications, which include education as well as physical fitness, are accepted. All candidates for the cadet (pilot) wing of the corps must fulfil the following conditions:

(a) Be between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five.

(b) Be of good education and show evidence of good up-bringing.

(c) Be physically fit in accordance with the standard of fitness laid down.

Need Education.

Technical knowledge is not an essential, but a good college education is required; in a word, a candidate for admittance to the cadet wing of the Royal Flying Corps must be a youth of self-reliance, courage, moral force, with a high sense of his responsibility.

The conditions under which the cadets live while in training are ideal. At Toronto they occupy the university buildings amidst beautiful surroundings, and at the flying camps the quarters are specially constructed bungalows, which are artistic, spacious, comfortably furnished, airy, well lighted and attractive. The mess arrangements are of the very highest class.

There are three grades in the Royal Flying Corps—the officers, cadets and the men. The men are those who keep things in running order; the mechanics, the fitters, the clerical staff, etc. There are about three thousand now on the payroll in Canada.

The Flying Corps have an office at 298 Main street, Winnipeg, where full information as to all branches of the service is available.

TWO NOTED MAKERS OF HISTORY



General Pershing, in conversation with Marshall Joffre, meeting in the court of Invalides in Paris.

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B. S. WHITE, :: Editor and Manager
D. O. DAVID, City Editor
O. L. BARNHART, Business Manager
Telephone for Editorial and Circulation Department, M4210.

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COMMENTS AND CRITICISM

ENCOURAGING HORSE BREEDING IN ALBERTA

The Alberta Horse Breeders' Association has awakened to the fact that the horse industry is an important one and deserves special attention. Their idea is to see that the stock men of this province adopt such measures whereby sooner or later the raising of horses will be first rate. With this in view the association has decided to hold a sale of horses under three years of age bred in Alberta, during the holding of the Winter Fair which commences at Edmonton on December 11th. The sale is to be open to both pure-bred and grade horses, but foals under one year will have to have been registered.

Here is a chance for the stockmen of Alberta to show their respective products—a chance also for those who contemplate starting in the business, to buy some registered product which by all means will be passed upon by the provincial authorities.

TRAINING FOR WOUNDED BELGIAN SOLDIERS

Th Belgian government carries the idea that though a man is disabled, he is fit for some kind of work whereby he, instead of being a burden to the country, can be an element of prosperity. In connection with this idea the authorities have organized a school for those people where technical training is a specialty and where the disabled soldiers will be compelled to attend. This will enable the partially wounded soldiers to undergo a technical training which will be suited to their respective injuries—in some cases the trades which they have already followed and in others the tastes and aptitudes which may be discovered in them.

This scheme would be a very wise one for the province to adopt as it would not only be an asset to the soldier but also to the country, for it would lift all the present and future dead-weights which are burdening the country. The system is a timely one and deserves attention.

THE FRENCH SITUATION IN CANADA

Why allow the Quebecians to carry on as they do, declaring against the Allies? Why not follow the example of the United States? Here we are taking all that the French in Canada are giving us and taking no steps to quell the movement though we are in the majority, while in the United States where there are over 25 million Germans, order is kept, by keeping down not only spies but also publications that are of hostile nature. The point which they argue with in the States is this: If the American language is not good enough for the Germans who live in this country, they should be shipped back immediately to their Fatherland. However, if the German language and German publications intend to thrive in this country henceforth they must by all means support the cause of democracy.

Arguing along the same lines: The French publications, with their outrage, should be stopped immediately, while French schools, where only the French language is taught, should be closed immediately and reopened only on condition that English teachers are employed.

The Germans can be shipped some place when they are undesirable, but where would we ship the French from here?

OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERYBODY

There is plenty of opportunity for everybody who wants to help. One way of helping is to lend a hand to the farmer and gardener in gathering his crops; another is to put him in the way of getting a fair price for his produce; and another is to contribute, in some way, toward preventing the fruit of his labor from going to waste. This advice is directed particularly toward those who really want it.

PRESERVE FIELD PRODUCTS FROM LOSS BY FIRE

The empire's call is for greater production. It is equally important to preserve our products from loss by fire. The fire waste of the province of Ontario for the first three months of 1917, as shown by reports to the fire marshal, amounts to $3,321,931. In 1916 it amounted in round figures to $12,000,000, and if the waste is not stopped, the year 1917 threatens to be as disastrous as its predecessor.

The unfortunate part of the whole matter is that the waste comes largely from the destruction of field products in barns, elevators and warehouses, or in canning factories, cereal mills, and other places where the raw product is being turned into food for our own needs and for the armies of the allies. It is equally true that many fires, probably one-half of them, could be avoided by a little care and thought. Surely, as a people we should be ready and willing to take up this empire call and preserve what we produce.

By way of example reference is made to barn fires. Last year in Ontario alone, over six hundred barns were destroyed, involving a loss of more than one million dollars, of which six hundred thousand dollars was on produce, implements and livestock. If by a little care we can save one-half this loss we should be doing the equivalent of that much extra production, and who is there among us who is not prepared to do his "bit" on this line?

Fire is always the enemy of the human race, but in war time, it is a traitor in camp, a foe in the trenches. Not only is the waste of food by fire an unmitigated calamity, but any fire waste is just that much of a burden at a time when the last straw may break the camel's back.

THE FARM LABOR PROBLEM

In surveying the labor situation of today certain people have erroneous ideas as to who is to blame for the shortage of farm hands. Some declare that the war is to blame while others say it is the labor unions. Both of these are wrong when the farm labor proposition is in consideration, for no one is to blame but the farmer himself—usually the farmers who farm on a large scale, and who care very little for the welfare of their hired help.

Anyone who has been around a farm for a short while can easily see that the farm hands are not cared for at all. They have to carry their own bedding wherever they go and sleep anywhere—in a barn, chicken coop, granary or some other place that is out of the way. With such invitations very few of the better class of people care to take positions with farmers. Furthermore, the other accommodations are also lacking at these places. Have you seen a bath in connection with a bunk-house?

If the average farmer would take a little care of his men by accommodating them he would find that hired help would not only be more plentiful but also cheaper—men who now think it below their dignity to work on the farm would flock to the farms in large numbers if they had the accommodations they get elsewhere. Have any of the farmers considered the value of the hired man? Is he not just as important as the horse.

With a little more care and possibly expense the farmer could remedy this great fault which is proving more harmful than ever since the outbreak of the war. A bunk-house can be constructed with very little expense and furnished simply. A bath in connection would add materially to the accommodation prospects, which would cost very little, as the farms all or nearly all have mills to pump water with, while plumbing fixtures can be simple and inexpensive. The food generally is the best, so one can easily see that it is just the accommodation which needs remodelling. If the farmers consider farm help necessary they should look after the welfare of the farm hands.

GIVING THE SOLDIERS A FAIR CHANCE

A nation owes much to its citizens who have fought its battles and to their families when they have been killed or injured so as to destroy their capacity to provide for their dependents. United States has usually recognized this fact and is doing so at the present time. One of the proposed uses of the "Liberty Loan" is to give the soldiers and sailors life and indemnity insurance, also to provide for their families while they are serving in the ranks.

The plan for this scheme was worked out by Secretary McAdoo and his coadjutors and was approved by President Wilson. It is now before congress pending trial. As to the justness of this insurance for the soldiers the secretary says:

"Military service in the U. S. is obligatory; those who imperil themselves have no election. The insurance companies do not and cannot permit this to affect their calculations. They must protect themselves by charging premiums so high that they are secured against loss no matter how severe the rate of mortality may be. Consequently the very men who are called into the service because their physical condition is the best and who as civilians would for that reason be able to secure the most favorable insurance rate in peace times are denied as soldiers the necessary life insurance to enable them to protect their families and dependents. The extra hazardous risks of war puts insurance beyond the reach of the conscripted soldier.

"The government which subjects these men to this insurmountable discrimination should itself supply insurance to soldiers at cost upon the peace basis. It would be dastardly and undemocratic if the government should penalize the soldier who is forced to render the highest duty of the citizen, by failing to provide for him war insurance upon peace terms and at net cost. The pay of the enlisted man in the army and navy is less than the wages and salaries generally earned in private life and government insurance and protection is a necessity in order to give the soldiers and sailors a fair deal."

Canada should also realize the necessity of this measure and should take steps to do something for the men who have been good enough to offer their services voluntarily. As stated by Secretary McAdoo the governments care very little for certain essentialities which fighting soldiers should have. To think that the slackers who do nothing have every opportunity for protection, while the real citizen, who fights for his country, has nothing!

TOPICS OF THE DAY

IZAAK WALTON

Izaak Walton, who was born at Stafford, 324 years ago, is, surely, one of the most interesting characters in English literature, and few books are more certain of an abiding place in the literature of the language than his masterpiece, "The Compleat Angler." Thousands of people, the English-speaking world over, who know little about angling, and care less, have learned to love the simple, lovable character of this book, with its quaint conceits, its happy quotations, its poems and its anecdotes, and to find refreshment in its leisureliness. It was, of course, in a pre-eminent degree the reflection of the man. Few books, indeed, reveal their author more clearly, and the more one knows of the character of the genial and gentle man, who wandered for many years of his life from one country rectory and from one bishop's place to another, spending his time, as Wood has left record, "in the families of the eminent clergymen of England, of whom he was much beloved," the more one sees how inevitably he just expressed himself in the pages of his famous book. His writings are made all the more interesting when it is remembered that his days were cast in troublous times, and that the greater part of "The Compleat Angler" was written during the period of the Revolution and the years of unrest and unsettlement which folowed it. Then again, in his early days, Izaak Walton's lot was cast well away from the haunts of the countryside. He had settled in London as an ironmonger, and at first had a little shop, seven and a half feet by five feet, in the upper story of Gresham's Royal Bourse, or Exchange, in Cornhill. In 1614, however, he had a shop in Fleet street, two doors west of Chancery Lane, and it was here, in the Parish of St. Dunstan's, that he gained the friendship of Dr. John Donne, the vicar of that church, a friendship which filled so large a place in his life.

After the Royalist defeat at Marston Moor, he retired from business. He had bought a piece of land near his birthplace, Stafford, and he went there to live. That is to say, he made Stafford his headquarters, for he spent most of his time in visiting his eminent clergymen, a welcome guest everywhere, compiling the biographies of his friends, and steadily adding to the "Angler," a first edition of which was published in 1653. Writing biographies of his friends was, indeed, Izaak Walton's literary forte. His friendships were deep and earnest and, after the manner of the days in which he lived, very spacious. There was, with him, no such thing as short visits. His friends would be satisfied with nothing less than that he should make his home with them. Thus, in 1662, he found a home at Farnham castle, with George Morley, Bishop of Westminster, to whom he dedicated his "Life of George Herbert," and also that of "Richard Hooker." Then, from time to time, he would visit his great friend, Charles Cotton, in his fishing house on the Dove.

His love of angling, indeed, brought Izaak many friends, but, as has been well remarked of him, he had much more than a love of fishing, and a humorous temper to recommend him. Men of letters, and men who appreciated good writing, paid much respect to him, and trusted his literary judgment. Then, some fifteen years before "The Complete Angler" passed through the press, Izaak Walton, at the instance of Sir Henry Wotten, the famous British ambassador, wrote a life of that friend of his early days in London, Dr. John Donne. He had already contributed an elegy to the 1633 edition of Donne's poems, and he completed and published the life, "much to the satisfaction of the most learned critics," in 1640. In the course of his long literary career, Izaak Walton wrote many other lives, all done with the same loving care, and after the same delightfully leisurely fashion as the "Angler." They may not always be exact as to the facts, but they make happy reading by reason of the strangely rounded pictures of character which they present.

TRIP TO SUN CLUSTER 330 BILLION YEARS BY FAST TRAIN

By Garrett P. Serviss

Astronomers do not like to deal with miles any more than millionaires like to count their wealth in cents. The unit of measurement must bear some convenient proportion to the magnitude of the thing measured. So the astronomer, when talking or writing of the distances of the stars, employs a standard suitable length, which he calls a "parsec." Formerly he used a "light-year."

A parsec is 206,265 times the mean distance of the earth from the sun, and turned into miles it amounts, in round numbers, to 19,000,000,000,000! It takes light, which travels 186,300 miles per second, about three and one-quarter years to cover a parsec. In other words, a parsec is equal to about three and one-quarter light years, and a star situated at that distance would require three and one-quarter years to flash a signal to us.

But there is no known star so near as a single parsec. The nearest star is Alpha Centauri, a double sun, each of whose components is about equal to our sun. The distance of the great double sun Alpha Centauri is about one and a third parsecs. The distance of the still greater star Sirius is about two and a half parsecs. But these are near neighbors when compared with millions of stars in the milky way, which are probably a thousand or more parsecs away.

We can make a still greater jump into space with some fair degree of probability that we have not overestimated the distance. For instance, there is reason for thinking that the globular cluster of suns in the constellation Hercules, which glows in a large telescope like a ball of frosted silver in an electric beam, is at a distance from the earth of as much as 10,000 parsecs; or, to put it into miles just to tickle the imagination, 190 quadrillions of miles.

It would take you six billion years to count 190 quadrillions if you counted one every second and never stopped to eat or sleep!

On the wings of light you could ride to the Hercules sun-cluster in about 30,000 years, but if you went on a swift cannon ball it would take eleven billion years, while a mile-a-minute express train would be 330 billion years making that trip! It would take a string of 23,750 billion earths to reach from here to the great sun-cluster.

Counts of stars in a photograph of the Hercules cluster made recently with the 60-inch reflecting telescope on Mount Wilson, in California, indicate that that "ball of suns" contains not less than 50,000 blazing orbs, every one of which may be as large as, or larger than, our sun. But their apparent crowding together is an effect of their immense distance from us. Still, they are evidently much nearer together than are the suns in our part of space, so that they constitute a system of their own, which must present a spectacle of amazing splendor to the inhabitants of any planets that it may contain.

There is no apparent reason why there may not be planets circling around the suns of the Hercules cluster, imagine yourself to dwell upon one of those planets at the centre of the cluster. The nearer stars of the assemblage would be three times as near and nine times as bright as Alpha and Centauri is to us. Beyond them, at gradually increasing distances, would be seen arrayed in concentric spheres the other 50,000, like stellar armies, with ranks receding in the distance.

It is the arrangement of these stars in a globular group which constitutes the chief wonder. The universe as a whole is not arranged in that way. It appears to be a flattened system, based upon the spiral of the milky way, and our sun happens to be situated at present somewhere near the centre of the relatively open and empty space within the spiral, and at a great distance from the inner edge of the milky way.

Within this space suns are flying in every direction and yet not without strange relationships of motion. One after another there have been discovered in recent years groups of stars (suns), which keep company in their journeying. One of these is known as the Tarus group, because many of its members are stars in the constellation Taurus, although others of its members are situated in far distant parts of the sky. There are 39 stars of this group now recognized, and they are travelling along parallel lines, without regard to the motions of other stars which, as seen from the earth, seem to be mingled among them.

All of these stars are "giant suns," from five times to 100 times greater than our sun. Immense distances separate them from one another, yet they acknowledge the mysterious link that binds them, and each holds the common course, as if they were a handful of orbs which had been flung out by the Creator by a single motion. They are receding from our point in space and it has been calculated that in 65,000,000 years they will appear, as seen from the earth, as a compact group, a glimmering speck of stardust, like the far mightier assemblage in Hercules.

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FASHIONS SOCIETIES

A Page of Interest to Women

GOSSIP HOUSEHOLD

Neckwear Notes

There is just as much material in the new coat collar of washable fabric—it is the shape that is different. Put away all your wide sailor collars, unless they are of fine, delicate fabric—these you may wear with indoor costumes—but the smart outdoor collar now, the one you wear with your tailored suit for fall, must be very long at the front and rather narrow in width all around. White collars in this shape give the modish touch, and the longer the points at the front, the smarter the effect. Such collars do not taper to a V from shoulder line to bust, but outline the front of the coat with straight edges, and at the place of joining the collar is cut straight across, making a square edge, or is pointed downwards in the well-known Puritan effect. This style is well illustrated in the coat collar trimmed with stitched bands of narrow braid, pictured today. Note how long the collar is, and how comparatively narrow at the shoulder line. Any day in New York you may see these collars on smartly dressed women; though the materials of the collars differ the shape is always the same. A square-edge collar, also coming well down the coat front, is of white washable satin and on the squared ends are square motifs of couched silk cord. Gauntlet cuffs, trimmed with the square motifs, come well up toward the elbow.

A Jabot, if Not a Collar.

Some women dislike coat collars of washable fabric and never wear them; other women are never seen, in tailored costume, without the fresh bit of white turning back over the coat collar of the suit. It is all a matter of taste, though it seems a pity that so many stout women, to whom such collars add nothing and detract much, should be the ones who are most wedded to them. A great deal is being done for the stout woman in the way of new sveltine inspired modes that adapt current fashions to the proportions of the stout figure, and make coats and frocks graceful in spite of obstreperous curves; but the stout woman spoils it all when she spreads a white expanse of collar over her shoulders. She should select, rather one of the new stock and jabot effects which swathe the throat trimly and give a narrow line of white between the coat-fronts.

These stock and jabot combinations have come in with the vogue for military fashions. The modern soldier does not wear a tall stock with soft frills and pleatings of fabric below; but other soldiers in other days have affected the style and, somehow or other, the effect is simply trig and pleasing with a severe tailored suit and military hat. The jabot-stock pictured is one of the exclusive models of the season—the sort one looks for not on the neckwear counter but under it, where high priced bits of daintiness are displayed on glass shelves under inverted lights. Real filet insertion is joined to fine white net, the net stock tucked to give it more body, and the net jabot pleated thickly into the front of the stock. These pleats are pressed all the way down and fall softly, giving the jabot a slight flare at the edge. A beautiful feature, worth noting, is the hand embroidered design which covers the joining of filet banding and net, in the jabot.

Jabots are mostly of net or net-top lace in the best models. There are plenty of lawn and organdie jabots lack the exquisite softness and grace of the jabot made of filmy material, and they give an effect of stiffness and severity rather unbecoming to most women, who require softness and grace in neckwear belongings. A jabot stock is the easiest thing in the world to make at home and a pretty model to copy is one of allover embroidered net. The stock is simply a straight strip of he net long enough to go around the throat and about nine inches wide, the net crushing down to proper height on the neck. The jabot is a big square of the net, caught up by the center and shirred to the front of the stock, the four points falling in soft drapery. Such a jabot and stock must be daintily made, the material hemmed with tiny hand-stitches and the stock fitted with exquisite nicety. At the back the stock should be hemmed and fastened with snaps or very small hooks and flat eyes, and strips of collar stiffening may be run into the narrow hems.



A Pretty Collar and Chemisette of Wash Satin and Filet

Another smart jabot is of net top lace, gathered to a straight foundation stock of net. Over this foundation stock goes a high, turnover collar of white satin, and a black satin cravat passes under the white satin turnovers. Lastly, these are joined by a plain or jeweled bar pin so that all may be trim and tidy in line.

Starched Eatons With Trotteur Frock

There is another sort of collar that is very smart in Paris just now and which is being worn by a few women over here, and that is the very small, starched eton collar accompanied by a softly knotted silk tie. Parisians wear this chic little touch of white at the throat with serge trotteur frocks—and just now the smartest and most expensive thing in Paris is the serge frock; one chooses a silk costume to be economical. A dark blue mohair and satin frock just brought over has one of these little white etons and the tie is of black satin. Just because large collars are so prevalent here the little white eton with its flowing black tie is very chic and different. ff With indoor dresses of dark worsted material, later in the season, the white eton accompanied by narrow white cuffs is likely to have much favor.

Outdoor neckwear cannot be passed over without mention of the new waistcoats which abound now on all neckwear counters. Very good looking they are, to be sure, these natty white waistcoats for wear with fall tailored coas, and one of the newest styles is pictured, a model of rather heavy white linen crash with oblique front closing and a long, narrow collar that turns over the coat collar. Waistcoats are to be had in finely twilled pique also, and in washable satin; and sometimes there is no collar, the top being finished with narrow turned down flaps that are ironed perfectly flat.

Neckwear for Indoor Wear.

Fichus are extremely popular and there are many new fichu styles. A wide Georgette collar, drawn in by



hemstitching to give the narrow fichu line from shoulder to bust, is shown in an illustration. Unless a fichu wrinkles a bit, to suggest the softly folded fabric of olden days, it is not worthy of the name, and though there are many so-called fichus of frilled net, made for wear with V necked surplice bodices, they are really collars and not fichus, since they lie perfectly flat, without folds. The fichu picured is made of flesh pink Georgette crepe. Nothing is so becoming to the "tired face" as flesh pink, and a shade just off the white is very lovely with frocks of black or dark blue silk. There are elaborate collars, too, for wear with indoor frocks; one is shown in the model of cream satin and cream filet which adds daintiness to an afternoon dress of black satin and chiffon. This collar was designed for a square neck opening and there is a chemisette to match, collar and chemisette outlining a square decolletage.

Collars for All Shapes of Neck-Opening.

It is always well to try on a collar before buying. Otherwise you may find yourself with a collar for a V cut bodice when you need something to finish a square neck opening. The shape of any collar is determined by the inner curve that comes around the neck—never by the line at the outer edge. An experienced home-dressmaker who has cut many collars is not likely to be led astray, but any other woman will be wise to try on her collar in one of the mirrors always provided plentifully at a neck-wear counter. The voile and filet collar illustrated was intended for a V shaped opening. If worn with a square cut bodice it would wrinkle badly—unless the fronts of the collar were turned under considerably. This can sometimes be done when the collar you want comes only in the wrong shape. But do not try to make a collar intended for a square neck fit a V necked waist; that feat is quite impossible!

The Practical Convenience of Garnitures.

What the saleswoman at the neck-wear department styles a garniture, is really a semi-finished blouse—if you have the imagination to see it. One may buy a chemisette and collar which can be set into a plain blouse with lines of hemstitching; a jet-embroidered, sleeveless tunic for an elaborate blouse, and dozens of other useful affairs of the sort.

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Our Fruit in Daily direct from the growers in B.C. Therefore are able to sell it for less.

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MAIL ORDERS

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Peaches and Pears Later

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STALL 20

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Best Quality Fruits in Season

Best Possible Prices

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Stall 22

CITY MARKET

We specialize in all kinds of Preserving Fruit

Watch for Our Prices

Saturdays

APPLES

Firm, tart apples are best for canning, but any may be used. Grade them carefully for quality. Apples tarnish when exposed to the air and therefore should be dropped into a pan of cold, slightly salted water until ready to pack into the jars. Perfect fruit should be cored, blanched in boiling water for two minutes, and packed whole in the jars for baking, breakfast dishes, and so on. Whole fruit will pack best in the larger-sized jars.

Syrup made in the proportion of one cup of sugar to four cups of water should be added, rubbers and tops placed in position loosely, and the product sterilized for 20 minutes in a hot-water canner, 15 minutes in a water-seal outfit, 10 minutes under five pounds of steam pressure, or five minutes in a pressure cooker. Remove from the canner and tighten the tops.

Sliced for Apple Pies

Slightly imperfect apples, those having bruises and small decayed spots, should be washed, cored, pared and quartered. Pack into glass jars and add syrup made in the proportion ofone cup of sugar to four cups of water.

Put rubbers and tops in position and sterilize for 12 minutes in a hot-water canner, 10 minutes in a water-seal outfit, six minutes in a steam-pressure canner, or four minutes in a pressure cooker.

The apples may be sliced rather than quartered if desired, and are perhaps best for making apple pies when cut in this manner. Small pieces of apple may be placed in the jars, syrup added in the proportion of one cup of sugar to two cups of water, and sterilization done for a similar period. The apples are then available for apple sauce, perk relish, and similar uses.

Apple jelly is so easy to make that it is used by commercial jelly makers as a base for nearly all other jellies. Best results are secured when sour apples are used. Extract the juice by cooking, strain this through a cloth, and add three-fourths as much sugar as juice.

Boil in a wide, shallow pan until the jelling point has been reached. Many housewives test this by allowing the juice to run off the side of a spoon. When two drops form on the edge the jelly should be poured immediately into sterilized glasses. Melted paraffin poured over the jelly will prevent mold.

If desired, sour apple juice may be bottled, sterilized for 10 minutes in boiling water, and corked tightly for future use in making other jellies which require the addition of pectin and acid. Fresh apple cider may be sterilized in a similar manner, but a tablespoonful of sugar should be added to each quart for flavoring.

Apple Syrup for Winter

Apple pectin for jelly making may be made by adding one-fifth of an ounce of tartaric or citric acid to five pounds of apple pomace or apple pulp, and combining this with 20 pounds of water. Boil slowly for one hour and press the liquid from the pomace.

A very palatable apple syrup may be made for winter use by adding two and a half ounces of powdered calcium carbonate—a harmless chemical—to seven gallons of sweet apple cider and boiling the product in a kettle or vat vigorously for five minutes. Pour this liquid into glass jars and allow it to stand until perfectly clear, which will require about seven hours.

Fill a preserving kettle two-thirds full of this liquid, being careful to eliminate all sediment which has collected in the bottoms of the jars.

Add one-half teaspoonful of lime carbonate for the seven gallons of liquid and boil until the product reaches a temperature of 220 degrees, or until it has the consistency of maple syrup. Allow to cool slowly, and when again clear fill the jars with liquid, avoiding all white sediment. This sediment is perfectly harmless and results from the acid in the apple, but will cause the syrup to be cloudy unless eliminated.

Put rubbers and tops in position and sterilize for 12 minutes in a hot-water canner, 10 minutes in a water-seal canner, eight minutes under five pounds of steam pressure, or five minutes under 15 pounds of steam pressure. Remove from the canner and tighten the tops to the jars.

Raisin Cakes

These delicious little cakes require one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, two cupfuls of milk four cupfuls of flour, one cupful of chopped raisins, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of vanilla—but no eggs. Bake as drop cakes in little tins.

PRESERVE YOUR OWN FRUIT

DO-YOUR-BIT

Toward Conserving the Food Supply

Canning is the most important topic of the day. Even politicians discuss it. Women should not only discuss it but also practice it, as it is one of the most patriotic works ever thought of. It also reduces the high cost of living.

During these war times when the question of food is the most important topic of the day, woman should do her part in helping along these lines, by reducing the cost of living which can be done by canning fruit during season. It is not only a saving to her but also a saving to Canada and the allies inasmuch as canning food, is conserving food.

Why? Food which is not canned will spoil, while food which is preserved, keeps.

In order to see the difference between "Home-canned" goods and "tin-canned" goods, one must compare the two. First of all, when you buy preserved goods, you pay for the tin, the labor, the goods, and the profit, while if you are canning yourself you only pay for the material used, and a little of your spare time. Then, too, you know what you eat when you do your own canning.

DO YOUR CANNING NOW!

Calgary Public Market

One positive way of how to reduce the high cost of living; patronize your Public Market and buy your produce direct from the farmer.

The only Public Market in Calgary patronized by the farmer.

Tuesdays and Saturdays Farmers' Market Days

A single car fare brings you to and from the Market. Ask your conductor for transfer.

CITY PUBLIC MARKET

D. C. Hill

STALL 30

Service

Quality

Prices

Three outstanding features in which you will benefit by buying your Fruit for Eating or Preserving, from us.

STALL 30

HARDING & CO.

Grocers and Provision Merchants

Stalls 26 and 27

Calgary Public Market

Phone M4463

The number of our satisfied customers, both City and Country, is increasing daily.

Your patronage is solicited for our mutual benefit.

Our Regular Prices are Specials

SOCIETY

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. A. M. Grogan left on a trip to the coast.

• • •

Mr. G. W. Snell is visiting in Calgary from Oyan.

• • •

Mr. R. D. Shefield has returned from a trip to Portland and Victoria.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Coleman, of Winnipeg, spent the week-end in the city.

• • •

Mayor Costella has returned from a week-end visit at "Idylholm," Gull Lake.

• • •

Miss Edna Gainor has returned from Sylvan Lake, where she has been holidaying.

• • •

Lady Lougheed and son, Master Douglas, spent a few days in the city last week.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Hastie have returned from their holidays at Arrowhead Lakes, B.C.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. McMillan and daughter, Miss Florence, are guests at the Palliser.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Newcombe have returned from Banff, where they spent the past week.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hess, leaves with a party on the first of September on a motor trip to Spokane.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. McLaren have returned from Banff where they have been spending their holidays.

• • •

Mr. Henry Nathenson and Mr. Edgar Flower have returned from a week's holidays in the mountains.

• • •

Miss Dolly Taylor, of 19th ave., has left for Blackie, where she will take up her duties with the Union Bank.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Butterwick and Master Gordon have returned from Gull Lake, where they spent their holidays.

• • •

Mrs. Stutters has returned from a visit to eastern Canada and is taking up her residence at the Sandringham apartments.

• • •

Miss Milen, of Wabasca, who has been the guest of Mrs. Walter Geddes, left for the north where she will resume her duties as matron of the Indian school, Obemaha.

Dr. MacRae has returned from a trip to the coast.

• • •

Miss Florence Jarvis has returned after an outing at Gull Lake.

• • •

Mrs. W. S. MacDonald, Royal ave., has as her guest Mrs. Frank Dallison.

• • •

Mrs. Dr. Butterwick has as her guest Mrs. James R. Wright, of Toronto.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. James Findlay have returned from a pleasant trip to California.

• • •

Miss Cora Hind, of the Winnipeg Fre Press, was a visitor in the city on Monday.

• • •

Mrs. Arthur Lewis, who has been visiting at the coast, returned home yesterday.

• • •

Mrs. Frank Eaton and daughter, Royal, are visiting Mrs. Eaton's brother at Alix.

• • •

Miss Shirley Silvester, who has been on a trip to Alaska, is now visiting at Vancouver.

• • •

Mrs. Struthers, of Elbow Park, has returned from the east where she spent the summer.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Campbell have arrived from California where they spent their honeymoon.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. McTavish, Twelfth St. W., left one a two months trip to New York and other eastern cities.

• • •

Miss Dorothy Hammil, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to her home at Victoria.

• • •

Miss Bessie McKay and Miss Gladys Traunweiser were the week-end guests of Mrs. Reid at Banff.

• • •

Miss Constance Clark, Prospect ave,. has returned from a two months' vacation in the east, visiting Toronto and other points.

• • •

A number of parties who spent the week-end at Banff are Mr. Geo. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Clive Betts and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Carson.

• • •

Miss Hattie English left for Guelph, Ont., where she will take a domestic science course at the McDonald Institute of Domestic Science.

Mr. Henry Nathenson, manager of the Regal Films, Ltd., is in Okotoks on business.

• • •

Miss Hazel and Ruth Gemans, of Chicago, and Miss Florance Cohen, of Minneapolis, who have been visiting in the city, left for their homes in the States.

• • •

The friends of Mr. Fred Johnston will be sorry to hear that he is at present at Rochester, in Dr. Mayo's hospital, where he will have to undergo an operation.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Murdock McKay, who have been visiting Mrs. McKay's parents, hav left for their home in Fort William. Miss Mildred Shouldice accompanied her sister to Ft. William for a visit, and will later go to Toronto for a few months.

• • •

The engagement of Mr. Andrew Baird to Miss Isabelle Gordon is announced. The wedding will take place September 26. Mr. Baird is a returned veteran, a member of the 31st, and has been through some severe engagements with that famous battalion.

• • •

Miss Marian Cherniavsky, sister of Leo, Jan and Michel Cherniavsky, arrived in Winnipeg last week from London and will stay with her parents, Professor Abraham and Miss Cherniavsky, Alhambra apartments. Miss Cherniavsky is a talented 'cellist and vocalist and is prominent in the London musical world.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE NOTES

The Conservatory of Music is being reorganized under the direction of Dr. J. E. Hodgson, who has had special experience and training for this class of work.

All branches and grades of musical education will be supervised by him and will be ensured the best possible results. Studios are now open at the college and at the Mason & Risch block. Dr. Hodgson will be available for interview and to give advice to prospective music students from now on—morning, afternoon and evening.

Miss Gladys Campbell, of the Commercial department, has been spending the summer in post-graduate work in high accountancy in the east. Miss Campbell will be back two or three days previous to the opening of the college.

Miss Edna L. Carder, the new teacher of fine art, is en route from the east and will be in Calgary in a few days. Miss Carder comes of a family of artists. Those who have seen her work in china painting, water colors and oils, etc., are enthusiastic over the prospects of having in Calgary a teacher in fine art of Miss Carder's ability and experience. Miss Carder's studio will be in the college building.

The college has a flourishing junior department, grades 2 to 6, inclusive. The teacher in charge is Miss Alice Edwards, a young woman of the highest qualifications and large experience in this work.

Last year the registration of students reached 208. From present indications the registration this coming year will create a record. The staff for this year will number seventeen teachers for all departments.

Inquiries and applications continue to come in from students for the opening of the fall term on Sept. 10, on which date the college will begin the seventh year of its history.

A BAG OF VIOLETS

An odd new bag appeared on the street the other afternoon. It was one of those popular circular ones, hung over the arm by long drawstrings. The curious thing about it was that the entire lower half of the bag was one solid mass of deep purple violets. The upper part was of silk, just the right shade of green for violet leaves. It was finished with a deep ruffle, as a heading, and with long drawstrings of purple ribbon about three-quarters of an inch wide to match the violets. The woman who carried this wore a hat which harmonized with the bag. The crown, which was round, was covered with violets and the broad brim was of a fine soft purple straw. There was just a flat touch or two of green on this brim for decoration.

A bag, made similarly, might have little pink roses or buds, or any other flowers of the maker's choice and, with a hat trimmed to match, would be a dainty addition to a summer wardrobe.

Guarantee: To absolutely clear scalp of dandruff or money back. Call today for appointment.

Scientific Electrical Face Massage

A soft, velvety, beautiful pink skin is a possession that any women will envy. It can only be had by careful, regular treatments.

Our little electrical machines used for the purpose of stimulating the circulation brings the natural pink to the surface. Helps nature clear the skin of blackheads—this by a lady who is an expert in that one thing.

COURSE OF SIX TREATMENTS, $3.00
HAIRDRESSING, SINGE, MANICURING

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EDMONDS BLOCK, TWELFTH AVE. and FIRST ST. W.
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CANADIAN NORTHERN

TO EASTERN CANADA

Round Trip 60 Days. Summer Tourist Fares June 1 to September 30
Standard electric-lighted trains carrying compartment observation cars through the mountains and Winnipeg to Toronto. Standard Sleeping and Tourist cars.

PACIFIC COAST

Round trip summer excursion fares to Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Seattle, Bellingham, Everett, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego.

ON SALE JUNE 15TH TO SEPTEMBER 30TH

Final return limit three months, but not later than October 31st. Stopover allowed.

Special fares to Lucerne, Jasper Park and Mt. Robson. On sale May 11th to September 30th. Final return limit 16 days. Single fare plus 10c for round trip.

Full information from

J. H. NORTON, City Passenger Agent, Phone M5626, Calgary, Alta.
A. R. McDOUGALL, Depot Ticket Agent, Phone M5656, Calgary, Alta.
Or Write J. Hadill, D.P.A., Edmonton, Alta.

PRESENTS AMBULANCE TO AMERICAN ARMY



Photo shows Miss Mary Pickford turning over her ambulance to the Red Cross, represented by First Lieut. Henry Woodward. Miss Pickford has already placed an order for a second ambulance, and has asked a number of photoplay stars each to contribute an ambulance and provide for its maintenance in France.

WEDDINGS

Leith—Gallay

The marriage took place of Mr. Albert Leith to Miss Mary Gallay on August 26th, at Montreal. The bride was beautifully attired in a pale pink crepe de chine gown and carried a bouquet of American beauties. She was given away by her father, Mr. J. M. Gallay, and was attended by her sister, Miss Rebecca Gallay, while Mr. Jack Gallay attended the groom. The young couple left right after the ceremony to spend their honeymoon at New York and other eastern states. Mr. Leith was formerly a prominent business man of Calgary, but now has his home at Sydney, N.S. Mr. Leith is a brother to Mrs. Herman Gallay of this city.

GLENGARRY EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD ADJOINING COTTAGE SCHOOL ON MONDAY

The Glengarry show will be held on Labor day, September 3, at 2 o'clock. Entry lists are heavy and it is expected that a large number of people will visit the exhibits.

Street cars will run every quarter of an hour to the Glengarry Flower show on Monday, commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning. The show will be held on the vacant lots adjoining the Cottage school, Glengarry, on Twenty-seventh street west. The street car goes right to the place.

A big prize list is being offered and competitors can have a copy by calling M5070, and any further particulars by telephoning W1262 or W1674.

NEW CHAPTER

I. O. D. E. ORGANIZED

Mrs. W. D. Spence, honorary organizing secretary for southern Alberta, conducted the meeting at which the primary chapter of the Daughters of the Empire was formed. She explained the object and aims of the order, giving an interesting account of the work accomplished by the Daughters of the Empire from its inception. The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. J. Drummond; first vice-regent, Mrs. H. D. Marr; second vice-regent, Mrs. A. France; secretary, Mrs. A. France shrdlutoheldues BaPe Mrs. C. R. Edwards; "Echoes" secretary, Miss D. A. Jones; educational secretary, Miss M. Meher; treasurer, Mrs. W. V. Oates; standard-bearer, Mrs. M. Hodgkinson.

DO YOU KNOW

That all household pans should be kept on shelves made of strips of wood, so that plenty of air can get to them? This keeps them sweet and fresh for use.

That stale bread for puddings should be soaked in cold milk or water? If put in a hot liquid it becomes heavy.

That finely crushed egg shells applied with a damp cloth are excellent for scouring pots and pans? Be sure they are crushed fine, as large pieces will scratch.

That you can remove perspiration stains from your clothes by soaking the garments in strong salt water before laundering?

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

One thing which, if war develops it, will do much to help compensate for the war is that women are in reality more beautiful in plain clothes than in gaudy clothes. The delusion among women that extravagance in dress attracts men is what psychologists might call a "holdover" from some previous racial period. It is deep seated, but it is not true in the best and highest sense, as women invariably discover when they adopt simplicity. Nothing is more appealing to a man than the severely plain costume of the trained nurse.

Let us hope then that out of this war this great truth will be more thoroughly understood—that the simpler and more inexpensive the costume of women, if it sets forth her personality, the more effective and beautiful it is to men.

CAPABLE WOMEN

Twenty-nine states have mothers' pension laws.

The cotton factories in Japan employ more than 125,000 women.

A woman is said to be the wisest at the age of 30.

Women employed in journalism in Japan receive from $10 to $25 a month.

Nearly all of the pulpits of England are now occupied by women ministers.

Queen Mary of England recently made a visit to the war front.

Mrs. P. G. McEvoy is known as the "Apple Queen" of Illinois.

Mrs. Tracy Fielding Story of Groton, Conn., can trace her ancestry back to Chief Uncas.

Mrs. Ad Topperwein has defeated all of her sex and many male shots for target honors.

More than 31,000 women are employed in amusements and hotels in Great Britain.

Some female munition workers in Great Britain smoke as high as 250 cigarettes a week.

Japan has very few female doctors, with the best ones earning as high as $3,000 a year.

The municipal councils in Berlin and other large German cities now include women among their members.

The killing of male heirs in the war has made it imperative that many women in England be made peeresses.

The Italian war department employs nearly 75,000 women, many of whom are engaged in digging trenches.

A Kansas City woman is the patentee of a rocking chair in the arms and seat of which are boxes holding sewing material.

Men's pay for women who labor during the war is the demand of the women's great organizations throughout the country.

Miss Ruth Russell has been appointed a clerk in the classification office of the Pennsylvania railroad at Northumberland, Pa.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad is replacing its watch guards at crossings with watchmen who will work six hours a day.

HOW QUEEN MACHA MADE HER PRISONER HER KING

Ireland, called by the ancients, "the Isle of Destiny," is also the mythical land of romance. Irish history is tinted with a romantic glamor of poetic beauty equal to that of any fairy-tale.

The story of Macha "of the Golden Hair," one of the early warrior queens, is a general favorite with the Irish bards.

The Princess Macha was the beautiful daughter of Aodh Roe. No other maiden in the kingdom could boast of such wonderful shining tresses, so she was called "Macha of the Golden Hair."

King Aodh Roe, however, took even greater pride in the marvellous courage and sagacity of his daughter than he did in her beauty. He consulted her upon all affairs of state, which aroused bitter jealousy in the hearts of his kinsmen.

When Aodh Roe died, Macha "of the Golden Hair" mounted the throne. But Cimbaeth, her father's cousin, and his brothers took up arms against her. The Queen led her army to meet the enemy and defeated Cimbaeth in a great battle, taking him prisoner.

Now, Macha had never seen Cimbaeth, who was a handsome, noble-looking man, with dark hair and eyes that burned with the fire of courage and pride. When he was led before her, a helpless captive, the Queen thought him more princely than any other man in the kingdom. Cimbaeth, on the other hand, forgot that he had suffered defeat and humiliation as long as he could gaze upon such queenly beauty.

Macha, refusing to pronounce the sentence of death advised by her councillors, bade her warrior-captive take his brothers and their retainers and build her a great castle near Armagh.

For many months Cimbaeth directed the building of the enormous stronghold. Finally it was completed and named by Macha, "Emania." She took up her royal residence there, highly pleased with the work of Cimbaeth.

Desiring to thank her captive and to reward him for having faithfully carried out her command, Macha of the Golden Hair summoned Cimbaeth to her presence.

In the presence of her court and of the visiting ambassadors she offered to give him his liberty and a princedom elsewhere.

Much to Macha's surprise, Cimbaeth knelt and kissed her hand, saying:

"It will please me more, most beautiful of queens, to remain your slave for all time than to reign over a kingdom banished from your presence."

Macha was overenjoyed to find that her love was reciprocated. Descending from her throne she offered her hand and crown to Cimbaeth, the bravest knight in all Ireland.

The royal romance pleased every one at court, and the wedding was celebrated with fitting pomp and ceremony.

Macha of the Golden Hair and Cimbaeth, the warrior, shared the throne of Ireland until death parted them. Their reign brought such great happiness and prosperity to the country that the bards of Armagh never ceased to sing of their love and goodness.

All subscribers entitled to premiums of any kind can secure same by sending in their subscription contracts to the circulation manager, The Calgary Western Standard

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Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets
Use Two EZY-WAY GLYCERINE WASHING TABLETS to your usual bath water. It will soften the water, cleanse the pores, and make the skin soft, white and smooth. Why pay high prices for Turkish baths when you can get the same results at home with the Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets? The secret of good health is poral elimination. Don't take our word for it; just give it a trial and be your own judge. It will surprise and delight you.
Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without bluing. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax, lye, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a hold of a live wire.
EZY-WAY MFG. CO.
115 Fifth Ave. West Phone M1663

New York Dress Shop

Mrs. Brennand is now located at 210 Eighth Avenue East, where you will find a complete line of Ladies' Suits and Coats, from some of the leading Houses in New York.
She contracted in these fabrics [illegible] of the best quality ... and has had this fall stock, in order that you may be able to appreciate these goods, it will be necessary for you to call early, however our ... assure all customers in these sizes from 34 to 44.
210 Eighth Ave. E. Phone M[illegible]

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PLEATING and BUTTON WORKS
606A First St. W., Calgary
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Remembering Remember, First Class Button Holes Made Quick, Correctly. We are specialists in our line, and can turn out your work quickly and well. All Work Guaranteed.
Local Manager: F. G. Burwood

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SHOE REPAIRING
An Expert Shoemaker at Your Service. "Quality and Satisfaction," our motto.
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SLAVIN HAIR GROWER
The only preparation on the market that will Positively Destroy Dandruff, Falling Hair, and Grow Hair on Bald Heads. Endorsed by scores of Calgary people.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOX
With Full Instructions
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Cadillac Touring Car
Fully equipped, new tires, recently overhauled and painted.
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We are most interested in seeing that our customers get satisfaction.
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Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets
Use Two
EZY-WAY GLYCERINE WASHING TABLETS
to your usual bath water. It will soften the water, cleanse the pores, and make the skin soft, white and smooth. Why pay high prices for Turkish baths when you can get the same results at home with the Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets? The secret of good health is poral elimination. Don't take our word for it; just give it a trial and be your own judge. It will surprise and delight you.
Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without bluing. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax, lye, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a-hold of a live wire.
EZY-WAY MFG. CO.
115 Fifth Ave. West Phone M1663

New York Dress Shop

Mrs. Brennand is now located at 210 Eighth Avenue East, where you will find a complete line of Ladies' Suits and Coats, from some of the leading Houses in New York.
This material is three fabrics [illegible] of the high quality usually [illegible] and at less [illegible] this week. In calling [illegible] you may be able to appreciate these goods, it will be necessary for you to call [illegible] inspect our entire range of samples in short [illegible] from 34 to 44.
210 Eighth Ave. E. Phone [illegible]

SMITH'S
PLEATING and BUTTON WORKS
[illegible] First St. W., Calgary
Phone [illegible]
Knotted Fringe, Knotting, Fine Hemstitching, Buttons Made to Order.
We are specialists in our line and can turn out your work quickly and well. All Work Guaranteed.
Local Manager: F. S. Barnard

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The only preparation of its kind that will Positively Stop Falling Hair, and Grow Hair on Bald Heads. Endorsed by scores of Calgary people.
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LINIMENT
The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.
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MR. A. E. LAUNDRY, EDMONTON, writes:—"I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."

Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain. It gives instant relief.
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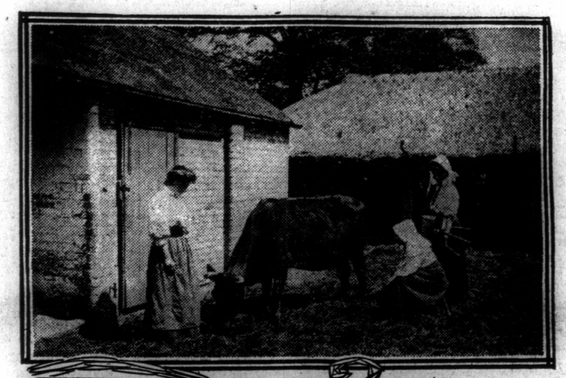
To
Milk Consumers
We wish to announce to our customers that in advancing the price of milk, we have not done so before conditions justified such procedure. From the information we have been able to secure, it appears that in most American and Canadian cities the price of milk is higher than in Calgary or Edmonton. In many instances it is from 20 to 40 per cent. higher.
If you are using two quarts of milk per day it increases your daily milk bill approximately two cents per day. If you use two pounds of meat per day, the difference in price, as compared with one year ago, is ten to twenty cents per day.
As shown by analysis, milk, in proportion to its food value, at present prices is fifty per cent. cheaper than meat, and one hundred per cent. cheaper than eggs or fish. You may economize by using more milk.
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If you can't have your own way in everything read the third chapter of St. James.

Women Should Be Just as Good Farmers as Men



Professor Spillman declares that there is no reason why women shouldn't make as good farmers as men. He expects to see at least 30,000 women taking men's places next year.



"I see no reason why women should not make just as good farmers as men," declared Prof. W. J. Spillman, expert in the bureau of farm management of the United States department of agriculture. The professor was nearly surrounded by maps splotched with colors that interpret the present crisis to the initiated eye. One covered with large yellow splotches represents the government mobilization of farm labor that is now going forward in all parts of the country who had come in search of advice on farming as a career.

"Is a woman strong enough?" she asked doubtfully. "Isn't plowing very hard?"

The professor explained that in these days of machinery plowing was not very hard. When you planted your crops you rode in a tractor and kept the side boxes full of seed. Plowing was accomplished without even this effort. Even without the tractor, he said, plowing was not difficult. Neither was harvesting. All you had to do was to occupy a seat and drive a couple of horses, or failing a seat, to walk along in back of the horses with the reins in your hands. Women might have some trouble stacking heavy bundles of grain, he thought, but it was sometimes possible to hire men for that particular task.

"Furthermore," declared the professor, "next season I expect to see at least 30,000 women taking the place of men on farms. It is estimated that about 40 per cent. or 250,000 of the young men drafted will come from the farms. Male labor is already scarce. Women will be needed to help harvest the crops."

In view of this, Prof. Spillman thinks the present training camps for women might do well to teach agriculture instead of shooting, so that in time of need they might prove really useful. An inexperienced person is of little use on a farm. Hence, if the women's clubs will organize classes in milking, gardening, driving horses and poultry feeding, in addition to a few lectures on agriculture, it would ultimately be of great service to the nation.

This opinion is also shared by several other experts in the department of agriculture. Already it is becoming so difficult to obtain male labor for the farms that the idea of hiring women presents itself as a natural alternative. There are others who agree with Prof. Spillman that women make just as good farmers as men. One man in a sudden burst of generosity said he thought they were likely to achieve even greater successes than men for the reason that women were the principal buyers of the nation and therefore knew what other women liked in buying food.

Women have been farmers, of course, ever since there were farms. In a way it is not a new question. If you consult the last census reports you will find that out of 8,000,000 women in occupations in the United States, 1,500,000 are in agriculture. But the majority of these are women whose homes are on farms. Their work is not agriculture, but housework. Thus women agriculturists, women who own and manage their own farms or women who choose agriculture as a profession—are still rare, though the number is increasing almost daily. Iowa and Missouri now have women farmers' associations, with a central headquarters and annual conferences at which the women meet and talk over their various farming problems.

WOODROW

Should you condemn our nation
And the president's acts refute,
What would you do if you were he?
Just name the substitute.

And if he told you all he knew
No doubt you'd change your mind,
For he has all the evidence,
And we go at it blind.

No man as yet was perfect,
Mistakes will make us right,
We'll stick to Woodrow Wilson
While he is in the fight.

And until that fight is over
We know you will save more.

BE AGREEABLE WHEN VISITING AND VISITED

There are rules for the visitor as well as for the hostess. The one duty is to please and be pleased.
Invitations should be either accepted or declined promptly. If accepted, arrive in time, and at the expiration of the visit depart, unless you are requested to prolong your stay.
Be stone blind, deaf and dumb to all family matters of an unpleasant nature in a household.
Be punctual at meals. To be late is a disrespect to your hostess—bad form for yourself.
Never interfere with inferiors when visiting. It is a breach of good manners.
To be constantly correcting your hostess's children will in time make you an objectionable visitor. Mothers resent this.
Always express a willingness to retire at the family bedtime. In your own room you can remain up as long as you choose.
All visitors should recollect that the evenings belong to their host and hostess, and they are expected to add to their enjoyment.
Never take novels or magazines from the bookcases unless permission is asked. When finished, return them to their shelves.
To ask questions of a private nature is very bad form.
Recolect the host's chair and the host's desk are not to be invaded.
It is bad form to lounge on sofas at all times in the day, reading novels and taking no interest in those around you. You are a visitor, and formality should be observed. Besides you are expected to be entertaining.
Absent yourself some hours in the morning, so that the mistress of the house will have a chance to settle her affairs. This sort of consideration is appreciated.
If a pleasure is proposed, accept 't. You are expected to be entertained.
Recollect that the amenities of life are many. But by abiding by them you are saved many trials, many annoyances.

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There are some bright spots in Mother's life: A great and shining one is when she picks up the stocking bag and finds a stocking that doesn't need darning.

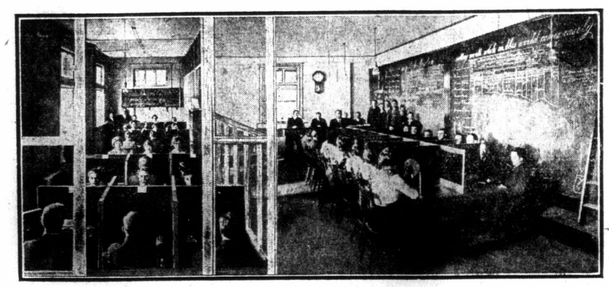
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Young Children also received.
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For terms and particulars apply to the Sister-in-Charge, or to the Rector, Rev. John the Divine, Major Street, Toronto.
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Boarding and Day School for Girls
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Principal—Miss Cumming, L.L.A. (St. Andrew's).
Highly qualified staff of English and Canadian teachers.
Date of Reopening for Boarders, Wednesday, 12th September
Date of Reopening for Day Girls, Thursday, 13th September, noon
Entrance Examination for new scholars, and Supplemental Examinations will be held at the School on Tuesday, 11th September, at 10 a.m.
The Principal can be seen at the School on and after 5th September.
For Prospectus apply to the Principal or to A. F. Riddell, Secretary, 80 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

A STENOGRAPHER'S LETTER TO HER FATHER
"Oh, yes, Dad, and $60.00 a month. A nice, clean office, short hours, real money every Saturday night, and getting accustomed to my work each day makes it seem easier every day. My boss' gruff way of speaking sometimes hurts, but he means all right. For instance, he said to me: 'I can always tell the kind of training a girl has had by the way her finished work looks.' He has never made me rewrite anything as he has several of the older girls, so I know that he is satisfied.

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OPENING FALL TERM—Monday, September 10th, 1917
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"I want to have Minnie come in and take a course, too—help is so scarce; we are short a bookkeeper now. She can board and room in the College as I did, and not have to walk through the snow and face the icy winds in the winter time when it is 40 below zero. She can stay indoors, go to her room where it is nice and warm, study or read, get her lessons, then go down to the big parlor with all the rest of the girls and enjoy herself.
"You know, last winter, we had the grandest time. Do you remember my chum? (She has a position now as a private secretary.) She and I would find a seat on one of the big divans and listen to the music. Some of the girls had lovely voices and a few could just do everything but make that piano talk. Dr. Hodgson, our music teacher, is grand. He would drop in sometimes when we would have a regular musical treat. I wished then I had taken up music, but I must be satisfied as I am making a fair salary and good chances for a raise.
"Oh, yes, Dad, be sure to have our neighbor send in this coupon. It doesn't cost a thing. The College will give them some most mighty good pointers on school work. Tear out the coupon NOW, and have it mailed today.
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Question: "How can that be done?"
One of our pupils answered: "Very easy, sir! The principal did like Johnny; and: Johnny told a lie."
We were rather surprised to hear this from the lips of this straightforward lad, and reprimanded him for this wicked suggestion.
"Well," he said, "look at the picture of their school, compare it with yours, and then go and see my sister. She will tell you more."
We did, and found out that after the girl had spent over $150.00 for tuition fees and books and nine months of her time, she is still working for a pittance in "THE CHEAP STORE."
Further investigation revealed many similar cases; that is why we decided to establish ourselves in Calgary. There is need for a better business college, where pupils are not crowded like sardines in buildings without adequate protection in case of a fire conflagration, and where electric fans are not required to "keep the air sure."
All we offer the public is better service. Our total fee for each course will be agreed upon when enrolling, and when you are efficient then our service is completed, not when your financial patience is exhausted.
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What is a business college that does not offer a thorough course in advertising, the backbone of business, and in salesmanship, of which the same can be said?
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See OUR display of priceless masterpieces of Penmanship in Young & Kennedy's store.
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This advertisement is written by our expert advertising teacher, Mr. Harry Lumsden, of New York; and the Business Course is under the personal supervision of Mr. E. A. Cast, principal, graduate of Valparaiso, Ind., University, of whom such an authority as Mr. A. M. Shafer, President of U. S. A. California State Normal School, writes: "He is the peer of any Business Educator in the world."
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1506. Driving Coat of Fine Muskrat. 45 inch length, beautifully designed. Skins are of fine quality; even, dark colors, carefully matched, and workmanship is faultless. Lined with heavy guaranteed brown satin—new style collar, which can be worn as a high Chin-chin or flat as in small illustration. Finished at waist line with half belt. In sizes 32 to 42, bust. $75.00, delivered to you.
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"KAZAN"

BY

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

SYNOPSIS

Kazan, the wolf dog, is picked up by Thorpe and his wife. Kazan immediately becomes Mrs. Thorpe's devoted slave. He is struck by mistake by Thorpe. McCready, the desperado, leads Thorpe into the woods, strikes him unconscious, and then comes back into Mrs. Thorpe's tent, but Kazan kills him.

Running away from Thorpe, who later comes back, he joins a wolf band where a little she-wolf is attracted by him and follows him everywhere.

Kazan and Gray Wolf strike a man's trail, and there discover Pierre Radisson. Kazan is wounded and is nursed back to health by Pierre's daughter Joan. Gray Wolf is left behind while Kazan goes on with them. Pierre dies and Kazan brings Joan and the baby to safety. Gray Wolf follows Kazan. She becomes a mother, but her little ones are killed by a lynx who also blinds her.

Joan and her husband go back to civilization. Kazan is left behind and travels many miles with Gray Wolf. While travelling they are caught by a forest fire and take refuge on a sand bar. Kazan and Gray Wolf make their home in a strange land where Henry Loti and his friend are trapping lynx.

(Continued from last week)

Close along the edge of the stream grew thick green bush, and when the fire reached this, it burned more slowly, and the heat grew less. Still, it was a long time before Kazan and Gray Wolf could draw forth their heads and breathe more freely. Then they found that the finger of sand reaching out into the river had saved them. Everywhere in that triangle between the two rivers the world had turned black, and was hot underfoot.

The smoke cleared away. The wind changed again, and swung down cool and fresh from the west and north. The fisher-cat was the first to move cautiously back to the forests that had been, but the porcupines were still rolled into balls when Gray Wolf and Kazan left the sand-bar. They began to travel up-stream, and before night came, their feet were sore from hot ashes and burning embers.

The moon was strange and foreboding that night, like a spatter of blood in the sky, and through the long silent hours there was not even the hoot of an owl to give a sign that life existed where yesterday had been a paradise of wild things. Kazan knew that there was nothing to hunt, and they continued to travel all that night. With dawn they struck a narrow swamp along the edge of the stream. Here beavers had built a dam, and they were able to cross over into the green country on the opposite side. For another day and another night they traveled westward, and this brought them into the thick country of swamp and timber along the Waterfound.

And as Kazan and Gray Wolf came from the west, there came from the Hudson's Bay post to the east a slim dark-faced French half-breed by the name of Henri Loti, the most famous lynx hunter in all the Hudson's Bay country. He was prospecting for "signs," and he found them in abundance along the Waterfound. It was a game paradise, and the snow-shoe rabbit abounded in thousands. As a consequence, the lynxes were thick, and Henri built his trapping shack, and then returned to the post to wait until the first snows fell, when he would come back with his team, supplies and traps.

And up from the south, at this same time, there was slowly working his way by canoe and trail a young university zoologist who was gathering material for a book on The Reasoning of the Wild. His name was Paul Weyman, and he had made arrangements to spend a part of the winter with Henri Loti, the half-breed. He brought with him plenty of paper, a camera and the photopragh of a girl. His only weapon was a pocket-knife.

And meanwhile Kazan and Gray Wolf found the home they were seeking a thick swamp five or six miles from the cabin that Henri Loti had built.

CHAPTER XI

Always Two by Two

It was January when a guide from the post brought Paul Weyman to Henri Loti's cabin on the Waterfound. He was a man of thirty-two or three, full of the red-blooded life that made Henri like him at once. If this had not been the case, the first few days in the cabin might have been unpleasant, for Henri was in bad humor. He told Weyman about it their first night, as they were smoking pipes alongside the redly glowing stove.

"It is damn strange," said Henri. "I have lost seven lynx in the traps, torn to pieces like they were no more than rabbits that the foxes had killed. No thing—not even bear—have ever tackled lynx in a trap before. It is the first time I ever see it. And they are torn up so bad they are not worth one half dollar at the post. Seven!—that is over two hundred dollar I have lost! There are two wolves who do it. Two—I know it by the tracks—always two—an'—never one. They follow my trap-line an' eat the rabbits I catch. They leave the fisher-cat, an' the mink, an' the ermine, an' the marten; but the lynx—sacre an' damn!—they jump on him like you pull the wild cotton balls from the burn-bush! I have tried strychnine in deer fat, an' I have set traps and deadfalls, but I can not catch them. They will drive me out unless I get them, for I have taken only five good lynx, an' they have destroyed seven."

This roused Weyman. He was one of that growing number of thoughtful men who believe that man's egoism, as a race, blinds him to many of the more wonderful facts of creation. He had thrown down the gantlet, and with a logic that had gained him a nation-wide hearing, to those who believed that man was the only living creature who could reason, and that common sense and cleverness when displayed by any other breathing thing were merely instinct. The facts behind Henri's tale of woe struck him as important, and until midnight they talked about the two strange wolves.

"There is one big wolf an' one smaller," said Henri. "An' it is always the big wolf who goes in an' fights the lynx. I see that by the snow. While he's fighting, the smaller wolf makes many tracks in the snow just out of reach, an' then when the lynx is down, or dead, it jumps in an' helps tear it into pieces. All that I know by the snow. Only once have I seen where the smaller one went in an' fought with the other, an' then there was blood all about that was not lynx blood; I trailed the devils a mile by the dripping."

During the two weeks that followed, Weyman found much to add to the material of his book. Not a day passed that somewhere along Henri's trap-line they did not see the trails of the two wolves, and Weyman observed that—as Henri had told him—the footprints were always two by two, and never one by one. On the third day they came to a trap that had held a lynx, and at sight of what remained Henri cursed in both French and English until he was purple in the face. The lynx had been torn until its pelt was practically worthless.

Weyman saw where the smaller wolf had waited on its haunches, while its companion had killed the lynx. He did not tell Henri all he thought. But the days that followed convinced him more and more that he had found the most dramatic exemplification of his theory. Back of this mysterious tragedy of the trap-line there was a reason.

Why did the two wolves not destroy the fisher-cat, the ermine and the marten? Why was their feud with the lynx alone?

Weyman was strangely thrilled. He was a lover of wild things, and for that reason he never carried a gun. And when he saw Henri placing poison-baits for the two marauders, he shuddered, and when, day after day, he saw that these poison-baits were untouched, he rejoiced. Something in his own nature went out in sympathy to the heroic outlaw of the trap-line who never failed to give battle to the lynx. Nights in the cabin he wrote down his thoughts and discoveries of the day. One night he turned suddenly on Henri.

"Henri, doesn't it ever make you sorry to kill so many wild things?" he asked.

Henri stared and shook his head.

"I kill t'ousand an' t'ousand," he said. "I kill t'ousand more."

"And there are twenty thousand others just like you in this northern quarter of the continent—all killing, killing for hundreds of years back, and yet you can't kill out wild life. The war of Man and the Beast, you might call it. And, if you could return five hundred years from now, Henri, you'd still find wild life here. Nearly all the rest of the world is changing, but you can't change these almost impenetrable thousands of square miles of ridges and swamps and forests. The railroads won't come here, and I, for one, thank God for that. Take all the great prairies to the west, for instance. Why, the old buffalo trails are still there, plain as day—and yet, towns and cities are growing up everywhere. Did you ever hear of North Battleford?"

"Is she near Montreal or Quebec?" Henri asked.

Weyman smiled, and drew a photograph from his pocket. It was the picture of a girl.

"No. It's far to the west, in Saskatchewan. Seven years ago I used to go up there every year, to shoot prairie chickens, coyotes and elk. There wasn't any North Battleford then—just the glorious prairie, hundreds and hundreds of square miles of it. There was a single shack on the Saskatchewan river, where North Battleford now stands, and I used to stay there. In that shack there was a little girl, twelve years old. We used to go out hunting together—for I used to kill things in those days. And the little girl would cry sometimes when I killed, and I'd laugh at her.

"Then a railroad came, and then another, and they joined near the shack, and all at once a town sprang up. Seven years ago there was only the shack there, Henri. Two years ago there were eighteen hundred people. This year, when I came through, there were five thousand, and two years from now there'll be ten thousand.

"On the ground where that shack stood are three banks, with a capital of forty million dollars; you can see the glow of the electric lights of the city twenty miles away. It has a hundred thousand dollar college, a high school, the provincial asylum, a fire department, two clubs, a board of trade, and it's going to have a street car line within two years. think of that—all where the coyotes howled a few years ago!

"People are coming in so fast that they can't keep a census. Five years from now there'll be a city of twenty thousand where the old shack stood. And the little girl in that shack, Henri—she's a young lady now, and her people are—well, rich. I don't care about that. The chief thing is that she is going to marry me in the spring. Because of her I stopped killing things when she was only sixteen. The last thing I killed was a prairie wolf, and it had young. Eileen kept the little puppy. She's gotit now—tamed. That's why above all other wild things I love the wolves. And I hope these two leave your trap-line safe."

Henri was staring at him. Weyman gave him the picture. It was of a sweet-faced girl, with deep pure eyes, and there came a twitch at the corners of Henri's mouth as he looked at it.

"My Iowaka died t'ree year ago," he said. "She too loved the wild thing. But them wolf—damn! They drive me out if I can not kill them!" He put fresh fuel into the stove, and prepared for bed.

One daf the big idea came to Henri.

Weyman was with him when they struck fresh signs of lynx. There was a great windfall ten or fifteen feet high, and in one place the logs had formed a sort of cavern, with almost solid walls on three sides. The snow was beaten down by tracks, and the fur of rabbit was scattered about. Henri was jubilant.

"We got heem—sure!" he said.

He built the bait-house, set a trap and looked about him shrewdly. Then he explained his scheme to Weyman. If the lynx was caught, and the two wolves came to destroy it, the fight would take place in that shelter under the windfall, and the marauders would have to pass through the opening. So Henri set five smaller traps, concealing them skilfully under leaves and moss and snow, and all were far enough away from the bait-house so that the trapped lynx could not spring them in his struggles.

"When they fight, wolf jump this way an' that—an' sure get in," said Henri. "He miss one, two, t'ree—but he sure get in trap somewhere."

That same morning a light snow fell, making the work more complete, for it covered up all footprints and buried the telltale scent of man. That night Kazan and Gray Wolf passed within a hundred feet of the windfall, and Gray Wolf's keen scent detected something strange and disquieting in the air. She informed Kazan by pressing her shoulder against his, and they swung off at right angles, keeping to windward of the trap-line.

For two days and three cold starlit nights nothing happened at the windfall. Henri understood, and explained to Weyman. The lynx was a hunter, like himself, and also had its hunt-line, which it covered about once a week. On the fifth night the lynx returned, went to the windfall, was lured straight to the bait, and the sharp-toothed steel trap closed relentlessly over its right hindfoot. Kazan and Gray Wolf were traveling a quarter of a mile deeper in the forest when they heard the clanking of the steel chain as the lynx fought to free itself. Ten minutes later they stood in the door of the windfall cavern.

It was a white clear night, so filled with brilliant stars that Henri himself could have hunted by the light of them. The lynx had exhausted itself, and lay crouching on its belly as Kazan and Gray Wolf appeared. As usual, Gray Wolf held back while Kazan began the battle. In the first or second of these fights on the trap-line, Kazan would probably have been disemboweled or had his jugular vein cut open, had the fierce cats been free. They were more than his match in open fight, though the biggest of them fell ten pounds under his weight. Chanse had saved him on the Sun Rork. Gray Wolf and the porcupine had both added to the defeat of the lynx on the sand-bar. And along Henri's hunting line it was the trap that was his ally. Even with his enemy thus shackled he took big chances. And he took bigger chances than ever with the lynx under the windfall.

The cat was an old warrior, six or seven years old. His claws were an inch and a quarter long, and curved like similtars. His forefeet and his left hindfoot were free, and as Kazan advanced, he drew back, so that the trap-chain was slack under his body. Here Kazan could not follow his old tactics of circling about his trapped foe, until it had become tangled in the chain, or had so shortened and twisted it that there was no chance for a leap. He had to attack face to face, and suddenly he lunged in. They met shoulder to shoulder. Kazan's fangs snapped at the other's throat, and missed. Before he could strike again, the lynx flung out its free hind-foot, and even Gray Wolf heard the ripping sound that it made. With a snarl Kazan was flung back, his shoulder torn to the bone.

Then it was that one of Henri's hidden traps saved him from a second attack—and death. Steel jaws snapped over one of his forefeet, and when he leaped, the chain stopped him. Once or twice before, blind Gray Wolf had leaped in, when she knew that Kazan was in great danger. For an instant she forgot her caution now, and as she heard Kazan's snarl of pain, she sprang in under the windfall. Five traps Henri had hidden in the space in front of the bait-house, and Gray Wolf's feet found two of these. She fell on her side, snapping and snarling. In his struggles Kazan sprung the remaining two traps. One of them missed. The fifth, and last, caught him by a hindfoot.

This was a little past midnight. From then until morning the earth and snow under the windfall were torn up by the struggles of the wolf, the dog and the lynx to regain their freedom. And when morning came, all three were exhausted, and lay on their sides, panting and with bleeding jaws, waiting for the coming of man—and death.

Henri and Weyman were out early. When they struck off the main line toward the fall, Henri pointed to the tracks of Kazan and Gray Wolf, and his dark face lighted up with pleasure and excitement. When they reached the shelter under the mass of fallen timber, both stood speechless for a moment, astounded by what they saw. Even Henri had seen nothing like this before—two wolves and a lynx, all in traps, and almost within reach of one another's fangs. But surprise could not long delay the business of Henri's hunter instinct. The wolves lay first in his path, and he was raising his rifle to put a steel-capped bullet through the base of Kazan's brain, when Weyman caught him eagerly by the arm. Weyman was staring. His fingers dug into Henri's flesh. His eyes had caught a glimpse of the steel-studded collar about Kazan's neck.

"Wait!" he cried. "It's not a wolf. It's a dog!"

Henri lowered his rifle, staring at the collar. Weyman's eyes shot to Gray Wolf. She was facing them, snarling, her white fangs bared to the foes she could not see. Her blind eyes were closed. Where there should have been eyes there was only hair, and an exclamation broke from Weyman's lips.

"Look!" he commanded of Henri. "What in the name of heaven—"

"One is dog—wild dog that has run to the wolves," said Henri. "And the other is—wolf."

"And blind!" gasped Weyman.

"Oui, blind, m'sieur," added Henri, falling partly into French in his amazement. He was raising his rifle again. Weyman seized it firmly.

"Don't kill them, Henri," he said. "Give them to me—alive. Figure up the value of the lynx they have destroyed, and add to that the wolf bounty, and I will pay. Alive, they are worth to me a great deal. My God, a dog—and a blind wolf—mates!"

He still held Henri's rifle, and Henri was staring at him, as if he did not yet quite understand.

Weyman continued speaking, his eyes and face blazing.

"A dog—and a blind wolf—mates!" he repeated. "It is wonderful, Henri. Down there, they will say I have gone beyond reason, when my book comes out. But I shall have proof. I shall take twenty photographs here, before you kill the lynx. I shall keep the dog and the wolf alive. And I shall pay you, Henri, a hundred dollars apiece for the two. May I have them?"

Henri nodded. He held his rifle in readiness, while Weyman unpacked his camera and got to work. Snarling fangs greeted the click of the camera-shutter—the fangs of wolf and lynx. But Kazan lay cringing, not through fear, but because he still recognized the mastery of man. And when he had finished with his pictures, Weyman approached almost within reach of him, and spoke even more kindly to him than the man who had lived back in the deserted cabin.

(To be continued)

It isn't what a woman says that influences a man, but the way she says it.

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During the recent patriotic demonstrations in New York City, veterans of the Civil War marched to the tomb of General U. S. Grant, where they placed wreaths to his memory.

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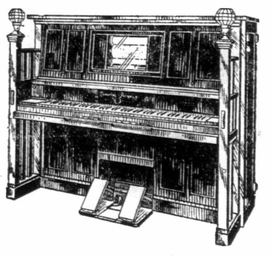
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36-hour Service

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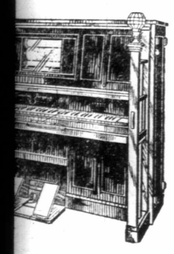
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A PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

-: THE GOLDENROD :-

ALONG a road in Spain, over four hundred years ago, a mule was cantering, bearing a rider in a crimson cloak. His eyes were dark and thoughtful, his face noble and strong. He was travelling to the royal palace where King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella were expecting him, and as he rode between fields and vineyards his thoughts were far away. He was thinking of an adventure, which was his one longing in life, an adventure across unknown seas in search of gold.

"The earth is not flat, it is round!" he declared to himself for the millionth time. "If I sail across the sea I shall reach India, the land of gold and gems and spices, and I shall bring back treasure to fit out an expedition to the Holy Land to rescue the tomb of the Lord Jesus from the pagans."

For years this had been the dream of Christopher Columbus, for the traveler was none other, and for years his dream had been laughed at. "How can the world be round?" his hearers scoffed. "Can men and animals walk upon their heads? He is crazy!" and they tapped their foreheads and winked at one another.

But at last one wise man listened and believed. He was a friend of the Spanish Queen Isabella, he had written to her of the dreams of Columbus, and this mule Columbus rode, and the scarlet cloak he wore had been bought with the money the Queen had sent to him, so that he could travel to the palace and tell her of his scheme.

So the son of a poor cloth weaver stood before the King and Queen, and after many days and changing of their royal minds, Isabella at last caught the excitement of the dreams of gold.

"You shall have the ships and all you need for your adventure, even if I have to sell my jewels to raise the money!" she cried.

But she did not sell them. The King and his courtiers began to picture vessels laden with gold sailing back to Spain; they also became excited and Columbus was given his three ships and men and set sail to fulfill his dream.

You know the rest of the story. How he discovered the land of South America and believed it to be India, thinking he had sailed around the world when he had only gone half way!

You know, too, how sadly the story ended. The Queen died, the weak King was ready to believe false stories against Columbus told by envious enemies. Poor, despised and ill, the great explorer died of a broken heart. Where were his dreams of gold?

Although he knew it not, his dreams came true a thousand times more wonderfully than he had ever imagined. He had dreamed of coming home laden with treasure, and upon one trip he came back from America in chains, placed there by a haughty Spanish courtier. Yet even thus, poor and in chains, his dream was more than fulfilled. He had discovered a new land, a whole new continent, upon which one day our own glorious country was born.

Thus did the dreams of Columbus gain for the world treasure far greater than mere gold.

* * *

Upon a clear autumn day in England, more than a hundred years ago, a group of people stood upon a beach watching a little vessel make her way out to sea. Those left behind waved and wept. Would they ever see their friends again, their friends who were sailing away to the unknown world for nothing but a dream?

It was the same trip Columbus had made all those years before, but no dreams of gold sent this little throng across the ocean in the ship called the Mayflower.

Their dreams were golden though, for they were dreams of freedom.

In England, where they lived in comfort and plenty, they were miserable, and life did not seem worth living. For they were not free to speak and pray to God and sing the hymns about Him which filled their hearts with courage.

Crowded together in that small ship, tossed by the waves and beaten by the winds, they were happy, for their dreams had begun to come true. Already they had found freedom. No officer of the English king's was there to tell them how they must say their prayers or punish them by imprisonment or death. Here God was their only King.

You know of their long weary trip, and of how they landed in a cold storm upon Plymouth Rock in New England. You have read of their sufferings from cold and illness, while one long log hut was built to shelter them, and before it was finished many had died. Only a few of that brave band was left alive to start life in the new land, and they were saddened by the loss of many of their loved ones.

Their dreams had been so splendid, so golden! Were they all shattered?

Ah, they had come true more wonderfully than they ever knew! From that band of brave travelers sprang our nation which stands for their dream, their golden dream of freedom!

* * *

Over four years ago a man, chosen president of the United States, took the oath of office. As he did so, he had a dream of what he hoped would come to the country while he was it's leader.

It was a golden dream, of great books written, discoveries made, wealth and success, and a chance for every man to lead a useful, peaceful life.

Has President Wilson's dream come true?

Instead of living peaceful, prosperous lives we have been drawn into a great war. Books are written, indeed, but they are not the work of students writing in quiet colleges. They are the letters and reports of those who have left their safe, peaceful homes here to fight, or care for those who fight in the trenches in France.

Discoveries are made, but they are how to build the best fighting aeroplanes, the strongest battleships, the destroyers of the U-boats.

Doctors are working night and day, not on new blood tests and violet-rays, but on how to treat wounds, to replace bones shot away, to save lives almost gone.

And money is spent too. Not, as President Wilson dreamed, in building up a great nation. But money is poured out in millions to build up an army and navy ,to send help to the suffering ones across the sea.

Peaceful lives are left to very few. Men and women and children, too, are giving their money and strength and time in helping. Others have sailed across the sea to give their lives for their country, and their homes are left, empty and darkened.

Where is the President's golden dream?

It has come true more gloriously than he ever imagined as he stood in the Capitol taking his oath of office.

He dreamed of freedom and peace for one nation, and lo, God has given us a chance to bring peace and freedom to the whole world. Could any dream be more magnificent?

Soon, over the country the roads and fields will be shining with the flower of America, the goldenrod. "What does it mean; why is it our country's flower?" you ask.

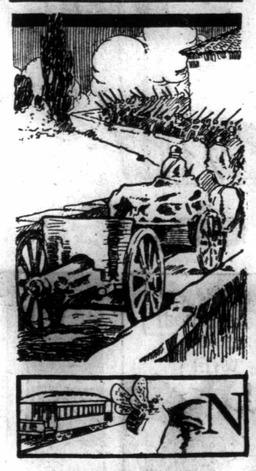
It means just this. The goldenrod blooms in every State in the Union. It blooms, not in fine gardens, but among weeds and thistles and along dusty roads. It belongs to every man, woman and child in the United States. It is their flower, because to each of them may come golden dreams of freedom, dreams as great as any which came to Columbus or the Pilgrim Fathers, to any President from Washington to Wilson.

And these dreams will come true! If each one lives his life for his God and his country, they will come true more splendidly, more enduringly than we may ever know, but—our children and our grandchildren will rise up and bless us for our dreams come true.

The children are sick, Mother is up with them all night; father is sick, and Mother is up with him; but when Mother is sick does anybody know of it but the Lord?

The only human being in the world whose duties and obligations are not bound by the clock is Mother.

WAR PUZZLES



GORIZIA EVACUATED

By the Austrians two years ago today, July 26, 1915.
Find a non-combatant.

REBUS.

A gun.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS.

Upside down, head against breast.
Counter-mine.

WAR PUZZLES



THE GERMANS EXECUTED

Captain Fryatt, of the British steamship "Brussels", for attempting to ram a submarine, one year ago today, July 27, 1916.
Find a German.

REBUS.

An officer.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS.

Upside down, in gun carriage.
Carbine (car, bee, eye, n).

WAR PUZZLES



THE WORLD WAR STARTED

When Austria declared war against Serbia three years ago today, July 28, 1914.
Find an Austrian.

REBUS.

A non-commissioned officer.

YESTERDAY'S ANSWERS.

Left side down, above right shoulder, Captain.

-: Fuzzy, The Little Boy Bear :-

He was big for a baby bear, but hardly big enough to be taking care of himself, which he seemed to be doing. A curious thing had happened a few days before; he was following his mother as she lumbered along the mountain trail, when she stopped, sniffed the air and gave him a cuff, which in bear language meant hide and keep still. As he scrouged behind a rock and almost quit breathing, his mother rose up on her hind feet and wrinkled her nose as she sniffed and sniffed, trying to locate the direction from which the danger scent came. Just then from across the gorge came a dull report, and a little blue whiff of something like fog drifted away. There was a spiteful thud, his mother gave a whistling intake of her breath, lost her footing on the narrow trail, tumbled limply over the brink and went rolling and crashing down the hillside, loosening a regular avalanche of stones in her course. Fuzzy, for that was his name, waited and listened a long time, but no sound came to his ears—everything was as still as things can be in nature's great solitude. Without knowing how he did it, Fuzzy made his way across gulches and up mountainsides to the distant hollow log that to him had been home. It seemed very new and strange to be by himself, with no big warm mother to hug him up when the cold mists began to creep up the ravines and wrap the whole mountain in its chilling folds; but he was a brave little chap, so he crept in the log and rolled himself up in a round black ball and was soon asleep.

When he waked up in the morning he started out to rustle up a breakfast for himself; first he wandered down through the thicket of huckleberry bushes and managed to get enough of the dark blue fruit to put a good taste in his mouth. He then came across a big rotten log that was no trouble at all to tear to pieces with his paws; in this were regular colonies of fat white grubs, besides regiments of bettles and bugs that were too much surprised to get out of the way. He feasted on these to his heart's content, and just as he was about to leave he came upon a million of brown ants, the kind with the delicious acid taste so dear to the palate of a little boy bear. He put his paws down and let the ants swarm over them, and then he would shut his eyes and lick them off by the thousand. As he was passing a hollow log his quick ears caught a buzzing sound that spelled bees and honey.

Crawling in, he pushed his paws up to the very elbows in the sticky mass, and, drawing them out, he licked off bees, honey, wax and trash with an equal relish. Of course, the bees did their level best to sting him, but his thick fur and shaggy hair made the best kind of a protection, and, barring an occasional sting on the tongue, his dessert was a blissful dream. Not satisfied with eating all his stomach would hold, he actually lay down and wallowed in what was left; and so for a day or two after whenever he licked his feet he got a taste of honey. Finding that mother nature had plenty to spare for little orphan bears, if they only had the energy and woodcraft to go out and get it, he grew bigger and bigger every day, and in a few months was able to rear up against a hemlock and scratch the measure of his height, just a little above that of the tallest bear in all the range.

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A BIT OF PHILOSOPHY
FROM
WHATEVER THE WEATHER MAY BE
BY
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

Whatever the weather may be," says he—
"Whatever the weather may be,
It's plaze, if ye will,
an' I'll say me say,—
Supposin' to-day was the winterest day,
Wud the weather be changing because ye cried,
Or the snow be grass were ye crucified?
The best is to make yer own summer," says he,
"Whatever the weather may be," says he—
"Whatever the weather may be!

"Whatever the weather may be," says he—
"Whatever the weather may be,
Ye can bring the Spring, wid its green an' gold,
An' the grass in the grove where the snow lies cold;
An' ye'll warm yer back, wid a smiling face,
As ye sit at yer heart, like an owld fireplace,
An' toast the toes o' yer sowl," says he,
"Whatever the weather may be," says he—
"Whatever the weather may be!"

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Polly--This is the life, eh, Gran'pop?





CALGARY

Western Standard

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

CITY OF CALGARY

Calgary's Greetings to the United Grain Growers

Business Proclamation

PROGRESS IS THE LIFE OF TRADE AND THE WATCHWORD FOR EVERY SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS. CO-OPERATION IS THE FUEL THAT FEEDS THE FLAME OF PROGRESS.

WHEN IN THE COURSE OF HUMAN EVENTS IT BECOMES NECESSARY FOR TWO OR MORE BUSINESS BODIES TO UNITE FOR PROGRESS SUCCESS IS BOUND TO CROWN THEIR EFFORTS WHERE GENUINE CO-OPERATION IS THE WATCHWORD.

SINCE BUSINESS MEN SEE GREATER SUCCESS IN CO-OPERATION, LIKEWISE OTHER INTERESTS OF THE WORKING MEN—THE FARMER AND OTHERS, FIND CO-OPERATION NECESSARY FOR GREATER PROGRESS.

IN KEEPING WITH THIS IDEA FOR SUCCESS ALL INTERESTS, WHETHER OF LABOR OR BUSINESS, SHOULD CO-OPERATE WHENEVER POSSIBLE FOR GREATER PROGRESS.

BELIEVING IN THESE PRINCIPLES AS THE FOUNDATION FOR SUCCESS, WE, THE UNDERSIGNED BUSINESS MEN OF CALGARY, EXTEND OUR HEARTY CONGRATULATIONS TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, LTD.

THAT SUCCESS MAY CROWN THE EFFORTS OF THIS NOBLE BODY OF MEN, AND THAT THE FRUITS OF THEIR EFFORTS MAY GO FORTH EACH YEAR IN A BOUNTIFUL SUPPLY OF GOOD THINGS.

TO YOU, WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, EXTEND THE HAND OF GOOD FELLOWSHIP AND GOOD WISHES FOR YOUR GREATER SUCCESS AND PROGRESS:

Jn. G Costello

Mayor of Calgary.

A. G. Graves
Commissioner

S. G. Freeze
President Ad Club

A. J. Samis
Commissioner

W. F. W. Lent
Pres. Auto League of Alberta

R. J. Lydiatt
President Calgary Rotary Club

James Muir
President Alberta Law Society

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President Canadian Club

D. G. Campbell
Secretary Calgary Board of Trade

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And the Hand Of Good Fellowship

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WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

Wonderful discovery made by Calgary chemist. One bottle absolutely removes every particle of carbon in worst cases. Take out the spark plugs, pour in, and good-by Carbon. No need for any more expensive overhauling jobs to clean your cylinders. "Less Worry" does it for 50 cents. Saves fuel because more compression. No trouble on hills, she pulls them all in less than no time now. To introduce "Less Worry" we will sell it just for a very limited time only, for..... 50c

Calgary City Chemist Says

Mr. Holly Peden, 1310 First Street West, Calgary.

Calgary, Canada, August 27th, 1917.

Dear Sir:—
The original package "Less Worry" Engine Cleaner and Carbon Remover, handed in for analysis recently, has been subjected to complete chemical and physical examination.
The results are as follows:
The compound is free from acids. Its nature is such that it cannot injure the most delicate engine parts. Its cleaning powers are exceptionally strong. It is the best compound on the market for engine cleaning and carbon removing.

Yours truly,
F. C. FIELD,
City Chemist.
Calgary Municipal Testing Laboratory.

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We claim "Less Worry" will absolutely remove any and all carbon from any and all makes of cars regardless of the length of time carbon had been in cylinder. If for any reason you are not entirely satisfied we will give you back your money without one word. Simply send us the label from bottle—that's all.

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A REAL SATISFIED CUSTOMER

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Send your Clothes in to us by prepaid express, with directions inside on a note. We will positively guarantee all work to be absolutely satisfactory before accepting at express office, or no charge. You are the judge.

Mayor's Greetings

August 24th, 1917.

The Officers,
United Grain Growers.

Gentlemen:—

It is a great pleasure for me, as Mayor of the City of Calgary, to extend a cordial welcome to yourselves on the occasion of your business visit to our city.

Our citizens have followed, with a great deal of interest and admiration, the splendid organization built up by the hard-working officers of your association in Western Canada.

We are also pleased to find that our community is finding favor in your eyes as a distributing center, and trust that your organization will continue to meet with splendid success in the future.

Kindly accept from me, on behalf of the City of Calgary, a kindly welcome to our community, and a profitable, business-like and enjoyable time while in our midst.

Yours very truly,

Mayor.

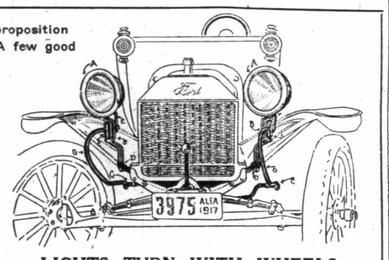
Write for our proposition to local agents. A few good agencies left.

DIRIGIBLE HEADLIGHTS

Controlled automatically. Used on any car. Installed in 30 minutes.

Simple appliance attached to steering device turns the headlight automatically. Throws the light where your wheels are going to go. Will not interfere with road clearance or operation. Order yours from local agent.

DIRIGIBLE HEADLIGHTS, LTD.
13 ROYAL BANK CHAMBERS CALGARY, ALTA.



LIGHTS TURN WITH WHEELS

NEOLIN SOLES WORN EIGHT MONTHS WITHOUT SIGNS OF WEAR

THEY ARE THE SOLE FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

NEOLIN IS AS WATERPROOF AS SEALSKIN

NEOLIN
Soles are completely superior to any leather soles you have ever worn. Synthetically compounded for extreme wear resistance, they are breaking sole-wear records for thousands of Canadians and setting new records in low shoe-bill cost. Often they cut shoe-bills in half. Men's Soles and Heels $2.25

WEARS SIX TIMES BETTER THAN LEATHER SOLES

NEOLIN IS NEITHER RUBBER, NOR IS IT LEATHER

THE BOSTON SHOE HOSPITAL
Prop.: C. W. CLARK
207 TWELFTH AVENUE WEST, CALGARY, ALBERTA
Send Your Old Shoes In By Mail—We Will Get Them Back to You In 24 Hours

Well Cooked Food Without Frills

Where it's food you buy—not frills. A big bowl of well flavored soup to start the meal. Then if you want fish, you have your choice of two kinds. Three varieties of meat, potatoes, and a vegetable. Bread and sweet butter, dessert, and coffee, tea or milk.
Could you ask for more?

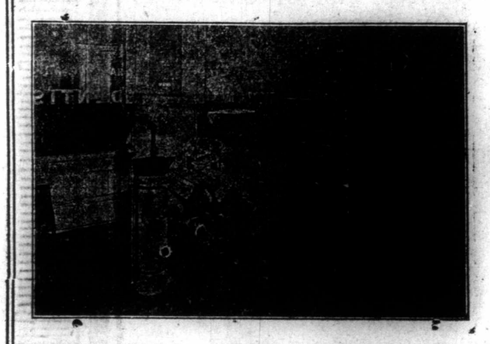
Opposite Grand Theatre

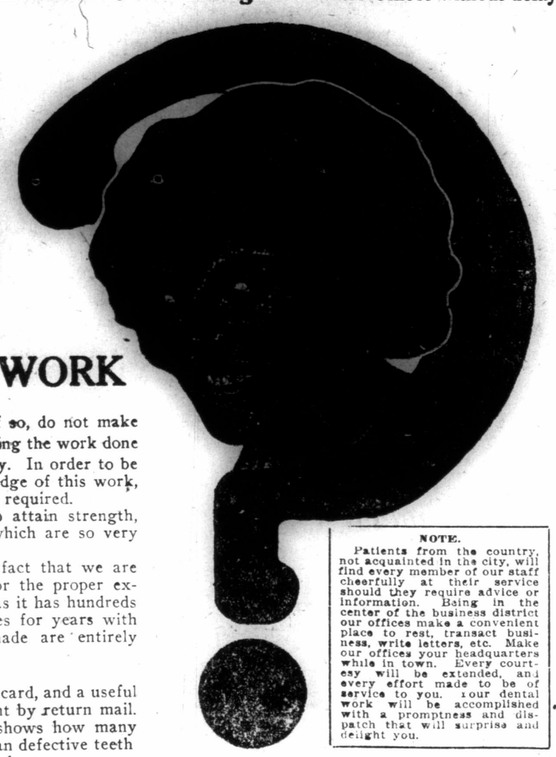
Our central location, right beside Glanville's big store, half a block from Hudson's Bay, and across the street from the Grand Theater, is really ideal for you.
A restaurant where you can bring your family and enjoy a meal as you would enjoy it at home. Style—as such—is secondary to good quality, well cooked food.
The next time you are in Calgary eat at the

Willow Inn Cafe

FIRST STREET WEST CALGARY, ALTA.

Would You Like a Set of Beautiful TEETH? Then write or call at Dr. Harry P. Wright's Dental Offices without delay





CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY

ARE you contemplating Crown and Bridge Work? If so, do not make the mistake so many others have made, namely, having the work done by other than a specialist in this branch of dentistry. In order to be successful in Crown and Bridge Work, an intimate knowledge of this work, combined with mechanical skill and years of experience is required.
¶ The lack of these qualifications explains the failure to attain strength, durability, its natural appearance, and sanitation, all of which are so very important.
¶ By visiting our offices you will readily appreciate the fact that we are thoroughly equipped with the most modern appliances for the proper execution of this work, and a test of skill will convince you, as it has hundreds of others, who have been wearing our crowns and bridges for years with perfect satisfaction, that all the assertions we have made are entirely justifiable.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOK

¶ If you cannot call conveniently for a few days, send a postcard, and a useful and interesting book, "The Care of The Teeth," will be sent by return mail. It tells you a great many things about your teeth, and shows how many thousands suffer from bad health through no other cause than defective teeth
¶ Expert advice is always at the service of callers free of charge.

Study our location carefully—look for this sign:

DR. HARRY P. WRIGHT, DENTIST
(In White Letters on Eleven Windows), ALBERTA BLOCK

NOTE.
Patients from the country, not acquainted in the city, will find every member of our staff cheerfully at their service should they require advice or information. Being in the center of the business district our offices make a convenient place to rest, transact business, write letters, etc. Make our offices your headquarters while in town. Every courtesy will be extended, and every effort made to be of service to you. Your dental work will be accomplished with a promptness and dispatch that will surprise and delight you.

To avoid mistakes cut this address out. Bring it with you.
Corner Eighth Avenue and First Street West, CALGARY, ALBERTA

Coffee an Tea

Our Coffee and Teas are of a quality that will please the most discriminating. Our Uneda Tea has that wonderful, sweet, drinking quality known only to the highest grade. The Coffees are all high mountain grown and when brewed have a beautiful amber color and lots of body.

Wholesale Prices

To all farmers. You are entitled to a better price than the woman who wants a loaf of bread and then it must be delivered. You buy in larger quantities, pay cash, and ask no favors.
Write today for Price List. **It is Free.**

Calgary Wholesale and Commission Co. Ltd.
606a Center St. Phone M3304
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JUST ARRIVED

"It is with a great deal of pleasure that we congratulate you as a member of the new United Grain Growers, with all the good fortune that such an organization can bring you."

$25.00 Blue Serge Suits

We carry the best $25.00 Navy Blue Serge Suit in Calgary. They are finished throughout by the best custom tailors, with a heap of snappy style and good workmanship wrapped up in each garment. Guaranteed to keep its shape. Sold in many places from $30.00 to $35.00. Our low rent and minimum expense allows us to save you 20%.

Marshall Clothing Co.

710 Second Street East
CITY HALL CORNER - CALGARY
N. B.—If you see it in our ad. you will find it in our store



Rejecting ment

Canadian Farmers, 75,0
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Encourage More Gr

THE farmers of Weste
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Five years ago that price
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F. L. PATERSON
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We repair and sell Tr
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Of Good
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IGNS OF WEAR

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Soles are completely superior to leather soles you have rn. Synthetically compounded wear resistance, they are breaking ecords for thousands of Canasetting new records in low bill cost. Often they cut be-bills in half. Men's Soles and Heels $2.25

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NEOLIN IS NEITHER RUBBER, NOR IS IT LEATHER

ON SHOE HOSPITAL
Prop.: C. W. CLARK
ENUE WEST, CALGARY, ALBERTA
n By Mail—We Will Get Them Back to You In 24 Hours



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od you buy—not frills. A big bowl of p to start the meal. Then if you want ur choice of two kinds. Three varieties s, and a vegetable. Bread and sweet nd coffee, tea or milk. k for more?

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a great deal of pleasure that we ou as a member of the new United s, with all the good fortune that nization can bring you."

Blue Serge Suits

the best $25.00 Navy Blue Serge ry. They are finished throughout stom tailors, with a heap of snappy workmanship wrapped up in each aranteed to keep its shape. Sold s from $20.00 to $35.00. Our low mum expense allows us to save

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FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

:: RURAL SECTION ::

DAIRYING AND POULTRY



Rejecting The Government Wheat Prices

Canadian Farmers, 75,000 Strong, Rebelled at $1.30 Offer, As Recorded by C. W. Stokes in The Country Gentleman — The Government of Canada Is Doing Everything in Its Power to Encourage More Grain Growing.

THE farmers of Western Canada did an extraordinary and a significant thing not long ago—they refused an offer of $1.30 a bushel for their entire 1917 wheat surplus. Five years ago that price would have seemed like an El Dorado to most of them.

The farmers of the three great wheat growing provinces of Canada—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—had created a union of prime producers, and almost immediately they displayed their enormous strength by rejecting the British government's offer for their 1917 crop, before it was known, at a price that appeared reasonable.

The government of Great Britain, wishing to assure to itself and to its allies a sufficient quantity of wheat, made a broad survey of the possible sources of supply. As is well known, it first fixed a flat price of sixty shillings a quarter for home-grown wheat—equivalent to about $1.82 a bushel, and not at all, according to British writers, an unhandsome price or one unlikely to discourage a great production within the British Isles. But by no imaginable process—least of all at the present moment, when the labor market of Great Britain is drained dry—could this stimulated production meet even one-tenth of the requirements. So the British Wheat Commission ranged afield, and one of the maxims that it laid down for its own guidance—the United States not yet having entered the war—was that so far as practicable it should confine all its purchases to the British empire.

Farmers' Refusal a Great Shock.

The government commission then began by buying the whole available surplus of Australia, for both last year and this year, at, roughly, $1.12 a bushel, delivered to port of export. It also sought to control the surplus crops of India and of Egypt. But the greatest and nearest source of supply was still untouched—Canada, with a wheat production last year, a bad year there, as everywhere, of 200,000,000 bushels.

Acting, therefore, as on intermediary for the British government, Sir George Foster, the Canadian minister of trade and commerce, approached the Canadian council of agriculture, representing large associations of growers in the west, where more than ninety per cent. of Canada's wheat is grown. His proposition was that the British government would buy the entire 1917 surplus at $1.30, f.o.b. Fort William, the terminal at the head of Lake Superior, where Canadian grain really enters commerce.

The council, very much to his surprise, refused this offer, and named as the lowest acceptable a flat rate of $1.70 for No. 1 northern, or, preferably, a guaranty of prices from a minimum of $1.50 to a maximum of $1.90. The minister was shocked almost beyond adequate expression, but he had enough breath left to invoke the sacred cause o fpatriotism and to invoke it well.

More to the point, he quickly let fall some powerful hints as to the scarcity of transportation that might mean the entire loss of the allied market if the farmers did not come across. And it was inevitable that aspersions of nationality, disloyalty and pacifism should arise, because the head of the Canadian council of agriculture, although a twelve-year resident of Alberta, is by birth an American.

But the western farmers stood foursquare behind their executive's decision. Their defence, mainly, is that there is no moral obligation upon the Canadian farmer to produce wheat for the allies at a lower price than the British farmer or the farmer elsewhere in the empire will receive. H. W. Wood, the president of the council—he is also president of the United Farmers of Alberta—defines the position in his own words:

"They have in Australia a very much lower internal freight rate than we have. The price of $1.12 is for fair average quality, which would probably net the Australian farmer more for his crop on his farm than the price which Sir George Foster would pay to the Canadian farmer. Take again the price guaranteed to the British wheat raiser, which is about $1.82 a bushel. In recent quotations I have seen from Liverpool, No. 1 northern was quoted at 32c a bushel higher than the British wheat. Add this to the 12c difference between $1.70 and $1.82, and it will be seen that the British farmer is getting 42c a bushel more than we asked.

"The price suggested, if present conditions continue, will be fixing the price of the average of the different grades of Canadian wheat at a figure no better than the price of feed. It is impossible for me, and I think I can speak for the entire council, to understand how anyone expects to encourage the production of wheat by putting a feed price upon it."

The Wheat Producer's Dilemma.

During the past two years, incidentally, the Canadian government has been conducting a big advertising campaign in order to induce the western farmer to grow more wheat—to seed it on the stubble, if necessary, so long as the area of production was enlarged.

To grow more wheat is, of course, an injunction that is economically unsound and unjust and menaces the future of sane agriculture by diverting the producer's energies from the surer path of mixed farming. The injunction is also obscure, because it contains no guaranty of prices.

Practically alone of all prime producers the farmer cannot base the price at which he sells upon what it costs him to produce; he must accept the price dictated by the visible supply. The farmer is about the only man who, the harder he works, gets less in ratio; it might almost be said that every bushel of wheat he produces in excess of sheer famine requirements tends to reduce the income of the whole community of wheat raisers.

The council of agriculture, however, had an interesting counter proposal. The growers were willing to accept the $1.30 price provided the Canadian government fixed the price of some other things.

The western Canadian farmer is, I imagine, a unique individual because he is so utterly radical. Drawn by immigration from practically every country in the world, fraternizing with neighbors of different nationalities, creeds, politics, habits and prejudices, he has gradually involved an attitude toward political institutions that could scarcely be reproduced elsewhere. It has been mentioned that the president of the council is an American; there are two others with him out of twenty-seven, the remainder being more or less evenly balanced between British and native-born Canadians.

The collective spirit of the 75,000 members they represent could be termed as peaceable anarchism—lawabiding fanaticism. The resolutions they pass unanimously at their annual conventions, the political platforms they adopt, make what a mere urban reformer would regard as Utopia while he yaps at the heels of the most minor abuses. Here is a sample—the platform endorsed by the United Farmers of Alberta at their 1917 convention at Edmonton: Wholesale reductions in the imperial tariff, reciprocity with the United States, direct taxation of unimproved land values, income tax, proportional representation, nationalization of railway, telegraph and express business!

In the days of his sudden power the western Canadian farmer as suddenly remembers all these resolutions, to which, in post-convention days, no one in authority paid any attention at all. Looming in the forefront is protection. There must be something peculiar in the atmosphere of rural Canada that it produces so many ardent free traders; but it does.

When the western farmer finds himself a political factor, as he does at present after so many lean years of yearning, he remembers protection first of all and all the time. There is a heavy tariff on farm machinery, for instance. Hence the Canadian council of agriculture's counter proposal, which it probably never expected to be taken seriously, seeing that Canadian politics are still numerically dominated by the eastern manufacturers heavily interested in protected industries.

Naturally enough, the Canadian government could not be expected to let the 1.70 answer stand. Sir George Foster has denied Mr. Wood's statements in toto; but the controversy seems to have lost its edge, and can be ignored, together with the considerations of patriotism implied, in favor of the circumstances that gave it birth.

The farmers' movement in western Canada, of which the council of agriculture is the mouthpiece, is one of the most interesting that has arisen on this continent during the past decade. It is also probably the largest and most closely co-ordinated movement of its kind.

With the co-operative marketing organization such as exists in Denmark of California we are all familiar; but this organization is quite different. Originating as a protective organization, with no primary object other than to secure better transportation facilities during the annual "grain blockade," it has grown until its atmosphere is now largely political.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association was the first in the field. Founded in 1901, largely by the instrumentality of W. R. Motherwell, now minister of agriculture for that province, it sprang into being through the inability of the Saskatchewan farmers to obtain cars for shipping grain, and was intended to test the validity of what was then the new Grain act, designed primarily to help the farmers in this very connection, but largely ignored by irresponsible railway officials. Successful at all points, it was followed in 1902 by the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, and in 1906 by the United Farmers of Alberta.

"They have fought," says a recent Canadian writer, "transportation companies and financial institutions—they have flourished and grown strong and formidable on such stern diet."

The movement is almost entirely confined to the west. In only one other province, if we except the scattered and quite isolated fruit growers' organizations of the Pacific Coast provinces of British Columbia, is there to be found anything similar. In Ontario there has just been launched the United Farmers of Ontario. Each association is separately recognized and is restricted in its activities to the porvince from which it takes its name; but the need for co-ordination—and, it may be, for a more imposing front—has recently developed the Canadian council of agriculture. This latter is an affiliation of the chief executives

(Continued on Page Four)

HON. SIR JAMES LOUGHEED SENDS CONGRATULATIONS ON RECENT CONSOLIDATION OF GRAIN COMPANIES

Ottawa, Ont., August 27, 1917.

Editor, Western Standard:

I share in the sentiments which finds such strong expression throughout the Province of Alberta that the United Grain Growers are in the forefront of the great national movement which has for its object the development of our natural resources and particularly that of increased agricultural production. I extend my congratulations upon the extraordinary progress and success which has marked the great undertaking they have assumed. May the prosperity which has been associated with their work be felt throughout the entire province.

JAMES A. LOUGHEED.

Apple Crop Report

The apple crop seems to be rather short this year all over Canada except in a few parts of British Columbia. The following is a general summary at different points.

Annapolis Valley, N.S.—Early estimates of damage by wind probably too low. General opinion that over 20 per cent. of the crop was destroyed. Digby and Yarmouth countries report 75 per cent. of the crop on the ground.

Oshawa—Fruit crop one-third less than last year. Fungus very bad. Bulk of crop will be Ben Davis, Stark and Spy.

Picton—Apple crop not more than 20 per cent. of normal. Scab prevalent. Buyers very active.

Trenton—Apple crop about one-third of normal and quality irregular. Weather conditions good. Pears and plums about a medium crop.

Meaford—Scab developing fast. Early apples very small and ten days late. No barrels shipped yet.

Port Hope—Apple crop 25 per cent. of normal, with no spies. Lots of scab developing and codling moth quite bad. The crop is two weeks late.

Vancouver—Apples dropping fast in this district and not sizing. Crop possibility 75 per cent. Weather extremely dry. Plums, prunes and pears light.

British Columbia (inland).—Apple crop at Walhachin fairly good.

Salmon Arm, Enderby and Armstrong report all fruits light. Okanagan Valley and Keremeos report an increase over last year in irrigated sections. McIntosh particularly good, crabs heavy, pears medium, peaches, plums, prunes, and apricots above medium, tomatoes medium with increased acreage. Grand Forks and Kotenay districts report apple crops 75 per cent. of last year. Weather very hot and dry. Present indications point to ready sale and good prices.

United Grain Growers Combine Goes In Effect

On September 1st the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. and the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Will Appear as One Company Under the Name United Grain Growers, Limited—Mr. C. Rice Jones, of Calgary, Is First Vice-president.

The amalgamation of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. with the Grain Growers' Grain Co., under the name of United Grain Growers, Limited, has been quite a discussed topic of the day as it reveals to the public the value of co-operation even where large concerns are involved. The following shows the old and new boards:

Old Board

President—C. Rice Jones.
Vice-president—C. F. Brown.
Secretary-treasurer—E. J. Fream.
Directors—J. J. McLellan, P. S. Austin, Rice Sheppard, R. A. Parker, E. Carswell, H. C. Wingate.

New Board

President—T. A. Crerar.
First vice-president—C. Rice Jones.
Second vice-president—John Kennedy.
Secretary—E. J. Fream.
Executive—Manitoba, T. A. Crerar, John Kennedy; Saskatchewan, J. Reid; Alberta, C. Rice Jones (Calgary), R. A. Parker (Bow Island).
Executive agent—C. F. Brown.

By discussing the value of co-operation we can find no better way of explaining than to quote the progress and development of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.

That the farmers of Alberta appreciate the services of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co is shown by the support which they have given to the company in the past. It is through the supply department that the farmers are enabled to purchase supplies on the best possible terms. This department was started in a small way in 1913-14. It grew rapidly. The following year, 1914-15, the business transacted was 400 per cent. greater than during the first year. In all $400,000 worth of goods were handled, not including binder twine. This represented a total of 705 cars. Last year, 1915-16, there were 998 carloads of goods shipped. This included 133 carloads of binder twine, 160 cars of flour and feed, 204 cars of posts and 372 cars of coal. During the first ten months of this year we have handled 1,825 cars of goods, worth $858,488.

It used to be hard for the farmers to dispose of their livestock profitably, but when they co-operated with the Co-operative Elevator Co. by giving their support, they got the best of prices. In 1913-14 the company opened the livestock department and handled up to June 30, 1914, 141 cars of stock, or about 11,000 hogs and six cars of sheep. During 1914-15, farmers sent in 344 cars of livestock, including 27,529 hogs, 897 cattle and 91 sheep. Between August 1, 1915, and August 31, 1916, there were sold 628 cars, representing 36,224 hogs, 3,545 cattle and 659 sheep. In ten months this year, there have been handled 1,367 cars, or 56,750 hogs, 10,709 cattle and 2,260 sheep which were sold for $2,092,409. This business represents a large saving in expense to the farmer and a profit to the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.

Yet all the foregoing schemes have been side issues, as the great business was the handling of grain, in which line they have laid the foundations for the big co-operative development. The first year, when they started, 1913, they had 52 elevators; in 1914 the number grew to 79; in 1915 to 87 and in 1916 to 103. This year they are to have 143. In 1913-14 the farmers shipped through the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., 4,119,813 bushels of grain, in 1914-15, 5,149,092 bushels, and last year, 19,123,486. Year by year as the farmers realize the value of co-operative shipping this company rapidly comes forward.

The aims of the company has always been to give the farmer-shareholder and patrons better service, and at less expense than they could obtain elsewhere. Through their loyal support and co-operation the company has succeeded. This is shown by the growth of the business. In 1913, when the company was organized, there were 3,500 shareholders. Today there are 15,640. In 1913 the subscribed capital stock was $360,000. Today it is $1,315,500. In 1913 the paid-up capital stock was $72,000. Now it is $552,179. Three years ago the assets were $953,849. On July 31, 1917, they were $2,580,000. But better than this: the Alberta farmers have been given better service for less money. In 1915 the net profits of the company were $36,229. Last year they were $282,484. Thus it can be seen that by co-operating the farmer gets a better deal and the company itself gets a substantial share of the profits.

One of the officers of the company states:

"The great co-operative movement among the farmers of Canada is only in its infancy. It has not more than started. As we progress we discover many new lines along which we should advance as opportunity permits. Our success, so far, has been largely due to the fact that we have not hesitated to pay liberal salaries in order that we might secure and retain the services in our business of men of marked ability. The progress made so far has but laid the foundation for future enterprices, the size and scope of which none can estimate or foresee. Thus we hope the day is at hand when farmers' sons will no longer leave the farms of Canada to make names for themselves in business in our great cities, but, instead, will identify themselves with our own great undertakings, and thereby assist in making farmers the most prosperous, contented, progressive class of citizens in Canada. In the accomplishment of this ideal we ask only for your co-operation."

SUMMER FALLOWING

"If I had a hundred acre farm I'd never summer fallow any of it," said a good and successful farmer who only operates 50 acres, and who never does summer fallow any of it.

"It always seems to me a waste of good land, a waste of fertility, and a waste of a crop. I rely on a hoe crop to clean my land, and on manure and commercial fertilizer to supply the plant food, and I'm building my farm up so that I get bigger crops, without the summer fallowing."

Many farmers—good farmers too—will disagree with him. An expression of opinion, and an exchange of ideas on this point would be of interest, and value.

HON. CHAS. MITCHELL EXTOLS ON THE MERITS OF THE UNITED GRAIN GROWERS, LTD.'S GREAT FUTURE

On September 1st, next, the amalgamation of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company with the Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited, under the name of the "United Grain Growers, Limited," will be complete, and in this connection it might not be out of place to give a brief review of the history of the Alberta institution which has done so much to improve the grain marketing conditions for the farmers of this province, and at the same time to express the hope that the new and greater organization which is about to start upon its career of serving the farmers of Alberta and Manitoba will meet with the undoubted success which it is the desire and expectation of the two provinces shall be the case.

The Alberta Company was organized by statute of the province in March, 1913, provision being made for the first time in the history of the province whereby the credit of the province was specifically pledged for the purpose of enabling the farmers to co-operate in the matter of obtaining better grain marketing facilities.

During the last four years the Company has progressed by leaps and bounds, and now has to its credit the establishment of some one hundred and fifty splendid elevators at as many shipping centers in the province. The consequent competition thereby afforded the farmers, as well as the providing of elevator facilities at points theretofore without such have been the means of adding materially to the price of the farmers' product, and in many other respects has been an advantage to him. Contemporaneously with the tremendous growth of the local institution it became aparent that further extensions would be necessary involving direct communications at the head of the lakes and other eastern points. This opportunity presented itself when the Manitoba Company offered to join hands with the Alberta Company, and by the amalgamation which will shortly be in effect there will be created an organization of its kind second to none in Western Canada, from the standpoint of service to the farmers and financial ability to successfully carry out its undertakings. The Alberta Company has proven a decided success and much of the credit is due to the splendid service given by its president and the present board of directors. It is not too much, I think, to hope that the same measure of success which has been manifest from the beginning will continue under the new conditions. The Manitoba Company has won a splendid reputation for efficiency and there appears to be no reason why the united companies should not give to Alberta and Manitoba even better service than in the past.

C. R. MITCHELL,
Provincial Treasurer.

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FOOD CONTROLLER'S ADVICE

Following are suggestions put forth by Hon. W. J. Hanna, Canadian food controller:

1. Use perishable foods. Save garden truck that has been produced so abundantly this summer. Preserve, dry, can and store.

2. Eat more fish.

3. Substitute other cereals for wheat products — cornmeal, buckwheat flour, rice flour, and above all oatmeal.

4. Don't throw good food into the garbage can; $50,000,000 is wasted every year in this country by carelessness in the kitchens.

5. Preach once more the good old-fashioned gospel of the clean plate. Do not let children waste food at their meals. Do not waste it yourself.

6. Organize. Various women's organizations are already active. Their leaders will tell you what to do. Get in touch with the workers in your own district.

Money doesn't always lead to happiness, but it helps materially in the search.

FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

POULTRY DISEASES RESPONSIBLE FOR BIG NATIONAL LOSS

At least fifty per cent. of the chickens, young ducks and turkeys and ten per cent. of the adult birds die each year from diseases, many of which are preventable. This is an annual national loss of probably millions of dollars that could be avoided to a large extent.

War conditions make it imperative that farmers and poultrymen, as far as possible, stop this enormous leak and in order to assist in this connection Dr. Wickware suggests that every breeder pay strict attention to the general conditions of his flock in order that any ailing birds may be immediately isolated. When anything unusual is noted in a fowl, it is advisable to place the affected individual in separate quarters. If within a short time recovery does not take place, it is unwise to destroy the fowl without first ascertaining the cause of the disorder. The prevalence of diseases is more often the cause of the poultrykeeper's failure than is the lack of practical knowledge. The extreme importance of keeping the quarters clean; isolation of all ailing fowls and immediate action in regard to finding out the cause cannot be too strongly impressed upon the poultryman.

When trouble occurs, forward to the Biological Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., a live but sick fowl, or in the absence of such, a dead bird. In the interval, disinfect the quarters, runs, drinking fountains and feed dishes to check the spread of any infectious disease.

Disinfect the poultry houses by spraying the interior with a limewash solution (50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfectant). Fill cracks and crevices to destroy mites, lice, etc. If a smaller amount is required it may be prepared by adding two and a half pounds of lime to a pail of water plus half a teacupful of disinfectant.

The Yards.

Keep a crop growing in some part of the yards and alternate poultry and crops. If the runs are small cover with a coating of air-slacked lime and dig up. If the runs are too large to dig, plough and cultivate before sowing. Rape sown in the early part of the summer, after the breeding season, or early in September, makes a good crop for this purpose. Rear all chicks on fresh soil.

Although these precautions may appear unnecessary it is the only way of combatting many disease conditions affecting the poultry, which, if left to themselves will undoubtedly prove decidedly costly in the long run.

DISEASE CAUSING GREAT DESTRUCTION AMONG DAIRY HERDS

Abortions among dairy cows are due either to an accident or to a germ. The amount of loss due to the former cause is slight, while abortion due to the germ, that is, infectious abortion within the last few years, has resulted in one of the most serious losses suffered by the dairymen. It is a great misfortune to the dairyman that, while this trouble is prevalent and increasing in all parts of the country where cows are kept, as yet no effective treatment has been developed, and the control of the disease is greatly hampered by lack of knowledge of just how the disease is most often spread.

The disease is characterized by the dropping of the calf prematurely, due to an infectious catarrh of the womb caused by the abortion germ.

Abortion may take place any time from the third month to within a few days of completion of the term; most commonly during the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy. Sometimes the fetus is retained in the uterus and becomes mummified. That is, the dead fetus dries up in the membrane surrounding it, and may be carried for months beyond the normal period. Cows which have aborted once develop enough immunity to the disease to carry the calf longer the second year than the first, and the third year they will generally complete the term and give birth to healthy calves and show no ill effects of the disease. Still such cows are not as good as sound animals since they may still carry the germ and can infect other cattle.

Detection of Infected Animals.

Cows infected for the first time often carry the calf but three months and the expelled fetus may easily be removed, with the manure and bedding, unnoticed. However, when the fetus is carried the greater part of the term a yellowish discharge usually occurs. Also, all the signs of calving will begin to develop prematurely. After the abortion, a yellowish discharge may continue for several weeks. Retention of the after-birth usually accompanies an abortion where the fetus has been carried from seven to nearly nine months. It is considered that the very unhealthy condition which necessarily accompanies retention of the after-birth often results in sterility. In purchasing animals the best means of getting information as to their infection with the abortion germ is to have the blood of the cow tested. This method of detecting the disease has not become commonly used by dairymen, as no wide campaign for controlling the disease has been started.

Spread of the Disease.

It is quite generally accepted that the modes of spread of the disease are by the bull, by the vaginal discharge, and by the milk. The occurence of abortion in cows having been served by the same bull has repeated itself so often that this mode of transmission has been assumed. That the characteristic yellowish discharge from aborting cows will cause the disease, has been definitely proven.

Control of Abortion.

Not enough is known about the spread of abortion at present to satisfactorily control it. There is no cure for the disease known Many who wish to sell a remedy have taken advantage of the fact that a cow will develop an immunity in from one to three years, and thus cure herself; the remedy getting credit for the cure, where this fact is not understood. The best recommendations for the control of the disease seem to be:

1. Isolate infected cows and bring up their calves on the milk of the cows known to be uninfected.

2. Disinfect the navel of the newborn calf from an infected mother.

3. Burn or bury in lime the fetus and afterbirth and disinfect stable and all litter after an abortion.

4. Wash thoroughly the hind quarters of an aborting cow and irrigate the vaginal tract with a good antiseptic daily until all signs of discharge have passed.

5. Disinfect the bull before and after every service.

6. Add new animals to a sound herd of calves only.

7. Keep clean animals and clean stalls.—P. W. Allen, University of Illinois.

WHO'S WHO IN FARMING

ALBERTA'S AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS ARE MONUMENTS TO DUNCAN MARSHALL

Western Canada is the bread basket of the empire. The price of grain together with the easy and quick way of raising a grain crop induced a large proportion of farmers growing grain almost exclusively, not only to their own loss but also to the destruction of their farms. The younger generation of farmers are recognizing the necessity of doing mixed farming and including live stock in the farm business.

The one man in Alberta who has done most to encourage this same system of farming is Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture, in the Alberta government. Duncan Marshall in addition to being a journalist and busy public man is a practical farmer, and finds considerable time to devote farming pursuits. He has a great liking for the farm, and not only puts up-to-date methods into his own farming operations on a large farm at Olds, but he also works his ideas into the policy of the department over which he has control.

Upon his appointment as minister of agricultural for Alberta, more than seven years ago, Hon Mr. Marshall proceeded to work out a scheme for the improvement of farming conditions in the province of Alberta. His idea was to educate the boy to stay on the farm rather than to leave it. With this end in view Mr. Marshall established three agricultural schools, situated in different parts of this province. He figured that these three schools, situated in small places, would bring the educational advantages in agriculture nearer to the farmers than one large city or town where cost of living and so on would be higher to the student.

The three schools are located at Vermilion in the north, Olds in the centre and Claresholm in the southern part of the province. At these schools the young men are taught all branches useful to make a successful farmer, including animal husbandry, horticulture, blacksmithing and carpenter work, veterinary science, dairying, poultry raising, farm management and engineering, together with a good course of English, mathematics and bookkeeping. A two year's course is given in the schools and the student, if he wishes to go higher, can take an advanced course in the department of agriculture in connection with the University of Alberta at Edmonton. Girls from farms may also take a course in the household science. These schools have only been in operation about three years, and the students are rapidly increasing in numbers from year to year. Each school has connected with it a demonstration farm where students may work out the various problems that crop up.



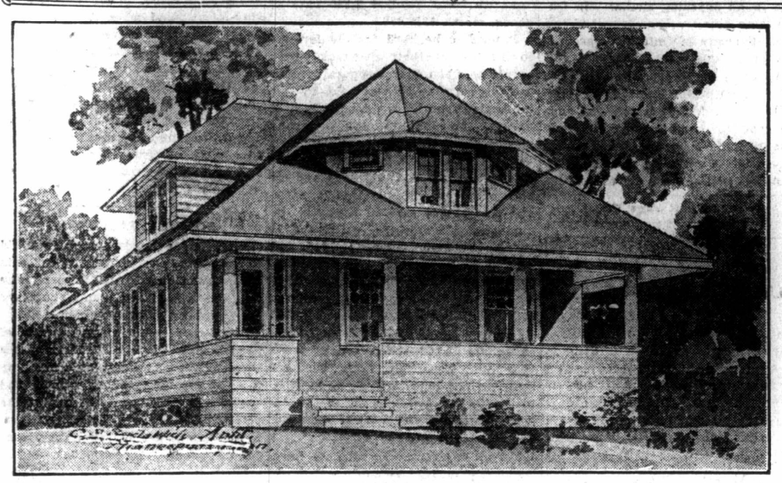
In addition to these schools and the demonstration farms connected with them. Other demonstrations farms are in co-operation at Athabasca, Stoney Plain, Medicine Hat, and Sedgewick. Many of the schools contain purebred herds and lessons in stock raising are given in a practical manner.

Hon. Mr. Marshall has gathered about him a faculty consisting of the best instructors in the different lines of agriculture.

It is not going too far to say that no province in the Dominion has a better system of agriculture instruction or one better adopted to the needs of the people of Alberta.

This shows what a live, progressive young man can do when he sets to work with a will. Hon. Mr. Marshall should be proud of the work which he has founded in Alberta. It will be a monument to his energy and ability as well as of great benefit to present agriculture generations.

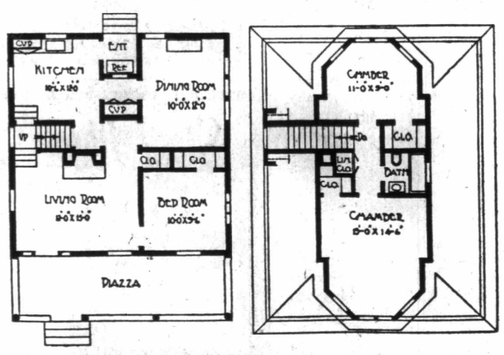
CANADIAN HOMES OF CHARACTER



THE small cottage shown is 27 ft. in width and 34 ft. in depth including a wide piazza across the front. The eaves have a wide overhang, giving a low "cottage" appearance. There are four good rooms in the first story and two bed rooms and bath room in the second story. The outside studding is 12 ft. in height, the first story is 9 ft. The rooms on the second floor are 8 ft., located in center of roof and lighted by wide dormers. The rooms are moderate in size but very conveniently arranged.

There is one central chimney with a fireplace in the living room and large flue for heater and kitchen. There is a bed room on the first floor that may be used for a library or den. There is a full basement with laundry and furnace room.

The finish of the first story rooms is of Washington fir in mission stain, the second story is pine finish and painted white. Floors throughout of birch, natural, except in kitchen which has linoleum. The estimated cost is $2,500 to $3,000, exclusive of heating and plumbing. The general construction is good, of No. 2 pine and sheathed, papered and sided on the outside with wide "Colonial" siding. The roof is shingled and stained with creosote and all the outside painted white.



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Rejecting the Government Wheat Prices

(Continued from Page Three)

of the three western associations, the Ontario organization, and the three great farmers' trading companies.

And now a word may be permitted regarding the last. They constitute one of the most successful examples to be found in North America of the benefits of co-operation. Their extraordinary rapid growth, both in volume of business and for the benefit of those whom they serve, explains largely the growth of the whole grain growers' movement.

In 1906, its first year, the one company handled less than three per cent. of the total volume of grain exported from western Canada. In 1916 the three companies handled about twenty-four per cent. They now have altogether a subscribed capital of more than $4,500,000, with $2,500,000 paid up, and operate between 500 and 600 country and terminal elevators. Two of the companies paid last year to their farmer shareholders an eight per cent. dividend; the other paid ten per cent.

The first company, the Grain Growers' Grain company, whose head office is at Winnipeg, Man., but whose ramifications are everywhere, at first simply handled grain on commission. In the succeeding ten years it has entered into practically every branch of the grain business, including the export end, with a subsidiary in New York.

In 1912 it leased the country elevator system inaugurated by the government of Manitoba, which until then had been hovering on the verge of failure; it has built, acquired or leased others, including three terminal elevators at Fort William with a storage capacity of more than 2,500,000.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company was established in 1911, and the Alberta Co-operative Elevator company in 1913. The governments of the respective provinces gave material assistance by advancing eighty-five per cent. of the money necessary to build the elevators, on a twenty-five year repayment basis; the shareholders put up the rest, and are gradually paying the government out. They organized themselves into "locals" wherever an elevator was wanted; and they kept at it all the time, starting new locals and building new elevators. This year's building program will probably run from seventy to one hundred new elevators.

But the interests of these companies are not confined only to the grain business. They sell livestock for their members. The Alberta company, which is perhaps the most successful along that line, sold nearly $900,000 worth of hogs, cattle and sheep last year. They have entered—I speak with a certain amount of looseness, because hitherto the trading activities of the Saskatchewan co-operator have been exercised through the executive organization and have only recently been transferred to the elevator company—upon a considerable scale into the handling of a large portion of the staple goods necessary for the farmers' requirements.

Report Of Canadian Food Controller's Office

Apples, peaches and tomatoes are promising articles in the Canadian exports this year. The Niagara district is raising an exceptionally large crop this year, and a great number of newcomers have settled in the region to carry on the fruit industry. The war has had the effect of increasing the production in this section and the problem now is to conserve the supply, and save waste.

"Can, preserve, dry and store," advises the Canadian food controller.

A food conservation exhibit in the government building of the Canadian National fair will be held this year.

"Buy intelligently; learn how much food value is secured for money spent. Plan meals ahead and avoid constant small orders. Take an inventory of your garbage can. If it reveals unnecessary waste, plan to avoid this in future."

These rules are those of the women's war-time thrift committee of Ontario.

"The price of bread has been too high," says the Canadian food controller, "particularly in some sections. Whatever is necessary will be done—we hope agreeably to all concerned. But it must be done."

"My idea of economy in feeding is to make a little of the usual meat foods go further by preparing them with vegetables and cereals," says a distinguished Scotch dietitian.

It is very advisable in hot weather to make a meal of uncooked foods, for example, cheese, lettuce, brown bread, or hard biscuits; or figs, bananas, nut biscuits, apples, dates, nuts and biscuits.

"Growers and shippers of potatoes should see to it that the crop is carefully graded and sacked," said Mr. Lou D. Sweet, the potato expert of the American food administration.

Though the crop this year is big in both the United States and Canada, owing to the uneven quality of the seed used the crop may also be uneven and therefore should be the more carefully graded to insure a stock that will keep over winter.

Food is being wasted in Canada and it is a plain fact that every pound of bread and bacon that is saved in Canada can be eaten in the war-ravaged countries of Europe. It is no news to you that the people of France and Britain have submitted cheerfully to an unheard-of restriction in their food supplies. The people of Canada stand for the same cause; let us then be determined to help our heroic allies to the finish.

Optimistic views as to Manitoba's crops were set forth lately by the deputy minister of agriculture for Manitoba. There have been reports of black rust, but fortunately there is no indication that it is dangerous.

After the garden project here comes another suggestion of supreme interest: In September, on opening the schools all over the country, the teachers will teach their pupils four things: To conserve wheat, fats, meats and milk, and the reason why. Such suggestion is timely, being uttered by the advisory committee on home economics at Washington.

The statistical reports show that the campaign of the kitchen garden has been extensively carried out in the United States; 222 per cent. more were planted in 1917 than in any previous year; that the area planted amounts to 1,175,000 acres more, and that this garden truck means $350,000,000 worth of foodstuffs.

Fat and trimmings are too often thrown away from meat bones, especially in the case of families who do not like fat meat. But remember many will eat fat meat in the form of dripping and suet in puddings, who refuse it when cut off meat.

The provincial representatives of the food controller are; J. C. Stewart, Nova Scotia; J. A. MacDonald, Prince Edward Island; R. E. Armstrong, New Brunswick; W. S. Weldon, Quebec; George A. Chipman, editor Grain Growers' Guide, Manitoba; Hon. C. W. Brown, Saskatchewan; J. H. Lamb, Union of Municipalities, Alberta, and Charles MacDonald, British Columbia.

Reports from the west do not give encouraging news of this year's wheat crop. Drought has done great damage in southern, Manitoba, southern Saskatchewan, southeastern Alberta. The Goose Lake country of Saskatchewan has also been affected. Canada will have to make up for this shortage by substituting other foods for white wheaten bread.

The women's war fund thrift committee have issued a splendid bulletin entitled "Food Facts"; help win the war by patriotic housekeeping.

Baron Rhondda, food controller of Great Britain, is considering the fixation of the price of a 3½ pound loaf of war bread at 8 cents. This compares with 11 cents for 1½ pound loaves in many Canadian cities. That is, in Britain, bread from Canadian wheat or flour after travelling 3,000 miles at high rates, will sell at 5 cents a pound, while in Canada the price is 7 and 8 cents and often more, and not a submarine in sight. This is a situation which the Canadian food controller is seeking to remedy, and if necessary he will fix prices. But first he must be sure of all his facts. In any event, however, Canadians must eat less bread and substitute other foods, for the whole world is short of bread.

BUREAU FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

In the supplementary estimates given to the house of commons today provision is made in a vote of $91,600 for a bureau of industrial research. The money will be spent as follows: For salaries and expenses, $43,600; studentships, $12,000; fellowships $5,000; special problems, $25,000; forestry studies, $6,000.

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MARKET AND FINANCE

WINNIPEG LETTER

WHEAT MARKETS VERY QUIET LAST WEEK

(Thompson, Sons & Co.)

Wheat—The past week has been probably the quietest week of the year in the wheat markets of the world. From the United Kingdom they tell us that stocks of bread stuffs are increasing, and there is little or no easiness as regards a continuous liberal supply, for the submarine menace although still serious enough, does not seem to be increasing. For some weeks up until today the weather in the United Kingdom and western Europe has been favorable for harvest operations, and although the grain crops are scarcely up to the average in yield, the quality is good and in being harvested in good weather much waste has been avoided. Today a severe storm of wind and rain is reported. France and Italy are less well supplied than the United Kingdom and are paying better prices. Large preparation is being made, especially in England, for increasing the acreage under wheat. The weather over western Canada and the western United States has been generally favorable for the work of the farms at this time of year. There have been some good rains, especially in western Canada, where harvesting has been making good progress. These rains have made very little interruption to harvesting operations, and at the same time they have been very beneficial for the filling out of late fields, and for the swelling out of the root crops and vegetables, and it can truly be said that there is a wonderful improvement in the prospective yield of all farm products, compared to what could be estimated at the end of last month. In the United States, between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains, especially in the country south of North Dakota to Texas, a good deal of wheat has been threshed, but the movement from farmers' hands is still slow, as can be seen from the record of receipts at 11 principal primary points. These from July 1 this year to date amount to 24,148,374 bushels, while in the same period last year the quantity totaled 70,499,449 bushels. The quantity moving in the last two months cannot suffice to keep American mills going in a normal way, to say nothing of wheat for export. No doubt the delay in the government's propounding the prices they are going to set for wheat has much to do with the slow movement. At this time of year the visible supply of wheat in the United States usually increases liberally week by week. But not so this year. Last week another decrease took place of 544,000 bushels against an increase of 1,568,000 bushels a year ago, and the total at 4,399,000 bushels is again the lowest on record and compares with 52,566,000 bushels a year ago. The Canadian visible decreased 965,480 bushels on the week against a decrease of 3,016,792 bushels last year, but the total is down to 3,742,203 bushels against 15,684,617 bushels last year. Except for the summer of 1915, it is many years since the combined visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada was anywhere near being as low as it is at present, and indicates to what an extent the old wheat has been cleaned down. Owing to this scarcity values during the past week have tended upwards, but the prohibition of speculative buying in American and Canadian markets, prevents any upturn such as would have taken place otherwise. Much has been talked of and written about the liability of a serious shortage of breadstuffs, and much is being done, with a view to increasing production especially of wheat. A great deal of propaganda has also been organized and instituted with the view of conserving foodstuffs generally and cutting down waste of food, and these in the aggregate must lead to considerable reduction in the quantities actually required. With the spur of high prices, and should these be accompanied by seasonable and favorable weather conditions, we think we may before long see some cessation in the feverish eagerness, which is over a great part of the world, for regulations regarding trading in various commodities, and the fixing of prices on this, that and the other, for it may turn out that the arbitrary fixing of prices is a greater evil than just letting them fix themselves, according to the law of suply and demand. The prohibition of speculative buying is a wise measure in the endeavor to prevent unreasonably high prices in commodities of universal necessity but the only fair and reasonable way of regulating prices is to fix them for all products and commodities and to fix the price of labor as well, and all that is no doubt too big and complicated a job for even the strenuous and discursive energy of those who have suddenly been given the duty of regulating and controlling the movement and prices of necessary commodities.

In our Winnipeg market there has been no change in conditions during the week, except that a sharp decline has been made in prices of low grades. The receipts from the country are now very small, the old crop is practically cleaned up, and a few cars of new wheat are being rushed along in the hope of being sold on the basis of $2.40 for 1 northern, the price fixed by our grain supervisors for old and new 1 northern up to and including August 31. The price to be fixed from September 1 onward, is not to be announced until the last minute, and up to the present no one seems to know whether the board of supervisors has decided in its own mind what the price is to be. Dr. Magill, the chairman of the board, is at present at Washington consulting with Mr. Hoover, the American food controller, on the subject. Today's prices are: 1 northern, $2.40; 2 northern, $2.38; 3 northern, $2.33½; No. 4, $2.22; No. 5, $1.97; No. 6, $1.71; feed, $1.50. The October future closed at $2.14. The board of supervisors has issued orders that no public market is to be open after August 31 for trading in wheat for future delivery.

Oats—A good demand has been had during the week for oats, both cash and future delivery, at prices moving within a moderate range of fluctuation. Today's prices are: 2 C.W. 62⅞c; 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed 61⅝c; 1 feed 59⅜c; 2 feed 58⅜c. Futures closed, October 62⅝c; December 58⅝c; May 62⅛c.

Barley—There is less demand for barley and cash prices are down 4c to 5c on the week. No. 3, $1.15; No. 4, $1.14; rejected and feed, $1.10. The October future closed at $1.15.

Flax—There has been a strong market in flax. The Duluth board of trade had some weeks ago fixed the highest price of their September and December flax at $3.30, and they took this off again on Thursday last and their price shot up over 40c per bushel. In sympathy our prices advanced also and after erratic fluctuations have closed today at 9c to 14c higher than a week ago. The flax crop in the United States and Canada is this year smaller than even the last two year's small crops. Today's prices are: 1 N.W., $3.49; 2 C.W., $3.40; 3 C.W., $3.30. Futures closed, October, $3.44; November, $3.42; December, $3.28.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

WHEAT PRICE FIXED AT $2.20 IN U. S.

Washington.—The price of No. 1 northern spring wheat was fixed at $2.20 a bushel at Chicago for the 1917 crop. The wheat price committee, headed by H. A. Garfield, submitted this price to the president, who has canctioned it.

The labor men fixed the price at $1.84 while the farmers fixed it at $2.50, however the compromise of $2.20 was accepted unanimously.

The price differentials are as follows: No. 1 dark, hard winter, $2.24; hard winter basic, $2.20; red winter basic, $2.20; yellow hard winter, $2.16; soft red winter, $2.18; dark northern spring, $2.24; red spring, $2.18; humpback, $2.10; amber durum, $2.24; durum basic, $2.20; red durum, $2.13; red walla, $2.13; hard wheat basic, $2.20; soft white, $2.18; white club, $2.16; No. 2 of each grade is three cents less; No. 3, six cents less; No. 4, ten cents less.

Relative market bases—Chicago, Galveston, New Orleans, basic; Kansas City and Omaha, five cents less than basic; Duluth and Minneapolis, three cents less; St. Louis, two cents less; New York, ten cents more than basic; Baltimore and Philadelphia, nine cents more; Buffalo, five cents more.

Basic grades are No. 1 hard winter, red winter and northern spring.

WEEKLY SUMMARY
Winnipeg Options

Saturday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	216	215
OATS—		
October	63⅜	62
December	59	57¾
May	61¾	61¾
BARLEY—		
October	—	115
FLAX—		
October	347	356¾
November	—	351
December	—	346½

Monday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	216	216
OATS—		
October	62	63
December	57⅝	59½
May	61⅞	62⅝
BARLEY—		
October	—	115
FLAX—		
October	345½	355
November	343	350
December	—	344

Tuesday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	217	214
OATS—		
October	63⅜	62⅜
December	59⅝	58
May	—	61⅛
BARLEY—		
October	—	115
FLAX—		
October	355	344
November	—	342
December	333	328

Wednesday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	217½	215½
OATS—		
October	62¾	63
December	58¾	58⅞
May	62½	62⅜
BARLEY—		
October	—	115
FLAX—		
October	341	326
November	338	324
December	320	324

Thursday

	Open	Close
WHEAT—		
October	216½	212½
OATS—		
October	63⅜	63½
December	59¼	59⅜
May	62½	63
BARLEY—		
October	—	115
FLAX—		
October	327	326
November	330	327
December	—	217

WINNIPEG CASH

Wheat—1 northern, $2.40; 2 northern, $2.37; 3 northern, $2.33½; No. 4, $2.22; No. 5, $1.97; No. 6, $1.71; feed, $1.50.

Oats—2 C.W., 64c; 3 C.W., 62½c; extra 1 feed, 62½c; 1 feed, 60½c; 2 feed, 59½c.

Barley—No. 3, $1.18; No. 4, $1.14; rejected and feed, $1.10.

Flax—1 N.W.C., $3.31; 2 C.W., $3.22; 3 C.W., $3.12.

AMERICAN OPTIONS

	Minneapolis	
Wheat—	Open	Close
September	216	216

CHICAGO CASH

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Close, cash wheat: No. 2 red, $2.20; No. 3 red, $2.12; No. 2 hard, $2.18 to $2.29; No. 3 hard, $2.20 to $2.25.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH

Minneapolis, Aug. 30.—Close, cash wheat: No. 1 northern, $2.35 to $2.40; No. 2 northern, $2.30 to $2.35; No. 3 northern, $2.25 to $2.30; No. 4 northern, $2.25; No. 2 hard, Montana, $2.25.

Oats—No. 3 white, 54c to 54½c.

Flax—$3.39 to $3.44.

WEEKLY SUMMARY—LIVESTOCK PRICES

The following is a complete list of the prices of livestock in the various cities of the country for the dates mentioned:

SATURDAY—	Calgary	Winnipeg	Montreal	Chicago
Hogs	$18.00	$17.50	$18.75	$17.40
Cattle	9.50	12.00	11.00	15.50
Sheep	12.50	10.75	14.25	16.75
MONDAY—				
Hogs	15.00	16.50	17.25	17.75
Cattle	9.00	10.25	10.00	16.30
Sheep	12.50	10.75	14.50	17.00
TUESDAY—				
Hogs	15.70	16.50	17.25	17.90
Cattle	8.50	10.25	10.00	16.30
Sheep	12.25	10.75	14.50	17.00
WEDNESDAY—				
Hogs	16.25	16.00	17.50	18.35
Cattle	8.55	10.25	10.00	16.50
Sheep	12.50	11.50	14.50	17.10
THURSDAY—				
Hogs	16.25	16.00	17.50	18.35
Cattle	8.55	10.25	10.00	16.50
Sheep	12.50	11.50	14.50	17.10

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg, Aug. 30.—Livestock receipts at the Union stockyards today totaled 2,000 cattle and 593 hogs. Cattle market held steadily. The run of cattle was heavy, with the bulk of the offerings below the quality of yesterday's run. The bulk sold from $7 to $9 for steers, with the tops ranging from $9.10 to $10.50. Butcher cows and heifers sold at steady prices, ranging from $6 to $9.50. Bulls and oxen sold steady; bulls brought $5 to $6.50, while oxen went at $5 to $8. Stockers and feeders steady; one extra choice bunch of 70 head sold at $7.60. Veal calves, sheep and lambs, slow. A great many feeders are going to the abattoirs for light butchers.

Thirty-one cars of cattle went south and seven cars east, also six cars of hogs east.

The hog market was steady at $16, but the market has a weak undertone.

TORONTO LIVESTOCK

Toronto, Aug. 30.—Receipts at the Union stockyards today were 382 cattle, 94 calves, 828 hogs and 913 sheep.

A light run of all kinds of stock and a comparatively sharp trend of business in all sections of the market characterized today's trading at the Union stockyards. Prices were weak in the sheep and lamb sections to firm in the cattle and hog sections.

As during the previous two days, practically no first-class cattle were offered. In the hog pens, howeevr, an extra special fine lot, constituting half a deck, was sold at $17.6c, or 35c above the market price.

The demand is only fair, sufficiently active, however, to take in all the hogs that are offered at this price.

The small meats were practically all sold out in the first two hours of trading, but the run was fairly light. Lamb prices went off about 50c, the best stock offered bringing only $15.

Springers were in special demand. Very few good ones were offered. One sold at $120, but the majority went at prices below the century mark.

AT SOUTH ST. PAUL

South St. Paul, Aug. 30.—Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; 10c to 25c higher. Range, $16.50 to $17.25; bulk, $16.75 to $17.00.

Cattle — Receipts, 4,800; killers steady, lower. Steers, $8.00 to $13.00; cows and heifers, $6.00 to $9.50; veal calves, steady, $5.50 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, steady, $5.00 to $8.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 900. Lambs, 15c higher; sheep steady. Lambs, $8.00 to $16.00; wethers, $7.00 to $10.00; ewes, $5.00 to $9.50.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Aug. 30.—Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; top, $18.50. Bulk, $17.15 to $18.35; light, $16.50 to $18.45; mixed, $14.50 to $18.50; heavy, $16.50 to $18.50; rough, $16.50 to $16.75; pigs, $12.00 to $16.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; steady. Native beef cattle, $8.20 to $16.50; western steers, $7.00 to $14.00; stockers and feeders, $6.00 to $9.25; cows and heifers, $4.65 to $14.15; calves, $12.00 to $16.00.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000. Wethers, $7.90 to $11.25; ewes, $7.40 to $10.50; lambs, $11.25 to $17.50.

MONTREAL PRODUCE

Montreal, Aug. 30.—The demand for buter was quiet and the market is easy. Cheese firm and fairly active. A fair trade was done in eggs in a wholesale jobbing way.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21¾c; finest eastern, 21¾c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 41½c to 42c; seconds, 41c to 41¼c.

Eggs—Fresh, 52c to 53c; selected, 48c; No. 1 stock, 44c; No. 2 stock, 38c to 40c.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, 51c to 52c; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, 46c to 48c.

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK STOCKS SLUMP

New York, Aug. 30.—Stocks fell with extreme violence in the course of the short session, professional traders taking advantage of the half-holiday in honor ofthe city troops to renew their selling operations with increased vigor.

The setback ranged from two to five points in numerous shares of importance, and as much as seven to 13 points in the more speculative class, notably Industrial Alcohol and Texas company.

While the decline was at its height the financial district, was agog with reports to the effect that the war boards at Washington had fixed upon very drastic cuts in prices of such products as steel, copper and oil.

Rails were the first to break, Delaware and Hudson's 3¼ point decline to 99¾ establishing a new minimum for that stock, and bringing out many "stop orders" in other issues.

Equipments folowed in the sharp decline in Bethlehem Steel new stock to 105¼, representing an extreme reversal of 3¼ points.

United States Steel was next offered in lots of 1,000 to over 2,000 shares down to 116¼, a gross decline of 3¼, with virtually no recovery.

In some parts of the list short coverings reduced losses by one to four points, but the tone at the close was extremely weak. Sales, 400,000 shares.

Call money developed stronger tendencies, opening at 3½ per cent., but advancing to 4 per cent. before the end of the sesion. Time rates were quotably unchanged, but offerings were less liberal.

The bond market was heavy, some industrial and railway shares making lowest quotations of recent months. Liberty 3½'s moved in the narrow range of 9.92 to 99.96. Total sales, par value, $2,240,00. United States bonds, old isues, were unchanged on call.

NEW YORK STOCKS
(Lougheed & Taylor)

	Close
American Sugar	112¾
American Beet Sugar	85
American Canneries	40½
American Locomotive	62½
American Smelters	94⅝
American Car Foundry	69⅛
Anglo-French	93¼
Anaconda	70⅝
Atchison	98¼
Baldwin Locomotive	60½
Baltimore & Ohio	68⅛
Bethlehem Steel	106⅛
Canadian Pacific Railway	161
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P...	66¼
Central Leather	83¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	57⅝
Colorado F. & I.	43½
Crucible Steel	69¼
Distillers	25⅛
Erie, common	22
Ind. Alcohol	127¼
Inspiration	50⅝
Lehigh	61⅛
Mexican Petrol	91½
Missouri Pacific	29
New York Central	81½
Ray Consolidated	25⅜
Southern Pacific	93¾
Studebaker	44½
Tennessee Copper	16⅜
Union Pacific	134¾
Utah Copper	95⅞
U. S. Steel, common	116¼
Westinghouse	45

MONTREAL STOCKS

	Close
C. Cement	62
Dominion Iron and Steel, com.	62¼
Nova Scotia Steel	99
Ogilvie, common	145
Riordan Paper	118
Steel of C.	58

NEW YORK METALS

New York, Aug. 30.—Copper dull; electrolytic, spot, nominal; September and fourth quarter, $24.00 to $26.00.

Iron steady and unchanged.

Metal exchange quotes tin steady, spot, $61.75.

At London: Copper, spot, £120; futures, £119 10s; electrolytic. £187. Tin, spot, £244; futures, £242 10s.

FORBID EXPORT OF BULBS

The Hague, Aug. 30.—The Netherlands government has forbidden the exportation of flower bulbs.

BANK CLEARINGS

Winnipeg, Aug. 30.—Bank clearings for the principal cities of the Dominion for the week ending today, as compared with last year, are:

	Week ending Aug. 30, 1917	Corresponding week, 1916
Montreal	$74,969,187	$54,544,604
Toronto	53,782,798	43,438,469
Winnipeg	29,437,148	40,132,678
Vancouver	8,316,899	6,815,502
Calgary	5,066,353	4,070,172
Ottawa	4,833,726	3,982,030
Quebec	3,347,586	3,331,991
Hamilton	4,405,881	3,326,516
Edmonton	2,292,935	1,609,225
Halifax	2,546,691	1,754,498
London	1,654,636	1,452,059
Regina	—	2,042,862
Victoria	1,593,937	1,848,070
Saskatoon	1,398,094	1,091,820
St. John	1,881,007	1,535,385
Moose Jaw	849,176	874,024
Brantford	687,588	523,193
Fort William	568,671	643,387
Lethbridge	675,640	569,745
Medicine Hat	488,917	321,594
N. Westminster	—	271,870

BANK OF ENGLAND CHANGES

London, Aug. 30—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the folowing changes:

Total reserve, decreased, £322,000.

Circulation, increased, £175,000.

Bullion, increased, £150,851.

Other securities, increased, £4,169,000.

Public deposits, increased, £3,849,000.

Notes reserve, decreased, £282,000.

Government securities, increased, £1,146,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.21 per cent.; last wek it was 19.00 per cent.

LONDON MONEY

London, Aug. 30.—Bar silver, 46d. per ounce. Money: Four per cent.; discount rates, short bills, 4¾ per cent.; thre months' bills, 4 13-16 per cent.

PAID GOOD DIVIDEND

Montreal, Aug. 30.—The Dominion Textile regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. preferred dividend has been declared, payable October 1.

STERLING EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 30.—Sterling exchange, $4.75 9-16 for demand.

CALGARY STOCK EXCHANGE

THE H. S. CAMPBELL CO.

MARKET BULLETIN

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Assoc. Oils	.15	.30
Alberta Pet. Con.	.01	.01¼
Alberta Pacific Con.	.02	.02½
Athabasca Oils	—	.20
Beaver	.00⅝	.00⅝
British Canadian	—	.00½
Calgary Alberta Oils	—	.02
Calgary Pet. Products	.13	.16
Federal	.00½	.02
Moose Mountain	.04	—
Mount Stephen	.10	.14
Northwest Pacific	.01	.03
Piedmont	—	.00½
Progress	—	.00¼
Record Oils	.09	.15
Stokes Stephens	.03	.05
Southern Alberta	4.00	—
Union Pacific Con.	.00½	.00¼
United Oils, class A	—	1.25
United Oils, escrow	—	.40

Drilling should be resumed at Southern Alberta No. 2 early next week and a few days drilling should finish this well. This stock has been in strong demand during the past week. Record has obtained cable, and drilling will be started at once. Drilling is still delayed at Mount Stephen though we understand some progress is being made of late, but the stock is very weak. Alberta Petroleum Consolidated continues in fair demand with every prospect of a rise in price. Offerings in all stocks continue very light.

SELLING OF CANADIAN SECURITIES ANNOUNCED

Montreal, Aug. 30.—Another sharp decline in the New oYrk market this morning brought in further selling of Canadian securities, the bulk of it centering on the few issues which had been prominent in the recent upturn here. Dominion Iron, which led the advance, continued to lead the decline, with Steel of Canada and Canada Steamship following more slowly and more quietly. Other stocks were quiet and heavy, the one exception in the former respect being Wayagamac, in which the liquidation of a week ago broke out afresh and in somewhat larger volume.

The entire market was entirely under the influence of Wall street. That was clear enough in the decline of the morning, and was doubly clear in the afternon, when New York closed, the local list coming virtually to a standstill with few changes of importance from the closing levels of the morning session.

Dominion iron, which was again the day's leader, broke two points to 62¼ on sales of 1,000 shares in the first session, with lowest price at noon. In the second session business contracted to less than 400 shares, and a further decline of ¼ to 62 was followed by a recovery of that fraction before the close.

30⅛, Detroit at 107, and Ogilvie at 115 were other stocks in the list to show some selling pressure, with declines running from small fractions to two points. A good demand for the third war loan, which was active at 95⅛ to 95¼, was the feature of bonds.

Total business today: 4,634 shares, $78,200 bonds.

WEEKLY SUMMARY—CALGARY MARKET PRICES

PRODUCE—Wholesale.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Potatoes, per cwt.	$ 3.50	$ 3.50	$ 3.50	$ 3.50	$ 3.50
Eggs, case	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Butter, creamery, lb.	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Butter, dairy, lb.	.33	.33	.33	.33	.33
PRODUCE—Retail.					
Potatoes, Albertas, new, 6 lbs.	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25
Eggs, new laid, dozen	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Butter, No. 1 creamery, lb.	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Butter, No. 1 dairy, lb.	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40
Baled hay, timothy, bale	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Baled hay, prairie, bale	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

FINAL FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Washington, Aug. 30.—Nearly $400,000,000 was paid into the treasury today in the final instalment of the Liberty loan. Approximately $1,165,000,000 already has been paid in, representing principal and interest on the Liberty bonds.

RESTRICT COTTON ACREAGE

Alexandria, Egypt, Aug. 30.—The Egyptian government has decided to restrict the cotton acreage the coming season.



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MODERN - FIRE PROOF



Calgary Public Market
Prices Asked Consumers

RETAIL PRICES

Fruit

Apricots $1.15 to $1.50 per case
Apples 3 to 4 lbs. for 25c
Bananas 20c to 30c per doz.
Black currants $3.00 per case
Blackberries $2.75 per case
Red currants $2.50 per case
Cherries 10c to 55c per basket
Cherries $1.75 to $2.25 per case
Cocoanuts 12½c each
Grape Fruit 7½c to 10c each
Lemons 25c to 30c per dozen
Oranges 15c to 40c doz.
Peaches $1.10 to $1.30 per case
Raspberries $2.25 to $2.75 case

Vegetables

Beans (green) 12½c per lb.
Beets 6 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage 6 lbs. for 25c
Carrots 6 lbs. for 25c
Celery 10c per lb.
Cauliflower 10c to 20c each
Cucumbers 5c to 10c each
Lettuce (head) 3 for 10c
Lettuce (bunch) 7 for 10c
Onions (green) 7 for 10c
Onions (cooking) 5 lbs. for 25c
Parsley 5 bunches for 10c
Peas (green) 3½ to 4 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes 7 lbs. for 25c
Radishes 7 bunches for 10c
Rhubarb 8 to 9 lbs. for 25c
Spinach 5c per lb.
Tomatoes 3 lbs. for 25c
Tomatoes (green) 65c per box

Poultry—Dressed

Per lb.
Chicken or broilers 28c to 30c per lb.
Fowl 23c to 24c per lb.

Poultry—Live

Chicken 18c to 20c
Fowl 16c to 17c

Produce

Butter, creamery 43c to 45c
Dairy, No. 1 40c
Dairy, No. 2 35c
Eggs, new laid $12.00 per case
Eggs, new laid, 38c to 40c per doz
No. 2's 35c per doz.

Meats

Per lb.
Beef, boiling 12½c to 14c
Pot roast 12½c to 15c
Rib roast 20c to 25c
Sirloin roast 25c to 28c
Round steak 20c to 25c
Porterhouse steak 25c to 30c
Mutton, sides 25c to 28c
Front quarters 18c to 20c
Hind quarters 25c to 30c
Chops 25c to 35c
Stew 15c to 18c
Veal, stew 15c to 18c
Shoulder roast 20c to 25c
Steak 30c to 35c
Pork, sides 21c to 22c
Roast shoulder 22c to 25c
Hind quarters 25c to 28c
Spare ribs 18c

Fresh Fish

Pike 10c
White fish 11c

Sundries

Head cheese 15c
Sausage 18c

WHOLESALE PRICES

Meats

Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer,, hind quarters 15c to 15½c
Front quarters 10½c to 11c
Cow, hind quarters 14c to 15c
Front quarters 9½c to 10½c
Pork, lightweight 20c to 21c
Mutton, ewes 18c to 20c
Wethers 22c to 23c
Lambs 25c
Veal, No. 1 light 18c to 19c
Heavy 14c to 17c

Produce

Butter, creamery 38c to 40c
Dairy, .o. 1 33c to 34c
No. 2 27c to 29c
Dairy, No. 3 24c to 25c
Eggs, new laid, per case $10 to $11

Poultry—Dressed

Fowl 19c to 20c
Chicken 20c to 23c

Poultry—Live

Fowl 13c to 14c
Chicken (cockerel) 16c to 20c

Vegetables

Per 100 lbs.
Beets (new) $2.75 to $3.00
Carrots $2.75 to $3.00
Cabbage 2.50
Onions 3.00
Potatoes $3.00
Turnips $2.50

J. W. Vermilyea & Co.
805 First St. West, 25 Alberta Blk.
Phone M1617 Calgary, Alta.
We have first-class Farm Lands for sale in all parts of Southern Alberta, both raw and improved, at right prices, also a large list of fully modern houses for sale, in all parts of the city. Money to loan.

LASHER & GILLILAN LIMITED
Farm and Ranch Lands
Head Office: 809 Center Street
Phone M2066
Calgary, Three Hills, Youngstown, Alberta

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SECOND STREET EAST
For Sign Painting and Show Cards
Opposite Post Office
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Prices Right. Good Workmanship

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Before buying Hail Insurance, we invite you to call and Inspect Our Policies.

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THOS. PAIN
Manufacturing Furrier
Successor to Mackay & Dippie Fur Manufacturing Department
218A Eighth Ave. West. Phone M3806
Furs Remodeled and Reparied. Your Own Skins Dressed and Made Up. Highest Prices Paid for Raw Furs.

Office Phone M3375
Residence Phone M3251
JOHN J. PETRIE
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary
2 MILLS BLOCK
322A Eighth Avenue West
Calgary . . . Canada

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We make a specialty in furnishing Labor for Railroad Contractors and Companies. All kinds of help Furnished on Short Notice.
For Quick, Reliable and Satisfactory Service, See Us.
C. P. R. Labor Agents.

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JOE CARNEGIE
Gas Fitting and Repairing
744 5½ ST. N.W., CALGARY
Estimates Given

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General Brokers and Commission Agents.
Bain Building, 11th Avenue West
Phone W1726
By using "Our Best" Flour and our other brands of goods, you will reduce the high cost of living.

PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED

The Standard will buy photographs of live topics of general subjects in Alberta, particularly farm and ranch subjects wanted.

Address, Editor, Calgary Western Standard.

RURAL MAIL ORDER GUIDE

RURAL BUYERS' GUIDE

RELIABLE FIRMS—SATISFACTORY SERVICE

FARMERS' AND RANCHERS' BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HOME CLASSIFIED BUSINESS GUIDE

STANDARD BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS

E. F. RYAN BARRISTER, SOLICITOR and Notary, 406 Maclean Block, Calgary, Alta. Phone M1979.

E. A. DUNBAR, BARRISTER, ETC., Royal Bank Chambers, Eighth Ave. and Centre Street. Phone M2311. 11-1yr

FRANCOIS DE ROUSSY DE SALES, Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Avocat Francais. Rooms, 209-211 Grain Exchange, Calgary. Phone M1916.

H. P. SAUNDERS, BARRISTER AND Solicitor, etc. 18 Old Herald Building Phone M3647.

JAMES O. CAMPBELL, B.L., BARRISTER and Solicitor, 215 Beveridge Building, Calgary. Phone M3977.

J. McKINLEY CAMERON, BARRISTER and Solicitor. Office, 258. Phone M6269. Corner of 8th Ave. and First St. West.

TWEEDIE & McGILLIVRAY, BARRISters, Solicitors, etc. T. M. Tweedie, A. A. McGillivray, K. M. Spankie. 105A 8th Ave. W. Phone M2026.

McLEAN, PATTERSON AND BROAD. E. W. McLean, W. H. Patterson, W. S. Broad. Phone M6356. 502 MacLean Block, Calgary. Branch Offices, Acme, and Beiseker, Alta.

P. HARCOURT O'REILLY, BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary. 716-717 Herald Bldg Calgary. Phone M6969.

SAVARY, FENERTY & CHADWICK, Stringer Block. Main 6614.

TWEEDIE & McGILLIVRAY, SOLICITors, Etc. T. M. Tweedie, A. A. McGillivray. 105A Eighth Avenue West.

ARTISTS

ARTISTS, DESIGNERS & ENGRAVERS HICKS ENGRAVING CO., LIMITED, Makers of Photo Engravings for all Purposes. Herald Western Building, Cor. 2nd Ave. and 6th Street West Phone M6761

STAFFORD & KENT, DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS Illuminated Addresses, Engrossings and Engraved Cards 122A Eighth Avenue West

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR UP-TO-THE-MINUTE FOOTWEAR, go to RICHARDSON'S LIMITED (The Home of Good Shoes) 816 Eighth Ave. West Phone M4509

FRONT OFFICE TO RENT

IN MILLS BLOCK For particulars apply J. J. PETRIE SUITE 2, MILLS BLOCK 122A 8th Avenue West Phone M3378

FURNITURE REMOVERS

THE PACIFIC CARTAGE CO., LIMITED, Furniture Moving and Storage, expert packers and forwarding agents. Phone M3697. Office in C.P.R. freight shed, Ninth Avenue and Second Street East.

DYEING AND CLEANING

WHEN IN NEED OF FIRST-CLASS DRY Cleaning, Dyeing or Repair Work, on the shortest notice, 'phone THE DON DRY CLEANING COMPANY, 106 Seventh Ave. West Phones M3125—M3906.

APPAREL SERVICE CO., DYERS, Cleaners of everything. 833 17 Ave. W. Phones M3158, W1533.

ANNOUNCEMENT

All premium holders must bring their contracts to the office if they desire to get their premiums delivered to them personally.

MONEY TO LOAN

FARM LOANS A SPECIALTY. NO bonus or commission charged to borrowers. Interest eight per cent. Terms three to ten years. J. J. Young, 708 Herald Building, Calgary. AA

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

If you are a man, woman, boy or girl and you want to make money send us your name and address. We will send you the particulars which will make you money and independent for life. You only have to devote a part of your spare time to it to earn all the money you need for luxuries or you can devote your entire time to it and make a good living. You don't need any experience. You simply need energy and ambition to make the effort and success will come.—Address, Manager, 109 Sixth Ave., Calgary, Alberta.

DR. SIZE

THE DENTIST AND NATUROPATH

226 Eighth Avenue East

Note change of address (Over Palmetto Bakery)

BABY WELFARE

Avoid all drugs and patent medicines. They will serve you false. The cause of decay of the teeth is in the general system not the mouth. Let me explain this to you.

FURS AND LADIES' TAILORED HATS

WE ARE BUSY NOW IN THE FUR Remodelling Dept. What will it be in the season? So don't defer sending your furs to us; you will save time and money

W. W. BELL

LADIES' HATTER AND FURRIER 237 7th Ave. West, between 1st and 2nd Sts.

HARDWARE

[illegible] HARDWARE LIMITED, 131 Eighth Avenue East. Main 6[illegible]

HAT WORKS

EMPIRE HAT WORKS

HATS CLEANED, BLOCKED AND REmodeled. Apparel Service Co. Phones M3150, W1533, 233 17 Ave. West. We call and deliver.

HOTELS

QUEEN'S HOTEL Second Street East and Eighth Avenue FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT BY DAY, week or month. Weekly rates from $2.75 to $5.00; monthly rates from $10.00 to $20.00. All outside rooms, warm and comfortable, most central location in city. B. A. Atkinson, Jr., proprietor.

HOMESTEADS OR FARM LANDS

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD Co. Grant Lands—Titles to same revested in United States by act of Congress, dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and Agricultural Lands, containing some of best lands left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevation, etc., postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 816, Portland, Oregon.

WANTED—to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home, whole or spare time. Good pay. Work sent any distance. Charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

MEN AND WOMEN TO LEARN BARBering. Highest wages, steady employment guaranteed. Tools furnished free. Send for free illustrated instruction book. CALGARY BARBER COLLEGE, 815B Centre Street (near C.P.R. Depot).

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN AND light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal 5-6

SHORT STORIES, MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

EARN $25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, writing for newspapers, magazines; exp. unnec.; details free. Press Syndicate, 511 St. Louis, Mo.

ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS

ICE CREAM IN BRICK AND BULK. Pure Goods. Prompt delivery. P. FALLESEN Calgary Central Creamery Phone M1459

HIGH CLASS CLOTHING

MRS. BRENNAND, PHONE M5187, DEALer in high class cast-off clothing. Samples in Ladies' Suits, Coats and Furs. Highest prices given. Mrs. Brennand, 810a First St. West. Alberta rooms.

JEWELERS

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS Issuers of Marriage Licenses D. E. BLACK & CO., LTD. Corner 7th Avenue and 1st Street West

LOCKSMITHS

IDDIOLS BROS., SAFE AND LOCK EXperts. We repair Bicycles, Sewing machines, Guns, Locks, Etc. We sharpen lawn mowers, saws, shears, razors, etc. 712 2nd Street East, City Hall Corner Blk. East. Phone M6516. 12-1yr

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE

Great Snap in one slightly used Willis Auto Player Piano, 88 note, mahogany finish, $550.00, formerly sold at $950.00. Terms if desired. Also bargains in some slightly used Organs.

WILLIS & KNABE

Show Rooms: 325 Eighth Ave. W., Calgary W. M. Howe, Manager Alberta Branch

COMPANIES LIABLE TO BE STRUCK OFF REGISTER

Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of three months from this date, unless cause is shown to the contrary, the following companies will be struck off the register and the companies dissolved:

The Medicine Hat Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.

The Pembina Hotel company, limited.

Ya-Ha-Tinda Ranching company, limited.

The Strangmuir Farm company, limited.

The Independent Investment company, limited.

Western Auto company, limited.

Alberta Glass company, limited.

Hammond Realty company, limited.

The Berkeley Heights Land company, limited.

Hope's, Limited.

Alberta Mono-Rail company, limited.

The Gem Theatre, limited.

The Mitford (Calgary) Colliery company, limited.

Bezanson Townsites, limited.

Enterprise Film company, limited.

The Medicine Hat Brick company, limited.

Dominion Grocers, limited.

Pembina Quarries, limited.

Dominion Gravel and Dredging company, limited.

The Redcliffe Park company, limited.

Stokes Sand and Gravel company, limited.

Grande Prairie Milling company, limited.

The Dominion Brick company, limited.

Slave Lake Lumber company, limited.

Healy, Knapp, Morgan and company, limited.

McCutcheon & McGill, limited.

F. A. Nutting and company, limited.

The Shale Brick company, limited.

Rabbit Foot Oil and Gas company, limited.

The Independent Oil company, limited.

Leverman-Rendell company, limited.

Dominion Securities, limited.

The Alberta Grain Stooker company limited.

Canada Varia company, limited.

Sawridge Land and Development company, limited.

Quicklean Manufacturing company, limited.

The Stern Lumber company, limited.

The Worswick Company of Alberta, limited.

The Northern Casket company, limited.

Western Pressed Brick, limited.

Foreign Investments, Limited.

Alberta Oil Exchange, Limited.

Superior Oil company, limited.

pany, limited.

Brooks Oil company, limited, (non-personal liability).

Turner Building, Limited.

Western Oil Stock Exchange Holding company, limited.

Alberta-Pennsylvania Oils, limited.

Western Oil Stock Exchange, limited.

Lethbridge Oils, Limited.

Caledonia Oil company, limited (non-personal liability).

Alberta General Oils, limited, (non-personal liability).

Planet Oil company, limited, (non-personal liability).

Mecca Oil and Gas company, limited, (non-personal liability).

Coalition Oils, Limited.

Acorn Oil Products limited, (non-personal liability).

Eagle Butte Oil company, limited, (non-personal liability).

Schubert-Wenzel, Limited.

Pohl and company, limited.

The Royal Standard Agency, Ltd.

The Northern Alberta Steamship company, limited.

FOR SALE

Nichols and Shepard separator, complete, 56-in., in good condition.

715 Herald Bldg., Calgary

Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat headaches properly to understand the causes which produce the affection," says Dr. J. W. Ray, of Blockton, Ala. Continuing, he says, "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headache, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To answer this purpose anti-kamnia tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and rest in the most severe cases of headache, neuralgia, and particularly the headaches of women.

"When we have a patient subject to regular attacks of sick headache and when he feels the least sign of an oncoming attack, he should take two A-K Tablets. Obtainable at druggists in any quantity desired."



Freehold Oil company, limited, (non-personal liability).

McParland and company, limited.

Big Prairie Petroleum company, limited, (non-personal liability).

Apollo Oil and Development company, limited, (non-personal liability).

Perseus Crude Oils, limited, (non-personal liability).

Revenue Oil and Gas company, limited, (non-personal liability).

Jewel Oil and Gas company, limited, (non-personal liability).

Mayflower Oils, limited, (non-personal liability).

Inter-Ocean Stock Corporation, limited.

Consumers' Oil company, limited, (non-personal liability).

Capital Finance company, limited.

Minerva Oils, limited.

Fairmont Oil and Gas company, limited, (non-personal liability).

Balmoral Oil company, limited, (non-personal liability).

The Palatine Oil company, limited.

Silver King Oil company, limited, (non-personal liability).

The Okotoks Land and Improvement company, limited.

Eocene Oil Wells, limited (non-personal liability).

Prosperity Oils, limited.

E. W. MacLean company, limited.

The Calgary Paving company, limited.

The B. & R. company, limited.

The Edmonton Vinegar Works, limited.

The Canadian Construction company, limited.

Department of Militia and Defence

SALE OF OLD STORES

BY direction of the Hon. the Minister of Militia and Defence, the following old stores are for sale by Public Tender at Calgary, Alberta.

Bunting, old	lbs.	1½
Canvas, old	"	523
India rubber, old	"	19
Leather, old accoutrements	"	97
" " harness	"	67
" " miscellaneous	"	118
Linen, old	"	425
Metal, old brass	"	211
" " copper	"	10½
" " iron, cast	"	382
" " iron, galvanized	"	7
" " wrought	"	211
" " mixed from fuses	"	65
" " nickel	"	14
" " steel files only	"	13½
" " scrap	"	91
" " zinc	"	1
Rags, old linen and cotton	"	936
" " woollen of sorts	"	184
Rope or cordage, old	"	38½
Sheets, ground	"	177
Tentage, old	"	156
Felt, old	"	10
Covers, saddle	"	1

These articles may be seen on application to the Senior Ordnance Officer at Calgary.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of all or any of these lots, addressed to the above mentioned Officer, the envelope to be marked "Tender," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, September the 7th, 1917.

The Department does not bind itself to accept any tender.

Terms—cash.

The goods to be removed within seven days from date of purchase.

E. F. JARVIS, Asst. Deputy Minister, Militia and Defence.

Note—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for by the department. (H.Q. 96-102-4.)

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

SHOE SOLE INVENTION IS ECONOMICAL

The old leather sole is now practically impossible to buy. The army is using almost 90 per cent. of the best oak tanned leather manufactured. The result is that the best shoe repairmen, rather than use an inferior grade of leather have turned to the composition sole.

This sole costs them more money than the inferior leather but the repairmen who value their future reputation would rather take the quick dime now in profit than get a quarter and have the customer dissatisfied.

Mr. Clark, owner of the Boston Shoe Hospital, makes the statement that the Neolin sole he is recommending, put on by his new special sewing machine, will outwear any six leather soles ever put on a pair of shoes.

Some people today grumble about this, that and if nothing else the weather. Have they ever thought what really wonderful things have been invented for our pleasure and use? Mr. Clark took a Standard representative through his big plant, explaining the many little machines that go to make up a perfected repair job. He was just as much interested in every little step each sole is compelled to take as if he were making some mighty machine. That is why he has built up one of the largest shoe repair businesses in Calgary.

FORD MOTOR TRACTOR ON THE JOB

At the Central experimental farm at Ottawa there was lately given an exhibition of a Fort motor car converted by the addition of an attachment into a light farm tractor. After operating on the light soil of the orchard a demonstration was arranged to test the capacity of this converted motor car. The ground selected by the director, Mr. J. Grisdale, was a piece of stiff clay that had been used as a run for hogs. Three-quarters of an acre of this land was plowed, the converted motor car drawing a two 12-inch bottom gang plow, cutting to a depth averaging 7½ inches. The time taken was one hour.

The Brown Trading company, limited.

The Scandinavian Good Templar Building company, limited.

The Alix Loan and Investment company, limited.

Braemar, Limited.

Western Fruit company, limited.

Red Deer Machinery company, limited.

Grouard Investment company, limited.

Sovereign Securities, Limited.

The Edmonton Home Construction company, limited.

Sawridge Realties, Limited.

The Springless Safety Snap company, limited.

E. TROWBRIDGE, Register of Companies.

The Only Grand Prize (Highest Award) given to Dictionaries at the Panama-Pacific Exposition was granted to WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL FOR Superiority of Educational Merit.

This new creation answers with final authority all kinds of puzzling questions such as "How is Przemysl pronounced?" "Where is Flanders?" "What is a continuous voyage?" "What is a howitzer?" "What is white coal?" "How is skat pronounced?" and thousands of others. More than 400,000 Vocabulary Terms. 30,000 Geographical Subjects. 12,000 Biographical Entries. Over 6000 illustrations. 2700 Pages. The only dictionary with the divided page—a stroke of genius.

Regular and India-Paper Editions.

Write for specimen pages, illustrations, etc. Free, a set of Pocket Maps if you name this paper.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Springfield, Mass.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEALERS

WESTERN MUSIC SUPPLY CO.

Everything known in Music Supplies of all kinds for all instruments. Brass Band instruments bought and sold. 405a Eighth Ave. West. Phone 3154, Calgary, Alta.

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

The Western Standard has a quantity of old newspapers for sale, suitable for wrapping, putting on shelves or putting under carpets. Apply Circulation Dept., 109 Sixth Avenue West.

STANDARD'S MOTOR DIRECTORY

AUTO GARAGES

TRY THE WEST END GARAGE FOR Automobile Repairs; our work is superior at low cost, and satisfaction guaranteed. 10th Ave. and 5th St. West. 12-26

SECOND-HAND CARS BOUGHT AND Sold. We always have a good line of autos to make a good selection. Our Garage is second to none for Repairs and Supplies. WEBBER'S GARAGE 128 8th Avenue W. Phone M3295

VULCANIZING

We are specialists in vulcanizing everything in rubber. We are agents for the famous Firestone Tire. Don't forget the address: BELL TIRE CO., 605 First Street East Phone M5905 Res. M4702

MANUFACTURING FURRIER

FURS REMODELLED AND REPAIRED—Your own skins dressed and made up. Highest prices paid for raw furs. THOMAS PAIN, Successor to Mackay & Dipple, Fur Manufacturing Department 218A Eighth Avenue West Calgary.

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE CALGARY

ACADEMIC COURSES; BOOK-KEEPING and Stenography; Music, Expression, Art, Etc. Resident and Day Students. Open to all denominations and classes. Phone M3891. Calendar free on application.

NURSING HOMES

ENGLISH MATERNITY HOME—TERMS $20 per week inclusive. Graduate nurses supplied. Phone M3423. 819 2nd Ave. W.

OSTEOPATHY

DRS. CHURCH & PLUMMER, OSTEOpathic Physicians and Surgeons, members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta. Suites 7, 8, 9, Alberta Block. Phones M2787. All Curable Diseases Successfully Treated. Adenoids removed without anesthesia, the famous Irrigation Treatment used in the treatment of Catarrh. Going on Nine Years in Calgary.

OPTICIANS

HERBERT J. AKITT OPTOMETRIST & OPTICIAN PHONE M. 6198. MACLEAN BLOCK

PATENT SOLICITORS

FORD, WRIGHT & MILLER, PATENT Solicitors. Patents secured in all countries. Phone M6671. 207 Alberta Corner. Calgary, Alberta.

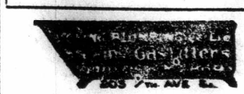
PIANOS

HARDY & HUNT PIANO CO., LIMITED 816 Eighth Ave. West. Main 1565.

PICTURE FRAMING

THE ART SHOP — PICTURE FRAMING a Specialty. 527 Seventh Ave. West J. W. BOOTH, Proprietor. Four years with Royal Picture Gallery

PLUMBING CONTRACTOR



PRINTING

A. E. LITTLEBURY, COMMERCIAL AND Book Printer; 105 Sixth Avenue West Phone M6907. Estimates given.

SAFETY RAZORS SHARPENED

JUST TO CONVINCE YOU, SEND US three blades, we will resharpen them and return to you Free of charge. Our prices are: Gillette 35c per doz., and single edge blades 25c per doz., old fashioned razors 25c each. We sharpen Clippers Scissors and Lances of every description Give us a trial. THE CALGARY SHOE HOSPITAL 1280 Eighth Avenue West

SHOES REPAIRED

HIGH GRADE STOCK — MADE TO ORDER — EXPERT WORKMANSHIP

THE DRI-PED CUSTOM SHOEMAKERS AND REPAIRERS 726 8th Ave East Calgary

SHOES — SERVICE — SYSTEM

O. K. SHOE CO. Calgary's Leading Shoe Repairers Let Us Fix Your Shoes We Guarantee the Utmost Satisfaction Country Orders Receive Prompt Attention 716 First St. E. Phone M6078

PHOTOGRAPHER

CHAZIN PHOTO STUDIO—PORTRAITURE enlarging, developing and printing. 117 Eighth Avenue West. Phone M1658

PHOTOGRAPHIC COLORING

FOR ENLARGING, COLORING, FRAMing Photos of all kinds, faded and damaged Enlargements and Pictures restored. The Colorphote Co., 716 First St. East. Please mention the Standard

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

WILLSON STATIONERY CO., LIMITED, 215 Eighth Avenue West,—Everything in Stationery and Office Supplies. The most complete stock in Western Canada.

SECOND-HAND DEALERS

CHICAGO IRON AND METAL CO. 501-503 Sixth Ave. E., corner 4th St. Phone M4448.

Dealers in Scrap Iron, Brass, Copper, Zinc and Lead, Rubber Tires and Inner Tubes, also Manilla Rope and all kinds of Old Machinery. It will be to your convenience to see us. Phone, call or write. MAX RUBEN, Manager.

STORAGE AND CARTAGE

STORAGE AND CARTAGE FOR ANY kind of goods. Warehouse specially fitted for household merchandise, each customer having separate rooms. Trackage. Padded vans for furniture and pianos. Expert packers and shippers. Estimates cheerfully given. Official cartage and baggage agents C.N.R. JOHNSTON STORAGE & CARTAGE CO. Phone M4444 and M5678. Limited Office and Warehouse 438 Sixth Ave. East

CALGARY STORAGE & CARTAGE CO. LIMITED 437 TENTH AVENUE EAST PHONE M1349

Storage for all classes of Merchandise, including Cold Storage Equipment; Separate Compartments for Furniture, Pianos; Padded Furniture Vans; Packers, Forwarders. Baggage Delivered. Trackage for car lots.

TAILORS

SANDY MACLEAN

Alterations, Tailoring, Repairs, Cleaning and Pressing

Suits made to measure from $18 to $35

433 Lougheed Building, over Grand Theatre—Phone M6506. Calgary, Alberta

UNDERTAKING PARLORS

GRAHAM McCALLUM RUTTLE LTD. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Horse and Motor Equipment, Ambulance in connection. 811 Centre St. Phone M[illegible]

J. J. DOHERTY Musical Instrument Repairer

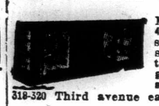
JAS. J. DOHERTY

Expert Violin Repairing, Tone Restored, Bows Rehaired

Musical Instruments of All Kinds Rebuilt and Repaired

406A EIGHTH AVE. WEST

The Miller Glass Co.



Bargains at the Miller Glass Co. 4ft., 6ft. and 8ft. showcases. New and second-hand bar fixtures. Mirrors and glass of every description.

318-320 Third avenue east. Phone M8[illegible]

MARRIAGE LICENSES

MARRIAGE LAWS, U. S.

DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE LAWS OF U. S. Send $1.00, Box 568, Reno, Nevada, U. S. A.

D. E. BLACK & CO. LIMITED JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS

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SPORTS | NEWS OF THE DAY | MOTORING | GOSSIP OF THE TRADE | BICYCLES

CHAMPION WINS THE SERIES BY DEFEATING VULCAN TEAM TWICE

The Champion Nine, Led by Earl Lewis, Win 6 to 4 in the First Game and 7 to 2 in the Second —$1,000 Piloted Away by the Champions.

Champion turned the tables on the Vulcan team Tuesday when they won the first game of the series, the score being 6 to 4. Siler, for Champion, hurled great ball, but really won his game by knocking a home run out over the fence on the roof of the railway barns. Webb was in fine shape but his supporters were lacking in vim at times.

In the second game of the series on Wednesday, the 1,800 fans were surprised to see the Champion team finish again in the lead. The winning team showed in the last game that there was no fluke in Tuesday's win, by trimming Vulcan to the tune of 7 to 2.

Following is the box score which tells the tale:

FIRST GAME

Champion	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
G. Starr, lf	4	1	0	2	0	0
F. Starr, 3b	4	0	0	1	2	1
Fortier, cf	4	2	1	2	0	0
Marshall, 1b	4	1	0	6	0	0
H. Lewis, 2b	4	0	2	4	0	0
F. Lewis, c	4	0	1	11	1	1
Smith, ss	4	0	0	0	2	1
Sawtell, rf	3	1	0	1	0	0
Siler, p	4	1	2	0	5	0
Totals	35	6	6	27	10	3

Vulcan	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kerns, ss	4	2	1	2	2	0
Rice, 1b	3	0	0	8	0	2
Gray, cf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Merlak, lf	5	0	3	1	0	0
Ault, rf-p	4	0	0	2	0	0
Lapp, 2b	3	0	0	0	3	2
Rockstrom, 3b	4	0	3	0	1	0
Hatch, c	4	0	0	10	1	1
Webb, p	2	1	0	0	1	0
Hawkes, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jensen, 1b	2	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	36	4	9	24	8	5

Summary—Home run, Siler; two base hits, Merlak, Rockstrom; struck out, by Siler 10, by Webb 8, by Ault 2; hit by pitcher, Jensen; bases on balls, off Siler 5, off Webb 2, o Ault 0; left on bases, Vulcan 8, Champion 3; first base on errors, Champion 5, Vulcan 1; stolen bases, C. Starr, Fortier (2), Marshall, Kerns. Umpires, Streib and Carnegie. Attendance, 3,000. Time of game, 2:47.

SECOND GAME

Champion	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
C. Starr, lf	5	1	1	1	1	0
F. Starr, 3b	5	1	2	1	3	0
Fortier, cf	4	1	2	1	0	0
Marshall, 1b	4	1	2	7	0	0
E. Lewis, 2b	4	1	2	2	1	1
F. Lewis, c	5	0	2	15	0	0
Smith, ss	5	0	0	0	2	0
Sawtell, rf	4	2	2	0	0	1
MacMoran, p	4	0	2	0	2	0
Totals	40	7	15	27	9	2

Vulcan	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kerns, ss	4	1	1	3	6	0
Jensen, 1b	4	1	2	2	0	0
Gray, cf	3	0	1	2	0	0
Merlak, lf	3	0	0	1	0	2
Ault, rf	4	0	1	0	1	0
Lapp, 2b	4	0	0	2	3	1
Rockstrom, 3b	4	0	0	2	2	0
Hatch, c	4	0	1	9	2	2
Haynes, p	3	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	33	2	6	27	14	6

Score by innings:
Champion ..... 111 020 110—7
Vulcan ..... 101 000 000—2

Summary—Sacrifice hits, Jensen, Merlak; stolen bases, Gray, Fortier (2), E. Lewis, Sawtell, MacMoran; two base hits, Marshall, F. Starr, Fortier; three base hits, MacMoran, F. Starr; first base on balls, by MacMoran, 4, by Haynes 3; left on bases, by Champion 9, by Vulcan 7; struck out, by MacMoran 14, by Haynes 7; passed balls, Hatch 2, F. Lewis 2. Umpires, Streib and Carnegie. Time of game, 2:18. Attendance, 1,850.

WILLARD'S FIGHT FOR HIS FREEDOM

NEW YORK—Supreme Court Justice Rendrick reserved decision yesterday upon the application of Jack Curley and Tom Jones for an injunction to restrain Jess Willard, heavyweight champion pugilist, from "appearing" anywhere except under the management of Jones.

Willard's attorney explained that all he did was "to come out and show himself to the public" in his own show.

"That's all he did under this contract, as nearly as I understand it," remarked the judge.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs declared Willard is seeking freedom from a contract under which he has taken in approximately $300,000 by alleging it is illegal in this state because it deals with pugilistic exhibitions.

"LICORICE BALL" PENALTY

Chicago.—Pitchers in the American league found guilty of using the "licorice ball" or otherwise discoloring it will be automatically suspended for five days, President Johnson said recently. Warning was issued to umpires and managers to enforce the rule against discoloration of the ball.

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KID LEWIS BEATEN

Chicago.—Mike O'Dowd, of St. Paul, was given a decision over Ted (Kid) Lewis, world's welterweight champion, in a 12-round bout at Boston, on Wednesday night, by those at the ringside.

MIKE GIBBONS MEETS HOWARD

Duluth.—Mike Gibbons, St. Paul, and Jimmy Howard, Philadelphia middleweight, will meet here in a 10-round, no-decision boxing match, September 14, according to Curley Ulrich, St. Paul boxing referee.

JOHN McGRAW FINED $1,000

New York.—John J. McGraw, manager of the New York National baseball team, was fined $1,00 and censured by the board of directors of the league here today, for authorizing an interview with newspapermen in Pitsburg, attacking President Tener, of the National league.

Sports At Banff On Labor Day

It will no doubt interest the citizens of Calgary that a fine program of sports will be held at Banff on Labor day. A fine line-up of military sports will be the main feature and will be worth seeing.

The program will open on Labor day with a mounted police drill. Tent pegging, sectional and individual, will follow. The usual sprints and jumps will be staged and other minor amusements, such as bucket tilting and ring and peg will be offered.

Other events include: Victoria Cross race, boot and saddle race, relay race, sack race, obstacle race, wheelbarrow race and tug-of-war. The women of Banff will have a busy weekend and will participate in a golf tourney, tag day, rummage sale, tea, and a Red Cross dance.

Barney W. Collison, the magistrate, said Wednesday, he had not heard whether the boxing bout between two local welters would be pulled off. In passing it might be well to say that in event the promoters expect to stage a bout, it would be well to make arrangements with the said magistrate, who, unless there is a thorough understanding of the conditions, might stop the proceedings before they get started.

An excursion will leave here on Monday. The parade in Banff will start at 10:30. The afternoon will be taken up with sports. At night there will be a masquerade ball and drawing for an automobile.

THE LIGHT JUST WHERE YOU WANT IT

New Dirigible lights Are So Adjusted That They Light the Road Ahead of you—Large Shipment Coming In This Week.

Now that all arrangements have been completed for the manufacture of the dirigible headlights, the company which comprises Messrs. Waring and McLean, are going to give the people a device which will not only be useful but also pleasureable. They expect the first shipment to come in some time this week or early next.

On account of labor troubles the device has to be made out of town by the Messrs. Litson and Burpee Co., of Vancouver, which company had to instal new machinery in their factory in order to be able to turn the orders out fast enough. According to Mr. Waring's statement, the manufacturers are going to turn out five hundred each day, at which rate the orders will possibly be supplied by the new year. There are four first class salesmen in Alberta taking orders rapidly, while Saskatchewan and British Columbia have as many also. Already there are sereval thousand orders waiting to be filled.

This new firm which now has branches established at Vancouver and Regina, will be one of the best business assets for the city. It will be a progressive concern, also popular, as is already proven by the patronage which they are receiving from the public.

The device is made of steel and brass with interchangeable parts and adjustable bearings. Mechanically speaking, it is perfect, and can be attached to a car in a few minutes without cutting or drilling new holes.

Aside from the fact that it is a safety first to all concerned, it is a pleasure and a delight to drive a car equipped with this system. The light shines just where it is wanted, as the lamps turn at the same time as the steering wheel.

P. Burns' Picnic On September Third

The P. Burns' picnic at Midnapore will be an important event next labor day. A fine program of events will be carried out as far as possible. The events following are open to the employees of the company and their families:

1.—Boys' race, age limit 6 years, distance 50 yards; 1st prize, $2.50; 2nd prize, $1.50; 3rd prize, $1.00.

2.—Girls' race, age limit 6 years, distance 50 yards; 1st prize, $2.50; 2nd prize, $1.50; 3rd prize, $1.00.

3.—Boys' race, age limit 10 years, distance 100 yards; 1st prize, $2.50; 2nd prize, $1.50; 3rd prize, $1.00.

4.—Girls' race, age limit 10 years, distance 75 yards; 1st prize, $2.50; 2nd prize, $1.50; 3rd prize, $1.00.

5.—Footalbl contest, 5-aside 5 minutes each way, First prize $10.00.

6.—Cricket match.

7.—Baseball contest, 1st prize, $18.

8.—Tug of war, 8 men per team, 1st prize, $16.00.

9.—Men's obstacle race, 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

10.—Pie eating contest, 1st prize, $2.50; 2nd prize, $1.50; 3rd prize, $1.

11.—Sack race, 50 yards, 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

12.—Egg and spoon race, ladies only, 25 yards, 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

13.—Boys' race, age limit 16 years, 100 yards; 1st prize, football; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

14.—Married ladies' race, 75 yards, 1st prize, $4.00, 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

15.—Men's race, 100 yards, 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.

16.—Ladies' and gents' race, 50 yards, 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00. Gent to carry lady entire distance, lady to weigh 100 lbs. or over.

17.—Fat men's race, to weight 200 lbs. or over, 75 yards; 1st prize $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $2.00.

18.—Ladies' race, employees only, 75 yards; 1st prize, $5.00; 2nd prize, $3.00; 3rd prize, $2.00.

19.—Skipping contest, girls, 50 yards; 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

20.—Men's race, 220 yards; 1st prize $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.

21.Boys' boot and shoe race, 100 yards, 1st prize, football; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

22.—Girls' boot and shoe race, 75 yards; 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

23.—Potatoe race, ladies'; 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00

24.—Three legged race, lady and gentleman, 50 yards; 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd pri e, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

25.—Men's race, over 50 years, 75 yards; 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

26.—Cowboy's race. Horse and saddle necessary for competition; 1st prize, $5.00; 2nd prize, $3.00; 3rd prize, $2.00.

27.—Men's smoking race, 50 yards; 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

28.—Running high jump; 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00

29.—Hop step and jump, 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00

30.—Running broad jump; 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

31.—Ladies' and gents' relay race, 300 yards; 1st prize, $8.00. 2 ladies and 2 gents to comprise each team. Ladies to run 50 yards and Gents to run 100 yards.

32.—Ladies' and gents' tie race, 50 yards; 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

33.—Committee men's race, 100 yards; 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, 3rd prize, $1.00.

34.—Veterans' race, 75 yards; 1st prize, $5.00; 2nd prize, $3.00; 3rd prize, $2.00.

35.—Ladies' cocoanut competition; 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

36.—Putting 16-lb. shot; 1st prize, $4.00; 2nd prize, $2.00; 3rd prize, $1.00.

37.—Greasy pig contest; 1st prize, pig.

Captains of team events should have their teams entered by Wednesday, p.m., with D. Boyd.

WORLD'S CHAMPION TRAPSHOOTER

Chicago.—Mark Arie, of Thomasboro, Illinois, champion of Illinois, won the national amateur trap shooting championship in the Grand American handicap tournament recently after three shoot-offs, breaking 75 targets in a row.

Clarence B. Platt, of Bridgeton, N.J., won the national amateur championship in doubles by smashing 96 of 50 pairs of targets, equalling the world's record for the event.

Things An Autoist Should Know

THE DIRIGIBLE HEADLIGHT FOR AUTOMOBILES

For years the motor-driving public have been aware of the inefficiency of the stationary headlight when turning corners or rounding curves, the danger points of all highways and trails. With the stationary headlight, a driver turning a corner can only wonder whether or not their are obstacles in the road around the turn, as he cannot see the road owing to the fact that the light is shooting away off across the field, leaving the driver and other occupants of the car liable to dangerous accidents. Now the problem is solved and we can enjoy night driving with as comparative safety as we do in the daytime. The Dirigible Headlight device, when attached to a car, connects the regular headlights to the steering gear underneath the car, causing them to turn automatically as the wheels are steered. Consequently, the light is always thrown in the same direction in which the front wheels point. The device not only eliminates all danger at the corners and curves, but it also throws the glare of your lights away from other drivers making it a safety first device under all conditions. The device is strong and durable, and has no complicated parts to get out of order. It can be attached to a car in a very short time by anyone, and the retail price is fifteen dollars places it within the reach of all.

PARIS WILL BE THE BOXING CENTER IN NEXT FEW YEARS

"When the war is over and things have settled down to something like normal, Paris will be the greatest boxing center the world has ever known." This is the prediction made by Dick Klegin, international pugilistic promoter.

"They appreciate boxing to the fullest in the great French capital. And don't for a moment think that the French republic will not produce some great men, too," he added.

"Carpentier is not the only great fighter they have had. He naturally attracted the most attention because he was a big fellow and had a meteoric career. He came up practically from a featherweight, fighting his way through all the classes as he took on weight.

"Jack Johnson intends to fight again. I saw him in Spain less than two months ago. He is doing well and takes part with great success in the bull fighting in and around Barcelona.

"England always has boasted of its great boxers, but that nation will have to step some to hold its own with the French after the war."

CLEVER WINDOW DISPLAY ATTRACTS ATTENTION

The outstanding feature of school opening week is undoubtedly the model school room, depicted in "The Bay" window. Mr. MacLacklan, the window dresser who built this window, deserves especial praise. Everything is in order, teacher, pupils, even the bad boy, and the teacher's favorite pointer. It recalls to the elderly the days of youth, when that "favorite pointer" was used with great gusto at times by the exasperated tutor. How our fancies could roam!

To the boy and girl of today, interest is intense, the books, etc., required. The expectancy of all that that room intimates brings home to every boy or girl the full responsibility of coming days.

Ever since this window has been prepared, crowds of children have been "inspectors." To read the different thoughts passing through the minds of the children as their little faces express their admiration or amusement would do anyone's heart good.

If Mr. W. MacLacklan could hear all the congratulatory remarks passed he would know that his work was being highly appreciated.

"LESS WORRY" DOES THE WORK

"Less Worry" is a chemical manufactured in Calgary by a local chemist deserving your patronage from a home industry standpoint. It is an engine cleaner and carbon remover. It saves money, gasoline, work, and much worry.

Mr. Holly Peden, the manufacturer, has been given many testimonials by leading chemists in the city and elsewhere, Mr. F. C. Field, says:

"It is the best compound on the market for engine cleaning and carbon removing."

Every auto owner in the city will be anxious to get a bottle of "Less Worry" when they see how easily it can be applied and how much good it does. The following directions give one an idea how to use it:

Remove spark plugs and put in about half of contents of bottle when the engine is luke-warm; then turn the engine over two or three times and put in remainder and let stand five hours or more.

The scarcity of chemicals is the only obstacle which keeps Mr. Peden from turning out a large supply. However, it is hoped that in the near future he will be able to get all the necessary chemicals for "Less Worry" is essential for the auto owners.

AUTOS HAVE A TENDENCY TO KEEP BOYS ON THE FARM

"Have you noticed," asked John Tainsh, general sales manager of the Mitchell Motors company, of Racine, Wis., "that you no longer hear very much about the boys leaving the farm?"

"A few years ago every farmer with a son grown to manhood was at his wit's end to keep the boy on the farm. Young men could not be induced to remain in the country, and farm papers were constantly deploring the 'lure of the city.'

"That the automobile has been responsible for the change there is not the slightest doubt. Many farmers in all sections of the country have admitted so to me.

"But while the country boy has a fondness for automobiles, he is in no sense a 'joy rider.' He is merely putting his automobile to the use common to 90 per cent. of the machines sold and using it in a practical, sensible way.

"Every day of the year the farmer finds good use for his car in his farm work. Should a trip to town be necessary during the day, his automobile will not only transport him to the city and allow him to return to his work in but little time, but he does so without interfering with work on which horses are used. And every one knows that no farmer keeps a surplus of horses these days.

"Were I to enumerate the many uses a farmer finds for an automobile it might surprise the city man. In marketing his produce, placing him in a better position to assist his neighbors with their work, affording his family increased social advantages, permitting the family to come to the city to shop more frequently, and in many other ways the farmer finds an automobile indispensable.

"And the benefits a farmer derives from an automobile directly benefit his city neighbors in many ways.

"There has been a marked increase in the purchase of better class cars by farmers recently, and they are considered shrewd buyers."

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Advertisers desiring to reach the farmer, rancher or country folk of Southern Alberta will do well to investigate the special combined advertising rate we are making for advertising in this GREAT SERIES OF WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS WE PUBLISH IN ALBERTA. If you are looking for an opportunity to increase your business you should not fail to take advantage of this means of reaching the people.

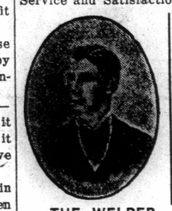
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Guns Repaired by an Expert Gunsmith
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We Specialize on Sewing Machines

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Temporary debentures will be issued pending the delivery of the definitive bonds
These bonds are a direct and primary obligation of the Province of Alberta, and are payable from its general revenues. The Legislature of the Province has power to supplement, if necessary, the ordinary sources of revenue, by levying a direct tax upon all the assessable property within the province, to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of these bonds. No such tax has ever been levied by the Province, however, the ordinary revenues having always sufficed. THE BONDS ARE FREE FROM ALL SUCCESSION DUTIES, TAXES AND IMPOSITIONS LEVIED BY THE PROVINCE
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CALGARY - - ALBERTA

EXCLUSIVE GIRLS' SCHOOL; ST. HILDA'S COLLEGE

The environment of this school is enough in itself to attract any young lady to its premises. The campus and recreation grounds afford every opportunity for home life; furthermore, the residents surrounding the college are in every way a credit to the community, consequently girls are not led into any bad ways. Girls, when once initiated, regret to leave.

The school has been perfectly arranged in every detail and affords every chance for advancement that any school can give, for besides teaching the everyday subjects—the three "R.'s—the students are given training in etiquette and other social lines which fits a young lady among her already experienced friends. However, with a staff of six thoroughly experienced teachers the pupils are prepared for the regular matriculation exams. with such thoroughness that many pass with honors.

The musical department, conducted by Mr. W. H. Montgomery, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., is a regular treat for any young lady.

For the little children of the city a kindergarten has been carried on where the little kiddies have a chance to learn music and games.

In short, this college is a place where one gets every training necessary to fit her for the world.

ARE COMING HOME

Miss Marie McDonald, honored at Columbia university, New York city, where she and her mother, Mrs. Agnes McDonald, of the McDonald academy, have taken the summer course. Miss McDonald was requested to create and dance a clog to the university song, which she did at the closing festival. She received such hearty applause that Dr. Williams was forced to address the audience on Miss McDonald's behalf and thank them for their great appreciation of the dance. She also did beautiful posing in "The Sun," a classical dance. Mrs. and Miss McDonald are now attending the Normal course and convention of teachers at the McAlpine hotel. Here again, Prof. Norman, of Montreal, has demonstrated the Scotch dancing at his session for his class. Calgary has in Mrs. and Miss McDonald, teachers who are up to the minute, in every branch of the art. They are expected home about September 8.

BRITAIN'S PART IN THIS WAR IS IMPORTANT

Five million men enrolled in the British Isles, said Premier Lloyd George to a number of editors of important French papers; so Britain is playing a vast part in this war. It is safe to say that at the present time no English industry is working for individual interest except agriculture.

SYNDICATE OF BREEDERS PAY $25,000 FOR PRIZE BULL

The Alberta Purebred Holstein Development Co., of Calgary, a syndicate of Canadian breeders, completed the purchase this week of a $25,000 bull known as Albina Josie King, which is one of the highest-priced champions imported into the Dominion. The bull came from the farm of Aliver Cabana, Erie county, N.Y.

In all the consideration involved $30,000 and included the famous sire and two yearling daughters of Ragapple Korndyke, 8th. The sale is not the largest made by the New York man, as he recently sold an 8-months-old bull for $53,200.

U. L. Appleford, of Airdrie, and N. E. McCutcheon, of Edmonton, made the deal and went south in person to close the transaction. Mr. Appleford has been in the dairy busines for years and believes thoroughly in the possibilities of the Holstein herd.

He is of the opinion that there is not a better bred sire in the world than the new acquisition, Albina Josie King. The fact is that the Holstein herds have been gathering in all the prizes for butter and milk records.

Mr. Appleford asserts that Canada is rapidly forging to the front in the development of Holstein cattle, many fine records being made at the fairs this year in the Dominion. Notwithstanding this, cattle experts assert that Albina Josie King will be the greatest sire imported into the Dominion and that great breeding will now follow.

SUCCESSFUL RAM SALE

Salt Lake City, Aug. 30.—Another record was established at the second annual ram sale conducted under the auspices of the National Wool Growers' association at the Utah state fair grounds, when a Hampshire ram was sold for $1,600. More than 1,500 sheep and woolmen from all parts of the United States, Canada and Australia were in attendance.

LAST SALE C. P. R.

New York, Aug. 30.—Last sale stocks: C. P. R., 161; United States Steel, 116¼; preferred, 117.

PLUSH COATS



FASHION'S CHOICE FOR FALL

A very special number is a **Salt's Esquimette sealette plush coat.** Cut on full loose lines with set in sleeves, 45 inches long, large cape collar, deep cuffs. Lined all through with serge Italian. Splendid value.

$25.00

Another very special value is a **full length Esquimette sealette plush coat,** also bearing the Salt's label. Full loose lines with wide all round belt, wide convertible collar, which fastens close at throat if desired. Lined all through with serge Italian.

$29.75

Lovely coat of Salt's Esquimette sealette. Full length with loose back, wide belt across front, wide cape collar and deep cuffs. Lined all through with serge Italian.

$35.00

Misses' coat of Salt's plush. Full length, semi-fitted to waist, fully gauged across back, held in place with belt and two fancy buckles, sash belt ties in front, wide sailor collar, deep cuffs. A very pretty floral lining finish. This coat

$45.00

Coats in lovely shades of amethyst, crushed rose and Orlando green, in Salt's plush, fashioned on the very newest lines. Full length, wide collars and deep cuffs. Lined all through with satin Italian.

$45.00 and $47.50

Many other fascinating models are here at

$50.00 to $59.00

Floor Two

Prepared Paint

Benjamin Moore's paints are world renowned as the highest grade of paint manufactured. Procurable in all shades, including white.

Gallon, regular $4.50. Saturday $3.25
Half gallon, regular $2.40. Saturday $1.65
Quart, regular $1.25. Saturday 85c

Floor Five

Three More Free Suits For Boys

Solve this mathematical problem and secure one of these three suits for boys to be distributed on

SEPTEMBER EIGHTH

At the conclusion of our drawing for three suits of boys' clothing on Tuesday, August 14th, we mentioned the fact that a further contest was not far distant.

Any boy attending school, between the ages of 12 and 18, may compete in this competition.

Three suits of clothing will be given away absolutely free as in the last contest. They will be valued at $15.00, $12.00 and $10.00 respectively.

The time given to complete the solution of the problem is from Thursday, August 23, to Friday, September 7th. Write on one side of paper and sign name and address in ink. Address all answers to Boys' Clothing Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Calgary. Out-of-town boys may enter.

To the boys turning in the **First Three Correct Answers** will be given the prizes. All judging will be Saturday morning at 9 a.m. in the Boys' Clothing Department, September 8th. The judge appointed is Mr. J. Sparrow.

This Is the Problem

A business man of Calgary buys a suit wholesale for $10.00. It costs him to do business (heat, light, rent, etc.) 18%. He desires a net profit (over all expenses) of 10%. At what price will this suit have to be sold in order to net him 10%?

Blouses



Advance styles now on display, including the popular crepe, Georgette, crepe de chine, taffeta and charmeuse. The styles for the season are exceptionally smart, and feature the new shawl collar; flat collar, with reveres, jabots with high collars, also high choker effects. Sleeves with deep, tight fitting cuffs, and tailored finish at arm holes. Some are prettily embroidered with beads in contrasting colors. Others are hand embroidered, and medallions of fillet lace effectively used. Satin stripe Georgette crepe in all the new shades is represented. Flesh, silver, taupe, Java brown, gold, Annapolis blue, navy, rose, maize, plum, white and black. Prices from

$4.95 to $18.95

Floor Two



Supplies for the Holiday Hunt



Again the hunting season has come to hand, and not very many men whose eyes do not brighten at the thought of a "day with the ducks". The Bay can supply your every need for the successful outing, and your inspection is invited.

All the latest and most modern improvements in guns, shells, and sundry. Everything needful for the camp, whether of a day or a fortnight's duration, can be procured here at the most reasonable prices.

Sweater Coats

So comfortable these chilly nights. They are fine knit, in grey, brown, fawn, blue and maroon shades. Close fitting collar; surprising values. Each...**$5.00, $6.50, $7.50** and **$10.00**

Wading Trousers

Made of stout waterproof twill, dust color. These are excellent quality and give the best satisfaction; all sizes. Special, per pair..... $10.50

Heavy Gloves

Many lines in both wrist and gauntlet style, in long wearing leathers, that will stand the water, all sizes, at, pair..$1.15 to **$2.50**

Shirts

Blue Oxford Shirts for the working man, extra heavy weight, with no gape lay down collar. Union made and a stout short which we can guarantee. All sizes **$1.50**

Flannelette Shirts

with attahed collar, will give excellent wear, all sizes, each **85c**

The Favorite Parker Shot Gun

Foremost of all in quality and material used. Unsurpassed shooting qualities, improved Trojan steel barrels, a beautifully balanced gun, 12, 16 and 20 gauge. Regular $40.00, for .....

$34.75



ORDER GOODS FROM THIS PAGE SEPTEMBER 4th to 8th

Remington Pump Guns

Remington Pump Guns—
Hammerless model A $40.00

Winchester Pump Guns

Winchester Pump Guns—
Hammerless model, 1912 ..... $42.50
Hammer model, 1897 ..... $37.50

Complete Stock of Loaded Shells

A complete stock of all the best known lines of loaded shells.

Remington loaded shells, 12, 16 and 20 gauge—

Per box of 25 ..... $ 1.15
Per box of 100 ..... 4.35
Per box of 500 ..... 21.00

Sovereign, Regal and Eleys the same price as above.

Floor Three

Hunting Coats

Made of heavy waterproof khaki duck of very best quality, with ammunition and game pockets on the outside, and large game pockets inside; seams are all double stitched. Special, each.. $5.50

Hunting Caps

This hat cap has a closely curled brim, with jockey style crown, giving it a nobby and stylish appearance. Brim may be turned down if desired. An inside flannel lined band worn either inside the crown or turned down as desired, which protects the neck and ears. Special **$1.95**

Double-Barrel Shot Guns

American make of finest finish material, with blued steel, smokeless proofed barrels, left barrel full choked, a high brade hammerless gun, reg. $30.00. for .....

$19.95

Floor Three



Men--Your Union Suit

Fine elastic rib fabrics, in white and natural shades. Made with closed crotch and knit to insure perfect fit in every way. All sizes.

Union suits $2.00
Shirts and drawers, per garment $1.00

JAEGER AND WOLSEY UNION SUITS

These two famous lines of pure wool in perfect fitting union suits, and early buying of wool underwear is advisable. **$7.50 and $8.50**



Taffeta

Black Silk Taeffta, one piece only of this very high grade black silk chiffon finish taffeta, real Swiss weave, jet black dye, 38 inches wide, rich and lustrous, very special value at per yard **$1.49**

Silk Velvet

Chiffon finish Velour, in a variety of rich colorings for fall wear, Joffre blue, African Brown, Taupe, steel grey, Belgian blue, beaver, Russian green, royal purple, copper, rose, nigger and black, 38 inches wide. per yard **$5.75**

Main, Centre

Jap Silk Morning Waists

with large cape collar, trimmed with fine Swiss edging, tailored cuffs. Special, morning blouses, each **98c**

Corset Covers

of very good quality muslin, trimmed back and front with val or torchon lace; reg. 35c to 39c values, for **19c**

Serge

In shades of grey, in light, medium and dark. Genuine English weave, durable quality, and finely woven, 42 ins. wide, wonderful value at per yard ... **$1.49**

Table Damask

One piece only, fine quality, 70 ins. wide, close weave and permanent gloss, choice design, at the special price of per yard **$1.25**

Bath Towels

Good size, heavy towels, deep spongy weave, strong serviceable quality with novelty stripe and fringed ends. Worth today 20c each. A distinct saving, at, each **15c**

D. & A. Corsets

This model is designed especially for the full figure. The bust is medium and long hip with graduated clasp. Corset is well boned, with reducing strap which gives the stout figure complete support. Made of heavy coutil with 4 strong hose supports, sizes 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29. Values to $2.50, for, each **$1.35**

Floor Two

Boys' School Needs

Jerseys

Heavy Knit Cotton, button collar and shoulder. The right weight for fall and winter wear, in brown, blue and red, sizes 26 to 32. Each, Special **95c**

Stockings

Heavy Ribbed Cotton, to stand the hard wear. You will be pleased with them. Sizes 6 to 8½. Pair **35c**

Wool Stockings

For boys, heavy 2x1 rib, fast black dyes. This will be hard to procure this winter. All sizes, 6½ to 10½. Pair **$1.00**

Shirts and Drawers

in clear pearl blue shade, very close and soft fleece back, Pen Angle make. All sizes. Per garment **65c**

Combinations

Fleece lined, Penangle make, in a close knit with soft fleece back, natural shade. Suit **$1.00**

Main—First St. W.



Watson's Combinations

Boys' Combinations, Watson's elastic rib fabric. Does not scratch the body, extra good wearing, unshrinkable, natural shade. Sizes 22 to 26, $1.75; Sizes 28 to 32 ..... **$2.00**

BOOTS

SCHOOL BOOTS FOR GIRLS

Our stocks were never more complete, in staple lines of boots, and all bought before the recent increase in prices. Useful and serviceable lines in gun me'al calf, kid or patent leather. Button or lace patterns, in a range of sizes and prices.

Sizes 5 to 7½ ..... $1.69 to **$2.95**
Sizes 8 to 10½ ..... 2.95 to **3.25**
Sizes 11 to 2 ..... 2.95 to **3.25**
Sizes 2½ to 7 ..... 3.95 to **6.00**

BOYS' SCHOOL BOOTS

Boys like our boots because of their mannish appearance. Parents like them because of their lasting qualities combined with reasonable prices. Our leading lines are Leckie, Soldier Boy, Young Canadian. Shown in a serviceable range of leathers and styles.

Sizes 8 to 10½ ..... $2.75 to $3.50
Sizes 11 to 13½ ..... 3.35 to 4.25
Sizes 1 to 5½ ..... 3.75 to 5.00
Sizes 6 to 10 ..... 4.50 to 6.00

Main, Southwest

Children's Wear

Made of medium weight cotton, slightly fleeced, natural color, 3-button front, high neck and long sleeves, finished at neck and front with tape run beading. Drawers of same quality, ankle length. Also a medium weight white cotton vest, short sleeves and knee pants. This is a splendid garment for early fall wear; ages 2 to 8 years. Each 39

MEN'S HI CUT BOOTS, FOR SHOOTING

Leckie's genuine Goodyear welted, chrome tan, 12 and 14 inches high, stout double soles, outside pocket counter, well sewn all through. Good for shooting or general country wear. Per pair..... $12.50

Main, Southwest

SEND FOR HUDSONIA SEPT.

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT L. BURBRIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

YOUR SEPT. HUDSONIA NOW READY

OCTOBER

Hunt



...ery many men
...e ducks". The
...your inspection

...lls, and sundry.
...ight's duration,

...ousers

...terproof twill,
... excellent qual-
...satisfaction; all

..... $10.50

Hunting Coats

Made of heavy waterproof khaki duck of ...y best quality, with ammunition and ...me pockets on the outside, and large ...me pockets inside; seams are double stitched. Special, each.. $5.50

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...ecial $1.95

Double-Barrel Shot Guns

...American make of finest finish material, with ...ed steel, smokeless proofed barrels, left barrel ... choked, a high brade hammer... gun, reg. $30.00.

$19.95

Floor Three



School Needs

...n cellar ...ight for ... brown, 95c

... stand ...pleased 35c

..., fast ...ard to ... sizes, .00

... very ..., Pen 65c

...ake, in ...e back, .00

Watson's Combinations

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Main, Southwest

...y.

YOUR SEPT. HUDSONIA NOW READY

The Official Farming and Livestock Weekly Illustrating Current and Special Events of Alberta and Western Canada

This section contains:
NEWS
FARMING
LIVESTOCK
MARKET REPORTS
BUYER'S GUIDE
SPORT

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.

Vol. VII. No. 33 CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 27, 1917 Five Cents the Copy

Review of the War For the Past Week

Some Comment on War Matters Here and Abroad---Happenings at the Front

ALLIES HAVE HUNS ON THE RUN

The success that the allies have enjoyed the past week on land and in the air has been very evident. The French have had one successful drive that counts a great deal and another is now contemplated which will bring the French forces within a short distance of Laon. In this last drive the enemy left large quantities of war stores which they were unable to destroy tifgrietihw..125..rcehe..... N troy their flight was so hurridly taken. Since the last offensive movement the French have taken over 12,000 prisoners of which a large number were officers. While the allies have the enemy on th run at this point, sad to rlate the huns are making some progress against the Italians. If the French continue to make gains in the Aisne regions the losses in the Italian quarter will be more than counterbalanced.

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DISCONTENT PREVAILS THROUGHOUT GERMANY

Discontent seems to be the word among the workmen of Germany. It is said that labor has declared that they will leave the munition factories if war i scarried into the winter. It seems that in many instances the pangs of hunger are making big inroads into the country. There is an insufficient amount of food and the demonstrations that have been held from time to time by the population is now being joined by the soldiers who have been more or less conspicuous in such gatherings. The reports say that Teuton life in the far west present an awful picture of destitution and hunger among the populace. Things have gone so far that today the Huns are insisting that the interned aliens in Germany shall work in the amunition works, and they are compelled to do this on insufficient food and nourishment. If it was not for the fact that many are helped out through private sources the suffering would probably be unbearable.

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GERMANY'S NAVY HAS MUTINIED

If the report is true that was issued by one of the news bureaus in the states in which it says that over 12,000 German sailors had mutinied and refused to work any longer along the lines they were going it means that the inevitable for Germany is slowly taking shape. This story is published on the authority of a former German officer, and reached the United States through a brother socialist who sent the details from Germany. The matan official invsigaioncmfwhrdlmfwmfer was of such a grave nature that an official investigation was held by the Kaiser's official family who endeavored to hush the matter up and was particularly strict to have the story censored before being published in Germany. A social in Germany however, succeeded in sending the story through to a brother in New York, form which source the story was made public.

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HUNS MEETING WITH BAD LUCK IN AIR RAIDS

The disastrous results of the last air raid by the Hun's will probably have a distressing effect on f uture raids. English airmen and land gunners are beginning to learn some of the tricks of the trade and the manner in which they meet and overcome the German airplanes and Zeppelins are making the enemy more cautious than heretofore. In the last raid the French brought down 5 Zeppelins which was a serious loss to Germany. The Zeppelins seem to be lost whenever their is a counter-attack on them. The big aircrafts are more or less helpless when quick action is necessary, and the French airmen in their lighter machines find them easy prey to combat with. It is predicted that when the United States with its thousands upon housands of airplanes and lighter machines are finally settled in England and France it will practically settle the air raids for Germany.

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PROVEN THAT GERMANY PAID FOR INFLUENCE

Quite a surprise was sprung on the German element in the United States this week when the news was published that the late German minister, Dernberg, was a contributor to the funds of the Staat-Zeitung newspaper in New York, to the tune of $15,000. It is becoming more apparent each week as the news is unearthed that Germany was a big contributor to publicity in the States and paid heavily for the right kind of stories. It has been intimated for the past three years that Germany was paying for publicity but it could not be proven until the United States came into the war and now the stories are being substantiated with real evidence. Money was circulated plentifully to influence the press, there was little doubt, but whether this money ever left the German henchmen is a matter of conjecture. So far it has not been proven that any United States publisher has accepted any money.

GERMAN U-BOAT STRANDED ON BEACH NEAR CALAIS



View of the engine room of the German submarine which was stranded on the French coast near Calai, the crew having blown up the interior of the craft before submitting to capture by the French.

WELCOME FALL FAIR OCTOBER 30 AND 31

Farmers, ranchers and others should not fail to remember that Calgary will have a rousing big sale of cows, swine and sheep on October 30 and 31.

Experts from all over the country will attend this mammoth sale and exhibition of livestock. Everyone is welcome. Special rates on all railroads.

Potato Raisers Are Much Disappointed

The local potato growers may be disappointed in getting the high price for their crop in the spring that they are expecting, is the opinion of a prominent local grocer. Word has recently come from England, that owing to a surplus in all Europe of these table necessities, no more will be required this year from Canada or the United States. Contrary to promise of the early year, the potato crop of the old land has outstripped anything of previous years. The British isles alone will have a surplus of 1,000,000 tons it is said.

United States also, has a crop almost twice as large as last year, while Canada's potato crop is said to far exceed last season's. All this will be good news to everyone but the producer. The fact that there is a surplus of anything in the food line in these days of world-famine talk, will be cause for relief for the apprehensive. But the producer will not welcome the news that potatoes are likely to be cheaper, instead of dearer, when spring comes.



BOLO PASHA, GERMAN AGENT
Now under arrest in Paris as a traitor and German spy.

NEW POSTAL RATE BETWEEN U. S. AND ENGLAND

Washington.—Great Britain has agreed to a modification of the postal treaty, which fixed a two-cent letter rate from the United States, so as to increase it to three cents for practically all foreign letters now taking the two-cent stamp.

MERCHANTS AND STANDARD CHANGE INSPECTION OFFICES

Announcement came this week that the Standard and Merchant banks realizing the great importance of Calgary as a financial centre have removed their inspection offices from Edmonton to this city.

GIANT CARLOAD OF WHEAT

Previous Record Eclipsed

The heaviest car of wheat yet handled so far as there are records, was unloaded by the United Grain Growers, Limited, at Port Arthur, on October 20.

The car, U. P. 121750, was shipped from Red Willow by Mr. Neil McCorkindale, and contained fully 133,200 pounds, or 2,220 bushels. The wheat graded 2 northern and was sold to the Wheat Export company at $2.18, the fixed price for this grade.

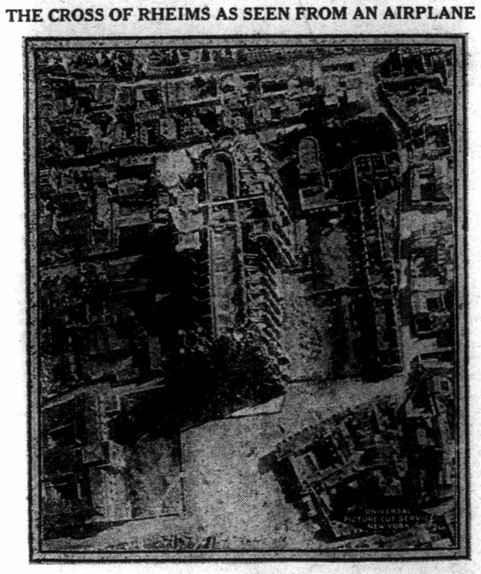
When it is considered that 94,000 pounds is the maximum capacity of the big C. P. R. cars, an idea of the immense load is given.

Approximately $5,000 is the value of this shipment, and the car will probably constitute a record for some time.

Victory Loan To Be a Popular Movement

Present indications of the forthcoming Victory loan point to the fact that the loan is going to be the most popular one we have put out. The union government officers are all working tooth and nail to help in the work and the interest displayed by the officers from Calgary show that they mean business at Ottawa. While very little of the real publicity has appeared yet the plans which have come to light indicate that it will be a Dominion-wide campaign the like of which has never been known in this country. Politics are to be forgotten and party affiliation laid aside when the question of the war loan comes to light and woe betide the politician who argues against this popular movement. It is a movement that is thoroughly in accord with the people's views everywhere and there is no question that it will receive generous support from the Liberals as well as the Conservatives everywhere.

THE CROSS OF RHEIMS AS SEEN FROM AN AIRPLANE



Shattered and despoiled by the continuous German bombardment, Rheims cathedral still bears some resemblance to its once magnificent state. Here is an interesting picture taken from an airplane showing the famous cathedral.

SUNDAY U. S. WILL PRAY FOR WAR SUCCESS
LET ALL CANADA JOIN ON THIS AUSPICIOUS OCCASION

President Wilson, in conjunction with Congress, has set aside Sunday, October 28, as a day of prayer for the soldiers at the front. Such an impressive thought is worthy of emulation throughout the world. Let all Canada join in this great movement for our boys who are fighting our cause. President Wilson's proclamation is as follows:

Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by a concurrent resolution adopted on the fourth day of the present month of October in view of the entrance of our nation into the vast and awful war, which now afflicts the greater part of the world, has requested me to set apart by official proclamation, a day upon which our people should be called upon to offer concerted prayer to Almighty God for His divine aid in the successes of our arms; and

Whereas, it behooves a great free people nurtured as we have been in the eternal principles of justice and of right, a nation which has sought from the earliest days of its existence to be obedient to the divine teachings which have inspired it in the exercise of its liberties, to turn always to the Supreme Master and cast themselves in faith at His feet, praying for His aid and succor in every hour of trial, to the end that the great aims to which our fathers dedicated our power as a people may not perish among men, but be always asserted and defended with fresh ardor and devotion and, through the divine blessing, set at last upon enduring foundations for the benefit of all the free peoples of the earth.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, gladly responding to the wish expressed by the Congress, do appoint October 28, being the last Sunday of the present month, as a day of supplication and prayer for all the people of the nation, earnestly exhorting all my countrymen to observe the appointed day according to their several faiths, in solemn prayer that God's blessing may rest upon the high task which is laid upon us, to the end that the cause for which we give our lives and treasure may triumph and our efforts be blessed with high achievement.

Comment on Politics Here and There

Edmonton is "Sawing Wood" and the Union Government is Working in Close Harmony

Very few reports are coming from Edmonton about the new provincial officers. The old members of Premier Sifton's official family seem to have transferred their allegiance to the new head without any discord. Those that have any grievances are not airing them publicly so that so far as the ordinary layman is concerned all is serene. The fact that Mr. Cross is reported to be retiring savors of an under current that is not in harmony with the present regime but be that as it may the real facts are not being hurried into print. There is no doubt that the new premier is a very able man and that he will fill the office with credit to himself as well as the province. He is a man of striking personality and with an immense amount of executive ability. During his tenure in office no scandals have been connected with his reign and this, coupled with the fact that he is very popular with the rural population substantiates the prediction that he will have a successful term of office.

• • •

PREPARING FOR THE COMING ELECTION

Dispatches from Ottawa say that election before Christmas is most certain. The work preliminary to an election is now going on because the government realizes the immense amount of details that will have to be taken care of. The new machinery must be set in motion to provide for the military and naval polls and for the taking of the women's vote which will be no small matter. The date has practically been set for election day which is said to be Monday, December 17, just a week before Christmas. Thousands upon thousands of ballot boxes are now being made in Canada as well as England. The old country had to be called upon as Canada could not supply sufficient number in the allotted time. Preparing the list of oters is another tremendous task which is giving the officials much worry and trouble owing to the many different kinds and character of the voters that this election will embrace.

• • •

LIBERALS TRYING TO PROFIT BY SCANDAL

In the coming election the Liberals will probably make much ado over the war profiteers. Already they are helping to give publicity to the scandal regarding the profits made by the Wm. Davies Co. Flavelle has been raked over the coals and has come into much unfavorable comment owing to the attitude he has taken in this matter. The Liberals are trying to fasten the blame on the Conservatives but somehow this particular scandal has not materially affected the party. Possibly the people realize that whether it was Liberals or Conservatives that were in power such occasions would occur and profiteers would reap the harvest irrespective of party.

• • •

PLANS OF THE UNION GOVERNMENT

The new union government has issued a manifesto to the people in which it says that to win the war is the first consideration of the government. The new ministry have outlined a big program on which lines the election will be fought out. Among the principal planks in the platform will be Increased Income Taxation, Reform of Civil Service, Abolition of Patronage, Measures to Reduce Cost of Living, but no mention so far has been made regarding the tariff. Two cabinets will be in evidence at Ottawa. One to look after the war problems and the other to carry out the details of our Canadian difficulties at home. Following several days of careful consideration by the new ministry, the manifesto has been promulgated. Upon the broad lines of policy which it enunciates, the coming election will be fought. Apart from an increased war activity the program is varied and extensive. The civil service is to be reformed and the evil of patronage eliminated; women are to get the vote; there is to be adequate taxing of profits; the immigration and colonization policy is to be accompanied by measures providing land settlement; soldiers are to be cared for and assisted vocationally and aided in settling on the land, and there are to be adequate pensions.

NOW COL. J. S. DENNIS THE CANADIAN ARMY

A much merited appointment has been made by the militia department in Col. J. S. Dennis who is now a full fledge colonel with no strings tied to it. This honor came in appreciation of the services rendered by Col. Dennis in the United States in securing recruits for overseas.

OFFICERS OF THE FAMOUS DON COSSACK REGIMENT



Officers of the famous Don Cossack regiment, the most noted cavalry regiment in the world which is now loyal to the Kerensky government and one of its chief supports.

HIS HEART BADLY AFFECTED

"Fruit-a-tives" Soon Relieved This Dangerous Condition

632 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

"For two years, I was a victim of Acute Indigestion and Gas In The Stomach. It afterwards *attacked my Heart* and I had pains all over my body, so that I could hardly move around. I tried all kinds of Medicine but none of them did me any good. At last, I decided to try "Fruit-a-tives". I bought the first box last June, and now I am well, *after using only three boxes.* I recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to anyone suffering from Indigestion".

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50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without lime ing. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax lye, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a-hold of a live wire.

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DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD can now be most certainly cured by the newly discovered "French Oriena." This new remedy goes right to the actual seat of the trouble, and effects a complete and lasting cure in a few days.

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Mr. D. Borthwick, of Dalbeattie, N.B., writes: "Your new remedy, which I received from you some time ago, HAS COMPLETELY CURED MY HEARING, AFTER MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS DEAFNESS. I will be pleased to recommend it to all my friends."

Scores of other equally good reports.

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Please mention this paper.

Siam Declaring War Not So Much of a Joke

Notwithstanding the Common Impression This Diminutive Country Will Give a Good Account of Itself—Some Stories of This Far-away Country of the Sun.

The news that Siam had declared war against Germany was taken as a good joke. This little kingdom in southeastern Asia has a population of less than 10,000,000 in her entire territory.

But, although the Siamese are the most charming Asiatics in the world more ready to smile than to smite, account must be taken of the man they call "king" and "lord"—for their owner is the ruler of heir bodies and their souls.

Vajiravudh is not yet forty. He is the only eastern monarch with a western education. One third of his life was spent in England and Europe, and while there he did everything that any other democratis son of a democratic father could or should do. He played football at Rugby, drilled as a common soldier at Sandhurst, took his chances with the dare-devils at Heidleberg, and at Oxford wrested the highest honors away from the brainest Britishers who dared enter the lists against him.

That he has a will of his own the following examples will demonstrate: Siam is a polygamous people. The gentry of the country may have as many wives as they can reasonably support, while the King is entitled to such numbers as his royal will dictates Vajiravudh's father, Chulalongkorn, had between seven and eight hundred members in his household.

When Vajiravudh returned from his long sojourn in Europe his faher suggested that it was high time for him to settle down, and mentioned the names of a number of suitable ladies with whom he might begin his home. But, to the amazement of his father and the court the, young man swept away all precedent, and declared that he would wed whom he chose—"but one wife, and that one the one whom I shall love and cherish as the one woman in the world." So far, Vajiravudh has remained a batchelor.

In Siam the dead are not buried but cremated. The crematory ceremonies of a monarch are full of pomp and majesty. Custom has decreed that he who is to occupy the chair of the departed ruler must light the funeral pyre of his predecessor.

At the cremation of his father, Vajiravudh was noticeably impressed. When the time came for him to light the sacred fire, he hung back as if doubting his power of carrying out the royal order. Finally however, he stepped to the altar, closed the heavy curtains, and remained closeted with the dead. Seconds seemed minutes to the waiting crowd—minutes hours. But suddenly a tiny flame shot up over the top of the catafalque, the curtains were parted, and there appeared before them a new personality.

In that moment of communion with the dead the boy had become the man—the Western collegian had changed to the Eastern ruler.

This is the man who has sent word to the Kaiser that his country is at war with the ruthlessness and disorder this is the ruler who followed up his war message with the immediate "taking over" of all German shipping lying in the harbor, and the immediate arrest of all Germans and Austrians living within the radius of his schrdli living within the radius of the sway of his scepter.

Vajiravudh means business. Siam is at war.

Good-Bye to the Kaiser's $100,000 Throne

Thrones are going into the discard There is one in particular that we have our eyes upon, in the imperia palace at Berlin, and it will be second hand furniture by the time this wa comes to an end.

It is a remarkable chair. Massive; built of costly woods, much carved, i is said to have cost $100,000. Th arms are in part of solid gold, set wit emeralds. Its very high back i adorned with the imperial coat o arms, in gold, and the kaiser, whe he occupies it, sits beneath a canop of cloth of gold, with one foot resting upon a cushioned stool covered with the same material.

One is interested to consider that a throne even more gorgeous was unti recently occupied by another autocra at Petrograd, and that circumstance compelled him to vacate it, so to spea overnight.

This now unoccupied chair of the czar's stands on a dais, approached by several steps, at one end of a vas room lined with costly marbles. I is of gold, ivory and precious wood and glitters with jewels. Four pillars with huge carven bears' paws for feet support a canopy above it. The sea is upholstered with ermine.

It is common talk that as the King of England often expressed it—"He rules but does not govern." Being a king however ht must have a throne

His really-truly throne, however, i in the house of lords. It is of oak adorned with ivory, gold silver and i draped about with priceless tapestry On the back of this chair of state ar the emblematic lion and unicorn, care ed and gilded. The arms of the throne terminate in a pair of lion's heads of gold with open jaws.

Presumably, however, there wil never be a throne to compare with that of the Mogul emperors of Hindustan. The famous "peacock throne at Delhi cost at least $20,000,000—possibly twice that sum. Behind i stood two life size peacocks, enameled with rubies, sapphires, emeralds an other precious stones of colors appro priate to represent the birds in life.

The trone was of solid gold, sur mounted by a canopy upheld by twelve golden pillars. On either side of it was an umbrella (an orienta symbol of sovereignty) of crimson vel vet, embroidered and fringed with pearls. The whole affair was profusely etudded with gems.

But thrones pass away. This one was carried off to Teheran in 1739 by Nadir Shad, the Persian conqueror, after the sack of Delhi, and was eventually broken up.

What are Canada's Victory Bonds?

CANADA'S Victory Bonds are the solemn promise of the Dominion of Canada to the holders that Canada will repay, at the time stipulated in the bonds, their full face value in money, and will pay interest at the rate stated in the bonds, every six months.

As a financial investment Canada's Victory Bonds are in the first rank of the world's investments because:

—the security of the principal and interest is certain as anything human can be, being nothing less than the entire assets of Canada, the pledged honor of the people of Canada and all the assets of all the people of Canada.

—they are the most "liquid" form of investment; they can be promptly turned into cash at any time.

—they bear interest which, if saved and compounded, at ordinary bank interest rates would double the amount of the original investment in about fourteen years.

They are also free from Dominion taxation, present or future.

FOR the investment of estate funds, trust funds, sinking funds and all other funds which by law or other necessity must be invested in unquestioned securities, Canada's Victory Bonds are the premier investment.

Executors, trustees, municipalities and public service corporations and all others with trust or sinking funds to invest, can render to Canada valuable patriotic service by investing their funds in Canada's Victory Bonds.

★ ★ ★

AND because of the high rate of interest they bear, coupled with their supreme security, there is every reason to expect that Canada's Victory Bonds will increase in value, when peace is declared.

The English Rothschilds laid the foundation of the fortune of that branch of the family by buying British war bonds before the battle of Waterloo, thereby making huge profits from the increase in value which followed the declaration of peace.

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BUT Canada's Victory Bonds are much more than merely a sound money investment; they are Canada's renewed pledge to fight the war to a finish, till victory is with the Allies and lasting peace is secured to the world.

Every one of Canada's Victory Bonds bought by you is a new assurance to every Canadian soldier that Canada stands behind him ready to send him food and munitions, and to care for those he has left in Canada.

Canada's Victory Bonds guarantee that Canada will keep on producing the food, the munitions and machines to bring victory to the Canadian soldiers in France, and that Canada will keep the home-fires burning for their loved ones while they are fighting for our freedom.

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SO when you buy Canada's Victory Bonds you help Canada finance the war,

—you help to maintain the production of food, munitions and supplies which our soldiers must have,

—and the money paid for those products helps to maintain business and industrial conditions by which the productive efficiency of Canada can be kept at high pressure.

Your investment in Canada's Victory Bonds will be a link in the complete chain of helping our soldiers, helping the country and thereby also helping yourself.

Investment in Canada's Victory Bonds is Sound Business Patriotism

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

Sign That Gas Service Contract Now

NOTICE

AFTER NOVEMBER 3RD, 1917, OWING TO THE APPROACH OF WINTER, THE CALGARY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, CANNOT ACCEPT ORDERS FOR SERVICE INSTALLATIONS, WHERE IT IS NECESSARY TO OPEN PAVEMENT TO MAKE THE CONNECTION.

PROPER REPAIRS CANNOT BE MADE BY THE CITY PAVING DEPARTMENT AFTER FROST HAS ENTERED THE GROUND. THE PRESENT SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR SERVICE INSTALLATIONS WILL ALSO BE WITHDRAWN ON THAT DATE.

CALGARY GAS CO., LIMITED

Estimates of the Yield of the Crop for This Year

Ottawa.—The census and statistics office published the second or provisional estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops of Canada in 1917, a statement of the quantity of these crops at the time of harvesting and the condition of root crops on September 30. The report is compiled from the returns of crop correspondents made at the end of September.

Yield of Principal Grain Crops

The estimates of the yield per acre of wheat, oats, barley and flax are somewhat lower than those reported at the end of August, and the reduction applies to all the provinces. The later returns being based to a larger extent upon threshing results appear to indicate that the first estimates, based upon the appearance of the crops in the field, were too high. The total yield of wheat for Canada is now provisionally estimated at 231,730,200 bushels, the average yield per acre being 15¾ bushels, as compared with 16¾ bushels reported a month ago and with 17 bushels the yield of 1916. Of oats the total yield is 393,510,000 bushels, as compared with 410,211 000 bushels in 1916, the average yield per acre being 29½ bushels in 1917 as compared with 37.30 bushels in 1916. Barley yields 51,684,000 bushels, as compared with 42,770,000 bushels in 1916, the average per acre being 21½ bushels as compared with 23.72 bushels in 1916. The yield of rye is 4,239 800 bushels, which is slightly more than the quantity returned a month ago; the yield per acre is 20 bushels as against 19.3 bushels in 1916. For the three prairie provinces the yields are as follows: Wheat 209,794,200 bushels, oats 237,925.000 bushels, rye 2.534.000 bushels, barley 36,727,000 bushels, flaxseed 6,747.000 bushels. The total yields of the remaining grain crops, now reported for the first time this year, are as follows: Peas 2,786,600 bushels from 151,030 acres, an average of 18½ bushels per acre; beans 635.700 bushels from 43.000 acres, average 14¾ bushels per acre; buckwheat 7.189,000 bushels from 336,400 acres, or 12¼ bushels per acre; mixed grains 15,741 000 bushels from 469.140 acres, 32½ bushels per acre, and corn for husking 6 193.000 bushels from 173,609 acres, an average of 35¾ bushels per acre.

Quality of Grain Crops

Correspondents were asked to report on the quality of the grain crops at the time of harvest, as measured against a standard of 100, representing grain well headed, well filled, well saved and unaffected to any appreciable extent by frost, rust, smut, etc. The average results for the whole of Canada are as follows: Fall wheat 76, spring wheat 72, fall wheat 73, oats 74, barley 75, rye 79, peas 69, beans 71, buckwheat 63, mixed grains 79, flax 67, corn for husking 67. The figures are generally high for Ontario, wheat being 80, oats 92 and barley 89. In Quebec wheat is 67 and oats are 74. In the prairie provinces wheat is 75 in Manitoba, 70 in Saskatchewan and 75 in Alberta. Oats are 62 in Manitoba, 57 in Saskatchewan and 56 in Alberta.

Condition of Root and Fodder Crops

The condition of root and fodder crops, measured against a standard of 100 as representing a full crop, was, on September 30 as follows: Potatoes 64, turnips 72, mangolds, carrots, etc., 77, sugar beets 76, corn for fodder 72 and alfalfa 81. The condition of the potato crop by provinces was on September 30 as follows: Prince Edward Island 81, Nova Scotia 77, New Brunswick 57, Quebec 47, Ontario 81, Manitoba 69, Saskatchewan 71, Alberta 89 and British Columbia 70.

KEPT ALIVE

There must be rough, cold weather,
And winds and rains so wild;
Not all good things together
Come to us here my child.

So when some dear joy loses
Its beauteous summes glow,
Think how the roots of the roses
Are kept alive in the snow!

—Alice Cary

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 555D Gurney Bld
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Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true—Pub.



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Not all good things together
Come to us here my child.

So when some dear joy loses
Its beauteous summes glow,
Think how the roots of the roses
Are kept alive in the snow!

—Alice Cary

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A Home Cure Given by One Who had It

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Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true—Pub.



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CALGARY - - ALBERTA

United Grain Growers Say Market Is Dull

No change of any import has been seen in the wheat market this week. The Wheat Export company continues to take all the grades on which the price has been set, as fast as the grain is unloaded at Fort William. The demand from the mills has eased off a little and their requirements seem to have been pretty well taken care of for the time being. The Wheat Export company is not buying, we understand, anything in transit or anything for future delivery. With the price set, however, this makes little or no difference to the seller. The price will be the same upon arrival of the car at the head of the lakes.

The price for the low grades is practically unchanged. All grades below three northern (while not being taken by the allied governments' agents, the Wheat Export company) are finding a ready market at about the same spreads as have been quoted this week and last week. The receipts continue to run very largely, one, two and three northern.

Oats

Up till the last of the week the market for oats was dull and showed very little movement. Towards the end of the week the market showed some strength, particularly for spot oats. For further away deliveries the improvement was not so noticeable.

The receipts at Winnipeg continue larger than was generally expected, and for a crop of oats that were considered practically a failure, the amount coming forward has been somewhat unexpected.

For stuff on track in Alberta, if not too far north, some fancy premiums over Fort William values are being paid. These premiums have been more conspicuous since the recent spell of bad weather, which held back the movement temporarily.

For the most part we believe the demand for oats in our own province has made the price for oats on track several cents over the Fort William price. One day three cents over was offered but very few cars were available. Many stations in the southern part of Alberta and Saskatchewan require oats for feed and seed, but whether this demand is going to be sufficient to force a general advance in prices or not is very problematical at the moment.

Stocks are large at Fort William, and Chicago oats have been underselling ours right along for export. The immense corn crop in the States is a big bearish factor.

Barley

Barley has been in fair demand for export but very little change has been registered in values. Many look for a little stronger market for barley with the placing of an embargo on shipments of corn into Canada. Feeders in the east will be substituting barley for corn but as the crop in the east was far from being a small one, no sharp advance is expected.

Flax

Flax has shown considerable strength being up about 20 cents per bushel over the low point of the week. Prospects of a bumper crop in the Argentine with prospective shipments from there to America has tended to check our market, but this influence during the week has not been noticeable. The movement of flax to our markets has been very slow but there has been no pressing demand to date.

SEED GRAIN AND POTATOES

From the Dominion Experimental Farms

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers.

The samples of grain for distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lbs.), white oats (about 4 lbs.), barley (about 5 lbs.), and field peas (about 5 lbs.). These will be sent out from the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion Cerealist, who will furnish the necessary application forms.

A distribution of potatoes in samples of about three pounds will be carried on from most of the experimental farms, the Central farm supplying only the province of Ontario.

All samples will be sent free by mail. Only one sample of grain (and one of potatoes) can be sent to each applicant. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply very early. Director, Dominion Experimental farms.

TWO NEW INNOVATIONS FOR OUR READERS

Free Law Department

In every day life the difficulties that arise are many and sometimes very expensive. Many of these troubles might be avoided if we only knew what we could do legally. If you are a subscriber just write us and our legal editor will endeavor to give you the needed advice.

Free Veterinary Department

If you have any trouble with your livestock and you have no Veterinary at hand just write us. We will endeavor to give you best information possible from the most prominent expert in Calgary.

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Address, Editor, 109 Sixth Avenue West, Calgary



Two grey mares, Norfolk roadsters at Tor Royal, the Prince of Wales' farm in the Duchy of Cornwall. The older mare is Marabella, 14 years of age and dam, of "Black Shales" and "Lovat Shales". The younger one is "Shortlegs", 6 years old, with her foal by "Lovat Shales".

Results with Root Seed Growing In Canada

(Experimental Farms Note)

Among the problems that the great war has created for Canada, the problem of growing root seed, i.e. seed of swede and fall turnips, mangels, and field carrots, may seem rather insignificant to the average Canadian citizen. Yet, that problem is today one of the most vital to the Canadian farmer, notably the dairy farmer, inasmuch as it is directly connected with the providing of that indispensable stock food that is generally referred to as "roots".

In 1915, Canada imported a total of 1,927,313 pounds of turnip seed, and 1,056,060 pounds of mangel and beet seed. In 1916, the import of turnip seed dwindled to 150,855 pounds and the import of mangel and beet seed to 636,797 pounds; and for 1917, the figures stand at 291,379 pounds for turnip seed and 891,677 pounds for mangel and beet seed. This means that Canada imported a total of these important farm seeds, in the years of 1916 and 1917, which falls short of the import of 1915 alone of, roughly, one million pounds. It should be added that practically every pound of field root seed used in this country is of European origin.

That Canada was running a great risk of having her supply of root seed from Europe shut off, partly or wholly, as a result of the war, was regretfully predicted in an Experimental Farms bulletin entitled "Growing Field Root, Vegetable and Flower Seeds in Canada", issued early in 1915. In the said bulletin, an appeal was made, as has also repeatedly been done later in many issues of "Seasonable Hints" distributed by the Dominion Experimental farms system —to Canadian farmers and others interested in the seed supply being kept up, urging that Canada could not afford to take the risk of relying on import from Europe either under prevailing war conditions, or immediately after the conclusion of peace. It was emphatically stated that "Canada should make herself independent of foreign markets and produce at home what now has to be bought from abroad. Canadian farmers should not only try to meet the emergency demand for field root seed in the immediate future, but also try to establish a permanent seed-growing industry which would make them independent of any other country." The bulletin went further and predicted "that many districts of Canada where root seed growing is unknown at present, will prove themselves not only able to produce seed of good quality, but also to be especially well adapted to seed raising."

To what extent this prediction was justified, will be shown by the data following, showing what results in root seed raising were obtained in the year of 1915. In that year the Central Experimental farm at Ottawa raised, from a field of 1½ acres, a first class mangel seed crop at the rate of about 1,150 pounds of seed to the acre. Mangel seed was produced at the Experimental farm at Agassiz, B. C., at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre, at the Experimental station at Lennoxville, Que., at the rate of 1,150 pounds per acre and at the Experimental station at Kentville, N. S., at the rate of 2,100 pounds per acre. The same year the Experimental station at Lennoxville, Que., raised swede turnip seed at the rate of close to 1,250 pounds to the acre.

But what about the profit? Does it pay the grower to raise that kind of crop? As an answer, it may be stated that there was, according to records kept, a net profit of about $80 per acre from the mangel seed crop at the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa, in 1915. And this in spite of the fact that the men handling the crop were quite unfamiliar with the same.

The above figures indicate, most decidedly, that there are, in Canada, great opportunities for developing a new field in agricultural activity promising substantial rewards, from a profit standpoint, to those who take up root seed growing conscientiously and in a businesslike manner.

May it also be added that the raising, in Canada, of the seed needed in the country will directly help to increase the average yield of the root crops of the Dominion. This will, however, be discussed in a special article.

LIVESTOCK UNION WILL HOLD CONVENTION NEXT MONTH

The fifth annual convention of the Western Canada Livestock union will be held in Regina, November 14 and 15. Each organization affiliated with the union is entitled to one duly appointed representative, in addition to its secretary. The western provincial ministers of agriculture, deputy ministers of agriculture and livestock commissioners are also directors of the Western Canada Livestock union, as are also the representatives having charge of agricultural and livestock development in western Canada for the following railways: The Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific. In addition to the organizations printed hereon, the United Wool Growers' association and the Alberta Agricultural Fairs' association have affiliated with the union.

While the persons mentioned above are the official representatives of the various organizations forming the Western Canada Livestock union, it is the desire of the union that as many as possible of the individual members of these affiliated organizations should attend the annual meetings to hear the addresses and discussions.

It is hoped that every affiliated organization will be represented at the next meeting of the union, which promises to be the most successful yet held.

His Honor Lieut.-Governor Lake and Premier Martin, of the province of Saskatchewan, have accepted invitations to be present at the meeting. Invitations to be present and address the meeting have also been extended to the Dominion minister of agriculture, the Hon. John Oliver, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. Valentine Winkler, ministers of agriculture respectively of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; H. S. Arkell, acting Dominion livestock commissioner; Dr. F. Torrance, veterinary director-general for Canada; Dan Johnson, Dominion livestock representative, Winnipeg; Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria; W. A. Wilson, secretary Saskatchewan livestock commission, and others.

Rape for Sheep

Rape is an excellent food for sheep. Take advantage of every economic means of raising food in these times of need. The crop is easily grown and is pastured off. It is fitting to both lambs and sheep.

DO YOU KNOW THEM?

Mr. "Meant-to" has a comrade,
And his name is "Didn't-do;"
Have you ever chanced to meet them?
Did they ever call on you?
These two fellows live together,
In the house of "Never-win,"
And I'm told it's haunted-haunted,
By the ghost of "Might-have-been."

Home-Grown Versus Commercial Seed of Field Roots

(Experimental Farms Note)

One of the reasons why root seed growing has not been practised to any extent in Canada before, is the rather widely spread idea that Canadian climatic conditons are not as favorable to the production of high class seed as are the conditions in those European countries upon which Canada has relied in the past for her seed supply. In other words, the European countries have been supposed by virtue of more suitable soil and climatic conditions to be capable of raising seed producing larger root crops of higher quality than Canada ever could be expected to do. A similar conception is also very common in the United States. Such a conception has no foundation and is entirely wrong.

Experiments, conducted the last few years by the Experimental Farms system all over the Dominion, most conclusively prove that Canadian grown seed in no respect is inferior to imported seed. On the contrary, it produces better crops than does imported seed. In support of this statement the results obtained in 1916 with home-grown seed of varieties of mangels and swede turnips in comparison with imported seed of the same varieties may briefly be summarized.

Mammoth long red mangel seed, raised at the Central Experimental farm, Ottawa, in 1915 produced a root crop in 1916 which averaged, when tested at nine of the Dominion Experimental stations, over two and four-fifths tons more to the acre than imported seed of the same variety. Mammoth long red mangel seed grown at Charlottetown, P. E. I., was tested at Charlottetown and Ottawa and produced about half a ton of roots more to the acre than imported seed of the same variety, and this in spite of the fact that the Charlottetown seed was harvested under most unfavorable conditions. Seed of the same variety, raised at Kentville, N. S., gave a root crop at that station which exceeded the crop realized from the imported seed by close to three and a half tons to the acre.

Yellow intermediate mangel seed, originated at Ottawa, was tested at seven experimental stations and produced, on the average, 3 tons 750 pounds more roots to the acre than imported seed; seed of the same variety raised at Charlottetown, P. E. I., tested at six stations, yielded an average of one ton and three-quarters to the acre in excess of imported seed.

Danish Sludstrup mangel seed, raised at Agassiz, B. C., Kentville, N. S., and Charlottetown, P. E. I., respectively, was leading with on the average, about half a ton to the acre in comparative tests with imported seed of the same variety, conducted on a number of stations.

Kangaroo ewede turnip seed, raised at Fredericton, N. B., and tested at five experimental stations in eastern Canada, gave an average yield of two tons and three-quarters in excess of the imported seed, grown in comparison with it.

It is rather obvious, from these figures, that there is no foundation whatsoever for the conception that European-grown seed of field roots is superior to Canadian grown. On the contrary, the figures furnish a strong argument in favor of Canadian-grown seed being used in preference to imported seed. It is true that in some instances the imported seed produced yields only slightly behind those of Canadian seed, but what is of real importance is this: In no single case did the Canadian-grown seed fall behind, in yielding capacity, the same variety of European seed. This is the more encouraging as in most cases the Canadian seed was raised from roots, a great percentage of which would, under no circumstances, have been accepted by European growers as fit for seed production.

Under the circumstances there seems no reason why Canada should, in the future, rely on foreign countries for her root seed supply. There is an opening, now, for a new agricultural industry and, indeed,

Training Fowl For Exhibition

The show season is on. The fancier is in his element. For the time at least fine feathers and fine form count for as much as eggs. Every poultry raiser should take some interest in the show-room. Poultry exhibitions should be educational and a source of inspiration. Without them interest in poultry affairs would be dwarfed.

The person who discredits the value of the show-room simply because he raises chickens for eggs and meat is shortsighted. The progressive utility breeder recognizes the superiority of pure-bred fowls. He is opposed to mongrels. Therefore, though the utility man may not pay so much attention to the angle of the tail or the contour and texture of the comb as the exhibition breeders do, he does appreciate the need for standard qualifications supported by the show-room. He knows that the exhibitions are utterly against mongrelism, that they aim for improvement, and that except for these standards the term pure-bred fowls would convey no meaning whatsoever.

Furthermore, not alone fine feathers, correct markings and smart carriage are displayed in the show-room, but the characteristics that go to make the egg or meat type of bird are also shown.

Whether you are an exhibitor or not it will be to your advantage to patronize the shows. Bear in mind that it is not always the poultry association with the largest membership and the greatest number of entries that is the most beneficial. The New York, Chicago, Boston, Baltimore and other metropolitan exhibitions are the "big-league" competitions, but they do not detract from the local shows and state fairs.

One of the best exhibitions in Pennsylvania has only a dozen members, but these men are up-to-date hard workers and they work with a co-operative spirit. Every year they set aside the week of the show for that particular purpose, and they roll up their sleeves and go to the work with vim and enthusiasm.

Fine Plumage Means Care

There was a time when a breeder could look over his yards, select the most promising birds, and without further ado pack them off to the show and win. Happily or unhappily, that time is past. Today, though a specimen ranks high in size, shape, color and most of the other points that contribute to the ideal, if it is not shown in what is termed "good condition" the chances for a ribbon are limited. The reason for this is largely due to the development and popularity of so many white varieties in the past decade or so.

White fowls cannot be raised under natural conditions and their plumage kept free from soil. Washing the plumage was a perfectly natural sequence, and this led to grooming and training the birds generally. In fact, nowadays it is the art of conditioning specimens as well as breeding them that brings success to the exhibitor.

Some breeders rail against conditioning and condemn it as faking. Such sweeping statements are obviously wrong. There is a wide difference between conditioning and faking, though in some cases this difference may be difficult to establish.

If you have grown a fowl that will conform to certain standard requirements, such as weight, shape, color, the angle at which the tail is carried, length of shank, and so on, you have not by any means gone as far as possible to show your skill. The other fellow has improved the fowl's ability to keep itself sleek and clean; he has influenced the bird's conduct by training it to pose and strut about, to exhibit its virtues to the best advantage and not to object to handling. Is he not entitled to greater recognition by reason of these additional pains?

A wild, unruly bird is an abomination in the show-room. It will try the patience of the most skilful judge. Nine times out of ten it is humanly impossible to judge such a specimen because of its wildness, since to estimate a fowl thoroughly and intelligently it is necessary to handle it and take measurements. Many a superior bird has failed to be placed because it was out of the question for the judge to keep it quiet long enough to form any idea of its type. Exhibitors of such birds have no one to blame but themselves.

Show-room conduct is seldom born in fowls. It is the result of careful training, and as such it is worthy of consideration. Sometimes it requires weeks of careful handling. Proper training is little more than sufficient petting and handling.

Birds intended for the show-room should be selected a month or so before the show dates, the males separated from the females to avoid broken feathers, and given more or less isolated quarters where they cannot fight or in trying to do so injure their combs in any way. Placing the birds in separate cages will make them accustomed to show conditions, and usually will subdue the wildest specimens in about a week's time.

Large farms that make a specialty of exhibiting maintain special quarters for conditioning the birds. Some of these conditioning rooms are like exhibitions themselves, being fitted with rows of cages in much the same manner as the show-room. The small breeder need not go to this expense. An outside kitchen or sheltered porch, some place where members of the household frequently pass, is a good location to erect temporary cages. As often as you can spare the time handle the birds and make them accustomed to persons coming close to the cage. Feed them tid-bits, stroke their wattles and backs and in every way gain their confidence.

Farm Harvest Work

Help build the bulwark against the famine. Help in Canada's record harvest. Many city employes have already enlisted for the farm-harvest work. In Ontario the provincial government pays railway fare both ways, of all men who go.

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THE MARKET SITUATIONS — The Market Review — LOCAL AND GENERAL

WINNIPEG LETTER

WHEAT MARKET QUIET

Government Administrators Running the Supply and Brokers Watching and Waiting.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

Wheat—A quiet time continues in the wheat markets. The business is under direction of food administrators and grain supervisors, and they are having the time of their lives in administering and supervising, so as to direct the supply of wheat and the output of flour, in the way to best serve the interests of all concerned, and having broken up the law of supply and demand, there is found a good deal of difficulty in really satisfying anybody. In the United States, the Minneapolis mills in July and August and part of September were all more or less closed down because they could not get wheat to run on. Later the new spring wheat began to come forward, and they were able to take on some orders for flour. As soon as that happened more orders came, and also more wheat, until most of the mills were running almost to full capacity, and flour orders had to be declined, in order to comply with the rules set up by the food administrator. Then the eastern millers, who use hard spring wheat for blending with their soft winter wheat, made complaint that the hard wheat was all being bought up at Minneapolis and none permitted to reach them. On this the food administrator sent out an order to the flour mills of Minneapolis, and other mills in Minnesota and North Dakota, to cut down their production of flour to 60 per cent. of their capacity until further notice, in order that a portion of the hard spring wheat might be shipped down the lakes before the close of navigation. The Minneapolis mills were just getting into a good swing of trade, after going along for months on slow trade, many of them being closed down altogether, then comes along the food administrator and orders them to cut out working 40 per cent. of their machinery. We fancy a year or two of this sort of directing would demoralize things pretty badly, however necessary it may seem in the eyes of those in authority in the meantime. In last week's letter we made some remarks concerning the non-guarantee by any authority of the prices fixed for our Canadian wheat. On the day after our letter was written the newspapers reported that Sir George Foster had given assurances that the entire surplus of this year's Canadian wheat crop will be purchased by the allies at the price fixed by the board of supervisors. So far as we know this is another general assurance, which may or may not hold according to circumstances. In the meantime the Wheat Export company, the buyers for the allies, are taking all wheat offered to them at the fixed prices. These prices, however, are far out of line with the prices at which the royal commission on wheat supplies are selling to millers c.i.f. London and Liverpool. The revised schedule of prices fixed on September 17 by the royal commission, at which they would sell only American and Canadian wheat to millers only, states the price of No. 1 northern at 75s 6d per 480 pounds, 2 northern 74s and 3 northern 72s. These prices are equal to $2.26½ per bushel for 1 northern, $2.22 per bushel for 2 northern and $2.16 for 3 northern, delivered cost, insurance and freight at London or Liverpool. Now the fixed prices here, basis in store Fort William, are $2.21 for 1 northern, $2.18 for 2 northern and $2.15 for 3 northern. There is thus shown no practical difference between the prices the British government have to pay for the wheat in store Fort William and the price they have been selling it to millers in Great Britain, and yet there is the freight to the Atlantic seaboard, and the ocean freight across, with insurance inland and ocean, commissions for buying and forwarding and other incidentals. These freight and charges probably amount to 75c per bushel in the aggregate, so that about that amount per bushel must come out of British revenues to even up the expense, and it means that the British government is selling the 4-pound loaf to the British consumer for 18c while it is really costing say 22c to 23c. If the foregoing is correct, as we believe it is, it can easily be understood why there should be hesitation on the part of the allied governments to guarantee to continue indefinitely to buy all our wheat at the prices fixed.

There is now no variety in our Winnipeg wheat trade. The milling trade takes what it wants of the high grades at the fixed prices, and the government buyers take the remainder, which, of course, is the largest part. The weather over our western provinces has become wintry, with a few inches of snow on the ground, which a lower than average temperature keeps from going away again, and there is every appearance that winter has come to stay unusually early. In normal seasons the plow is kept going up to the end of the first week in November, but plowing is stopped now, although it is estimated that quite a large acreage has been already prepared for spring. Movement of wheat by road and rail has been on a liberal scale, and supplies are accumulating on a large scale. Today the grain standards' board is met in Winnipeg to set commercial standards for this year's No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 wheat. Today's prices are: 1 northern $2.21, 2 northern $2.18, 3 northern $2.15, No. 4 $2.07, No. 5 $1.94, No. 6 $1.87, feed wheat $1.80.

Oats—The oat market has been steady and firm with a good cash demand for all grades. Prices have been fully 2c higher on the week, closing a little easier today. Today's prices are: 2 C.W. 67¼c, 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed 64¼c, 1 feed 62⅝c, 2 feed 61⅞c. Futures closed, October 67¼c, November 66⅞c, December 63⅞c and May 66⅞c.

Barley—Barley has been in better demand and prices are ½c to 1c up on the week. No. 3 $1.20½, No. 4 $1.15½, rejected and feed $1.10½. Futures closed, October $1.20½, November $1.18.

Rye—No. 2 Canadian rye $1.73.

Flax—There has been a stronger and more active market in flax, caused by broader demand, and the early setting in of winter because late flax in the northwest will be snow covered. Today's prices are, 1 N.W. $2.04. 2 C.W. $3.01, 3 C.W. $2.90, rejected $2.86. Futures closed. October $3.04. November $2.94, December $2.84¾, May $2.90.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

WINNIPEG MARKET STRONGER

Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Oats shorts covering in the south stiffened the Winnipeg market and the undertone was much stronger.

The wheat situation is still dull with the Wheat Export Company practically the only buyer. Millers were out of the market. Barley was ½c higher for lower grades. Flax was weaker. Offerings of all grains was light. Stocks in the interior have increased nearly 2,000,000 for the week and are now over 7,000,000 bushels greater year. All coarse grain stocks are greater than last year.

Winnipeg oats closed with October 1c higher and all other months ½c higher. Barley was ½c up for October and 2c for November. Flax was ½c to 2c lower. The larger decline being in December and May.

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

OATS	Open	Close
October	67⅞	68⅛
November	66¼	66¼
May	67¼	67¼
December	64¼	64¼
BARLEY—		
October	——	121
November	——	120
FLAX—		
October	311	309
November	301½	300¾
December	291½	289
May	296½	294

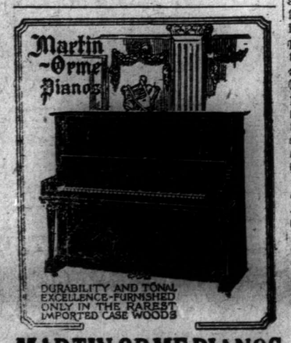
WINNIPEG CASH

Wheat: 1 northern $2.21; 2 northern $2.18; 3 northern $2.16; No. 4 $2.07; No. 5 $1.94; No. 6 $1.87; feed $1.80.

Oats: 2 C.W. 68⅝c; 3 C.W. 66⅝c; extra 1 feed, 65½c; 1 feed, 53⅝c; 2 feed, 62⅝c.

Barley: No. 3, $1.21; No. 4, $1.16; rejected, $1.11; feed, $1.11.

Flax: 1 N. W. C., $3.09; 2 C. W., $3.06; 3 C. W., $2.95.



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LIVESTOCK AND MARKET PRICES

LIVESTOCK

	Calgary	Winnipeg	Montreal	Chicago
Hogs	$15.25	$15.00	$17.50	$16.75
Cattle	8.50	10.50	10.00	17.00
Sheep	12.50	15.25	——	17.75

PRODUCE (Calgary)

Wholesale		Retail	
Potatoes, per cwt.	$ 1.25	Potatoes, Albertas, 14 lbs.	.25
Eggs, case	14.50	Eggs, newlaid, dozen	.55
Butter, creamery, lb.	.45	Butter, No. 1 creamery, lb.	.50
Butter, dairy, lb.	.40	Butter, No. 1 dairy	.45
		Baled hay, timothy, bale	1.20
		Baled hay, prairie, bale	.80

LIVESTOCK

MARKET STEADY AND FIRM WITH LARGE RUN OF CATTLE

The hog receipts at the Calgary stockyards were rather light but cattle had a decidedly large run the latter part of the week. The following were the prices:

Oxen—		
Choice	4.25 to	4.50
Common	4.25 to	4.50
Calves—		
Light	9.00 to	10.25
Heavy	7.50 to	8.00
Sheep—		
Wethers	10.50 to	13.00
Ewes	11.00 to	12.00
Lambs	to	12.50
Hogs—		
Steers:		
Good heavy	$9.00 to	$9.50
Extra butcher, 100 up	8.50 to	9.00
Common butcher, 1100 up	8.00 to	8.50
Choice stockers, 800-900	7.25 to	7.50
Heifers—		
Choice heavy	7.25 to	7.75
Cows—		
Choice heavy	7.00 to	7.50
Common butcher	5.75 to	6.25
Thin canners	3.25 to	3.50
Bulls—		
Choice butcher	6.00 to	6.25
Common	5.50 to	5.75
Selects, weighed of cars		15.00

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Oct.— 25.—The cattle market today had a weak spot, showing receipts of 11,000. Quotations:

Beeves, $6.85 to$17.00; western steers, $6.10 to $13.75; stockers and feeders, $6.00 to $11.50; cows and heifers, $4.85 to $12.00; calves, $8.00 to $13.00.

Hogs, receipts $15.000; market firm; light, $14.25 to $16.45; mixed, $14.05 to $14.75; heavy, $14.00 to $14.75; rough, $14.60 to $14.85; pigs, $10.25 to $13.85; bulk of sales, $14.85 to $16.40.

Sheep, receipts 12,000; market steady; lambs, native, $12.25 to $17.75.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK

Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Receipts of cattle at the Union stockyards today totaled 3,700; hogs, 953. Today's cattle market was steady at unchanged prices, the demand was good for butcher cows and heifers, but very few toppers were in the offerings. The bulk of the run consisting of medium stuff. Bulls and oxen were in good demand at steady to firm prices. The demand was keen for good quality breedy stockers and feeders. Prices were stronger for this class of stuff. Common and low grade stockers and feeders are hard to dispose of. Veal calves, sheep and lambs steady, a few choice lambs selling at $15.25. Milch cows and spring trade is good.

Hogs took another slump and prices declined 50 cents per hundred for selects. Market was extremely weak at $15.00. Prospects are for lower prices.

Webber's Garage
129 Fifth Avenue West
CALGARY
For Real Service
Batteries and Radiators Repaired

Calgary Public Market
Prices Paid to Farmers

WHOLESALE PRICES

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind qrs	14½c to 15c
Front quarters	10c to 11c
Cow, hind quarters	14c to 14½c
Front quarters	9c to 10½c
Pork, light weight	21c to 22c
Mutton, ewes	20c to 22c
Wethers	23c to 25c
Veal, No. 1 light	16c to 17c
Heavy	14c to 16c

Produce

Butter, creamery	40c to 45c
Dairy No. 1	35c to 40c
Dairy No. 2	33c to 35c
Dairy No. 3	26c to 27c
Eggs, newlaid, per case	$14.00 to $14.50
Storage No. 1	$13.00

Poultry— (Live)

Fowl	13c to 14c
Chicken	16c to 18c

Poultry—(Dressed)

Fowl	18c to 19c
Chicken	20c to 25c

Vegetables

	Per cwt.
Beets	$2.00
Carrots	$1.75 to $2.00
Cabbage	$1.75 to $1.85
Onions	$2.25 to $2.50
Turnips	90c to $1.00
Potatoes, per ton	$22.00 to $25.00

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

Ontario grapes will be a very short crop. We are advised by our shippers that grapes will not carry this far since the freeze of last week. Car shortage is being noticed in movement of apples, and advise purchasers to stock up early on winter apples.

Apples—	
McIntosh Reds, No. 1's	$2.50
McIntosh Reds, No. 2's	2.10
McIntosh Reds, No. 3's	1.90
Northern Spies, B.C., No. 1's	2.50
Northern Spies, B.C., No. 3's	2.25
B. C. Jonathans No. 1	2.25
B. C. Jonathans No. 2	2.10
B. C. Jonathans No. 3	1.85
Grimes Golden, Cox Orange, Winter St. Lawrence, Pewaukees, No. 1	2.10
Wagners, Washington Fancy	2.25
B. C. No. 3, assorted varieties	1.75
5c per case discount in 10 case lots and 10c per case discount in 25 case lots or more, all one kind or assorted.	
Grapes—Tokays	3.50
Grapes—Ontario, per basket	.55
Bananas—Fancy Changuinolas, per lb.	.07
Oranges—Valencias, 126s, 150s, 176s, 200s, 216s, 252-288, case	5.50
Lemons—Fancy, 300s and 360s, per case	9.00
10c per case discount on oranges and lemons in 5 case lots or more.	
Pears—Standard boxes, per case	3.25
Cranberries—Half barrels	9.25
Tomatoes—Field, 4 basket crate	1.50
Tomatoes—Green, 40 lb. cases	1.00
Celery—B. C., per lb.	.08
Cabbage—New B. C., per lb.	.03
Potatoes—Ashcroft, per ton	42.50
Sweet Potatoes, per crate	5.75
Sweet Potatoes—Less than crate lots, per lb.	.07
Carrots—New, per lb.	.03
Beets—New, per lb.	.03
Turnips—New, per lb.	.03
Onions—Dry, per lb.	.03
Onions—B. C., ton lots	50.00
Squash, per lb.	.04
Pumpkin, per lb.	.04
Comb Honey, per case	5.75
Oysters—Imperial gals., per gal.	4.25

MITCHELL FRUIT CO., LTD.
Calgary, Alberta.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Edmonton, Alta.—The following appointments have been made by his Honour, the Lieutenant Governor:

Commissioners for Taking Affidavits
Jean Gordon McClean, of Oyen.
Axel Anderson, of Granum.
Carl Bodner, of Myrnam.
Peter J. Melnick, of Myrnam.
Eugene Ouellet, of Beauvallon.
Tracey Lawrence Walker, of Wetaskiwin.
William Guy Hart, of Spirit River.
Angus Campbell, of Clairmont.
George Stone, of Beaver Lodge.
Lewis M. Swain, of Lomond.

Process Issuer
Rubin M. Henderson, of Empress.

Marriage Commissioner
William Braithwaite Mahon, of Drumheller.

Stock Inspectors
W. R. Stickney, of Morrin.
G. H. Macdonnell, of Hespero.
H. P. Sperry, of Meeting Creek.

Brand Readers
George Ulyett, of Donalda.
James J. Bawden, of Meeting Creek.

Resignations and Retirements
E. F. Barth, of Morrin; Stock Inspector.

Calgary Public Market
Prices Asked Consumers

RETAIL PRICES

Fruit

Apples	4 to 6 lbs for. 25c
Apples, per case	$1.45 to $2.20
Bananas	20c to 30c per doz.
Crabapples	$1.75 to $2.25 per box
Grape Fruit	7c to 10c each
Lemons	25c to 30c per doz.
Oranges	15c to 40c per doz.
Peaches	90c to $1.10 per case
Pears	$3.00 to $3.25 per case
Plums	$1.00 per case
Plums, Prune	75c to $1.00 per case

Vegetables

Broad Beans	6 lbs. for 25c
Beets	8 to 12 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage	12 lbs. for 25c
Carrots	10 to 12 lbs. for 25c
Celery	10c per lb.
Cauliflower	5c to 15c each
Lettuce (head)	2 for 5c
Lettuce (bunch)	5 for 10c
Cucumbers	5c to 10c each
Onions (green)	7 bunches for 10c
Onions (cooking)	8 lbs. for 25c
Parsley	5 bunches for 10c
Parsnips	8 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes	14 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes	90c to $1.00 per bushel
Radishes	7 bunches for 10c
Spinach	5c per lb.
Tomatoes (ripe)	$1.50 per box
Tomatoes (green)	60c to $1.00 per box
Turnips	13 to 15 lbs. for 25c

Poultry—Dressed

	Per lb.
Chicken	28c
Fowl	22c to 25c
Ducks	23c to 25c

Poultry—Live

Chicken	18c to 20c
Fowl	15c to 16c
Ducks	15c to 16c

Produce

Butter, creamery	48c to 50c
Dairy No. 1	45c
Dairy No. 2	40c
Dairy No. 3	35c
Eggs, newlaid, per case	$15.00
Per dozen	55c

Meats

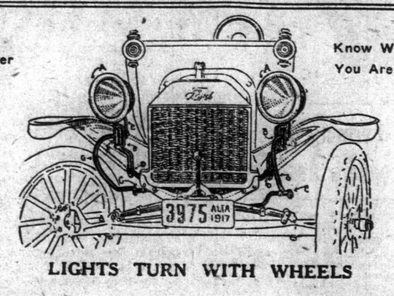
	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 15c
Pot roast	12½c to 14c
Rib roast	18c to 22c
Sirloin roast	22c to 25c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porterhouse steak	25c to 35c
Mutton, sides	25c to 28c
Front quarters	18c to 20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 35c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 18c
Shoulder roast	22c to 25c
Steak	30c to 35c
Pork, sides	21c to 22c
Roast shoulder	22c to 25c
Hind quarters	25c to 26c
Spare ribs	18c

Fresh Fish

Pike	10c
Whitefish	12½c

Sundries

Head Cheese	15c
Sausage	15c to 20c



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Used on Any Car. Ask for Demonstration

Dirigible Your Headlights

Attached to Steering Rods—Controlled Automaticaliy. Installed in Thirty Minutes

100 per cent. light efficiency. Dirigible Headlights only light where you are going, but that space is perfectly illuminated. Ask your garage man to show you how they work. All good dealers recommend them.

DIRIGIBLE HEADLIGHTS, LTD.
13 Royal Bank Chambers Calgary, Alberta

PROTECTING THE PRAIRIE CHICKEN

An effort is being made in states west of the Mississippi to protect the prairie chicken from the near-extermination that has befallen the species in the eastern and central states. The Iowa legislature has just passed a law placing a closed season on prairie chickens for a period of five years.

There are still great numbers of prairie chickens, or pinnated grouse as they really are, in the western Dakotas and others of the newly homesteaded areas of the northwest. In driving along the prairie trails the settlers very frequently are startled to the sudden whirr of a flock rising from the prairie grasses or grain fields close by the trail.

While homesteading in North Dakota recently, I was privileged to see a great flock of them at close quarters. One frosty morning in November I looked out of my window at a cottonwood tree on my claim, the only real tree for miles in any direction. Its branches had been naked of leaves for some time. But I now beheld them black and bending with a load of something, what, I could not tell. Stepping out of my shack and walking toward the tree I jumped with alarm when suddenly literally hundreds of prairie chickens rose from the branches and whirred away with a furious noise. Undoubtedly the cold night had brought them together for some distance around to roost in the one lone tree where they could be warmer than on the ground.

A homesteader friend tells me that all one winter prairie chickens fed on his corn pile within a few feet of his house and became quite tame though they were quite quarrelsome among themselves. He found watching them so interesting and such a pretty sight that he made no attempt to drive them

See Us Before Building

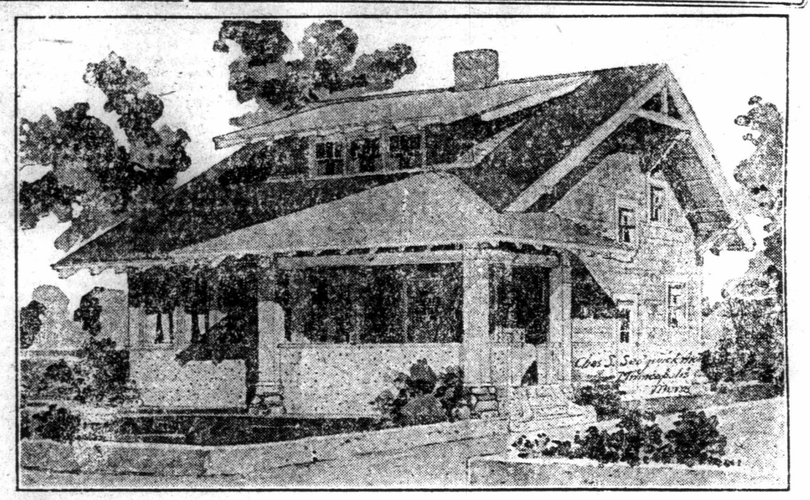
Do not build without complete plans and specifications.

We can furnish you any of the plans shown in this paper. We can also furnish you all material, or build your house complete.

If you want a good home and entire satisfaction, call and see us, or write

Prairie Builders Limited
209 I. O. O. F. Block, Calgary

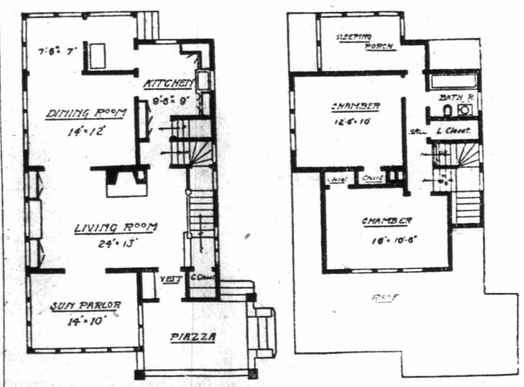
CANADIAN HOMES OF CHARACTER



A PRETTY and picturesque cottage of frame construction. It is built of good materials, the outside sheathed, papered and shingled with wide Washington fir shingles and stained, the lower section up to the window sills is covered with cement stucco. The roof is low and spreading with wide overhang to the eaves. There is a large square screened porch in front with side entrance also a front glazed sun parlor, opening out of the living room with wide glazed French windows.

The plan of first story is convenient with one central chimney and wide fireplace, a large front living room, with dining room, opening back on the left side. The main stairs are on the right side, with a well located coat closet off from the first platform of stairs. The basement stairs are underneath with grade entrance. A section of stairs from kitchen connects with the main platform, making the combination arrangement.

The second floor has two good chambers and a sleeping porch in the rear, a bath room and good clothes closets also a linen closet. There is small space in attic for storage. There is a full basement



with all modern accommodations.

The plan is suited to an east or south frontage and the size 25 ft. x 40 ft. makes it suitable for an ordinary city lot. It is estimated to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing for $3,000 to $3,700. The finish of the first story is in Washington fir mission stain and oak floors, with linoleum for the kitchen portion. The finish of second floor is pine painted white and enameled. The doors may be stained mahogany red with very pretty effect.

LOCAL AND GENERAL



Know Where You Are Going

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ency. Dirigible Headlights only ut that space is perfectly illumi- an to show you how they work. them.

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See Us Before Building

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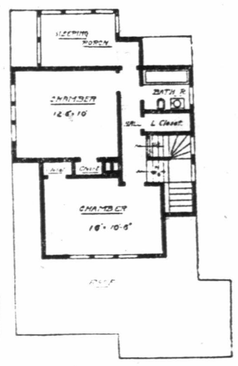
We can furnish you any of the plans shown in this paper. We can also furnish you all material, or build your house complete.

If you want a good home and entire satisfaction, call and see us, or write

Prairie Builders Limited
209 I. O. O. F. Block, Calgary

CHARACTER





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STANDARD FINANCE AND INSURANCE PAGE

United Farmers of Alberta Issues Appeal for Victory Loan

To the Farmers of Alberta: Arrangements are being rapidly perfected to organize Alberta for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to a war loan to be known as "Canada's Victory Loan, 1917." There is no necessity to dwell on the needs of money to carry on this war. We all know the needs are so insistent that every nation is straining its resources to the uttermost to meet the requirements. If we give our men to the cause and then fail on account of financial backing, their blood will be on our heads.

To meet Canada's immediate requirements, the need of $150,000,000 is imperative. More will be accepted if subscribed. In order that you may understand more fully the allies' financial condition, which rests largely on Britain's tremendously taxed strength, the following quotation is given from a speech made by Sir George Foster in the house of commons on September 8, 1917, in reply to certain members who were urging that pressure be brought to bear on the imperial authorities to continue to furnish orders to our munition factories after the British factories were equipped to furnish these munitions themselves:

"My honorable friend would have this government insist upon the British government spending hundreds of millions of dollars in this country for munitions which can be made in Britain, to the detriment of the purchase in this country of the agricultural products which we can raise, and which Great Britain cannot raise. There is no ground for such an argument as that, or for insisting upon it. So far as this government is concerned, we do not intend to insist upon that thing being done.

We do not intend to take the vicious ground of demanding that Great Britain shall spend her millions in Canada getting made here what she can better and more cheaply make in Great Britain for the prosecution of the war, and thereby leave herself without funds to buy what is absolutely necessary, food for the British people, from Canada, which can and does raise the food and wishes to supply it.

If this government is going to urge the British government to purchase anything in this country, it will not be munitions, but the fruits of the earth, the products of the soil, the farmers' increment, which Great Britain cannot supply and which we can supply in abundance.

I leave my honorable friend to his argument that this government shall make a plea to the government of Great Britain that Great Britain shall continue to make her expenditures in this country in such a way that we may carry on the manufacture of munitions to the same extent as before. Great Britain has bought munitions in Canada to a tremendous extent. During the last two years and a half she has expended nearly $400,000,000 on munitions in this country, perhaps more than that, I have not the exact figures. She has done that because she has needed those things, because she was not then fully equipped for making them, and also because we financed the purchases for her. But as soon as she became thoroughly equipped to make all those munitions that she needed and has a surplus from which to supply her allies, was it not wise and right that she should give that work to her own people, keep that money in her own country, and thereby more economically and cheaply throw her resources into the field for the successful prosecution of the war?

My colleague, the minister of finance, has very frankly laid before this house some phases of the financial question, about which we probably do not think as much as we might and which it is very difficult for us adequately to sense. It may very well be thought that Great Britain is the richest country in the world; that she has interminable resources. To a certain extent it is true that she is rich and has great resources; but the financial burdens imposed upon Great Britain from the beginning of the war are also beyond the power of the human mind to grasp. She has upon her shoulders the financial burden of maintaining the greatest fleet in the world, a fleet now almost double what it was at the beginning of the war. Instead of an army of 150,000 men which she had trained when the war began, she is maintaining an army of well up to four or five millions of men which she is maintaining. She carries on operations in every continent and in almost every quarter of the globe. She has her military expeditions in South Africa, Asia, Italy, the Balkans, Mesopotamia and at the front in France. She has contingents of her forces everywhere. She shoulders that whole work. Her allies, France Italy, Russia, Belgium and the Balkan States have depended upon Great Britain, and generously she has given them the support without which they could not have done what they have done. All that comes upon Great Britain and any one who will carefully think that over and try to realize what it means will come to the conclusion that there are not immeasurable depths of resources in Great Britain.

To make a long story short, Great Britain today finds the very greatest difficulty in financing her needs and the needs of the war.

Canada has stood behind her as no other outside dominion has done or has been able to do, not that others have not had as good a will, but they have not had the resources and therefore they have not been able to do as much as Canada has done. But Canada has tried to do her share in that respect.

So the matter of financing for the future is a very dimcult problem. Here was your cheese industry in Canada running up to $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 or $60,000,000. Great Britain needed that cheese, but Great Britain was not able to finance for that cheese. So Canada came in and financed for it, and is doing it to this day. There is also your bacon and hog industry, and the livestock industry. Great Britain is not able today to finance for what she absolutely needs from this country in the way of these products, and if it is to be done Canada must do it. Canada is prepared to do it to the utmost of her power—is doing it today and is organizing to do it in the future. Yonder in the west is a possible wheat crop with a surplus of anywhere between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 bushels. If Great Britain does not buy that wheat, who will? If Great Britain does buy that wheat Great Britain must finance, and perhaps very largely through Canada herself. And yet here are gentlemen who plead with tears in their voices that we should keep up the munitions factories, and let our wheat lie in the elevators or on the prairies of the west."—Sir George Foster, in the House of Commons, Sept 8, 1917.

All previous Canadian loans have been subscribed largely by a few wealthy subscribers. The time has come when the people must subscribe. This money is to be used largely to buy the products of our own farms at remunerative prices. By loaning, not giving, but loaning this money, we both furnish the sinews of war and keep open a market for our products, and thereby maintain our prosperity. Besides, it is building for the future. If we invest now while we have the money to spare we will receive it back, interest and principal, at a time when we may be sorely in need of it.

The famous "Liberty Loan" of two billions of dollars floated in the United States was enthusiastically financed by an enormous number of subscribers scattered all over the country by all classes of people. By this method the burden of financing was splendidly equalized; but the good results of this will not be realized till the repayment of that loan is shared in by all those classes and sections, and not all drawn to one class of people, or one section of the country.

Let us be equally wise and equally zealous in supporting a popular loan in Canada. We want to come as near as possible to having at least one bond allotted to each man, woman, boy and girl in Alberta.

The details of the plan of campaign will be fully explained to you later by those who have the work in hand.

Each man, woman, boy and girl must do his or her share in this crisis. You cannot do it by idleness.

Each dollar must do its duty.

Dollars cannot do their duty in idleness. Do not hoard them. Do not spend them foolishly in riotous living. Send them out on a safe necessary enterprise in the service of both country and self by investing in this "Victory Loan". Thus invested, they will be bread cast upon the waters that will return to you, perhaps in a time of great need. The United States' first "Liberty Loan" was floated at 3½ per cent. interest. Our Canada's Victory Loan will bear about 5½ per cent. interest.

Yours fraternally,
H. W. WOOD, President.
P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Secy.-Treas.

NEW YORK STOCKS
(Lougheed & Taylor)

	Close
American Canneries	42
American Locomotive	59
American Smelters	85
American Car Foundry	66
Anaconda	62⅝
Atchison	92¼
Baldwin Locomotive	60¾
Baltimore & Ohio	65⅝
Bethlehem Steel	83⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	52½
C. P. R.	144
Central Leather	74
Chesapeake & Ohio	49⅜
Crucible Steel	65¼
Distillers	39⅝
Erie, com.	18⅜
General Motors	94⅛
Great Northern, pfd.	99
Inspiration	45
Lehigh	58¾
Louisville & Nashville	119
Marine, com.	26⅞
Marine, pfd.	89¾
Midwest Ref'g.	140
New Haven	25⅞
New York Central	71⅛
Northern Pacific	95
Pennsylvania	50¾
Rep. I. & S.	79⅝
Sinclair Oil	33¾
Southern Pacific	87⅛
Southern Railway	27½
Studebaker	39½
St. Paul	45
Tennessee Copper	13⅜
Texas Oil	145½
United Cigars	95½
Union Pacific	117
U. S. Steel, com.	104⅛
Westinghouse	41¼
Willys Overland	22½

TWENTY MILLION POUNDS OF HAMS IMPORTED

Ottawa.—The immense imports of meats from the United States into Canada is referred to in the annual report of Dr. F. Torrance, veterinary director-general for the Dominion. The report notes that owing to the demand of the war Canadian packers during the fiscal year were forced to import from the United States into inspected establishments 380,726 carcasses as well as 20,000,000 pounds of hams. This immense importation of meats from the United States, after being given a Canadian cure, were sold at a price second only to the best Danish or Irish cured.

The report notes a gratifying reduction in the number of horses destroyed throughout Canada for glanders. Of the total number killed, 241 Saskatchewan contributed 191, the remainder being scattered between the other provinces, with the exception of the maritime provinces, in which no cases were found.

The frequent outbreaks of glanders in Saskatchewan is believed to be due to the importation of horses to supply the wants of new settlers, and the delay which often occurs in reporting suspicious cases to the inspectors.

WHAT AN ANNUITY WILL DO

I am an elderly lady, and not until quite late in life did I learn the value of an investment in a life insurance annuity. I was left a widow at 60 years of age, with a small, uncertain income and a limited knowledge of business.

My husband left me a paid-up life insurance policy of $8,000, which the company promptly paid me, and which I invested in first mortgage security on real estate in Chicago at 5 per cent., which brought me an annual income of $400. Had I then known of life insurance annuities, instead of taking out the principal I could have left it with the company and taken 10 per cent. per year for life, $800 per year instead of $400.

My investments did not prove very good and caused me a great deal of anxiety, with many anxious appeals to lawyers. I lost interest money from time to time, and at the end of ten years my principal was reduced to $5,000 which I put in a house, which pays 6 per cent. on the investment. Soon after this I quite unexpectedly sold for $3,000 a piece of property which had been a dead weight on my hands for years. I promptly invested it in a life insurance annuity with a well-known company at 13 per cent annual interest, and have received $390 per year ever since, so I have drawn out more than the principal by this time, and if I live to be 90 years, as I expect, I will have beaten the company badly.

There is no one thing that brings such peace of mind and health of body as the certainty of a fixed income in old age, and I would advise women who are left alone in the world with limited means to invest in a life insurance annuity, and be spared many of the worries incident to old age.—American Magazine.

BANK CLEARINGS SHOW REMARKABLE INCREASE FOR CALGARY

The following is the bank clearings for the week ending Oct. 25. The increase over last year for Calgary is particularly noticeable—for its great increase:

	Week ending Oct. 25, 1917	Corresponding Week 1916
Montreal	$90,978,518	$78,290,518
Winnipeg	85,263,235	53,781,166
Toronto	60,833 032	59,078,355
Calgary	10,802,826	5,693,421
Ottawa	5,414,650	5,522,422
Vancouver	10,202,502	7,692,070
Hamilton	.....	4,435,640
Quebec	8,686,788,	4,025,415
Edmonton	3,362,430	2,257,420
Halifax	3,390,375	2,356,857
London	2,119,039	1,921,041
Regina	4,823,312	3,422,199
St. John	1,881,116	1,758,298
Victoria	1,589,170	1,768,965
Saskatoon	2,689,888	1,950,525
Moose Jaw	1,941,793	1,394,261
Brandon	881,331	675,847
Brantford	.....	709,639
Fort William	780,389	640,010
Lethbridge	1,341,109	1,023,913
Medicine Hat	647,864	624,615
New Westminster	.....	286,903

ERROR OF ANTICIPATION PRONOUNCED IN BUSINESS

The extraordinary condition of scarcity of materials and labor is being aggravated more and more by the practice of "anticipation" in merchandising. Salesmen are influencing buyers to stock up. Country buyers are ordering away in excess of their normal requirements. Warehouses and shelves of merchants are loaded with many dollars worth of goods they do not need.

Consumer demand is not high. On the other hand, the saving habit is taking hold of the people. The unusual demand for goods is due to the prosperity of the farmer.

Conservation of merchandise is essential. But in one spot there is an accumulation of shoes and a shortage of socks. In another will be found an overstock of socks and a scarcity of shoes. All through the list of staple merchandise there is unbalanced distribution. Salesmen and buyers are as patriotic as other men, and it seems that now they should see it their duty toward the nation, as well as good business, to keep stocks even and stop trying to corner the market in every line of merchandise.

BANKING STATISTICS OF CANADIAN PROGRESS

Savings deposits in Canadian chartered banks increased by over $23,000,000 during August to a total of over $95,000,000—this being $800,000,000 higher than the pre-war figure of three years ago. The month's trend may indicate some husbanding of institutional and private resources in anticipation of war loan purchases. Also it was probably accelerated somewhat by the fact that banks have been reducing interest rates slightly on large current deposits accounts, which would tend to a transference to saving accounts. At any rate current deposits decreased by about $11,000,000 to $440,000,000 during the month. Domestic commercial loans were increased by nearly $7,000,000 to over $836,000,000—this being a natural concomitant of the beginning of crop ments. Current loans are nearly one hundred million dollars higher than a year ago, indicating the expansion which has accompanied wartime business transacted at a high-price level. Call loans abroad increased by over $25,000,000 and holdings of public securities $8,300,000 during August.

Further credits of $155,000,000 were recently arranged by the Canadian Government with the chartered banks for British purchases here of wheat, bacon and other meats. The total credits for munitions, wheat and meat purchases to date are now $598,000,000 This temporary arrangement for partial financing of purchases in Canada were discussed with Lord Reading, representing the British Government, during his recent conference with Sir Thomas White in Washington.

PROSPERITY IS PROMISED

Ottawa Thinks Military Service Act Will Help the National Condition in Future

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The prospect opened up for Canada by the Military Service Act is one of prosperity insured and safeguarded. The object of the act is to reinforce our men at th front while keeping in Canada those whose presence here is required in order that necessary business may be carried on as well as those whose going overseas would lay a heavy burden on the country through the needs of dependents.

No heavy tax on the manpower of the country will be made. The act calls for but 100,000 men, and authorities estimate that there are in the country 400,000 of the first class alone, unmarried men and widowers without children between the ages of 20 and 34. This class may well supply most of those needed.

Men in the first class called will be withdrawn for military service only as they are required by the military situation. The process will be gradual, thus leaving a portion of the men to follow their regular vocations until such time as they are required.

The cost of the war must be reduced to the minimum by the system which sends out of the country only those who can best be spared, from the standpoint of the nation as a whole. General prosperity must also be encouraged by the safeguarding of essential industries and the retention at their work of men whom the highest interests of the country require at home. A-14

DESPITE THE WAR PRODUCTION IS UP TO LAST YEAR

Ottawa.—The International Institute of Agriculture gives the following official estimates of cereal production:

The total production of wheat in Spain, France, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India and Algeria is 1,774,582,000 bushels, or 99 per cent. of the production of the same countries in 1916, and 85.2 per cent. of their five years' average.

Total production of oats in the same countries as for wheat less India, 2,407,661,000 bushels, 116.3 per cent. of 1916 and 114 per cent. of average.

Total production of barley in the same countries as for wheat less India, 517,153,000 bushels, 99.7 per cent. of 1916, and 95.4 per cent. of average.

Total production of rye in Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Canada and the United States, 146,326,000 bushels, 84.8 per cent. of 1916 and 92.5 per cent. of average.

Total production of corn in Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Canada and United States, 3,331,414,000 bushels, 123.7 per cent. of 1916 and 77.4 per cent. of average.

Total production of rice in Spain, Italy and United States, 3,008,000 tons, 98.3 per cent. of 1916 and 115.6 per cent. of average.

NEW ALBERTA COMPANIES INCORPORATED

Calgary, Alta.—The Western Empire Resources Co., Ltd. has been organized with a capital of $50,000.

Sylvan Lake, Alta.—The Sylvan Lake Co-operative Assn. Ltd. has been organized with the following incorporators:

Nels Bergstrom, Henry Lund, Oscar Helman, Henry Mann, S. T. Johnson, Oscar Norby, Geo. W. Johnson, Aug. Johnson, Arvid Leeti, Gerald O'Connor, Alex. Pasma, Alexander Kinnunen, B. K. Lynnes, Chas. R. Hendrickson, N. E. Bergstrom, Carl Bergstrom, A. J. Lindman, Ruth O'Connor, Wm. Salonen and Matt Parttin.

Calgary, Alta.—The Calgary Co-operative Assn., has been formed with the following incorporators:

Lillian Flood, H. Vandenhoogen, W. T. D. Lathwell, J. M. Chesser, T. P. Coleman, Ellen Harris, R. F. Richadson, Alfred Martin, H. Insley, R. Leeman, J. H. Ford, Geo. E. Williams, J. E. Young, Walter Baird, F. Woodyard, Alex. Robertson, H. M. Bishop, R. J. Tallon, A. G. Broatch, James Rae and Jos. Miller.



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Canada is making a bid for the world's trade in paper. A definite movement has been inaugurated by which Canadian paper and pulp mills will take advantage of the new opportunities that are opening up for the export of their products.

The Canadian Paper Export Company, is now planning to gain a foothold in many world markets with the idea that this will grow in extent rather than diminish after the war and its immediate consequences have passed away. The Canadian Export Paper company, which has been in charge of the export of Laurentide, Abitibi and other mills and has dealt only in newsprint and pulp, has taken the agency of a number of other mills in Canada, such as the Provincial Paper Mills and the Howard Smith Paper Mills, makers of book and writing papers, of medium and fine grades, and will push these in connection with the sale of the other two lines. A big field, it is confidently expected, is ahead of this country in these directions as well as in pulp and newsprint.

G. F. Steele, the general manager states that they are planning to extend the Canadian paper trade in "every civilized country in the world." This plan looks to business after the war rather than any temporary orders which may arise out of immediate conditions.

"We are confident that our export trade in paper, outside altogether of the United States, will be very large In the past the strongest competitor in the highest class of papers was Germany, but we believe she cannot regain this position as she will be hampered in getting wood; in other words she will be pocketed. Sweden has had the lead in coarse papers and she will continue to be the strongest rival of Canadian mills."

A large business is looked for with Great Britain, and France, as well as with Australia and New Zealand. At the present time, Mr. Steele said, Canada holds the largest business with South Africa, and this will develop. Even now, with all the difficulties of transportation, Canadian exports were being increased very materially.

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SALE OF TAX CERTIFICATES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the City of Calgary, at his office at the City Hall, Calgary, on and after the 21st day of November, 1917, will sell to the first applicant Certificates of Delinquency for unpaid taxes levied or assessed prior to the 1st day of January, 1916, on the land included in the list—printed copies of which may be had on personal or written application to the Treasurer or City Clerk, City Hall, Calgary,—if such taxes, with interest and costs, are not sooner paid.

WHY TAX CERTIFICATES ARE AN ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT

They take priority as security on real estate over mortgages and other encumbrances.

They may bear interest at 10 per centum per annum, preference being given to the tender offering to purchase a certificate at the lowest rate of interest.

They cannot be redeemed within one year unless the holder is paid the total amount thereof, plus one-tenth of such amount.

If unredeemed within three years, the holder, by simple procedure, can sell the property to recoup himself the amount thereof, with interest borne by the certificate, plus subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser or holder, with interest thereon at 10 per centum per annum, plus all costs, and if no sale, title to the property may be obtained.

They bear the guarantee of the City that if set aside by the Court for any reason, the City will pay the holder the amount thereof, plus 6 per centum per annum.

For fuller particulars, including the method of tendering, prospective purchasers are invited to obtain and read the introduction contained in the printed list.

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The Geese of Kale Zir

(By Lieut. H. R. Wakefield)

The C. O. was a man of few words, but his mind was definite and precise.

"I'm not at all sure the Bulgars will ever attempt a crossing between here and Kale Zir", he said to us, "but it is quite on the cards they will. As you know we are very isolated here; it would take several hours before we could hope for reinforcements, so we have got to be careful. I'm doubling the number of posts and they might be able to warn us. Also I shall keep patrol on the paths through the reeds from dusk till dawn. But the area we have to guard is so great that with our limited number of men we cannot rely on 'distant signals' altogether. So we must have an organized system of defence for the camp itself.

"The Line of Resistance will be the officers' lines, because it's a commanding position and has cover. From there we can sweep a big angle for a long way. In the event of an attack the men will fall back to that line which must be held to the last. The attack is certain to be at night and at the darkest time. The confusion is likely to be considerable. But at the moment I think appropriate I shall discharge a Very pistol to the probable discomfiture of the foe. Well, then, tonight we'll have a false alarm. Tell your platoons what I've told you, except about the false alarm (remember that Thompson—you usually reverse my instructions) and practice it a bit by daylight."

When the Bulgars left their native fastnesses and came down to the plains with much flourishing of trumpets and discharge of shells, they found themselves up against the very formidable natural barrier of a certain famous river and an historic and venerable lake. There they stopped. At the time our company was holding the line of the lake, or, to be strictly accurate, the upper lake, for it was divided into two parts connected by the river. We held, as I have said, the upper lake and five miles of the connecting stream. We had, thanks to the motor boats, absolute command of the lake and a crossing there was inconceivable, but the river was a different matter. It flowed through a perfect maze of reeds and swamps and forests, some parts of which were, so far as we knew, absolutely impenetrable from our side. We had reconnoitred it in punts without gaining much enlightenment, partly because its navigation had been extremely intricate.

It may sound incredible, but certain parts of that stretch of river were as inaccessible as the sources of the Amazon. The marsh was gaseous and treacherous and swarming with all forms of creeping and flying beastliness, especially mosquitoes. On the Bulgar side the marshes were much less difficult, and we had no doubt that they could easily get a considerable number of men across them, but whether it was possible for them to break through and get at us was a different matter. They had plenty of expert local knowledge. We also had expert knowledge, with a tendency to be contradictory. Crossings were known to exist, but the swamps were said to be largely quicksand and apparently had engulfed many men in the past.

The situation, therefore, was roughly this. We were unable to prevent a crossing if such was possible, but we could control to some extent the paths up from the river to where we were situated, three miles back, on the first of the foothills of the coastal range. The Bulgars could see our camp perfectly well and would no doubt be tempted to raid us, but it was doubtful if they would think it worth while.



As ordered by the C. O. we practised the manoeuver he had described. The false alarm was amusing, if nothing else. After a day or two we got quite expert. We had one genuine alarm, when Thompson's bivouac fired in the middle of the night and all his revolver ammunition exploded. Bullets fairly hummed through the camp, and brave men were seen debouching sleepily from all directions thoroughly under the impression that they were about to meet their doom. However, the Line of Resistance was occupied briskly and without confusion. Then a fortnight passed and we began to disparage Bulgar enterprise.

One evening, being orderly officer, I set forth at 10:30 to visit two posts, distant respectively one and a half and two miles from the camp. It was very dark; all the stars were flaming fiercely; the lonely cries of the jackals echoed down from the hills. On the mountains across the lake the Bulgar lights were unusually active. They were flashing their signals for miles along the ridges. Swarms of night insects flew into my face, and little beasts scuttled rustling away as I disturbed them. I took a path which led through the high maize, which fenced it in like a wall. A few hundred yards from the first post, which was placed on a little mound, the maize ended and the reeds began. There the air changed and was stifling and scented, and the mosquito's rose in chanting swarms about me, of which a sentry stood, so statesque and vague that he seemed to be carved on the sky. The sergeant heard me and came to meet me.

"I want you to listen, sir," he said. "I've noticed something during the last few minutes which I can't make out."

I stood still and listened. A few frogs were barking lazily in the reeds below us; somewhere to the eastward a dog was baying to the stars. The world seemed very vast, aloof, eternal. I was just going to say that I could hear nothing unusual, when a great flock of birds swished past above me. And then I knew what the sergeant had heard. All the birds from the reeds ahead of us were on the move. I could pick out, though faintly, the "honk" of myriads of geese, and then I felt the air was full of birds swinging by, unseen, around us.

"I'll take one man, sergeant, and we'll cycle down and have a look; there's certainly something on the move down there."

In a minute we were off. I told my orderly to keep 30 yards behind me. I swung my flash lamp, with the flap down, over my back, so that he could just pick out the glow. If anything happened to me he was to ride back and give the alarm. Luckily I knew that path like Regent street otherwise to ride it at night would have been sudden death. We went 50 yards and were then cut off from the world by the stifling fence of reeds. After a quarter of a mile the path ran into the forest and died there. We dismounted and listened. I felt fairly certain that there was a good chance that a raiding party would come this way. It was the shortest and the quickest to our camp, and their guide through natural indolence, would probably take it. We waited for some time and then I heard the sharp crack of a breaking branch. Then silence again. I began to be very uneasy and started to think of all the things I ought to have done. If they were taking another route, I had left too much to the sergeant's discretion. He was on the alert, that was something.

Now that we were used to the darkness we could see fairly well for 80 yards or so. Thanks to that, I just got warning in time, for that line of men in single file were almost on top of us. "Do exactly what I do," I whispered to the orderly. I did not dare to mount for fear of the noise, so we walked the bikes back quickly and stealthily till the path turned a corner, and then I mounted and we were off like the wind. Back at the post I explained things hurriedly to the sergeant.

"I'll stay here and keep them under observation," I added. "I'm sending an orderly back to the camp at once, and we'll keep them informed of their movements."

It was rather a neat little operation. We got in touch with them again easily, and I kept informing the C. O. of their progress. They seemed roughly about 200 strong. I told the C. O. that when they reached the line of the little wood at the bottom of our hill, I'd fire four shots from my revolver. Up would go the Very light and things would begin. "All happened according to plan." They kept to the path till just before it left the maize. Then they halted and prepared to attack. They got into a loose sort of open order and came on quickly. At that moment I fired four shots. Immediately a light fizzed up. The glare was dazzling. There was a moment's silence and then a roar of fire. My little party chipped in from the flank. It was the finest surprise in history. They were bunched a bit close when they got it, and they must have had 50 casualties straight off. They didn't face it, but flung everything away and made for the maize. We immediately occupied the battlefield.

It was a nasty sight. The first person we picked up was the Boche officer in charge of the enterprise. He was hit in the thigh and was cursing Macedonia and his gallant allies with equal fluency and vigor. Altogether we counted 25 dead and 58 wounded. We wired for ambulances and had them all away by 10 next morning. We spent the day searching for the rest of them. Thirty-five surrendered at different places and others kept giving themselves up for several days. Very few can ever have got back. We learnt from prisoners that they had crossed a place known only to a few smugglers, by special boats brought down from Sofia. We got a very nice mention in the communique, and Thompson carved a tablet bearing a short account of these events and stuck it up on the battlefield.

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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SPORTS | NEWS OF THE DAY | MOTORING | GOSSIP OF THE TRADE | BICYCLES

SPORT COMMENT

HORSE RACING BOOMING IN U. S. DESPITE THE WAR

Notwithstanding the fact that the late Canadian government saw fit to pass a measure, which brought about the cessation of horse racing for the duration of the war, the sport of kings is still booming in the United States, though the American republic is rushing men to training camps and to France.

Great success marked the meetings held this fall in Maryland, while in Kentucky the attendances have been large and great interest has helped make the meetings boom. California is going to revive racing and down in Cuba, George D. Brown is making plans for the most elaborate meeting the Cuban-American club has ever held. The Laurel meet now in progress continues until October 31.

The Latonia, Kentucky meeting opened on Saturday and will continue for 27 days. Havana opens on the American Thanksgiving Day, the last Thursday in November, and continues until March 24. The Montery Jockey Club, at Del Monte, California, will holh sdotam egnriet shr shrdl hr rd hold a short meeting October 27 to November 3, and in Reno, Nevada, they will have racing practically throughout the winter. New Orleans will have two big meetings and in several other points thoroughbreds will also perform.

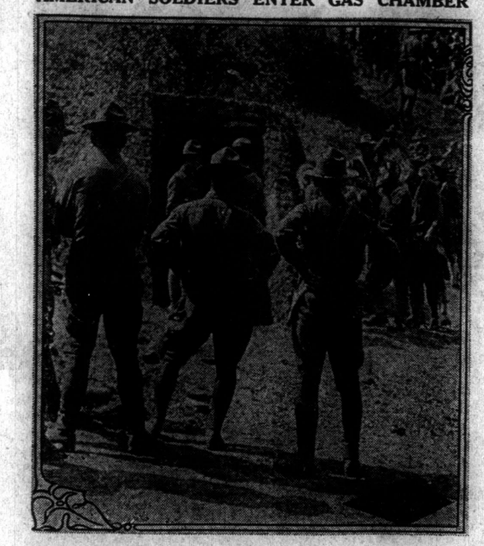
It was thought that the cessation of the sport in Canada would result in many of the Canadian owners shipping to the American side, but comparatively few have so far done so, though Mr. George M. Hendries, Wilfrid Viau, Capt. Press, John Lumsden and others have had their silks displayed with success. England has resumed racing and in Ireland and France it is also booming. Rumors are current that a Racing Commission will be organized and hopes are entertained that the Canadian jockey clubs will be allowed to hold at least one meeting a each summer. Conscription will then be in effect and those opposed to the racing will be unable to complain that it is keeping young eligibles from carrying out their duties.

FRANK NIGHBOR WILL BE BIRDMAN

Frank Nighbor the brightest star of the Ottawa Hockey club's team last season and perhaps one of the greatest all 'round puckchasers in hockey today, is evidently out of the game. Nighbor was in Ottawa on business and he had interviews with Eddie Gerard and others of his confreres on the Ottawa club. Frank stated that he joined the aviation corps and that he was going to Toronto to arrange for his training course. He expects to be sent down to Texas for the winter as the flying school at Toronto will be closed until the warm weather returns again. Possibly he will take a preliminary course with some of the other corps before becoming a birdman, but in any event he is determined to get into the aerial game. Neighbor tried to enlist last year, but was turned down on account of an injured knee. This year the military regulations are not so strict and he hopes to get in by Class A 2. Nighbor is convinced that there will not be any professional hockey until after the war and is making plans accordingly. He has spent the summer months at his home town. Pembroke, where he has been operating an automobile service. He looks in great fettle and says he will regret to give up hockey.

Nighbor played dazzling hockey for the Ottawas in 1916 and 1917. Indeed it was largely through his Herculean individual efforts that the Senators were able to win out on the second half of last winter's championship race. He tied Joe Malone for the goal-scoring honors and had opposing defence men bewildered with his wonderful speed and brilliant stickhandling. Ottawans will wish Nighbor every success in his military career. He has nerve galore and should make a first class birdman.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS ENTER GAS CHAMBER



American soldiers in their training camp behind the lines in France putting on masks preparatory to entering a trial gas chamber specially arranged to enable them to become accustomed to the masks.

Players Who Stand in the Limelight

JOSEPH JACKSON
(White Sox Outfielder)

For the first time in seven years as a major leaguer, "Shoeless" Joe Jackson has failed this season to rank with the .300 hitters in the American League.

Up to the time the White Sox swung into the home stretch in their race for the pennant Jackson's average ranged around .280.

Jackson's batting endeavors since he first became a major leaguer fixture with the Cleveland club in 1911 have been brilliant, but disappointing to him. The lowest average he has ever turned in prior to this year was .308 in 1915, and for three successive seasons, from 1911 to 1913, he made hot races for the batting championship of his league, only to be beaten out by Ty Cobb, the great Georgian.

Jackson is one of the few players in the majors today who has batted better than .400. In 1911 he turned in a final average of .408 against .420 for Cobb. The following year he batted up with .410. In 1913 he hit .373 against .390 for the Georgia Peach. It has always been the same story—no matter how hard Jackson hit the ball his rival from Georgia walloped it just a little harder.

Jackson is now 30 years old, some eight months younger than Cobb, and as great ball players go he has at least five years more before him as a major leaguer. His batting average this year cannot be taken as an indication that he has gone back.

Like Cobb"Shoeless" Joe is a Southerner. He was born at Brandon Mills, S. C., July 16, 1887, and he first came into notice as a player with the Greenville town team, a semi-professional club, in 1907. The following year he was signed by the Greenville team of the Carolina association, and in 87 games he turned in a slugging record of .346.

Up to the season of 1911, when he came to the majors to stay, he played with several minor league teams, and was tried out twice by the Athletics and once by Cleveland. In his last year in the minors, at New Orleans in 1910 he batted .354 and he is one of the very few players who has come up to the majors and succeeded in a better batting average his first year up than he had made in the minors.

Always rated as one of the greatest players in the big leagues, Jackson was sought by many managers who tried to purchase him from the Cleveland club. But Charley Somers former owner of the Indians, would not part with his star.

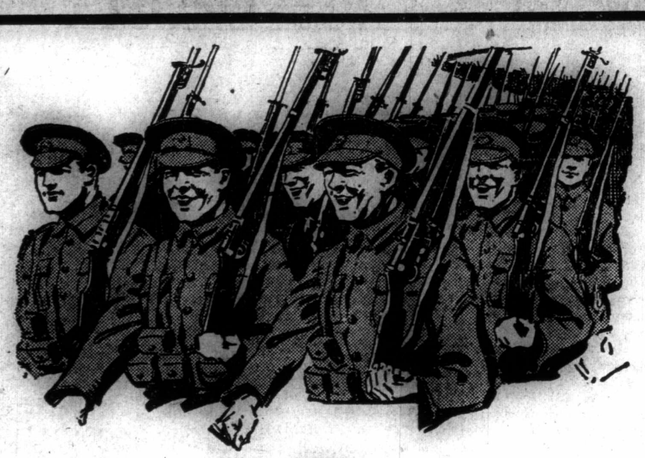
Finally when Somers suffered a severe financial setback he was forced to sell Jackson, and the player went to the White Sox in August 1915, in a deal that involved more than $31,000. Players Roth and Klepfer were turned over to Cleveland for Jackson, and it is said that Comiskey laid out at least $25 000 in cold cash to complete the deal.

HORSE SENSE

There is a humane law in Moscow, Russia, which prohibits drivers of all kinds of vehicles from using whips. The general condition of the horses attests the wisdom and benefits of such a law.

The value of horses in the Unitd States, January 1, 1917, is placed by the Government at $12,174,629,000. Iowa leads in number of horses within the state: 1,552,000. Illinois comes next with 1,452,000.

It is the horse that has fought the wars of the world and won our human liberty. Besides this, he has broken our prairies, sown and harvested our grain, and delivered it to the markets of the world. He has carried messages of victory and sorrow, and down to the time of Washington he constituted the fastest mode of communication known, if we except only the carrie pigeon.



CANADA

Will Class One Provide The One Hundred Thousand Men?

It will be greatly to the advantage of Canada if the entire quota of 100,000 men to be raised under the Military Service Act can be secured from the first class; that is, from the men between the ages of 20 and 34 who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6th, 1917.

This is almost self-evident for the following reasons:

it is admitted that, between the ages of 20 and 34, the average man is at the height of his physical strength and is most adaptable to the change of conditions from civilian life;

the military service of unmarried men and widowers without children would occasion less distress than that of most others, since they are largely without dependents. Also, it would entail less financial burden for Canada, through separation allowances, etc.

Authorities estimate that, after all proper exemptions have been allowed, Canada should be able to produce from the first class 100,000 men fit for service, so the drain upon the man power of the country will not be severe.

Members of Class One will be well advised to present themselves for examination immediately to the Medical Board in their district. Upon examination as to their physical fitness, they will be placed in one of the following categories:

Category A—if fit for service in overseas fighting units.
Category B—if fit for service overseas in Army Medical Corps, Forestry Battalion, etc.
Catagory C—if fit for service in Canada only.
Category E—if unfit for military service of any nature.

If not placed in Category A, the applicant will know that he is not liable for immediate service, but will go to the Post Office and send in a claim for exemption with his Medical Certificate attached, when he will receive in due course a certificate of exemption until those in his medical category are summoned for service.

Where a man, who is placed in category A, feels that exemption should be allowed, an application form can be secured from the postmaster. This form, when filled in, will be forwarded by the postmaster to the registrar of the district, and the applicant will be informed by mail as to the time and place for the consideration of his application by the Exemption Board.

Issued by The Military Service Council.

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Things An Autoist Should Know

LATEST STYLES IN THE MOTOR WORLD

Suits for sporting wear are fur-rimmed and embellished with embroidery quite as elaborately as those used for other purposes. The difference is that the furs chosen are the short-haired variety and the embroidery is done in wools, the fancy stitching or the braided patterns. The extra cost in tunic type has almost replaced the short coat, though some women still cling to the improved models of the Norfolk. An example of the early autumn suits is one of black satin, with long double-breasted tunic coat edged at neck and wrists and at the bottom with bands of Alaska sable. The buttons are of black, with gold flecks through them, and there is pointed black satin, gold embroidered piece set in below the collar that shows when the fur is loosened. The coat is lined with pussy willow and interlined at the waist.

• • •

The new caps for men with the big puffy crowns and big plaids are becoming a permanent fall fashion. They are smart-appearing with the trench coats that are being worn in rough tweeds if not in khaki.

• • •

Fur capes are doing their best to push long coats into the background and for the early part of the season are likely to succeed. They are warm easily thrown off and left in the car, and have many good points. Made of short fur with long fur trimming, they are very pretty. High, tight collars are headed this way, and the comfortable, open-necked dresses and blouses are in danger.

• • •

Bolivia cloth and woods velour are popular materials for extra coats in the long loose models that have been popular throughout the season. Oddly belted, variously plaited and lined, and now fur trimmed, they are especially good for touring use. Seal and moleskin are used a great deal One of the prettiest coats is in mulberry duvetyn, with a large square collar and deep cuffs of moleskin. Pockets, so necessary in a garment of this sort, seem likely to stay with us, for all the new coats are most generously supplied with them.

Though prices of wool soar in company with those of other commodities, it is well to consider the home-made scarf and its superiority over those one may buy at reasonable price. Color, length and width may suit the taste of the knitter; they are not difficult to do and are bound to cost less than those offered in the shops. The aviator's knitted hood is also in danger of being borrowed for touring wear as the season advances. It is cozy and excellently adapted in shape for this use.

BAN JOHNSON HAS SIGN FOR OVERSEAS

New York.—The name of Edward G. Barrow, president of the International league, was pushed to the front in baseball gosip as the man who will succeed Ban Johnson as president of the American league when Mr. Johnson retires to enter the nation's military service, which he announced he would do only a few days ago.

Following the world's series baseball circles have also taken up the question of who is to succeed Wild Bill Donovan, if rumors are true that Donovan was to retire before the 1918 season. Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, was named as the most likely successor to Donovan as manager of the New York Yankees. Ira Thomas, fo several years first lieutenant of Connie Mack will take Huggins' place as manager of the Cardinals, according to these reports and the rumors also place John J. Evars in command of the late world champions, Red Sox of Boston.

"I will be in the trenches of France within six weeks," said Ban Johnson yesterday. "I am through with baseball until the end of the war. I'm going over to join Captain Huston. I'll bet you a new hat I beat him into the trenches. The American league is well fortified against the future. Its business men can carry it safely through whatever business depression war may involve. I am for the bigger game, for America, for democracy, for France for Belgium."

Harry H. Frazee, president of the Boston Red Sox and Mr. Johnson held a long conference here tonight, after which Mr. Frazee expressed the opinion that Mr. Barrow would be the next head of the American league. Mr. Johnson left his hotel here tonight and is believed to be on his way to Chicago.

FORD HAS A WORTHY AIM IN LIFE

In the course of a speech in the House on taxation of industial concerns Congressman Benjamin K.Focht of Pennsylvania recalled recently the astonishing financial successes of the Ford Motor company.

Mr. Focht asserted that after a three hour talk with Mr. Ford he had gone away with the conclusion that manufacturer has two great objects in life, which he believed to be:

"To give employment to the greatest possible army of men to works of peace at the highest wages paid in the world, so that they may live in comfort and peace: and to do all in his power to induce the military armies of the world to stop killing each other and bringing suffering on themselves and those dependent on them.

"The bigger our business gets, the easier it is to run," said Mr. Ford."

The marvelous growth of the Ford company's cash balance during the last four years Mr. Focht showed to be as follows:

1912 cash on hand and in banks	$ 6,400,100
1913 cash on hand and in banks	13,225,710
1914 cash on hand and in banks	27,441,468
1915 cash on hand and in banks	43,788,151
1916 cash on hand and in banks	52,550,771

"Besides that," continued Mr. Focht "their materials on hand were increaed in the same time from $6,629,533 to $31,895,434, and their investment in buildings grew from $2,596,115 to $17,293,293." He added.

the company was recently signed for $34,000,000 worth of rubber tires.

"If a man can show the company how to save ten cents on a car, it means a saving of over $50,000 a year to the company and places the man where he will not have to worry the rest of his life. Suggestions for improvements on the car are valued as highly as suggestions for saving money.'

"The trouble with mose manual training schools, or technical schools said Mr. Ford, in discussing his plan for a boy's training school at his plant, "is that the boy never gets into the heart of his work, because he knows that in the end it is not used."

"I want to take these boys, teach them to make small parts, instruct them in the operation of machines, and when doing it give them a sense of responsibility by utilizing their product. I want them to be able to see a definite purpos e in their labor."

"We do not intend to overlook their school work. Some of them will probably need to be taught to read and write and spell. Whereever we find that this is necessary we will give them such a course. Those who are ready will be given courses in mathamatics and drawing, specially chosen with the idea of assisting them in their work.

"I hope," said Mr. Ford, " that the future heads of our departments may come from this school. We like to develope our own stars, you know. We have found it is the only successful way. We promote men from the ranks."

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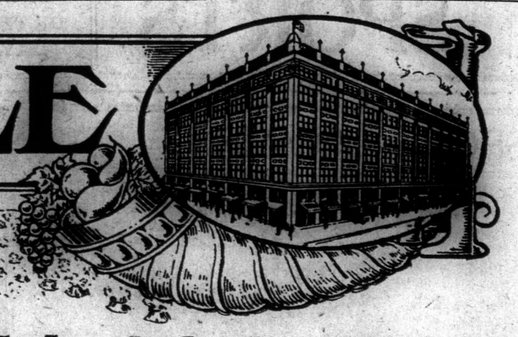
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IMPORTED SERGES AND WORSTEDS $30 to $40
A.S. Nimmo
MADE TO MEASURE CLOTHES FOR MEN
ALBERTA CORNER 1st. ST. WEST CALGARY.



HARVEST SALE



The Daddy of all Sales Scheduled to Start on the Morning of Tuesday October 30th

Don't you remember last year's Harvest Sale? Recollect how great the throngs of holiday shoppers? And the values offered were almost unbelievable.

And this year, with practically every merchandise market as "flighty" as a young college girl, we are actually selling good staple quality goods at prices the wholesalers are today quoting the small merchant.

How can we do this? Frankly, we cannot afford to, for when we go to market again, the rising cost of many of these lines will be staggering.

But—a standard store policy of this company—"clear in season"—must be adhered to.

Seems almost a shame to sell staple lines of merchandise at dollars less than we can repeat the order for.

But the Hudson's Bay Co. law says "GO".

So read Monday evening's Calgary papers. Read Tuesday morning's Albertan. Read this paper next Saturday.

These sheets will bristle with offers that positively cannot be repeated for years and years.

We Pay Round Trip Rail Road Fares to Calgary During Sale—on this Basis—

See Monday Evening Calgary Papers

ONE DOLLAR SPENT IN THIS STORE DURING THE 1917 HARVEST SALE FOR EACH MILE YOU TRAVEL TO REACH CALGARY ENTITLES YOU TO THE REFUND OF YOUR ROUND TRIP RAILROAD FARE. HALF OF THE AMOUNT YOU WOULD SPEND TO SECURE THE ABOVE, SECURES FOR YOU YOUR ONE WAY FARE REFUND.

TO ILLUSTRATE THIS, PERHAPS A BIT MORE CLEARLY: WE'LL SAY, FOR SAKE OF EXAMPLE, THAT YOU LIVE AT COCHRANE, ALBERTA. THIS SPOT IS 22 MILES FROM CALGARY. TO SECURE A REFUND OF YOUR ROUND TRIP FARE COME TO CALGARY DURING THE HARVEST SALE (ANY DAY BETWEEN OCTOBER 30TH AND NOVEMBER 10TH) AND SPEND $22.00 AT THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. IF YOU SPEND $11.00 YOUR ONE WAY FARE WILL BE RETURNED TO YOU.

See Monday Evening Calgary Papers

Name of station and distance from Calgary.	Amount of purchase on which we will refund half your railroad fare.	Amount of purchase on which we will refund your full fare.
10 miles and less		**$10.00 or over**
Barlow		
Hubalta		
11 to 20 miles		**$20.00 or over**
Beddington		
Bennett		
Cheadle		
Conrich		
De Winton		
Delacour		
Glenbow		
Janet		
Midnapore		
Norfolk		
Sagpard		
21 to 30 miles		**$30.00 or over**
Airdrie		
Crossfield		
Cochrane		
Inverlake		
Kathryn		
Lyall		
Langdon		
Okotoks		
Sandstone		
31 to 40 miles		**$40.00 or over**
Aldersyde		
Belseeker		
Carstairs		
Dalroy		
High River		
Berwick		
Irricana		
Keoma		
Strathmore		
41 to 50 miles		**$50.00 or over**
Bircham		
Namaka		
Morley		
Didsbury		
Cayley		
Balntree		
51 to 60 miles	**$30.00**	**$60.00 or over**
Acme		
Exshaw		
Gleichen		
Grainger		
Kananaskis		
Stobart		
Swalwell		
Rockyford		
Redland		
Olds		
Namton		
61 to 70 miles	**$35.00**	**$70.00 or over**
Bowden		
Beynon		
Canmore		
Cluny		
Gap		
Parkland		
Rosebud		
Twining		
71 to 80 miles	**$40.00**	**$80.00 or over**
Bankhead		
Crowfoot		
Ghost Pine		
Innisfail		
Stavely		
Three Hills		
Wayne		
81 to 90 miles	**$45.00**	**$90.00 or over**
Banff		
Bassano		
Claresholm		
Drumheller		
Huxley		
Penhold		
Rosedale		
Trochu		
Woodhouse		
91 to 100 miles	**$50.00**	**$100.00 or over**
Elnora		
Red Deer		
Munson		
Lathom		
Granum		
101 to 110 miles	**$55.00**	**$110.00 or over**
Blackfalds		
Cassels		
Delburne		
Gartley		
Lousana		
Necheche		
Nolan		
Southesk		
111 to 120 miles	**$60.00**	**$120.00 or over**
Ardley		
Brooks		
Bullocksville		
Dena		
Lacombe		
Lake Louise		
Pelgan		
Pearce		
121 to 130 miles	**$65.00**	**$130.00 or over**
Alix		
Brocket		
Bantry		
Hector		
Monarch		
Morningside		
Tilley		
131 to 140 miles	**$70.00**	**$140.00 or over**
Craigmyle		
Chokio		
Dinant		
Field		
Hanna		
Kipp		
Kinnive		
Mirror		
Ponoka		
Pincher		
141 to 150 miles	**$75.00**	**$150.00 or over**
Alderson		
Ainees		
Bashaw		
Bonar		
Bardo		
Cowley		
Emerald		
Hobbema		
Kingman		
Lexton		
Ottertail		
Tofield		
Wilson		
151 to 160 miles	**$80.00**	**$160.00 or over**
Burmis		
Dorinlee		
Ferintosh		
Leandholl		
Lundbreck		
Richdale		
Scotfield		
Stanmore		
Sterling		
Suffield		
Wetaskiwin		
161 to 170 miles	**$85.00**	**$170.00 or over**
Bowell		
Balmoral		
Coleman		
Duhamel		
Frank		
Hillcrest		
Millett		
New Norway		
Raymond		
Welling		
171 to 180 miles	**$90.00**	**$180.00 or over**
Camrose		
Dobson		
Golden		
Leduc		
Moberly		
Magrath		
Olin		
Redcliff		
Stair		
Youngstown		
181 to 200 miles	**$100.00**	**$200.00 or over**
Beavermouth		
Bradshaw		
Bear Creek		
Cardston		
Cereal		
Chinook		
Donald		
Ellerslie		
Excel		
Glacier		
Medicine Hat		
Niska (Spring Coulee)		
Oyen (Sturdee)		
Roger's Pass		
Ratz		

Should YOUR Station not appear on this List ask Station Agent How Far You Live From Calgary The Number of Miles Computed in Dollars will Indicate How Much You Must Spend to Secure a Refund of Your ROUND TRIP FARE—Spend Half of this Amount and We Refund Your One Way Fare.

NO OTHER OBLIGATION ATTACHED TO THIS OFFER

VISIT CALGARY NOW
XMAS STOCKS READY

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT L. BURBIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

MAKE UP A PARTY OF YOUR FRIENDS



Start
30th

—"clear in season"—
erchandise at dollars

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See Monday
Evening
Calgary
Papers

Amount of purchase on which we will refund your full fare.

railroad fare.

$160.00 or over

$170.00 or over

$180.00 or over

$200.00 or over

n Calgary
Secure a
efund

MAKE UP A PARTY
OF YOUR FRIENDS

:-: OPPORTUNITY IS ONE OF GOD'S GREATEST GIFTS TO HUMANITY :-:

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

SECTION TWO—Pages 9 to 16 CALGARY, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 27, 1917 Five Cents a Copy

The Biggest Buyer In All the World

How Edward R. Stettinius Bought Ten Million Dollars' Worth of Goods Daily for the Allies

All the purchasing for the allied governments in the United States was done through J. P. Morgan & Co., and devolved actually on the shoulders of one man—Edward R. Stettinius. He thus became entitled to be called the biggest buyer in the world, unless an exception were made of David Lloyd George who directed the munitions industry of Britain and indirectly bought everything that the British army needed. Stettinius, however, personally directed the buying done by Morgans which at one time ran to a total of ten million dollars daily. Stettinius made a real success of this stupendous task as B. C. Forbes reveals in an article in the American Magazine. Part of the story is told in Mr. Stettinius' own words:

"When Morgan partners learned from Mr. Davison, who was then in London, that the firm would probably be asked to buy material for the British government, they called me in, explained that they would like me to look after whatever became necessary, but said they did not expect the work would occupy my whole time or cause me to give up my position in the Diamond Match company," said Mr. Stettinius. "I consented on that understanding. But when the official announcement came on January 15, 1915, that Morgan & company had been appointed commercial agents for the British government, nobody realized what the duties would mean, nor had anyone any information as to what materials were required.

"The Morgan office was swamped, not with hundreds, but thousands of people anxious to sell all kinds of things. There were manufacturers, both responsible and irresponsible, of clothing, machinery, hardware, chemicals, surgical instruments, automobiles and what not, there were merchants, commission agents, horse dealers, inventors, and war brokers by the score. After listening to the stories of the typical war broker, you would have thought that four or five million rifles, one or two billion pounds of rifle cartridges, and millions of pounds of picric acid and powder could be picked up almost anywhere for immediate delivery. Everything was in a state of chaos.

At the British End

"Obviously, the things to be undertaken at the start were to ascertain the requirements of the British government, to determine just what munitions or materials could be furnished by America, and, finally, to separate the responsible from the irresponsible offerers of goods here.

"How to determine the needs of the British government and arrive at a decision as to what work should be done at home and what work attempted here, how in short, to straighten out the thousand and one matters at the other end, and convey detailed information to us with the brevity demanded by cable dispatches was a task calling for a rare order of ability. Fortunately, one of the Morgan firm in London, Charles F. Whigham, rose to the occasion splendidly, and whatever success has attended the work here has been due in large measure to the services he rendered and has rendered persistently throughout. His grasp of the whole situation, his ability to understand the needs of the different departments in London, his skill in suggesting what could be done here, resulted time after time in enabling us to forge a link in a chain which otherwise would not have been made effective.

"We thus had right off the first essential factor for securing intelligent co-operatin between the British war department and us.

Character a Big Factor

"A large proportion of the stuff the British wanted here during the first twelve months of the war had never been produced in the United States before, outside of our own arsenals, except to a very limited extent. Our initial problem was how to start up the wholesale manufacture of munitions. Existing plants were totally inadequate; but how and where should we begin to develop others? To what extent could concerns making other things transform their machinery and equipment into plants for the output of munitions? Would steel plants be the most suitable, or automobile works, or car building works—or what?

"We were embarking on an uncharted sea. We had no compass, no precedents to guide us. It was an absolutely new industrial problem. It not only involved many millions of dollars, but possibly the lives of thousands of men; serious mistakes would occasion delays and dangers of far more moment than the heavy money loss. Some plan, some principle, some policy had to be adopted, and adopted quickly.

"After careful study, we decided that in placing war contracts we would have to be guided less by the nature of any concern's product than by the character of the men at the head. We figured that the layout or any plant, the design of the buildings or the kind of machinery in it was of minor importance to the degree of success that had been exhibited in running it. In other words, bricks and mortar, machines and tools, were not what we went by, but the brains that administered these things.

"Through the knowledge and experience and ramifications of those in the Morgan firm, we had a good idea who and what was what throughout the manufacturing world. We knew the men who had demonstrated unusual ability in different lines, and we got into touch with them, no matter what they were producing. Meanwhile we were selecting men to negotiate for the purchase of the varied materials we were required to purchase; and in three months had perfected an organization."

"What qualities and qualifications did you particularly seek in the men you gathered around you to look after the buying of materials?" I asked Mr. Stettinius, who, you may have noticed, always spoke of "we" while he might more accurately have said "I."

"First of all," Mr. Stettinius replied, "we made sure of a man's absolute integrity, loyalty, and ability to keep his mouth shut.

"We believed that men who had had practical experience along engineering and manufacturing lines could more effectively negotiate for the purchase of munitions than a man with a purely commercial experience. A man of technical training who has successfully supervised or conducted manufacturing operations in any line, and who has learned how to handle men, is usually able to deal successfully with new problems.

"As we negotiated, say, for shells we interviewed the concerns who had applied for contracts—we had been flooded by requests for orders. Also, we communicated with companies and firms whom we knew had the right kind of management.

"Usually we invited each concern to bring in its technical man, the man who would have direct charge of the work. An important part of our duty was to size up each of these technical men, to determine whether or not they had the earmarks of success.

Middle Men Eliminated

"In many cases where contracts had been solicited, we found that the would-be manufacturers knew little about what the work called for. Brokers and middlemen of all sorts and conditions plagued us; but we abolished all this bother by refusing to deal with any but principals, for we concluded that the broker was a handicap to the government, and that any company that was not strong enough to rely on its own position and its own record to come and get business was not likely to merit confidence.

"To assist us in the selection of contractors, in the investigation of the facilities and organizations of bidders, and subsequently to speed up production after contracts had been closed, we organized what, for want of a better name, was called the munitions board. It was made up chiefly of engineers, working under the direction of an artillery officer of the British government. As the volume of business expanded and as deliveries increased, this board was enlarged and its scope extended under the direction of a direct representative of the British ministry of munitions. Similar organizations were formed by the French government, and all co-ordinated with the inspection and shipping departments of their respective governments with a view of expediting to the utmost the manufacture, inspection, and shipment of materials to the seaboard."

An official statement made in the British house of commons revealed that the Allies' purchases in America reached ten million dollars daily. Think of it! Of these purchases, a figure without parallel in history, the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. had to handle a large share. In no previous year had all the foreign countries of the world combined taken any such quantity of American products. And on one man, Edward R. Stettinius, a quiet, unobtrusive, untrumpeted American citizen, fell the burden of marshaling and managing the practical, non-financial end of the task.

Around him Stettinius had drawn a score or more of large-calibre engineering, manufacturing and commercial experts, and a total organization of a hundred and seventy-five men, not one of whom, not even a single clerk, had been selected haphazardly, but because of his enthusiasm, his aptitude, and his indifference to the clock.

"Slaves of Stettinius"

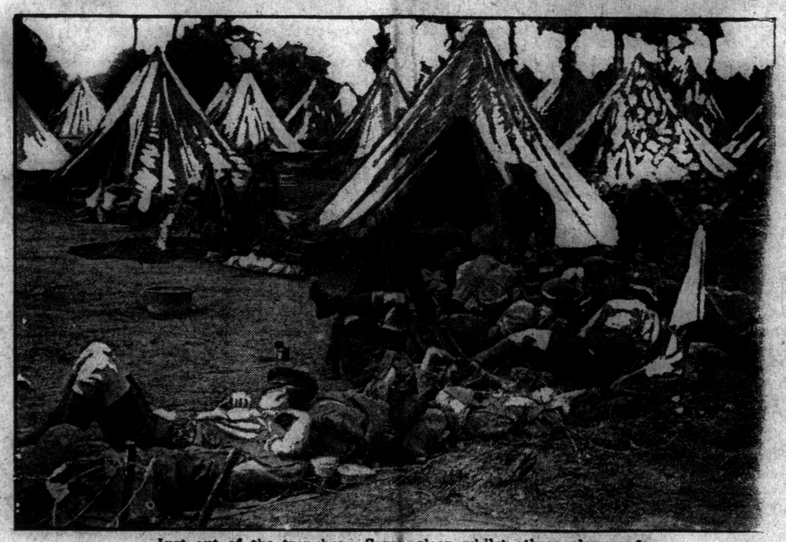
Some of the men in the organization formed what they termed the "S.O.S.," which, translated, means, "Slaves of Stettinius."

"Yes," admitted Mr. Stettinius, "that is what they called themselves, but there never was a more willing and more cheerful body of slaves. Every one of us worked all day and late into the evening. If any fellow quit at nine o'clock at night he was usually congratulated by the others on being able to take a half-holiday. I have seen something of different organizations of workers, but I have never in my life known such sustained, white-heat enthusiasm, such determination to get things done, such disregard of personal convenience and comfort, such self-sacrifice.

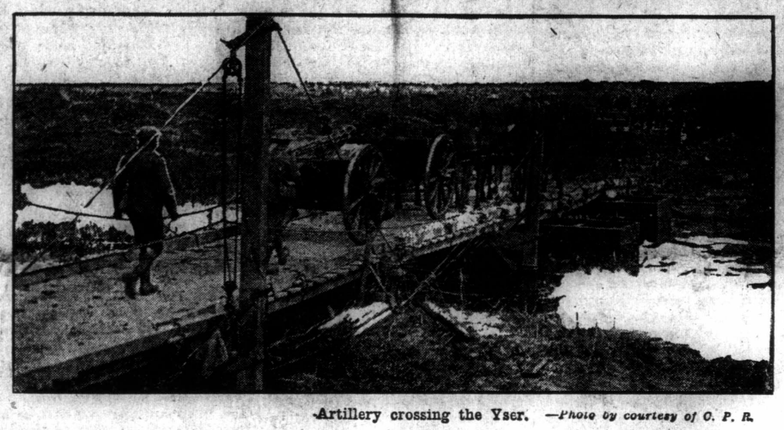
Only once did I receive a mild shock, and that was when one of our most promising young men came and asked me if he could have the next Saturday off. This was an unprecedented request. I asked him if it was absolutely necessary. He became confused, but repeated that he would like very much to go if it could be arranged. 'Can't you postpone what you have in mind?' I asked. 'Not very well,' he said, blushing furiously. 'What do you want to do?' I asked. 'I am going to get married!' he blurted out. I hastened to assure him that he must take not a day, but a week or two off. 'No, sir,' he replied, in a tone of finality, 'my fiancee and I are both too strongly pro-ally in our sympathies to be willing to take our honeymoon until the war is over.'

"That reveals the esprit de corps which permeated the whole force from bottom to top."

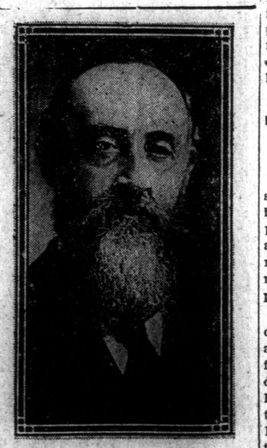
THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS



Just out of the trenches.—Some sleep whilst others play cards.
—*Photo by courtesy of O. P. R.*



Artillery crossing the Yser. —*Photo by courtesy of O. P. R.*



HEAD OF THE SINN FEINERS

Count Plunkett, the head of the Sinn Feiners of Ireland.

CLASSING MEN FOR SERVICES

Those in First Class Under Military Service Act Are Placed in Grades

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—Only those men found physically fit for combatant service overseas by the medical boards will be included in the first quotas called to the colors under the Military Service Act. All such men are now being placed by the examiners in Category A.

Men not in flawless physical condition are being classed as to their fitness for war service in non-combatant units, either in Canada or overseas according to the shape they are in. Such men may be called up later and re-examined or they may be called for non-combatant services. The immediate need, of course, is for men fit for active service.

Experience shows that the physical condition of men varies greatly; that is, a man may improve greatly in a few weeks or months. Some of those passed as fit by the medical boards recently had been rejected by the doctors when they had applied for enlistment in the volunteer forces. A-13

KING LEOPOLD WAS ARRESTED FOR DEBT

Prince Frederich Leopold, of Prussia, who has been placed under arrest by order of the Kaiser for refusing to pay the debts he contracted whilst acting as general in command at Munich, is a cousin of the Kaiser and married a sister of the German Empress.

His latest experience is not a novel one for him. He was placed under arrest by the Kaiser some years ago for failing to attend manouvres, and deprived of his command in the army. In a speech made subsequently to the tenants on his estate, he said that the Kaiser had "relieved him of the troublesome business of playing soldier." He was re-instated in the army two years before the war broke out.

The Kaiser Fixed Date of War in July, 1914

Hostilities Were Decided On at This Meeting Which Included All His Advisers—Financiers Then Raided the Market

New York.—This war was no accident. Neither did it come about through the temporary breakdown of European diplomacy. It was carefully planned and deliberately executed in cold blood. The spirit and motives that brought about the war between Prussia and Denmark, the war between Prussia and Austria and the war between Prussia and France. It was undertaken in the furtherance of a definite program of Prussian imperialism.

Since my return from France, where I visited the front and had many frank conferences with French statesmen and generals, and with British commanders as well, it has been more and more impressed on me that every American who has had opportunities to peep behind the scenes and see for himself how this terrible tragedy was staged owes it to his fellow-countrymen to give them all the information in his possession which will enable them to visualize the menace that has been hanging over the great republic and still hangs over it because of the Prussian mania for world power. The premeditation is now proved, and any American who withholds evidence becomes an accessory after the fact to Germany's crimes.

Whenever the question of peace is raised, the kaiser solemnly asserts that he did not will this war, but that with the help of the good German God, he will see it through to the end. He did will this war, and he brought it about when it suited his purposes and his preparations. The Serbian incident was more than an excuse. It was an opportunity.

Visit to Ambassador

On August 18, 1914, as American ambassador at Constantinople, I called on the Marquis of Pallovicini, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, to congratulate him on the emperor's 84th birthday. After exchanging the usual diplomatic compliments suitable to such an occasion, he spoke of the condition of the emperor's health and his great physical and mental activity in spite of the strain to which he was subjected. The conversation then turned to the war, which was in its third week, and his excellency told me that when he visited the emperor in May his imperial majesty had said that war was inevitable because of conditions in the Balkans.

The Austrian crown prince was murdered at Sarajevo on June 28; yet weeks before that the Austrian emperor had confided to his ambassador to Turkey that war was inevitable.

A still more remarkable confirmation came to me from Baron Wangenheim, the German ambassador at Constantinople. In an outburst of enthusiasm after the arrival of the Goeben and the Breslau in the Dardanelles, he having directed their movements by wireless while they were endeavoring to escape from the British fleet, the German ambassador informed me that a conference had been held in Berlin in the early part of July at which the date of the war was fixed.

Two Weeks for Loans

This conference was presided over by the kaiser; the Baron Wangenheim was present to report on conditons in Turkey, Moltke, the chief of staff, was there and so was Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. With them were the leaders of German finance, the directors of the railroads and the captains of industry whose aid was essential to the kaiser in putting his vast military machine into operation. Each was asked if he was ready for war. All replied in the affirmative except the financiers, who insisted that they must have two weeks in which to sell foreign securities and arrange their loans.

At the time this conference was held, nobody outside the inner circles of the Berlin and Vienna governments dreamed of war as a result of the Sarajevo assassinations. They took good care that no suspicion should be aroused. The kaiser went straightway to Norway on his yacht. The chancellor left Berlin for a rest.

Markets All Raided

From the date of this conference the German financiers were busy with their part while the army marked time. All the great stock exchanges experienced an acute financial depression as German-owned stocks were quietly pushed into the market. In New York, as I found afterward, there were astonishing slumps in quotations. Between July 10 and July 25, which was two days before the ultimatum was sent to Serbia, Union Pacific dropped from 164¾ to 125¼, Baltimore and Ohio went from 90¼ to 78¼, and United States Steel slumped with the railroad stocks.

No adequate explanation was offered, and in the absence of anything better there were bitter complaints against the Simmons-Underwood tariff as the source of all economic evil. The tariff had as little to do with it as the federal reserve act, which was not yet enacted into law. There was financial depression and a general decline in market quotations because the German financiers were carrying out their part of the kaiser's war plans.

Told It to Others

It was not to me alone that Baron Wangenheim told the story of this Berlin conference. Only recently the Marquis Garroni, the Italian ambassador at Constantinople, announced that Baron Wangenheim said the same thing to him, Italy at that time being a member of the Triple Alliance.

Just as Bismarck had plotted and contrived to unite the German states by war and to create an empire dominated by Prussia, so the kaiser had brooded over his own dream of making Germany the master state of the world.

Throughout all his policies for a quarter of a century runs this Weltmacht motif, like the motif of a Wagnerian opera. Everything that was done or left undone had its inspiration in this single purpose. Year in and year out, the kaiser brooded over this ambition, in which he was the central figure of a stupendous moving picture, directing and controlling the destinies of the world.

Prince Henry's Visit

In pursuance of the war plans of the kaiser and the pan-Germans who inspired him and probably used him as the agent for their ambitions, the world was besieged by armies of Prussian spies, advancing Prussian interests and doing Prussia's work everywhere. Not a nation escaped this infamous invasion.

The kaiser's brother, Prince Henry, was sent to the United States ostensibly to assist in the launching of the imperial yacht, in reality to rekindle among Americans of German descent their Vaterland's lebe and organize them into German societies that could be directed from Berlin to suit the exigencies of the imperial policy.

At least 80,000 Germans were turned loose upon Spain and probably a quarter of a million upon England. France was overrun with them. There was no occupation, calling or industry in which they did not make their way. They swarmed over South America, over the Near East and the Far East and all of them were card indexed for the uses of Berlin. Nothing was overlooked.

It was Bernhardi who formulated the battle cry of kaiserism as it seized the sword—Weltmacht oder Niedergang—world-mastery or downfall. William II decreed the war.

In the providence of God, the American people under Woodrow Wilson, together with their allies, can decree the peace, and there must be no compromise. Absolutism must be destroyed, root and branch. Only then can the world have a new birth of freedom.

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Illustrating Current Events and Devoted to the Advancement of Western Canada.

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by the Standard Newspaper Syndicate
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Subscriptions may commence at any time.

The date on the label of your paper indicates when your subscription will expire. Your paper will stop unless you renew promptly. It is always best to renew at least two weeks before expiration to insure uninterrupted service.

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No agent or newsboy is authorized to sell The Western Standard on Sunday. Any person doing so is acting without permission from this company.

Three editions of The Standard are published weekly. The rural Farm-Livestock edition is issued early Friday afternoon for country delivery on Saturday. The second—Home edition—is issued early Saturday morning for mail delivery Saturday. The last or city edition is issued early Saturday afternoon for street sales and city delivery. The last edition is not mailed unless specially ordered.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertising rates upon application.

All advertising copy must reach The Standard Office not later than Thursday noon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions.

All correspondence and editorial communications should be addressed to THE WESTERN STANDARD, Calgary.



BE OF GOOD CHEER!
VICTORY FOLLOWS THE FLAG!

COMMENTS AND CRITICISM

DISLOYALTY IN CONGRESS

In connection with the published report that Count Bernstorff asked his government for $50,000 to influence congress against war, Congressman J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, was quoted as saying that he knew of 14 members of the house who were under suspicion of being influenced and that he had heard stories of German resort in Washington where pro-German members were allowed to win money at cards.

ALL HAIL TO THE FARMER

While the country is giving credit to the manufacturers and others for the good they are doing for the country they must not forget the farmer who has demonstrated by the wonderful production of this year that he has the welfare of the country at heart as much as the city folk.

The fact that he is going to profit by this great production in dollars and cents is not the only reason that he has strained every effort to increase the supply. He has felt in many instances that it was his country he was working for and because the times have been propitious for his efforts does not necessarily mean that he would not have given the same loving labor to the work if the price had been down instead of up.

The people of the countr have the same general patriotic feeling as the people in the urban settlements. The spirit of determination for victory is just as pronounced and while it may not be as prominently exhibited still the determination and feeling is there to the last man.

The farmer is doing his part.

HOW TO FIND THE POOR

You live in a comfortable neighborhood. All those you call your neighbors have comfortable habitations, plenty to eat, and good clothes. Quite likely you think of poverty as something at a distance, which you must go considerably out of your way to find. But every day you are stepping over knee-deep poverty, as a man crosses a puddle on stepping-stones.

The maid in your kitchen; the man who is digg'ng a ditch in the street in front of your house; those who come to your door delivering things; the woman who is scrubbing the corridor when you leave your office a bit late; the boy from whom you buy your evening newspaper—all those who work for a small wage and live among people of small, uncertain incomes—are rubbing elbows with poverty daily. They personally know of cases where the bread-winner is ill; where the mother leaves young children at home and goes out for day's work. Only an age-long system of exclusive groupings keeps us from being miserably aware of poverty within reach of our hand at every moment.

A sour thought, you say? You can make it more palatable by a good gift to the poor. The best of all gifts—maybe the only really good gift—is that which carries something of yourself along with the money. Organized giving to the poor is a shameful necessity. There is nothing now to take its place, and you can't escape an obligation by pleading that organized giving is only a substitute for real charity.

Give to the organization; or, better still, add your own time and direct sympathy to the money, and give intelligently at first hand.

PROSPERITY IS RATIONAL SPENDING

A people are prosperous when they spend within their means but rationally and not penuriously—spend for things that really add to the comfort of life and make it better worth living. Such expenditure is not "waste", for in the long run we all go up or down together, and the family which does not deny itself as comfortable a home, as good food, as good clothing as are within its means helps itself by helping others. It provides work and wages for others through whose prosperity demand is increased for its own skill, ability and products.

We have had too much talk about "nare times". We have thought too much for our own good about the "awful waste" of war elsewhere.

It is awful, but it isn't wasting us.

Canada is a good investment. Now is the time to back it. The returns will be ample. All we have to do is to have confidence in our own ability, our common sense and our destiny.

FARMING ELEMENT SHOULD COME

The advantage of the fairs which are held annually and sometimes semi-annually in Calgary and other thriving communities of the west have been demonstrated over and over again. They act as an educational institution to the farmers and ranchers besides being a momentous trip of fun and pleasure that helps to break the seeming dull monotony of the farmers' life.

Calgary has held a number of these exhibitions yearly and the fact that they are well patronized each year proves conclusively how the people of the country look upon these shows.

Next week another one will be held in Calgary. This time the livestock raisers and farmers generally will be interested in this exhibition.

It is hoped that the farming element will come in a body and take advantage of this great opportunity not only to see the choice breeds of cattle and livestock which will be on exhibition and in some cases will be auctioned off but also bring their families and make a fall excursion of this momentous event in Alberta's farming history.

AUTOMOBILE THIEVES

If a man takes another man's automobile he is no longer a citizen in good standing. He becomes a low-down thief and the police hunt him industriously with telephone, telegraph, motorcycle and any other means available. The offender is put behind the bars, where it is hoped he will reflect and decide to respect other people's property.

But suppose a man already has an automobile that he has paid or promised to pay for, and he goes out along the country roads and robs the farmers of anything that happens to be near the fence—apples, green corn, melons, berries, nuts, even chickens. Does he expect to languish in jail for ignoring an owner's rights? Oh, no! It's just a good joke on the old farmer, who thought he was going to have the stuff himself, but got fooled at the last minute. Anyway, farmers have acres and acres of growing things that didn't cost them much except a little sweat and elbow grease and patience.

A man told us one day with a great deal of enjoyment how he had stopped his car beside a cornfield and let his boy climb over the fence and pick a dozen well-filled ears for dinner. The appearance of the indignant owner added zest to the adventure and they got away with the booty. This man thinks he is a law-abiding citizen and never would think of encouraging his son to steal from a grocer or to take a bottle of milk from a neighbor's doorstep. Really there's no difference.

In the past, when there were few automobilists, it didn't make much difference to the farmer what kind of moral sense they had; but now his pocketbook is touched and he is getting sore. He grows crops to sell and to feed his family, not to furnish entertainment and free lunch for foraging parties from town, who not only steal but break the trees and bushes and litter up the roadside with picnic refuse.

We should like to see those light-hearted offenders fined and jailed. In the old days farmers had horse-thief societies that did effective work in rounding up men who took their horses. We suggest similar organizations for landing the new offenders where they belong.

A PREMIUM ON MANAGEMENT

More farms fail because of poor management than because of poor farming. This is a cold fact that has been brought out in testing the farm enterprise by the business man's test, as is done in the farm surveys.

Good management can often make a success even with mediocre work with crops and livestock, but a good stockman or a careful cultivator will usually fail if he is a poor manager.

The vital thing is management. It becomes more important as cost of production rises and other complications—labor shortage and market variations—enter in as they have this year. With a steady market and a fixed cost of production a margin is assured, and the operation of a farm is a simple matter of cultivation. Bad practices in the fields may not begin to cut down an income for several seasons.

Price fixing will help the poor manager and tend to stabilize his business. He has only production problems to struggle with, though this year these are serious enough at the best.

Good farm management, in its broad sense, involves keeping the business constantly in hand, ready to make changes to meet any emergency that may arise. Records and accounts are essential, but they are only a part of the equipment.

A fixed rotation and cropping system is a link in the chain, but it is not sufficient to make any farm successful. The vital thing is to know the increases in value and cost of every line of production as they come along, so as to foresee losses and be able to forestall them.

A detailed plan to start with, cost accounting as the season goes along, and several optional methods of utilizing every crop and by-product give the only safe basis upon which to anticipate a profit. Some farmers learn good management by slow and expensive experience, but there is a short cut—observation.

This is the method the county agent uses, and our best farmers are usually keen observers and frequent travelers in their neighborhood. Every neighborhood has farmers who are producing for the same markets, under the same conditions, yet are operating on a variety of plans. In this variety lies the chance for everyone to safeguard himself.

In this year of new and difficult complications every bit of aid that can be had is needed. The loosely managed place is moving on quicksand. The trouble can be forestalled only by anticipating it.

Good management is the only success insurance.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

AN AMERICAN EXPERT OF CANADA

Among distinguished American men of affairs who have recently visited Canada for the purpose of personally investigating the country's prospects and opportunities is Mr. Clinton B. Evans, Editor of "The Economist," and Western editorial representative of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. In a recent article in the "Philadelphia Public Ledger" Mr. Evans has some things to say of Canada which makes interesting reading.

"Purpose and other combination of effort have achieved wonders with seemingly smaller material other than that which nature has provided. The bank deposits of Canada are about the same as those of the one city of Chicago, that is, $1,500,000,000, and yet within a generation a huge wild aggregation of mountain, plain and river has been set up among the nations with its 3700 miles from Atlantic to Pacific. A government which conceives its duty to be the promotion of the people's interests, a railroad company which "spans the world" with rail and steamship, a population with the vigor and ambition of pioneers, a tradition that runs its trail back to the days of Charles the Second, over the history of the Hudson's Bay Company—these are some of the potencies that have given a colony the pride of an empire.

"Then Canada has two rich uncles. More of a favorite with British investors than India or Australia has been this stretch of the Western Hemisphere, and the United States has turned in its funds freely. It is not merely that the Canadian Pacific was largely constructed with money from these sources and that huge and beautiful hotels were built. A country that raises prize wheat on the fifty-ninth parallel, that is more than 1100 miles north of Chicago, that claims one-seventh of the known coal deposits of the world in the province of Alberta alone, that has untold mineral wealth in its mountains, does not appeal in vain to the owners of investible capital. For temporary accomodation, as well as large loans, the United States is handy. Banking relations are close and liberal balances are carried in American cities. There will be a stronger invitation than ever to the capital of the States now that so great an overstrain has been placed on the resources of London. In small sums, too. Ninety per cent of the tourist travel in normal years is American.

"It seems all very American in spite of some British architecture in the cities, the Scotch brogue everywhere and the French in the eastern provinces. Relations with our northmost towns, S. Paul, Minneapolis and Seattle, are close. "The States" are not foreign.

"The United States, notably Chicago can learn something from the new Canada. Winnipeg claims to handle more wheat than any other point in this continent. Meats will come next. The tendency to locate all hese industries at points far outlying from Chicago. But stringent invitation is in cheap lands and the vigor of a northern population. It will be a healthy competition with our people, who perhaps are too content with their prosperous lot.

CANADA

How best to Serve

Every Canadian can help in the successful application of the Military Service Act

THE Military Service Act is the law of the land. It will be enforced sincerely and with firmness, but fairly. Reinforcements to be raised are limited to 100,000 men, who are being selected by the country, not by the military authority. Military control does not start until these men are chosen.

The Men Called Can Help

The first call is for men between the ages of 20 and 34 inclusive, who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6, 1917. All these men should go immediately before a Medical Board in this district for examination as to physical fitness. If they are not placed in the Medical Category A., their present obligation ceases. If found physically fit and placed in Category A., they should, immediately after the issue of the proclamation calling out the first class, visit the nearest post office and report for service on a printed form supplied. If reasonable ground for claiming exemption exists, an exemption form may be obtained from the Postmaster, and filled out. The Postmaster will forward this form to the Registrar appointed for the district, and the man seeking exemption will then be advised by mail when and where he should appear before an Exemption Board to have his case taken up.

The Employer's Part

Employers will find it to their advantage to see that all the men in their employ who are in the first class under the Military Service Act appear as soon as possible before a Medical Board for examination. Should an employer desire exemption for any one of his men who is found physically fit, he may seek it on the following grounds:

(1) that the national interest demands that a man be left at his work rather than placed in military service.

(2) that, instead of doing military service, a man should be used in work for which he has special qualifications.

(3) that it is expedient in the national interest that instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained.

Duty of Parent or Near Relative

Parents or near relatives of men in the class called may apply for their exemption on the above grounds or because of some special domestic reasons. In this, as in other cases, delay is a grave mistake.

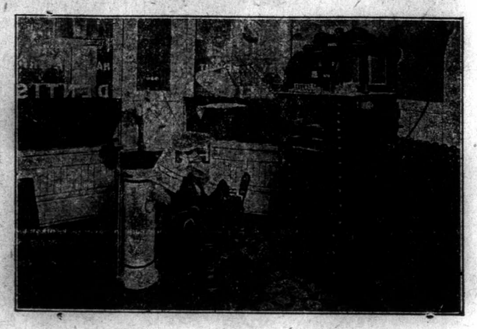
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Expert Shoe Repairing in Connection
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We have a very complete line of Second-hand Furniture. All classes and descriptions. Several good sets for sale and at reasonable prices.
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1312 First Street West, Calgary

Would You Like a Set of Beautiful TEETH? Then write or call at Dr. Harry P. Wright's Dental Offices without delay



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OUR GREAT SPECIALTY

ARE you contemplating Crown and Bridge Work? If so, do not make the mistake so many others have made, namely, having the work done by other than a specialist in this branch of dentistry. In order to be successful in Crown and Bridge Work, an intimate knowledge of this work, combined with mechanical skill and years of experience is required.

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¶ If you cannot call conveniently for a few days, send a postcard, and a useful and interesting book, "The Care of The Teeth," will be sent by return mail. It tells you a great many things about your teeth, and shows how many thousands suffer from bad health through no other cause than defective teeth

¶ Expert advice is always at the service of callers free of charge.

Study our location carefully—look for this sign:

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Patients from the country, not acquainted in the city, will find every member of our staff cheerfully at their service should they require advice or information. Being in the center of the business district our offices make a convenient place to rest, transact business, write letters, etc. Make our offices your headquarters while in town. Every courtesy will be extended, and every effort made to be of service to you. Your dental work will be accomplished with a promptness and dispatch that will surprise and delight you.

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Bring it with you.
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CALGARY, ALBERTA

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It will be enforced sincerely
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A Page of Interest to Women

FOR Cut Flowers Emery Floral Co. Limited

THE DRESSY BLOUSE IS FASHION'S DECREE

The dressy blouse is indisputably a necessary adjunct to the well-equipped wardrobe. And now that the "costume" idea has taken such hold upon our fancies, this pretty complement to the costume cannot be dispensed with. Again the sports idea must be reckoned with. And most women who would be in the very front rank of the mode are sorely divided in opinion concerning blouse types. "Shall I be frilly feminine or smartly tailored?" they ask. Yes, you may be either, and still be in unimpeachable style; but how about a compromise? There's a whole quintet of suggestions in the blouses illustrated.

There is chic a-plenty in that chartreuse Georgette with its trig little turnovers of white satin at neck and wrists. And that exquisite bead work in jet and chalk beads gives it quite all the dressiness that could be desired. Note, too, that necks are rising.

Chiffon, soft and filmy, always was a favorite of milady. But the plain-colored stuffs are so disgracefully diaphanous that they just had to be self-decorated. Here is one of the results of the decoration in a chiffon printed in rose, old blue and white. A bit of old-blue faille ribbon about the high neck and sleeves sets the whole thing off to perfection.

The two-toned blouse, two-toned everything, in fact, is having its day and a glorious day at that. As an illustration of the charm of this type of blouse take, for example, the one with the point in back. There is one in front, too. And this delightful soutaching does its bit in emphasizing the attractive cut.

It seems incongruous, doesn't it—Georgette a la militaire? But it isn't a bit; in fact, it's pre-eminently attractive. Look at the rust and sand with the distinctly military buttons "at the front" and see for yourself. And just to preserve the feminine idea, there is a splash of metal thread embroidery introduced on the collar, the epaulets and the cuffs.

Much has been said about the little touch of white. With the well-dressed it is an inviolable rule. And one worth adhering to, when you consider the universal becomingness of the tucked and vested model. A tucked amethyst blouse of marquisette with dainty white collar and vestee, a bit of white satin piping and then satin turnovers at the sleeve ends—now, doesn't that sound delectable?

Apple Turnovers

Put 1 pint of flour into a bowl, add ½ teaspoon of salt, 2 level teaspoons of baking powder; mix thoroughly, then rub into the mixture 1 tablespoon of butter and add sufficient milk to make a soft dough. Roll out in a sheet ½ inch thick; cut with a biscuit cutter into circles. Put 2 tablespoons of stewed apples on half the dough; fold over the other half, pinch the edges together, place these in a baking pan, brush with little milk and bake for 20 minutes.

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES HOW TO REGULATE THEM

The burning question of home finance, nine cases out of ten, is "How much money for clothes?" A house once rented or bought, the problem of shelter and consequent heating, lighting and carfare is irrevocably settled Food seldom causes dissension. Did you ever know a man embittered because his wife set too good a table Never! He is always a silent partner may groan over the bills but he will not reproach his wife! The tilt is always between the clothing account and what students of home economics term "higher life," which includes recreation, means culture and savings.

The husband may overestimate the wisdom of saving, his wife the social asset of fine clothes, or the man wshes "to put up a front," while his retiring wife is denying herself comforts to help him "get ahead."

After a period of spoken or unspoken heart burnings, embittered feeling and discouragement, one of two things happens, according to the nature of the man. The "gentle" man turns his pay envelope over to his wife, with all the resignation he can summon. The "masterful" man keeps all that is in his and places his wife in a less desirable economic position than a millhand.

If a man has any doubts as to his wife's work in the home being worth real money let him hire a substitute for a time. When his lady assumes her old duties once more he will be better able to adjust the economic question fairly and accurately. The wife won't generally be the loser by such a proceeding.

To make a fair distribution of means and decide just how much money ought to go for clothes, submit the matter to a board of arbitration. The best available board is composed of trained economists who have given the matter of division of income thorough research. These people tell us that the proper percentages for clothing with small incomes are as follows:

Mo. Income.	For Clothes.	P.C.
$60	$ 9	15
80	12	15
1.00	15	15
150	22.50	15
200	40	20

After having figured out what part of your money should be for clothes, the sum should be fairly proportioned among various members of the family. There are "dudes" whose wives go shabby and whose children are dressed in other people's "cast-off." There are many more women in chiffon blouses, silk stockings and white pumps trailing through our parks beside tired, rough-handed mechanics wearing $10 suits and 50 cent hats There are millions of smart looking daughters of dowdy middleaged parents. There are mothers whom we would mistake for the nurse-maids of the embroidered, lace garnished beribboned youngsters they attend were it not for the assiduous, loving care these women bestow upon their charges. In such cases the family dress allowance is not evenly distributed.

The smaller the dress allowance the more necessary is it to plan it carefully. It will be necessary to buy carefully and to take good care of things. Shopping is an art, and like other arts has its fundamental principals. Here are some of them.

For everyday clothes which will get hard wear select the best materials and dark colors.

Indulge your fancy for light colors in washable fabrics or party clothes to be little worn.

Never buy clothes unless you have felt the need of them, or are sure you are going to feel such need.

Never shop when tired, blue or in a hurry.

Beware of fading colors, especially wash goods.

By avoiding the heigth of fashion you can wear any article of dress much longer.

Have a foundation for color for your wardrobe and be sure that each new purchase "goes well" with things on hand.

Until experienced in shopping, take a friend with you who is so, if possible.

Beware of the flattering, insistent saleswoman who calls you "my dear." Don't let her induce you to spend $30 for a coat when you can afford only $10; don't let her urge you to buy anything that is unbecoming or unsuitable.

Be careful when remnants tempt you. A woman often tries to save in this way and finds after getting home that she has more goods than she needs, or else too little so that the material proves useless or is made into something which wasn't really necessary.

Set the price limit before leaving home. In all the big city stores genuine sales are matters of daily occurrence. Whether you want gloves or shoe laces, you can nearly always find a place where the desired article is "reduced" if you hunt.

In regard to sales, they are an economy or otherwise according to the use you make of them. If they lead you to buy that which you would not otherwise get (which is what the merchant hopes to induce you to do) they are an extravagance. If when your need is real you wait until you can get the articles at a reduced price the sale means thrift for you.

Very cheap things are seldom worth buying. Whatever else you buy, buy satisfaction.

Learning trade names and reliable makes will assist you in this even though the initial cost of an article be more.

Keep all clothes proportionate. Don't wear a $10 hat with a $10 suit, nor a $2 hat with a $30 suit. Don't spend so much on your gown that there is nothing left for new shoes and gloves.

White is the most economical choice for summer if you can do your own laundry work.

Buy for cash and at cash stores if you can.

Both ready made and home made clothes have their ardent supporters. Every season factories are sending out more and better garments for less money. If a woman is a skillful shopper and can get the benefit of sales in the large cities she can usually buy clothes even more cheaply than she can make them. Moreover, she knows beforehand just how they look, fit and become her.

If a woman can make money in other ways or can aford to use her energies in helping the world along through organized charities and clubs it is poor economy to spend the time in needlework. One often sews a whole afternoon to save 10 cents. Many a woman toils two days to make a dress that lacks style, finish and fit after all when she could have bought one better looking and better made for only 50 cents more than her material cost.

On the other hand, where a mother has young children and must be at home anyway she can effect a considerable saving by making at least part of the clothes herself. If the baby needs six skirts and she can save 10 cents by making each one it is worth while, especially if that sum is multiplied by four or six for a family of little folks. If there is a proportionate saving on the nightgowns, aprons and dresses it amounts to a considerable sum. There are compensations too—allowance for alterations, prettier materials, better cloth, pieces for mending and, best of all, individuality. The child who is prettily dressed in clothes made by the mother has a loved look which her smart little playmate clothed in ready mades sometimes lacks.

Tasteful dressing pays good interest on the necessary expenditure of thought time and money. Having once decided on what is the right proportionate sum to spend for clothing it is not fair to try to save out of it for Christmas presents, church contributions or anything else.

Good clothes are both a business and a social asset. They may be more if they are of the right sort They can give poise, self-respect, refinement, content and a vast amount of pleasure to both the wearer and her friends.—New York Evening Sun.

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GETTING FLOORS IN WINTER CONDITION

By and by it will be time to get out the Oriental rugs from their moth-proof wrappings, and before that time comes it will be well to look to the condition of the floors. Probably there has been a great deal of tracking over the floors all summer, and very likely more or less dancing too. Water has been dropped from flower vases and the dog has been all about the house with paws gritty from running out of doors or black from contact with oiled highways. Nothing detracts more from the appearance of a home than floors in bad condition. They come up, so to speak, and strike the eye, spoiling the effect of furniture ever so handsome, hangings ever so luxurious.

An apartment, being made ready for new occupants always has its floors finished in spic and span style though alas, the finish is too often a glittering varnish over hideous paint and a week or two of moving chairs about and tripping over the floors in high-heeled shoes leaves ghastly scratches and marks on the glossy surface. Poor floors are the rule rather than the exception and the average housekeeper knows little or nothing about floor finishing. Even when floors are of parquet pattern in hardwood a daily wiping up with a dust mop and perhaps a monthly wiping over with oil are considered all-sufficient. If it is impossible to wrest anything but a painted and varnished floor from a landlord, at least insist that the paint be light rather than dark; an oak tone will give a much better air to the room when the rugs are down than the somber walnut or reddish cherry so beloved of apartment house landlords. And if you can prevent the addition of the glossy varnish, do so by all means and wax the painted floors yourself. Any good prepared floor wax will answer. At first the floors will require polishing once a week; but after a little, once a month will answer. Simply dip a cloth in the liquid wax, or pour a little out on the cloth, and go over the floor, rubbing afterward with a weighted cloth to bring out the luster. An ordinary brick sewed up in a piece of carpet makes an excellent polisher. Floors treated to the wax polish should never be wiped up with a damp cloth. If water is spilled, apply more of the liquid wax and polish until the dull spot disappears.

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Highly qualified staff of English and Canadian teachers.
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Date of Reopening for Day Girls, Thursday, 13th September, noon.
Entrance Examination for new scholars, and Supplemental Examinations will be held at the School on Tuesday, 11th September, at 10 a.m.
The Principal can be seen at the School on and after 5th September.
For Prospectus apply to the Principal or to
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SPROTT-SHAW BUSINESS SCHOOL
NIGHT SESSIONS 3½ Hours Each Evg.
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When judged from the standpoint of Results Attained by Students, the Sprott-Shaw College stands pre-eminent. Discriminating students, who demand "Quality" in Business Education, are attending our classes in ever-increasing numbers. All who read our printed matter are impressed with the superior positions and liberal incomes secured by our students after comparatively short terms of study.
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With its many expert instructors; residence among nice clean girls and fellows; cheerful surroundings—our school is enjoying a very gratifying position among our scholars. Ask any one of them, either boy or girl, what he or she thinks of Mount Royal. Ask Mr. Business Man why he prefers Mount Royal students. There you get the true opinion.
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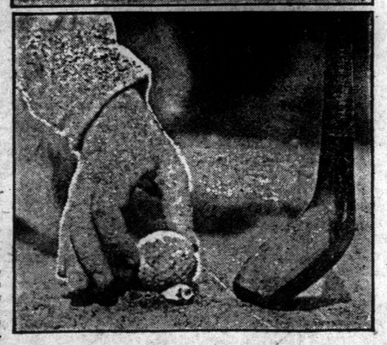
DIAMOND RING AS TEE

Seattle Society Woman Plays Unique Golf at Banff Springs

MRS. MAE Stehle, of Seattle, Wash., was recently the heroine of a unique bet at Banff Springs which caused much comment. Wagering with a fellow member of the fashionable colony at Banff Springs that she could make nine perfect drives on the mountain golf course, Mrs. Mae Stehle, of Seattle, Wash., teed her ball from the top of a fifteen hundred dollar diamond ring on each hole. A slip, a low swing or anything that would not come under the title of a perfect drive would have sent the ring spinning after the ball and ruined or lost it.

A large gallery left the Banff Springs Hotel to watch Mrs. Stehle use a magnificent solitaire ring in fulfilling her unique wager. The Seattle society woman, who is a crack golfer and who finished high in the recent tournament at Banff, placed her ring on a small mound of sand, teed her ball upon it, and with the utmost coolness made her drive as though the safety of a valuable ring did not depend upon her sureness. Nine times Mrs. Stehle repeated her feat on each tee and by her success won one of the most elaborate dinners of the season.





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A Page of Interest to Women

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THE DRESSY BLOUSE IS FASHION'S DECREE

The dressy blouse is indisputably a necessary adjunct to the well-equipped wardrobe. And now that the "costume" idea has taken such hold upon our fancies, this pretty complement to the costume cannot be dispensed with. Again the sports idea must be reckoned with. And most women who would be in the very front rank of the mode are sorely divided in opinion concerning blouse types. "Shall I be frilly feminine or smartly tailored?" they ask. Yes, you may be either, and still be in unimpeachable style; but how about a compromise? There's a whole quintet of suggestions in the blouses illustrated.

There is chic a-plenty in that chartreuse Georgette with its trig little turnovers of white satin at neck and wrists. And that exquisite bead work in jet and chalk beads gives it quite all the dressiness that could be desired. Note, too, that necks are rising.

Chiffon, soft and filmy, always was a favorite of milady. But the plain-colored stuffs are so disgracefully diaphanous that they just had to be self-decorated. Here is one of the results of the decoration in a chiffon printed in rose, old blue and white. A bit of old-blue faille ribbon about the high neck and sleeves sets the whole thing off to perfection.

The two-toned blouse, two-toned everything, in fact, is having its day and a glorious day at that. As an illustration of the charm of this type of blouse take, for example, the one with the point in back. There is one in front, too. And this delightful soutaching does its bit in emphasizing the attractive cut.

It seems incongruous, doesn't it—Georgette a la militaire? But it isn't a bit; in fact, it's pre-eminently attractive. Look at the rust and sand with the distinctly military buttons "at the front" and see for yourself. And just to preserve the feminine idea, there is a splash of metal thread embroidery introduced on the collar, the epaulets and the cuffs.

Much has been said about the little touch of white. With the well-dressed it is an inviolable rule. And one worth adhering to, when you consider the universal becomingness of the tucked and vested model. A tucked amethyst blouse of marquisette with dainty white collar and vestee, a bit of white satin piping and then satin turnovers at the sleeve ends—now, doesn't that sound delectable?

Apple Turnovers

Put 1 pint of flour into a bowl, add ½ teaspoon of salt, 2 level teaspoons of baking powder; mix thoroughly, then rub into the mixture 1 tablespoon of butter and add sufficient milk to make a soft dough. Roll out in a sheet ½ inch thick; cut with a biscuit cutter into circles. Put 2 tablespoons of stewed apples on half the dough; fold over the other half, pinch the edges together, place these in a baking pan, brush with little milk and bake for 20 minutes.

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HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES HOW TO REGULATE THEM

The burning question of home finance, nine cases out of ten, is "How much money for clothes?" A house once rented or bought, the problem of food and shelter and consequent heating, lighting and carfare is irrevocably settled Food seldom causes dissension. Did you ever know a man embittered because his wife set too good a table Never! He is always a silent partner may groan over the bills but he will not reproach his wife! The tilt is always between the clothing account and what students of home economics term "higher life," which includes recreation, means culture and savings.

The husband may overestimate the wisdom of saving, his wife the social asset of fine clothes, or the man wshes "to put up a front," while his retiring wife is denying herself comforts to help him "get ahead."

After a period of spoken or unspoken heart burnings, embittered feeling and discouragement, one of two things happens, according to the nature of the man. The "gentle" man turns his pay envelope over to his wife, with all the resignation he can summon. The "masterful" man keeps all that is in his and places his wife in a less desirable economic position than a millhand.

If a man has any doubts as to his wife's work in the home being worth real money let him hire a substitute for a time. When his lady assumes her old duties once more he will be better able to adjust the economic question fairly and accurately. The wife won't generally be the loser by such a proceeding.

To make a fair distribution of means and decide just how much money ought to go for clothes, submit the matter to a board of arbitration. The best available board is composed of trained economists who have given the matter of division of income thorough research. These people tell us that the proper percentages for clothing with small incomes are as follows:

Mo. Income.	For Clothes.	P.C.
$60	$ 9	15
80	12	15
1.00	15	15
150	22.50	15
200	40	20

After having figured out what part of your money should be for clothes, the sum should be fairly proportioned among various members of the family. There are "dudes" whose wives go shabby and whose children are dressed in other people's "cast-off." There are many more women in chiffon blouses, silk stockings and white pumps trailing through our parks beside tired, rough-handed mechanics wearing $10 suits and 50 cent hats There are millions of smart looking daughters of dowdy middleaged parents. There are mothers whom we would mistake for the nurse-maids of the embroidered, lace garnished beribboned youngsters they attend were it not for the assiduous, loving care these women bestow upon their charges. In such cases the family dress allowance is not evenly distributed.

The smaller the dress allowance the more necessary is it to plan it carefully. It will be necessary to buy carefully and to take good care of things. Shopping is an art, and like other arts has its fundamental principals. Here are some of them.

For everyday clothes which will get hard wear select the best materials and dark colors.

Indulge your fancy for light colors in washable fabrics or party clothes to be little worn.

Never buy clothes unless you have felt the need of them, or are sure you are going to feel such need.

Never shop when tired, blue or in a hurry.

Beware of fading colors, especially wash goods.

By avoiding the heigth of fashion you can wear any article of dress much longer.

Have a foundation for color for your wardrobe and be sure that each new purchase "goes well" with things on hand.

Until experienced in shopping, take a friend with you who is so, if possible.

Beware of the flattering, insistent saleswoman who calls you "my dear." Don't let her induce you to spend $30 for a coat when you can afford only $10; don't let her urge you to buy anything that is unbecoming or unsuitable.

Be careful when remnants tempt you. A woman often tries to save in this way and finds after getting home that she has more goods than she needs, or else too little so that the material proves useless or is made into something which wasn't really necessary.

Set the price limit before leaving home. In all the big city stores genuine sales are matters of daily occurrence. Whether you want gloves or shoe laces, you can nearly always find a place where the desired article is "reduced" if you hunt.

In regard to sales, they are an economy or otherwise according to the use you make of them. If they lead you to buy that which you would not otherwise get (which is what the merchant hopes to induce you to do) they are an extravagance. If when your need is real you wait until you can get the articles at a reduced price the sale means thrift for you.

Very cheap things are seldom worth buying. Whatever else you buy, buy satisfaction.

Learning trade names and reliable makes will assist you in this even though the initial cost of an article be more.

Keep all clothes proportionate. Don't wear a $10 hat with a $10 suit, nor a $2 hat with a $30 suit. Don't spend so much on your gown that there is nothing left for new shoes and gloves.

White is the most economical choice for summer if you can do your own laundry work.

Buy for cash and at cash stores if you can.

Both ready made and home made clothes have their ardent supporters. Every season factories are sending out more and better garments for less money. If a woman is a skillful shopper and can get the benefit of sales in the large cities she can usually buy clothes even more cheaply than she can make them. Moreover, she knows beforehand just how they look, fit and become her.

If a woman can make money in other ways or can aford to use her energies in helping the world along through organized charities and clubs it is poor economy to spend the time in needlework. One often sews a whole afternoon to save 10 cents. Many a woman toils two days to make a dress that lacks style, finish and fit after all when she could have bought one better looking and better made for only 50 cents more than her material cost.

On the other hand, where a mother has young children and must be at home anyway she can effect a considerable saving by making at least part of the clothes herself. If the baby needs six skirts and she can save 10 cents by making each one it is worth while, especially if that sum is multiplied by four or six for a family of little folks. If there is a proportionate saving on the nightgowns, aprons and dresses it amounts to a considerable sum. There are compensations too—allowance for alterations, prettier materials, better cloth, pieces for mending and, best of all, individuality. The child who is prettily dressed in clothes made by the mother has a loved look which her smart little playmate clothed in ready mades sometimes lacks.

Tasteful dressing pays good interest on the necessary expenditure of thought time and money. Having once decided on what is the right proportionate sum to spend for clothing it is not fair to try to save out of it for Christmas presents, church contributions or anything else.

Good clothes are both a business and a social asset. They may be more if they are of the right sort They can give poise, self-respect, refinement, content and a vast amount of pleasure to both the wearer and her friends.—New York Evening Sun.

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GETTING FLOORS IN WINTER CONDITION

By and by it will be time to get out the Oriental rugs from their moth-proof wrappings, and before that time comes it will be well to look to the condition of the floors. Probably there has been a great deal of tracking over the floors all summer, and very likely more or less dancing too. Water has been dropped from flower vases and the dog has been all about the house with paws gritty from running out of doors or black from contact with oiled highways. Nothing detracts more from the appearance of a home than floors in bad condition. They come up, so to speak, and strike the eye, spoiling the effect of furniture ever so handsome, hangings ever so luxurious.

An apartment, being made ready for new occupants always has its floors finished in spic and span style though alas, the finish is too often a glittering varnish over hideous paint and a week or two of moving chairs about and tripping over the floors in high-heeled shoes leaves ghastly scratches and marks on the glossy surface. Poor floors are the rule rather than the exception and the average housekeeper knows little or nothing about floor finishing. Even when floors are of parquet pattern in hardwood a daily wiping up with a dust mop and perhaps a monthly wiping over with oil are considered all-sufficient. If it is impossible to wrest anything but a painted and varnished floor from a landlord, at least insist that the paint be light rather than dark; an oak tone will give a much better air to the room when the rugs are down than the somber walnut or reddish cherry so beloved of apartment house landlords. And if you can prevent the addition of the glossy varnish, do so by all means and wax the painted floors yourself. Any good prepared floor wax will answer. At first the floors will require polishing once a week; but after a little, once a month will answer. Simply dip a cloth in the liquid wax, or pour a little out on the cloth, and go over the floor, rubbing afterward with a weighted cloth to bring out the luster. An ordinary brick sewed up in a piece of carpet makes an excellent polisher. Floors treated to the wax polish should never be wiped up with a damp cloth. If water is spilled, apply more of the liquid wax and polish until the dull spot disappears.

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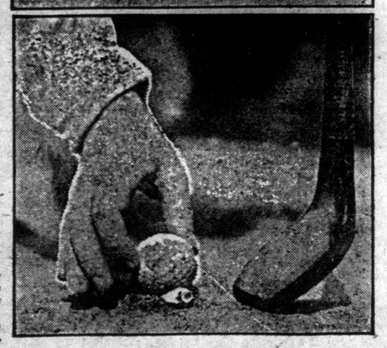
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DIAMOND RING AS TEE

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A Chat About Women and Their Clothes

"My dear" said the social leader, pausing in the act of pouring the tea, "you should think more about your clothes—your gowns are not becoming.

"Bother clothes," returned the Business Woman, with a note of esperity in her usually soft voice, "I have other things to think about."

"Clothes," remarked the Jurist judicially, as he carefully selected a small cake, "are the outgrowth of woman's vanity and have been demonstrated by time to be necessary for her progress. When a woman becomes as indifferent to her dress as she is to her breakfast it is time to call in the family doctor."

"Clothes are very necessary," murmured the Social Leader, as she passed the cakes again.

"You mean were very necessary, don't you?" interpolated the Business Woman, a trifle snappishly—"they are so high in the skirt and so low in the waist now that they are rapidly becoming a has-been."

The jurist nodded. "It is really shocking, sometimes," he said, "What has become of the modest women."

The Business Woman laughed "In spite of the men tailors—the men dressmakers—the men designers, the women of today are just as modest at heart as our great-grandmothers. Men force upon the women of the present day the things we are wearing, and their fellows call us immodest,"—

"Surely," murmured the Social Leader," you are mistaken about the designing of our clothes for us."

"Mistaken nothing," retorted the Business Woman with some heat. "A year ago last summer I was sitting at a table in a lunch room in the wholesale district. At the next table were two men discussing the coming styles. "But," said one of them "suppose the women won't wear it—then where will we be?"

They'll have to, the other answered, "our convention has decided upon the styles and they can't buy anything else." So, there you are. I have spent the entire day trying to find a feminine dress, and finally I went to a dressmaker and told her what I wanted. "Oh, my dear lady," she almost screamed, "that is archaic. It would be as much as my reputation is worth to turn out a dress like that from my shop."

"You have my sympathy," soothed the Jurist as the Business Woman paused.

"I don't want sympathy—I want a dress." she returned irritably. "A dress that wil permit me to be what I am at heart. I've worn tailored suits and dresses so long that mentally and physically I am becoming as set and uncompromising as they—Ah, I realize it." as the Jurist smiled, "and I am bound and determined that they shall not convert me into an old maid I will have a frivilous gown, style or no style."

"I think you are right in your suppositions," the Jurist said thoughtfully as he watched a smoke ring disintergrate. I remember about five or six years ago you had a sort of clinging vine-like gown of blue, and you were the prettiest"—

"It is time to go," broke in the Business Woman severely.

Summary of the Fall Fashions from Paris

Paris has accentuated the endeavor to make the human figure look like a lead pencil. The French corsets of this season are built as straight as a mediaeval cuirass.

The corset effect, in truth, is the dominating feature of the majority of frocks. The First Empire waistline is brought in by many of the designers in order to accentuate the lack of a waist. Even the jackets for street suits drop in straight lines from the shoulders to the hips, unless they, like some bodices on frocks, carry out the surplice effect.

The extraordinary wide girdles of this season accentuate the Egyptian figure. Mme. Paquin, Lanvin, Cheruit, and Doeuillet are apt to use two or three narrow girdles to mark the middle of the figure, but Jenny Martial et Armand, Worth, and Bernard are not so economical in their girdles.

The Extra High Collar

It is a bit difficult to know exactly what France has decided upon in the way of a proper neckline. She puts it forth as her decree that the collar shall be exceedingly high, but she has fashioned any number of gowns that do not follow this decree. On street suits the collars rise so high that they are called the "cache-nez," or nose-coverings. There is the new trench muffler, an apache cravat, and a postillion collar of the eighteenth century for the street, and for the house there are gowns that are buttoned to the chin, with the material "going over the top." Others have loose handkerchief drapery, the fifteenth century Italian collar and the conventional high, rolling collar that shows a bit of neck below the chin.

The same inconsistency appears in evening gowns. France laid down the law that women were well-dressed in wartime when they wore high-necked gowns of transparent fabrics. America liked this idea; it was a change from all that had been in exstence for two decades, yet after the question was thoroughly settled to the pleasure of everybody, decollete gowns are projected that do credit to the most daring dance clothes of peace times.

Even the conservative Jenny, who satisfies the American people season after season, turns out a barbaric thing of jet on black tulle, with a girdle of green velvet embroidered in gold that is made to serve as a bodice by the addition of a band of jet at the top. It slopes downward under the arms and over the back, and is supposed to be held on by a carless shoulderstrap of jet beads.

The Abbreviated Skirt

A very few of the new skirts sweep the instep. The rest are frankly short. A woman is allowed all the license she wishes in this respect. Street suits have skirts that appear to be simply two breadths of material cut off ot the hem to allow the fullest display of the highest boot made.

There is a strong feeling abroad for the elongated evening skirt. It does not appear in the Callot frocks, except in the Cathedral model, but smart women are insisting upon skirts that almost touch the toes in front. They are so narrow that they are easily wrinkled up over the ankles as the wearer moves.

The distinguishing feature in brilliant evening gowns is the gorgeous black panel. Sometimes it is fastened to the shoulders and sweeps the floor for a yard; again it is tucked up at the end of the spine, to suggest the Watteau drapery. It serves as the foundation for all the exaggeration of ornament that the French allow themselves this season. The lining is in a brilliant shade of velvet or satin, to contrast with the gown in front of it.

Panels by the way, are dominating features of the new fashions. Jenny makes a gown of several panels hanging over Tukish trousers. They are held together at the waistline by a loose sash in another color.

There are few novelties in fabrics Rodier's extraordinary duvetyn or velours de laine is the pronounced success of the season. Velvet, duvetyn, satin, and crepe de chine rule among the ceremonial clothes, serge is used by every house; lace metallic tissue, and fur hold their old place in the affection of the designers.

VELVET IS IN VOGUE IN MILLINERY

White hats of panne velvet, also of beaver, are now being shown.

'Velvet hats of the better class continue in favor in soft effects in small shapes. Hats trimmed or combined with fur are good. The better grades of hatters' plush hats also are in demand, principally in straight sailor effects with soft crowns. Black and brown are the favorite colors.

"A visit to the exclusive Fifth avenue shops reveals some new and interesting things. Among the things displayed are satin antique dress hats combined with velvet, in large shapes some with high-turned backs. Some high side effects, or old-fashioned pokes, are also seen. Crowns are both high and low, soft or draped. The trimmings consist of paradise, goura, chous of antique satin and burnt effects. Hats of chiffon velvet of a cubist pattern are among the novelties shown. They are combined with velvet and are trimmed with fur and velvet figures."

How are you getting along with your knitting? Have you tested the beans that you canned? These three questions, with their answers, and elaborations, and the substitution of "beans," perhaps, for any other vegetable, fruit or eggs, etc., constitute much of the conservation of nearly every matron and maid in town nowadays. About one's interests, one's tongue will wag, and so as engagements, marriages, knitting for the soldiers, and the good, old-fashioned, housewifely way of putting up jars upon jars of all kinds of garden productions for winter consumption are engrossing every one's attention, it is natural that they are talked about.

Mexican Eggs

Put a heaping tablespoonful of onion (chopped fine) into your chafing dish and fry till a dark brown; then add ¾ can of tomatoes. Let this get thoroughly heated and add slowly 3 well beaten eggs. Season with salt and pepper. Serve on salted crackers.

SOME TESTED RECEIPS

Apple Pie

Pastry; four to six apples; one-fourth teaspoonful salt; three-fourths to one cupful sugar; one to two teaspoonfuls shortening; grating of nutmeg; two to three tablespoonfuls cold water.

Use either plain or fluky pastry, or use plain pastry for the lower and flaky pastry for the upper crusts. Take half the paste to be used onto the cloth-covered board, dredge lightly with flour and knead slightly; roll into a round to fit the plate, trim as needed to have nearly one-fourth an inch of paste beyond the edge entirely around the plate. Slice the apples into the plate; mix the salt and sugar and spread over the apples and put on the shortening in bits here and there, add the nutmeg and water; brush over the edge of the paste with cold water and set the second round of paste above the apple, letting it lie a little loose; press the edges of paste together and trim if needed. Cut slits in the upper crust. Bake about half an hour.

FIGHTING THE FOOD SHORTAGE

New Industries From Vegetable Fats

C. P. R. Working Out A Solution

THE seriousness of the food situation throughout the world has been frequently emphasized by the press and no one disputes the fact that the world seems steadily marching toward a period of starvation. Efforts are being made in all civilized countries along different lines to avert such a disaster and to devise means of overcoming a situation created by the war.

There have been food crisis in nearly every great war, and these have frequently given rise to new processes of sufficient merit to be continued in peace times, as for example, the manufacture of sugar from sugar beets, and the substitution of vegetable for animal fats as in oleomargarine.

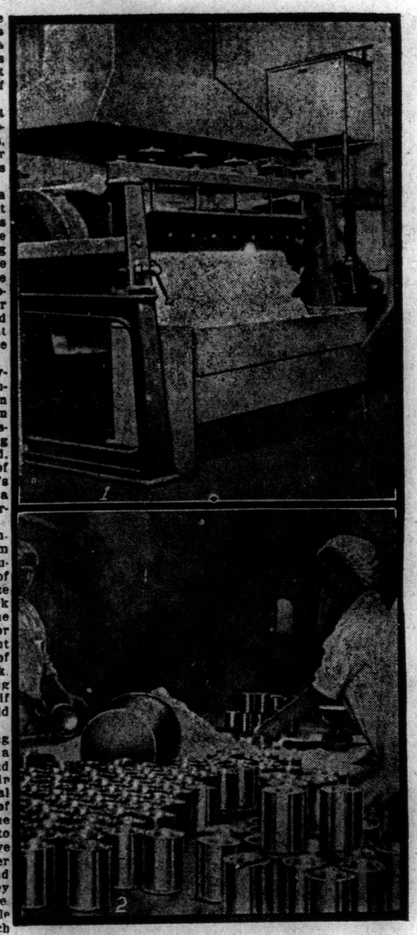
Oleomargarine has been under discussion in Canada for some time and needs no further comment, except perhaps to point out that under the present regulations prohibiting the manufacture of this material there are undoubtedly many in the Dominion who are not getting the fats requisite for the proper maintenance of the body, because they are unable to purchase this fat at the present price of butter. In many countries where oleomargarine has been used for years a larger and ever larger percentage of vegetable fat is being substituted for the animal fat, and the day seems not far distant when hydrogenated vegetable oils may entirely replace animal fats for certain food purposes.

Arthur D. Little, Limited, the organization of analytical chemists which on the instigation of Lord Shaughnessy has been making an exhaustive study of Canadian natural resources have been investigating the utilization of vegetable fat in materials which have proven satisfactory substitutes for cream for all purposes excepting butter making and where whipped cream is required. The material is especially adapted to the manufacture of ice cream and can be produced much cheaper than cow's cream, a quantity of which through the use of such a substitute may be made available for other food purposes.

Dry milk, while a very important article of commerce, is known chiefly to bakers, hotels and ice cream manufacturers. A good product is now being manufactured in Ontario, but recognizing the advisability of establishing drying plants in smaller units and of a size that could be supported by the local community, work is being carried on with this requirement in mind. The installation of such plants would make it possible for dairymen to find a constant market, although they might be located at a distance so great from large centres of population as to make it impossible to sell liquid milk. For example, in Alberta the dairy industry is growing and would undoubtedly develop to a wonderful extent if drying plants requiring small amounts of capital could be established.

The same is true of vegetables, and mixed farming would be encouraged in the west if the farmer had a home market for his produce. Milk is 85% water, and many vegetables run as high or even higher in their moisture content. They are perishable, require special handling, and a large portion of the crop is composed of sizes too small to market. There are objections to the drying processes now employed and it is important, to perfect a method of drying vegetables and yet leave them fresh. Such material when placed in warm water soon absorbs the moisture which has been removed, and the vegetables when cooked in the water in which they have been placed give the same results as do fresh vegetables. The drying process must leave the vegetable with its natural color and with all the flavor with which it comes from the garden. The dried product must not be cooked or discolored, and should provide the housewife with a cleaned, peeled, ready-prepared material, which will keep without refrigeration or special storage, and enable her to avoid all the losses which accompany the use of most fresh material.

The utilization of that portion of fruits which is considered below standard, and, therefore, unprofitable to ship, in another problem which is receiving the consideration of Arthur D. Little, Limited. For example, a considerable part of every apple crop falls into such classifications as windfalls, seconds and thirds, poorly formed or poorly colored fruit, and as this proportion of the crop increases the selling price of the standard apple also increases. Methods for preparing a high grade sweet cider are under consideration, as well as the production of other apple products to utilize the portion of the crop considered unsaleable or inferior by fruit dealers.



(1) Drying machine and constant level feed tank showing milk in sheet.
(2) Packing Department—Filling cans in foreground and heap of powdered dried milk.

The desirability of increasing the food content of farm produce is obvious. It may be pointed out that the starch content of potatoes grown in Germany is much higher than that of potatoes on this continent, twice as high in fact. The cultivation of certain hybrids producing larger and better varieties of berries, etc., should also be encouraged, and while this phase of the problem scarcely comes within the province of the chemist, it is under consideration as a part of the general study.

Encouraging progress has been made in the various fields outlined above, and definite announcements are expected in the near future.

:: Girls Don't Get Peeved ::

Those who first saw the light from January 18 to February 17 are good-natured, rather quick-tempered, very successful in business dealings, and of a gentle, affectionate nature. They will be faithful to their marriage vows, whilst their manners will be very quiet and dignified.

Early in the Year.

Those whose natal day happens to be between February 18 and March 20 are of an honorable, kind, and straightforward disposition. They are essentially people who may be trusted, and are often met with in positions involving much responsibility. They are often great travelers.

The ones whose birth falls between March 21 and April 23 are usually endowed with love for beauty, order and elegance. They make good lawyers, teachers, and have keen intellects, but they possess strong wills and do not care for contradiction or opposition, and are of very sensitive and loyal natures.

People whose birthdays come between April 24 and May 23 have very strong likes and dislikes, and possess in a great degree powers of intuition. They are of a jealous temperament, capable of great mental endurance, are energetic and fond of the opposite sex.

If the natal day falls between May 24 and June 23 a restless nature is the dower. Such people are rather unsteady in their aims and pursuits, though of a very lovable disposition. They are often guided by impulse, and have a tendency to be dissatisfied with their position. Socially they are a great success, and shine in public life.

The greatest lovers of home life and of family union are those who are born between June 24 and July 21. If of the fair sex, they are great and good talkers; if men, good business managers.

The men and women whose natal day comes between July 22 and August 21 can readily adapt themselves to any condition in life. They are light-hearted, loving, emotional, love nature, very impulsive, and require great care in selecting a life partner.

The people who were born between August 22 and September 23 are lovers of music, good singers, of a happy agreeable disposition and admirers of beauty. Whatever work they undertake is done thoroughly and well. They make good critics, have strong passions, and plenty of self-control, and are physically strong.

People born between September 24 and October 26 should be good inventors, be experts in mechanical matters, and have great foresight in all business transactions. They are hasty, impatient of control, particularly eloquent in speech, and very good-natured.

Those whose natal day falls between October 27 and November 23 are of a very passionate nature. They love books, like to be praised and considered superior; have strong wills, dignity, and good manners. They are not easily overcome by adversity, and are almost always certain to succeed in whatever they undertake.

In the Dark Days.

Those whose natal day falls between November 24 and December 22 do not easily make friends; they are reserved, brave, fearless. People of action, rather than words, very faithful in all love affairs, and of a very determined nature. They make excellent husbands and wives.

If the birthday falls between December 23 and January 18, those born then will be fearless in adventure, self-willed, practical and good business people, talkative, of a loving though impetuous nature, proud and independent. They will lead rather than follow, and strain every effort to make what they undertake a great success.

HOME COOKING

Cottage-Cheese Salad

Mix thoroughly 1 pound of cheese, 1½ tablespoonfuls of cream, 1 tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and salt to taste. First fill a rectangular tin mold with cold water to chill and wet the surface; line the bottom with waxed paper; then pack in three layers, putting two or three parallel strips of pimento between layers. Cover with waxed paper and set in a cool place until ready to serve; then run a knife around the sides and invert the mold. Cut in slices and serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing and wafers. Minced olives may be used instead of the parsley, and chopped nuts also may be added.

Cottage-Cheese Rolls

A large variety of rolls to be used like meat rolls, suitable for serving as the main dish at dinner, may be made by combining legumes (beans of various kinds, cowpeas, lentils, or peas), with cottage cheese and adding bread crumbs to make the mixture thick enough to form into a roll. Beans are usually mashed, but peas or small Lima beans may be combined whole with bread crumbs and cottage cheese, and enough of the liquor in which the vegetables have been cooked may be added to get the right consistency; or, instead of beans or peas, chopped spinach, beet tops, or head lettuce may be added.

GO STRAIGHT -- GO OFTEN GO RIGHT

IF YOU'LL LISTEN FOR JUST A MOMENT, MR. MERCHANT, YOU'LL GET SOME MONEY-MAKING TIPS!

GO STRAIGHT—There is no need of wasting time on the question: **"Does Advertising Pay?"** The bank accounts of a thousand millionaires who yesterday were broke scream like the siren on a fire engine: **"You Bet Your Life, It Pays!"** How to advertise is the big question. The first step in answering this big question is to find out who you want for customers, then go to them—**Go Straight!**

GO OFTEN—If your office boy, after working for you two weeks, came to you and asked for a raise, you'd call the porter and say: "Here, Steve, throw this red-headed son-of-a-gun out of the window—he's too previous!" Don't be "too previous" yourself when you advertise. Give your advertising a chance to produce—show the people that you are in earnest and on the job. Don't watch the clock—go often and you'll come back with bells on and bills in!

GO RIGHT—Selling things over a counter and selling the same things on paper are two different tasks. (One is a business and the other is a profession. You may be an excellent business man but a poor advertising man. Perhaps, the reason your advertising doesn't pull is because you write your own copy. Why don't you cut your own hair? Building an advertisement ought to be the work of a specialist. The big fellows in business recognize this fact—why don't you? You wouldn't hire a tongue-tied salesman, would you? Lots of advertising copy is tongue-tied or worse. Then, have your ad well-dressed—**Go Right!**

We are anxious to help you build your business through the right sort of Advertising. Put our special Merchandising and Service Department to work for you, without obligation. It will be the best investment you ever made in your life.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

Result of Standard's Competition For the "Best Reasons Why"

Several weeks ago The Standard held a competition, giving prizes for the "Best Reasons Why." This campaign, which was carried on to educate the public in the worth of advertising, proved very successful. Below are a list of the prize winners along with the successful answers:

WHY ROBIN HOOD FLOUR IS DIFFERENT

Answer—Because the purity and excellent quality of the wheat used in manufacture of this flour gives more food value than is found in other brands.

C. A. LYNDON, Claresholm, Alta.

WHY D. E. BLACK & CO. HAVE THE LARGEST JEWELRY BUSINESS BETWEEN WINNIPEG AND THE COAST

Answer—Because you get the value of your money when you buy from D. E. Black & Co., and because a "D. E. B." repaired watch has never been known to fail.

C. A. LYNDON, Claresholm, Alta.

WHY CARLYLE BUTTER BEATS ALL OTHERS

Answer—Because it is made of the best cream under the most saaitary conditions and environment, assuring the customer a protection against germs of all kinds.

F. E. CHAPIN, Retlaw, Alta.

WHY DIRIGIBLE HEADLIGHTS SHOULD BE INSTALLED ON EVERY CAR

Answer—Because they are the latest "safety-first" appliance and it insures the user against accident and gives a better light.

G. G. DUNCAN, Champion, Alta.

P. BURNS & CO., LTD.—WHY MANY A CARE MAKES THE SHAMROCK CURE

Answer—Because the patrons are guaranteed through government supervision of the absolute high quality of the Shamrock brand, and because P. Burns & Co. back their reputation by the quality of their products.

MR. LOUIS DAVID, Raymond, Alta.

WHY WEBBER'S GARAGE GIVES THE BEST SERVICE

Answer—Because of the courtesy of his skilled force combined with his own personality has acted as a magnet and a drawing power for the business.

J. L. DAVIDSON, City Welding & Repair Co.

DR. D. D. ROSS—WHY YOU SHOULD NOT DELAY IN HAVING YOUR TEETH ATTENDED TO

Answer—Because scientists claim that delay is fatal and for good work combined with reasonable prices, Dr. Ross has no superiors.

MISS HENINGER, Third Avenue, City.

BOSTON SHOE HOSPITAL—WHY YOU SHOULD TRY NEOLIN SOLES

Answer—Because Neolin soles wear longer, cost no more, do not draw the feet, and are put on by the most expeinenced workmen at the Boston Shoe Hospital, under guarantee by the Goodyear Rubber Co

MISS MARJORIE ROBINSON, 1175 Second Ave., Hillhurst.

WHY JACKSON'S HOME-MADE BREAD

Answer—Because in Jackson's bread one is assured of quality, this bread being made under the most improved sanitary conditions and government inspection. A taste of Jackson's bread will convince the most skeptical.

JAMES GIBB, Cockshutt Plow Co., City.

WHAT THE BLUE LABEL IMPLIES

Answer—It insures cleanliness, combined with pure products, under perfect conditions. The Blue Label Bottling Works have justified the reputation they have attained, which is second to none in the bottling business.

W. R. ORR, corner Center and Sixth Avenue.

WHY THE CALGARY PUBLIC MARKET IS THE ONLY MARKET WHERE THE CONSUMER MEETS THE PRODUCER

Answer—Because here the consumer is brought face to face with the producer, the entire establishment being under city supervision, guarantees the patrons the lowest prices combined with the best products.

F. M. D'ARKOS, Wayne, Alta.

-- GO OFTEN
RIGHT

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SPAPER SYNDICATE

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A PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Amy Finds a New Schoolhouse

The Roberts children lived way out in the country. There were three of them, Amy and the twins, Ethel and Jimmy, so they were never lonely. Of all the seasons of the year they loved summer best, because then they could play out of doors from dawn to dark if they wished.

They fished with willow oles and bent pins in the small stream behind the house; and there was a place not a stone's throw from their favorite fishing hole, where they could wade.

Here the stream was shallow and its bed was covered with smooth, fine sand that didn't hurt their bare feet like the rocks and sharp little pebbles did in the other places they had tried.

They hunted for birds' nests, and Jimmy was an expert at finding them. They never touched the eggs nor the baby birds, though, because they knew then the mother bird would not come back. How these children loved to tumble in the hay, and find the strange places where a half dozen independent chickens laid their eggs.

One of the things they liked best to do was to play school. They played in the old vine-covered arbor down by the well. No one used this arbor but themselves because it was so old and rickety. One day something happened! A man came and began to tear down their make-believe school house.

The twins felt so badly about this that they cried, but Amy, who was the oldest, said she was going straight to see about it, and marched off to find her mother.

"Why, my darling," smiled their mother, trying to gather them all into her arms at once, "the old arbor is full of bugs, and the seats are all broken and splintery. Besides, mother hasn't wanted you to play there for a long time. It's too far from the house. We are going to have a lovely garden there instead."

"But mother," wailed little Ethel, "where are we going to play school?"

"I am quite sure you can find a much nicer place to play school," smiled their mother. "And now run out and play. Mother is very busy this morning helping Ann make jelly."

Amy led the twins off with a hop, skip and jump, andout in thebright sunshine once more the twins felt less "teary." With a right good will they began their search for a new place in which they could play school. They oampered off to the barn where they believed they knew of a place in the hay loft that would make a dandy play-school room. But the hired man was there and told them to scoot.

"But we want to play school in the loft," Amy told him bravely. She was a bit afraid of the hired man, he was so very big and looked cross.

"Shoo!" said the hired man, flapping a saddle-blanket at them. "And where then are we going to put the hay."

No one could answer this question so the three disappointed children slowly left the barn.

"I tell you Amy," began Jimmy, eagerly, "let's go down to the wading place, and then when we get tired playing school we can go wading.

"Oh, it's too hot there!" said Amy.

"Let's go over to the big elm where mother sometimes lets us have tea." It wasn't very far, but when they were there little Ethel was tired and said she didn't like it.

"Why?" demanded Amy stopping short to look at her.

"There are too many bugs and worms and things—just look at the ants, Amy!" cried Ethel, quite out of sorts.

"Ah—girls are fraidy cats!" scoffed Jimmy, watching with interest three ants dragging off a dead worm.

"S'pose we go down to where that big, mosy log is near the ice house," Amy suggested, thoughtfully.

"That's too far," objected Ethel "Besides, mother would never let us She scolded Jimmy awfully because he went down there last Sunday to find father."

"You can bet she did!" agreed Jimmy. "We can't do that."

"I'll tell you what let's do! Let's go home and get Ann to make us some lemonade," smiled Amy.

"She won't do it though," Jimmy told them, "cause she's makin' jelly, and mother told her to make lemonade to supper. I heard her."

"Well, let's go and see anyway," said Ethel.

So they started toward the big house where they lived, and on their way they passed Ann's cottage. Ann helped with the housework. When she first came to them she said she'd stay if they would let her live in the funny little old cottage directly back of the big house. So Ann fixed up the cottage just as she pleased.

Suddenly Amy stopped in a lovely cool shady spot near the cottage, and looked up at the window. The wooden shutters were flung back from the window to let in the sweet fresh air. A white curtain swung lazily in a tiny breeze, and a potted plant stood on the sill.

Right under the window was a long bench, and a brown flower pot with a big pink geranium in it occupied one end. There were queer little cracks in the stuff that looked like plaster and covered the outer wall. The bench was scarred and chipped and weather beaten, but broad and comfortable nevertheless. Suddenly Amy knew this was just the place they had been looking for. It was so near the big house that they were within call, and yet there would be no grownup to thrust a head out of the window and interrupt their play.

"Let's play school here!" Amy said happily to the twins, and nodded toward the bench. One of the cracks in the stuff that looked like plaster, reminded Amy of the stream as she had seen it one day from the top of the house when her father had taken her up there. It had given her an idea of something new to teach.

Jimmy and Ethel were already climbing gleefully onto the bench so Amy did not have to announce that she would be teacher. She held up a pudgy finger and spoke to them in her best grownup teaching voice.

"Now I want you children to behave—no whispering, Ethel—and I want to tell you all about our new school house."

For raising a colt by hand, add about as much boiled water to some cow's milk with a tablespoonful of sugar. Two tablespoonfuls of lime water helps in digestion. Feed a teacupful every hour. Always use same cow's milk.

MARSHAL WAS VERY KIND TO A LITTLE GIRL

Paris.—Here is a story of a gallant marshal who took America by storm in the year 1917.

The incident occurred early one morning in the Bois de Boulogne. Needless to say, the gallant marshal was none other than Marshal Joffre, the hero of the Marne.

He was taking his constitutional and walking in his placid way when of a sudden a little girl of from five to seven years of age noticed this distinguished stroller.

"It's Joffre," she was heard to say and in less than a minute afterward she was by the marshal's side.

"Good morning, Marshal," she said.

"Good morning, my child," answered Joffre.

"Will you touch my hand," the girl asked.

"Why, certainly," was the general's reply.

Encouraged by the marshal's good nature and by his wife's good will the little girl at once aspired to higher favors.

"I should like to walk a little way with you," she modestly asked.

How could anyone refuse such a request? And the child with charming ease and pride accompanied the marshal down the deserted and delightfully fresh avenue.

Meanwhile the child's nurse, who had watched her care's evolutions with more embarrasement, worried to see her walk away. She at once started running after the trio, shouting:

"Miss Suzanne—well, Miss."

As an answer the girl waved her hand as a sign of good-by.

But the marshal had stopped and quietly said:

"Now, you must go back."

"Let us leave her a souvenir," said the Marechale Joffre. And at the same time reminded her husband that he had a small wrist watch in his pocket which she meant sending to one of her "filleuls."

The watch was thereupon put on the girl's wrist, and so overcome with joy was she that this time she forgot to thank her distinguished donators.

The following day the marshal received a beautiful sheaf of flowers and a note, in which the sender said that Suzanne's watch wou'd take its place among the most precious heirlooms of the family.

ANOTHER OFFER BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Little Boy and Girl Friends:—You probably read the stories of the "First Day at School" that we published several weeks ago. Well, the lucky winners were Master Will Havelot, of Bowville, Sask., Miss Carrie Barton, of Eldridge, Alberta, and Master Rose Kelly, of Wetaskiwin, Alberta., and they have all had their prizes sent to them.

Now, we are going to give you a chance to get a handsome story book for Christmas as well as a handsome Christmas present for mother. All you have to do is to get two of your friends to sign the enclosed subscription blanks and mail them to us. You won't have to collect any money unless you want to. Just have your friends sign the blanks, mail them to us and we will send you the Christmas presents at once.

Remember, for each additional blank you get signed up we will send you an extra book, and they are good stories, too.

Address the Manager, 109 Sixth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

Calgary Western Standard:

Please enter my subscription for six months, for which I agree to remit one dollar on receipt of the first copy.

Name .....
Address .....
Town .....
Province .....
Sent by .....

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FORGIVENESS

There is an ugly kind of forgiveness in the world—a kind of hedgehog forgiveness—shot out like quills. Men take one who has offended and set him down before the blowpipe of their indignation and scorch him and burn his fault into him, and when they have kneaded him sufficiently with their fiery fists, then—they forgive him.—Beecher

: Mamma Robin's Umbrella :

"Chirp, Chirp!" came from the window sill, and Emma turned around in her little bed to see who the visitor was.

"Oh!" she exclaimed, "Where did you come from so early this bright morning?"

"Chirp," answered the Robin, hopping a little closer to the inside. I want some crumbs for my baby up there in the tree? At least that is what Emma thought she said, and in a minute the girl was out of bed gathering up the crumbs that her piece of bed-time cake had made on the tray. All the time she was approaching the window sill, and while she was spreading the bits of cake Emma was talking to the bird in the most reassuring way and the Robin seemed to appreciate the fact that she meant her no harm for she firmly kept her perch on the sill, and when the feast was spread out before her she filled her little bill and flew up in the tree where her baby was eagerly waiting for its breakfast.

"Peek, peek," came from the tree and then "Chirp, chirp," from the mother.

After that Emma and the mother-bird became great friends and never did Mrs. Robin come in vain for her family's breakfast so long as the girl's visit to her aunt in the country lasted. About a week after the bird's first visit to the sill, Emma woke up early in the morning and heard the big rain drops on the window pane.

"Oh dear!,, she sighed, My poor little baby robin will get dripping wet in her nest up there." Then Emma tried to think out a plan by which she could protect her pets, for by this time she began to regard them as hers. "I wonder whether Mamma Robin will call for her food this morning?" she went on musing and then she watched the window for the feathery visitor.

"Time to get up," said Aunt Carrie coming into Emma's room with a sunny smile that made the girl almost forget that it was raining. "You overslept yourself, and no wonder for it is dark enough to be very early in the morning."

"No, aunt I have been awake a long time, and I have been waiting for my little visitor. Poor little creatures they cannot escape the rain but must get wet and cold, while we have all the comforts of home.

"I'm afraid you are wasting your sympathy Emma," said her Aunt "The mother bird does not mind the rain' and I'm sure she'll find some means of protecting her baby until its feathers grow large enough to protect it, too.

While Emma was dressing her Aunt went up to the third story to tidy up the rooms and glancing out of the window she saw something that made her stop her work and call to Emma—"Child come up here quick, and your question of how the mother bird protects her baby from the rain will be answered."

Emma was at her Aunt's side in a jiffy and there in the tree she saw the mother bird completely covering the nest with her outstretched wings. Not a drop of rain could reach the young ones.

Then she ceased worrying for she knew that every mamma bird carried her umbrella with her all the time, and that her babies were as safe as if they lived in a big brick house instead of in a little straw nest up in a tree.

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№ 424

"KAZAN"

BY

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

SYNOPSIS

Kazan, the wolf dog, is picked up by Thorpe and his wife. Kazan immediately becomes Mrs. Thorpe's devoted slave. He is struck by mistake by Thorpe. McCready, the desperado, leads Thorpe into the woods, strikes him unconscious, and then comes back into Mrs. Thorpe's tent, but Kazan kills him.

Running away from Thorpe, who later comes back, he joins a wolf band where a little she-wolf is attracted by him and follows him everywhere.

Kazan and Gray Wolf strike a man's trail, and there discover Pierre Radisson. Kazan is wounded and is nursed back to health by Pierre's daughter Joan. Gray Wolf is left behind while Kazan goes on with them. Pierre dies and Kazan brings Joan and the baby to safety. Gray Wolf follows Kazan. She becomes a mother, but her little ones are killed by a lynx who also blinds her.

Henri Loti loses many of his trapped lynx and finally decides to trap the slayers. Kazan and Gray Wolf are later trapped and as Loti levels his gun to shoot them, his friend, Weyman, stops him and offers him $100 for each if he will give them to him. Loti agrees to this. Weyman then takes a picture of Gray Wolf, Kazan and the torn lynx, which he declares will add greatly to the value of the book he is writing based on animal life in the northwest.

Henri shoots the lynx and the other two are kept prisoners in a cage constructed of saplings. Weyman during one night, after seeing that Gray Wolf was starving herself, was troubled over his cruel act, and let the captives out. Kazan and Gray Wolf wandered around for many days when finally they reached a trail where everything was deserted. The red plague had invaded the country and everybody and everything felt that death was near.

Interesting is their rambles through the north country, searching for food. Kazan at times is near the point of death for the lack of food—yet everywhere nothing but the desolate plains appear where the plague had wrought its havoc.

The hunger trail they followed and the only signs of life was a rambling fox which they dared not tackle.

At last they came upon a path where a herd of moose are stationed—two bulls fighting. One of the fighters is weakened so much that Kazan and Gray Wolf are able to handle him easily. Thus the days of famine have passed for them.

After having eaten enough the two wanderers watch their food. In the course of a few minutes animals and birds of different kind try to get some of the flesh but Kazan and his mate guard it well. When the cry of a hungry wolf is heard Gray Wolf sounds the welcome cry.

Kazan protects Gray Wolf from the leader of the pack with whom they came in contact one day. Kazan kills the leader and Gray Wolf knows that twice Kazan has saved her life while endangering his own.

Kazan one day while out hunting with Gray Wolf, has a fight with a porcupine. For several days he had a swollen face, but he knew that he had been protecting Gray Wolf. They then returned to their home and once more he contented himself with the companionship of his mate after their hard struggle for existence.

A son is born to them by the name of Baree. Baree is taught how to kill in order to provide himself with food and very soon learns the game. Shortly afterwards he deserts his home and Kazan and Gray Wolf travel on until they come to a beaver dam. Here they meet with obstacles and adventures.

The next year the second generation of children, now four years old, mated but did not leave, so that in this early summer of the sixth year the colony was very much like a great city that had been long besieged by an enemy. It numbered fifteen lodges and over a hundred beavers, not counting the fourth babies which had been born during March and April. The dam had been lengthened until it was fully two hundred yards in length. Water had been made to flood large areas of birch and poplar and tangled swamps of tender willow and elder. Even with this food was growing scarce and the lodges were overcrowded. This was because beavers are almost human in their love for home. Broken Tooth's lodge was fully nine feet long by seven wide inside, and there were now living in it children and grandchildren to the number of twenty-seven. For this reason Broken Tooth was preparing to break the precedent of his tribe. When Kazan and Gray Wolf sniffed carelessly at the strong scents of the beaver city, Broken Tooth was marshaling his family, and two of his sons and their families for the exodus.

As yet Broken Tooth was the recognized leader in the colony. No other beaver had grown to his size and strength. His thick body was fully three feet long. He weighed at least sixty pounds. His tail was fourteen inches in length and five in width, and on a still night he could strike the water a blow that could be heard a quarter of a mile away. His webbed hindfeet were twice as large as his mate's and he was easily the swiftest swimmer in the colony.

Following the afternoon when Gray Wolf and Kazan struck into the north came the clear still night when Broken Tooth climbed to the top of the dam, shook himself, and looked down to see that his army was behind him. In the starlit water of the big pond rippled and flashed with the movement of many bodies. A few of the older beavers clambered up after Broken Tooth and the old patriarch plunged down into the narrow stream on the other side of the dam. Now the shinning silken bodies of the emigrants followed him in the starlight. In ones and twos and threes they climbed over the dam and with them went a dozen children born three months before. Easily and swiftly they began the journey down-stream, the youngsters swimming furiously to keep up with their parents. In all they numbered forty. Broken Tooth swam well in the lead, with his older workers and battlers behind him. In the rear followed mothers and children.

All of the night the journey continued. The otter, their deadliest enemy—deadlier even than man—hid himself in a thick clump of willows as they passed. Nature, which sometimes sees beyond the vision of man, had made him the enemy of these creatures that were passing his hiding-place in the night. A fish feeder, he was born to be a conserver as well as destroyer of the creatures on which he fed. Perhaps nature told him that too many beavers dams stopped the run of spawning fish and that where there were many beavers there was always few fish. Maybe he reasoned as to why fish hunting was poor and he went hungry. So, unable to cope singly with whole tribes of his enemies, he worked to destroy their dams. How this, in turn, destroyed the beavers will be seen in the fued in which nature had already schemed that he should play a part with Kazan and Gray Wolf.

A dozen times during the night Broken Tooth halted to investigate the food supplies along the banks. But in two or three places where he found plenty of bark on which they lived it would have been difficult to have constructed a dam. His wonderful engineering instincts rose even above food instincts. And when each time he moved onward, no beaver questioned his judgment by remaining behind. In the early dawn they crossed the burn and came to the edge of the swamp domain of Kazan and Gray Wolf. By right of discovery and possession that swamp belonged to the dog and the wolf. In every part of it they had left their marks of ownership. But Broken Tooth was a creature of the water and the scent of his tribe was not keen. He led on, traveling more slowly when they entered the timber. Just behind the windfall home of Kazan and Gray Wolf he halted and clambering ashore balanced himself upright on his webbed hindfeet and four-pound tail. Here he had found ideal conditions. A dam could be constructed easily across the narrow stream and the water could be made to flood a big supply of poplar, birch, willow and alder. Also the place was sheltered by heavy timber, so that the winters would be warm. Broken Tooth quickly gave his followers to understand that this was to be their new home. On both sides of the stream they swarmed into the nearby timber. The babies began at once to nibble hungrily at the tender bark of willow and alder. The older ones, every one of them now a working engineer, investigated excitedly, breakfasting by nibbling off a mouthful of bark now and then.

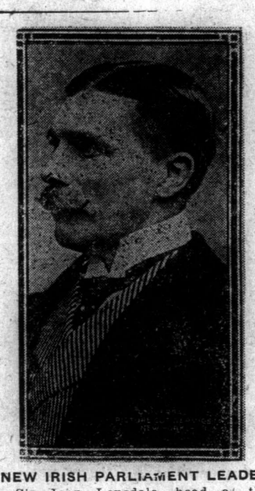
That day the work of home-building began. Broken Tooth himself selected a big birch that leaned over the stream and began the work of cutting through the teninch butt with his three long teeth. Though the old patriarch had lost one tooth, the three remaining had not deteriorated with age. The outer edge of them was formed of the hardest enamel; the inner side was of soft ivory. They were like fine steel chisels, the enamel never wearing away and the softer ivory replacing itself year by year as it was consumed. Sitting on his hind legs, with his forepaws resting against the tree and with his heavy tail giving him a firm balance, Broken Tooth began gnawing a narrow ing entiely around the tree. He worked tirelessly for several hours and when at last he stopped to rest another workman took up the task. Meanwhile a dozen beavers were hard at work cutting timber. Long before Broken Tooth's tree was ready to fall across the stream, a small poplar crashed into the water. The cutting on the big birch was in the shape of an hour-glass. While the beaver prefers to do most of his work at night he is a day laborer as well, and Broken Tooth gave his tribe little rest during the days that followed. With almost human intelligence the .little engineers kept at their task. Smaller trees were felled, and these were cut into four or five foot lengths. One by one these lengths were rolled to the stream, the beavers pushing them with their head and forepaws, and by means of brush and small limbs they were fastened securely against the birch. When the framework was completed the wonderful cement construction was begun. In this the beavers were the masters of men. Dynamite was the only force that could hereafter brak up what they were building now. Under their cup-like chins the beavers brought from the banks a mixture of mud and fine twigs carrying fom half a pound to a pound at a load and began filling up the framework with it. This task seemed tremendous, and yet Broken Tooth's engineers could carry a ton of this mud and twig mixture during a day and night. In three days the water was beginning to back, until it rose about the butts of a dozen or more trees and was flooding a small area of brush. This made work easier From now on materials could be cut in the water much morehrdmfwhrdrf in the water and easily floated. While a part of the beaver colony was taking advantage of the water, othes were felling trees end to end with the birch laying the working frame of a dam a hundred feet in width.

They had nearly accomplished this work when one morning Kazan and Gray Wolf returned to the swamp.

CHAPTER XX

A Fued in the Wilderness

A soft wind blowing from the south and east brought the scent of the invaders to Gray Wolf's nose when they were still half a mile away. She gave the warning to Kazan and he, too, found the strange scent in the air. It grew stronger as they advanced. When two hundred yards from the windfall they heard the sudden crash of a falling tree, and stopped. For a full minute they stood tense and listening. Then the silence was broken by a squeaking cry, followed by a splash. Gray Wolf's alert ears fell back and she turned her blind face understandingly toward Kazan. They trotted ahead slowly, approaching the windfall from behind. Not until they had reached the top of the knoll on which it was situated did Kazan begin to see the wonderful change that had taken place during their absence. Astounded, they stood while he stared. There was no longer a little creek below them. Where it had been was a pond that reached almost to the foot of the knoll. It was fully a hundred feet in width and the backwater had flooded the trees and bush for five or six times that distance toward the burn. They had come up quietly and Broken Tooth's dull-scented workers were unaware of their presence. Not fifty feet away Broken Tooth himself was gnawing at the butt of a tree. An equal distance to the right of him four or five of the baby beavers were at play building a miniature dam of mud and tiny twigs. On the opposite side of the pond was a steep bank six or seven feet high, and here a few of the older children—two years old, but still



NEW IRISH PARLIAMENT LEADER

Sir John Lonsdale, head of the Ulsterites in the new Irish parliament.

not workmen—were having great fun climbing the bank and using it as a toboggan slide. It was their splashing that Kazan and Gray Wolf heard. In a dozen different places the older beavers were at work.

A few weeks before Kazan had looked upon a similar scene when he returned into the north from Broken Tooth's old home. It had not interested him then. But a quick and thrilling change swept through him now. The beavers had ceased being mere water animals, uneatable and with an odor that displeased him. His fangs bared silently. His crest stiffened like the hair of a brush and the muscles of his forelegs and shoulders stood out like whip cords. Not a sound came from him as he rushed down upon Broken Tooth. The old beaver was oblivious of danger until Kazan was within twenty-feet of him. Naturally slow of movement on land he stood for an instant stupified. Then he swung down from the tree as Kazan leaed upon him. Over and over they rolled to the edge of the bank, carried on by the dog's momentum. In another moment the thick heavy body of the beaver had slipped like oil from under Kazan and Broken Tooth was safe in his element, two holes bitten clean through his fleshy tail. Baffled in his effort to get a death hold on Broken Tooth, Kazan swung like a flash to the right. The young beavers had not moved. Astonished and frightened at what they had seen, they stood as if stupified. Not until they saw Kazan tearing toward them did they awaken to action. Three of them reached the water. The fourth and fifth—baby beavers not more than three months old—were too late. With a single snap of his jaw Kazan broke the back of one of . The other he pinned down by the throat and shook as a terrier shakes a rat. When Gray Wolf trotted down to him both of the little beavers were dead. She sniffed at their soft little bodies and whined. Perhaps the baby creatures reminded her of runaway Baree her own baby, for there was a note of longing in her whine as she nosed them. It was the mother whine.

But if Gray Wolf had visions of her own Kazan understood nothing of them. He had killed two of the creatures that had dared to invade their home. To the little beavers he had been as merciless as the gray lynx that had murdered Gray Wolf's children on the top of Sun Rock. Now that he had sunk his teeth into the flesh of his enemies his blood was filled with a frenzied desire to kill. He raved along the edge of the pond snarling at the uneasy water under which Broken Tooth had disappeared All of the beavers had taken refuge in the pond, and its surface was heaving with the passing of many bodies beneath. Kazan came to the end of the dam. This was new. Instinctively he knew that it was the wark of Broken Tooth and his tribe, and for a few moments he tore fiercely at the matted sticks and limbs. Suddenly there was an unheavel of water close to the dam, fifty feet out from the bank, and Broken Tooth's big gray head appeared. For a tense half minute Broken Tooth and Kazan measured each other at that distance. Then Broken Tooth drew his wet shining body out of the water to the top of the dam, and squatted flat, facing Kazan. The old patriarch was alone. Not another beaver had shown himself.

The surface of the pond had now become quiet. Vainly Kazan tried to discover a footing that would allow him to reach the watchful invader. But between the solid wall of the dam and the bank there was a tangled framework through which the water rushed with some violence. Three times Kazan fought to work his way through that tangle, and three times his efforts ended in sudden plunges into the water. All this time Broken Tooth did not move. When at last Kazan gave up the attack the old engineer slipped over the edge of the dam and disappeared under the water He had learned that Kazan, like the lynx, could not fight water and he spread the news among the members of his own colony.

Gray Wolf and Kazan returned to the windfall and lay down in the warm sun. Half an hour later Broken Tooth drew himself out on the opposite side of the pond. He was followed by the other beavers. Across the water they resumed their work as if nothing had happened. The tree-cutters returned to their trees. Half a dozn worked in the water carrying loads of cement and twigs. The middle of the pond was their deadline. Across this not one of them passed. A dozen times during the hour that followed one of the beavers swam up to the dead-line, and rested there, looking at the shining little bodies of the babies that Kazan had killed. Perhaps it was the mother, and perhaps some finer instinct unknown to Kazan told this to Gray Wolf. For Gray Wolf went down twice to sniff at the dead bodies, and each time—without seeing—she went when the mother beave had come to the dead-line.

The first fierce animus had worn itself from Kazan's blood, and he now watched the beavers closely. He had learned that they were not fighters They were many to one and yet they ran from him like a lot of rabbits. Broken Tooth had not even struck at him, and slowly it grew upon him that these invading creatures that used both the water and the land would have to be hunted as he stalked the rabbit and the partridge. Early in the afternoon he slipped off into the bush, followed by Gray Wolf. He had often begun the stalking of a rabbit by moving away from it and he employed this wolf trick now with the beavers. Beyond the windfall he turned and began trotting up the creek, with the wind. For a quarter of a mile the creek was deeper than it had ever been. One of their old fording places was completely submerged, and at last Kazan plunged in and swam across, leaving Gray Wolf to wait for him on the windfall side of the stream.

Alone he made his way quickly in the direction of the dam, traveling two hundred yards back from the creek. Twenty yards below the dam a dense thicket ofaeird shrdmfwyshrdcmfwhr thicket of alder and willow grew close to the creek and Kazan took advantage of this. He aproached within a leap or two of the dam without being seen and crouched close to the ground, ready to spring forth when the opportunity came. Most of the beavers were now working in the water. The four or five still on the shore were close to the water and some distance upstream. After a wait of several minutes Kazan was almost on the point of staking everything on a wild rush upon his enemies when a movement on the dam attracted his attention. Halfway out two or three beavers were at work strengthening the central structue with cement. Swift as a flash Kazan darted from his cover to the shelter behind the dam. Here the water was very shallow, the main portion of the stream finding a passage close to the opposite shore. Nowhere did it reach to his belly as he waded out. He was completely hidden from the beavers, and the wind was in his favor. The noise of running water drowned what little sound he made. Soon he heard the beaver workmen over him. The branches of the fallen birch gave him a footing, and he clambered up.

A moment later his head and shoulders appeared above the top of the dam. Scarce an arm's length away Broken Tooth was forcing into place a three-foot length of poplar as big around as a man's arm. He was so busy that he did not hear or see Kazan. Another beaver gave the warning as he plunged into the pond. Broken Tooth looked up, and his eyes met Kazan's bared fangs. There was no time to turn. He threw himself back, but it was a moment too late. Kazan was upon him. His long fangs sank deep into Broken Tooth's neck. But the old beaver had thrown himself enough back to make Kazan lose his footing. At the same moment his chisel-like teeth got a firm hold of the loose skin at Kazan's throat. Thus clinched, with Kazan's long teeth buried almost to the beaver's jugular, they plunged down into the deep water of the pond.

(To be continued)

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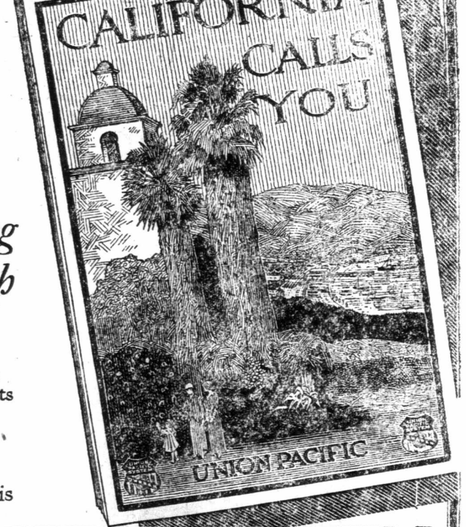
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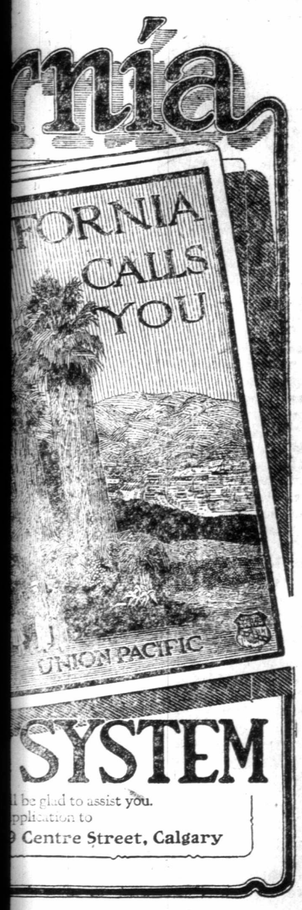
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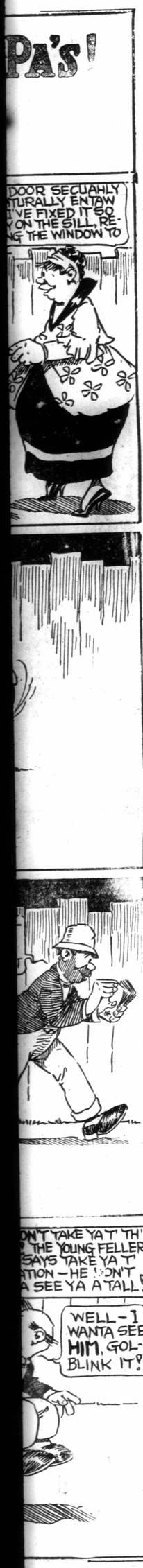
THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S!

..nd Gosh! How the Plan Did Work



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NOVEMBER



The Official Farming and Livestock Weekly Illustrating Current and Special Events of Alberta and Western Canada

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Vol. VII. No. 34 CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 3, 1917 Five Cents the Copy

General Progress of the War Reviewed

ITALY'S LOSS NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL

The regret of the week was the losses sustained by Italy. While the number of men and guns seemed appallingly large still this loss is not to be considered in the same light as the effect such a loss will have on the remaining army. The morale of the Italian army does not seem to be up to the standard and naturally such a loss will have a lasting effect that will take a long time to eradicate. While there is little doubt that as soon as the retreating Italian army gets on more favorable ground they will recover from their fright and will doubtless make a better stand to check the oncoming Austrians and Huns, but still this loss will weaken the backbone of the Italian army and it will need a great many of the allies' men to restore them to their former feeling of assurance.

* * *

ITALY'S DEFEAT MAY HAVE GOOD EFFECT

The crushing blow that the Teutons dealt Italy the early part of the week when upwards of 100,000 men were made prisoners will have a good effect after all. It had the effect of waking the allies up to the necessity of protecting all the ends no matter where they are located. To leave any part of the different armies to their own resources without having ample protection for an emergency is a foolhardy and costly experience as the past fiasco has shown. Ahe last reports show that Italy has stopped the flood of retreat and is now holding her own. If she can do this long enough to permit the British to get reinforcements to her all will be well otherwise more serious consequences may ensue. The best we can do under the present circumstances is to place our confidence in the great Almighty and hope for the best.

* * *

U. S. TROOPS ARRIVE IN TRENCHES

One particularly gratifying report that came from the front this week was the information that the United States troops had arrived and were relieving many of the British troops in the French trenches. This is bound to be reassuring news for the boys at the fighting line and it means new life, new hope and renewed ability to win this fight. The fact that Pershing's men have joined the allies is bound to have a depressing effect upon the Huns that are fighting. It could not be otherwise, even with men with a greater mentality than the Germans would feel this keenly and it would certainly have a material effect upon their fighting ability. As it is such a report coupled with the amount of publicity that has gone ahead regarding the Americans, the effect would tend to take much of the bulldog courage of the Hun away.

* * *

RENEWED EFFORT NOW NECESSARY

The most depressing news that we have received for some time was the press dispatch that came over the wire on Friday stating that Russia was tired of the war and would probably accept terms for peace. While there is nothing authentic about this report still Russia's attitude the past few weeks would indicate that something of this nature was in the wind to prompt her to the seeming idleness that has been characteristic of her movements for some time. This is a crushing blow to the allies if the report is true but it can have but one effect—to spur us on to renewed effort to win this war, because to win we must, and shall. Failure is impossible for various reasons. To lose would mean serfhood for us and in this enlightened age we could never go back to this state of affairs. Death would be preferable to many, in this, and other of the allied countries, rather than submit to a bond of slavery that Germany would impose. So it means fight and a bitter fight to the end. Success or complete annihilation should be our watchword.

United Grain Expert Says Market Dull and Inactive

The feature of the week has been the setting of the prices for the lower grades of wheat. On October 31st the Canadian Board of Grain Supervisors issued an order that fixes the price for four, five and six wheat for the balance of the present crop season This leaves us with a fixed price for all wheat and the complete list of grades with spreads will be as follows:

1 Northern	$2.21
2 Northern	2.18
3 Nothern	2.15
No. 4,	2.08
No. 5,	1.96
No. 6,	1.87

These prices are of course, basis in store Fort William, and will remain unchanged until August 31, 1918.

With no liklihood of any movement in the value of any of these grades, the sample markets, which were established recently will practically not be in use this year. Where there is no range in value for any one grade selling on sample can be of no advantage to the shipper. So far this season a few cars could have been sold strictly according to government inspection, but from now on nothing is to be gained. There will be but one price for all grades except feed wheat. More nor less than the fixed prices will not be paid.

The Wheat Export still are the big buyers of wheat at Fort William. Everything is being taken as fast as it arrives.

OATS—The market for oats has been a little stronger both at Fort William and the interior. Further along west the demand is particularly noticable and it is evident that a good share of the Alberta oats will be used in our own province. Districts in Saskatchewan and Manitoba are also inquiring for oats in Alberta and are offering something better as a rule than Fort William values. Later on there will doubtless be quite a cry for oats that are guaranteed suitable for seed.

Barley.—Barley is nominally a cent lower than last week's figures. The barley has been selling at $1.20 at Fort William most of the week. The demand is steady.

Flax.—Flax is higher. On Friday 1 N.W. was quoted at $3.10, which is fully 15 cents ocer the low point of the week.

IMAGINE A GENERAL AT 27 YEARS OF AGE

The youngest general in the British army if not in the entire world, is General Freyberg. He is only 27 years old. The Petit Parisien compares him with some of the youthful heroes of the French revolution, and continues:

"Freyberg had enlisted in General Villa's army in Mexico when the world war broke out. He had no money for his passage to Britain, but earned it as a professional sportsman in the United States. Upon his arrival he was commissioned as a subaltern. Together with a comrade he landed in the Bay of Bulair one night. By lighting fires and firing rockets and imitating the sounds of an army preparing to attack he kept part of the Turks at bay, while at another point the British army approached the coast. When the success of his ruse was assured, he jumped into the sea and swam about for six hours before being picked up.

"Some time afterward he was fighting on the Somme, always in the thick of the fray. In the dreadful hours of Beaumont-Hebel (he was a lieutenant-colonel then) he inspired his men to such incredible deeds of daring that the astonished officers asserted he had taken Beaucourt-sur-l'Ancre practically single-handed."

BRITISH WRECK GERMAN TRAWLERS



British destroyers recently engaged in a running battle with German armed trawlers, four of which were chased into Danish territorial waters. Two of these were on fire and ran ashore.

Military Service Act, 1917

MEN IN CLASS 1

That is, British subjects who were on 6th July, 1917, unmarried, or widowers without children, who were 20 years old on 13th October, 1917, and were born in or since 1883, (and are not within the exceptions set out in the King's Proclamation of the 13th of October, 1917), you should, whether you have been medically examined or not,

GO TO ANY POST OFFICE

in the province in which you ordinarily live and ask the postmaster for a form of

REPORT FOR SERVICE

which you will fill in and for which you will be given a receipt. Every man in Class 1 must either report for service

OR CLAIM EXEMPTION

or exemption must be claimed on his behalf, on or before 10th November, 1917. If you propose to claim exemption, the postmaster will furnish the proper form for you to fill in and will give you a receipt for it. If you have been medically examined you will save trouble by

ATTACHING YOUR MEDICAL HISTORY SHEET, IF YOU HAVE ONE

to the form of Report for Service or Claim for Exemption, which ever you choose.

DO IT NOW

Issued by the Military Service Council.

TRAITORS TO BE PROSECUTED

In the United States and other countries traitors are bound to be found, especially where there is such a conglomeration of peoples. However, this is going to be combated in the States by severe punishment.

MORE FOR EXEMPTIONS THAN FOR SERVICE

Last Friday morning at the local military registration office, there were 129 who reported for service and 724 claims for exemption. The totals now stand at 2,085 reports for service and 15,682 claims for exemption.

Big Zeppelin Is Now French Prize Near Bourbonne-Les-Baines

Description of the War Prize Which Was Captured by the Men of the French Army—Zeppelin Was 600 Feet Long and the Envelope 60 Feet in Diameter.

American Headquarters in France—The stray Zeppelin L-49 that was downed by the French near Bourbonne-Les-Baines while trying to get back to its base, was 600 feet long and the envelope was 60 feet in diameter.

French and American officers made a thorough examination of the great craft, but the civilians were held back by ropes that were stretched around the dirigible.

The gondolas are connected by cleated cockwalks and the whole construction of the craft was said by her examiners to be quite wonderful. The outer cover is of delicate texture, double riveted and soldered. She was equipped with a wireless outfit.

The machinery is highly complicated and the driving motors were equipped with 12 cylinders. There was a machine gun in each of the gondolas and the rear one was equipped with hammocks for the crew to sleep in. Apparently, however, the forward gondola was fitted up as a cabin for the commander. The lower portion was painted black and the upper part a dull gray. On one side was painted a small iron cross.

There were no bullet holes visible in the craft, but the forward gondola had been wrecked in descent.

It has already been suggested that the craft be sent to the Invalides palace in Paris.

After inspecting the balloon the American officers were returning to town just as the Zeppelin's prisoned crew was being transported through the crowded streets.

The commanding lieutenant looked downhearted and disgusted. Another officer was a typical old Prussian non-commission, with a scar on his nose as though made by a sword-welt. The men were well built and wore leather jackets.

It was reported here that another Zeppelin was captured several kilometers away when the forward gondola crashed into a tree, dumping part of the crew to the ground. The Zeppelin relieved of this load, then rose, tilted unsteadily and caught fire.

The Zeppelin brought down intact near here carried only incendiary bombs, apparently for the purpose of self destruction in the event of capture. All the explosives evidently had been dropped in England.

The French evidenced the greatest interest in the prize and many wounded were wheeled to the scene in chairs.

Several hundred Americans commanded by an aviation officer, are now learning aeroplane construction in the most practical way possible at a French camp, a few hours ride from General Bullard's student aviation school.

French planes of all types wrecked or damaged at the front are shipped to this camp and are taken apart by the Americans under French instructors. They are learning how to make repairs and to build new motors as well. Each student spends half a day learning the theory of aeroplane construction and the other half in actual shop practice taking down motors of all types and rebuilding them. The French instructors frequently remove a piece of the mechanism and then ask the American what is missing. Similar instruction is given in assembling machines. When this educational training is completed the men enter the factory where machines are built until they are experts in all lines of airplane construction and repair.

On the evening after I visited this camp the French staged a remarkable concert in honor of General Bullard and the Americans. The hall was decorated with French and American flags and was crowded. There was an excellent soldier orchestra and the French regiment commander welcomed the Americans by reading a speech in English. The first number was a solo by a French sergeant who was formerly one of the best known singers in France. The second was a comedy act by a comedian who was formerly well known on the Paris stage. The program also included "Carmen" by singers from grand opera and a Spanish ballet.

The Americans are well quartered in French barracks and health conditions are excellent, except for a few cases of mumps that have been traced to to cases that developed in an American fort.



MAREEA BOTCHKAREVA

The leader of the famous "Battalion of Death", composed of Russian women.

EMPEROR WILLIAM HAS A GOOD MANY ENEMIES

Washington, D. C.—At least 38,000,000 men are bearing arms in the war—27,500,000 on the side of the world allies and 10,600,000 on the side of the central powers, according to latest war department compilations from published reports in various countries. These figures do not include naval personnel strength, which would raise the total several millions.

Against Germany's 7,000,000, Austria's 3,000,000, Turkey's 300,000 and Bulgaria's 300,000 are arrayed the following armed forces: Russia, 9,000,000; France, 6,000,000; Great Britain, 6,000,000; Italy, 3,000,000; Japan, 1,400,000; United States, more than 1,000,000; China, 41,000; Roumania, 320,000; Serbia, 300,000; Belgium, 300,000; Greece, 300,000; Portugal, 200,000; Montenegro, 40,000; Siam, 36,000; Cuba, 11,000 and Liberia, 400 San Marino and Panama also have some forces under arms.

Military experts do not regard these figures as entirely accurate, but believe they represent in round numbers the comparative strengths of the contending armies as published recently.

Germany and Austria have made every effort to conceal the precise numbers of their armies but careful estimates of allied military intelligence departments have placed the total at about 10,000,000, with Germany's force more than double Austria's.

Political Situation in Canada Outlined

Politics seems to be a back number judging by the interest the public is taking in it at present. Perhaps the war or the private troubles of the average man has driven the great question out of the minds of the people temporarily but certainly politics is not the leading question of the day as it would be ordinarily. Here it is on the eve of a national election when either party has a good chance to win and aside from the "cut and dried" politician the ordinary citizen is hardly turning a hair in either direction. If this same inertia continues until election day it is hard to surmise what will be the result. The fact that the Conservatives are in may have a telling effect on the future vote although if more interest was being taken by the public at large the Liberals might have an even chance for glory. One thing is sure and that is, the ordinary business man is taking no interest whatsoever, either in the outcome nationally or locally.

* * *

During the past month there has been a wave or two floating around regarding the candidates who would run this year. So far the interest has been practically nil. Once in a while some enterprising politician would circulate a report regarding the prospects of some candidate more to sound the situation than anything else. These reports would usually be denied by the candidates and the publicity exploiters would wend their way onward hatching out new plans on the strength of the denials. But the real business men and the sound leaders of the city are not taking material interest in the coming election.

* * *

The strongest candidate in Calgary today is His Worship Mayor Costello. Quiet, unassuming in demeanor, but with a personality that appeals he has so ingratiated himself into the hearts of the people of Calgary that it is a foregone conclusion that if he runs he will do so by acclamation if the people have anything to say about it. His election is sure, that is, as sure as any political election can be predicted before the event. He has the approval and good will of every man, woman and child in Calgary and that does seem enough, although there has been many a slip of like character in the political game.

* * *

IF SIR WILFRID WERE RETURNED?

At a meeting of the Mackenzie Liberal club last Wednesday, Dr. J. J. Guerin, ex-mayor of Montreal, expressed his views on the subject of "Conscription and Union Government". He stated that the Mackenzie-Mann people could well be complimented on their choice of members to the Union government, "for," he said, "there is no doubt that if Laurier were returned to office he would repeal the Military Service act."

At the same meeting several of the members present declared that it was a shame that people were not allowed to express their view on conscription, while others were troubled over the fact that they had been promised by the Minister of Justice that there would be no conscription in Canada.

As it stands today the drafting system is the only one which will secure the necessary men, so why should any one person or party because of their political views hinder the Allies from gaining the end over which millions of men have already sacrificed their lives?

* * *

BETTER REPRESENTATION AT NOMINATING CONVENTIONS

The Great War Veterans' association met in Winnipeg last Wednesday night and after a short discussion passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, we are of the opinion that candidates for the forthcoming federal election should be nominated by a conference representative of all influential bodies in the city, and in view of the manenr of selecting prospective candidates, we believe that they do not represent the electors outside of the bodies nominating them. They can in no sense whatever be considered as true union candidates, and as that is the aim we see above all others, a conference fully representative of Labor, Next-of-Kin, Liberal, Conservative, Great War Vets. and Army and Navy Vets. should be called to name candidates, to give all the opportunity to voice their views; and thus, as far as possible, prevent the game of politics being played under the guise of union government propaganda."

This resolution shows that the "Vets" see that a better representation at nominating conventions, especially during this seeming political turmoil, would tend to satisfy all the members of all parties and eliminate what is called "The game of politics."

ALBERTA WILL HAVE THREE MILLION ACRES IN WHEAT NEXT YEAR

Alberta will next year have approximately 3,000,000 acres of land under cultivation for wheat alone. This will nearly double the acreage under wheat for the year of 1915, and will be approximately 50 per cent. greater than the acreage in wheat for the season of 1917.

These figures are made up only after long and careful investigation of the acreage under crop for last season, this year, and the areas broken for planting since the last crop was put in.

It is merely an estimate, of course, but it will be found to be a fairly accurate one, for correct figures are at any time unavailable on this subject.

The estimate will surprise those who have taken governmental figures as accurate on this subject to date. They will be greater than any government figures by 1,000,000 acres, perhaps, though it is possible that their issuance by this paper after close investigation and reports from every section of the province anent the new ground broken and the area under wheat cultivation will bring about a revision of governmental figures on the same subject.

This estimate is made up from numerous reports received from outlying points, and is checked up with the population on the farms and the number of farmers as compared with a total on the basis of a fair ratio of the acres each one is putting in.

It shows that there has been a more remarkable growth of the land being put under production than anyone realizes.

The conditons in this province in this respect are this year augmented by the fact that many farmers are planting a larger proportion of their acreage into wheat.

A few additional figures will give a computation of the tremendous wealth per capita which will flow to Alberta as a result.

THE CHIEF CHARM OF LOVELY WOMAN

Soft, Clear, Smooth Skin Comes With The Use Of "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



NORAH WATSON
86 Drayton Ave., Toronto.
Nov. 10th, 1915.

A beautiful complexion is a handsome woman's chief glory and the envy of her less fortunate rivals. Yet a soft, clear skin—glowing with health—is only *the natural result of pure Blood.*

"I was troubled for a considerable time with a very *unpleasant, disfiguring Rash*, which covered my face and for which I used applications and remedies without relief. After using "Fruit-a-tives" for one week, the rash is completely gone. I am deeply thankful for the relief and in the future, I will not be without "Fruit-a-tives".

NORAH WATSON.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

MANITOBA GREAT FIELD FOR HORSE RAISING

Both the soil of Manitoba and climatic conditions are admirably suited for horse raising. An abundance of pasture and feed of every description suitable for horses can be grown, and the cost of production is much lower than in the older settled districts. The winters, although somewhat cold are dry, and are not so keenly felt as in more limited areas. Thousands of horses are wintered annually out of doors, and they come through the winter in suprisingly good condition. Rarely is the fall of snow so heavy as to prevent horses from finding sufficient feed for themselves out of doors.

The demand for draft horses has been seldom so keen as it is at the present time. Geldings of fair size and quality were changing hands this spring at prices from $225 to $300 each and mares of a similar type and quality were bringing a slightly higher price.

It is estimated that Manitoba has 250,000 head of horses, of which approximately 1,200 are stallions enrolled in the Department of Agriculture. A conservative estimate would place the total value of the horses at $40,000,000.

Noted Author Says That Germany Is Bound To Fail

Gives His Reasons in a Comprehensive Manner Which Seem to Carry Much Weight—Says War Will Last Till 1919—German Leaders, He Declares, Are Brutal.

Dr. Usher, without doubt, is one of the best informed men in the country regarding the aims and ambitions of the Germans, as his famous book on "Pan-Germanism" so well sets forth. The interview, therefore, is doubly valuable and interesting.

Germany will fail, he says.

Germany will continue to make peace offers and these will continue to be refused by the allies, for Germany will never make an offer that will be accepted until she is thoroughly defeated.

When the German leaders realize this they will lay their cards on the table face up. Not till then.

Germany to Fail Twice

Dr. Usher said in answer to the questions of the Post:

"The outstanding factor in Germany's defeat will be her inability to continue producing. It will be an economic downfall more than a military one. The demand upon her production capacity is enormous; she cannot continue indefinitely in competition with her more resourceful opponents for she is compelled to produce not alone for herself but for her allies as well. She will fail.

"This war will not end soon. The allies certainly are not ready to talk terms of peace and they would be foolish to do so until they see how badly they can defeat Germany. Especially is this true now that the United States is in the war.

"Germany will continue to make peace offers and the allies will continue to refuse to listen to them for the very simple but good reason that Germany will make no offer before she is beaten that will approach the terms she will have to make if she is beaten.

"When the German leaders become convinced that the game is up they will lay down the cards and call it over. I do not believe that will be this year—or next. I believe it may come in 1919. Germans have woefully misread the other nations but they understand themselves well.

"I do not look for a revolution in Germany during the war. I do look for immediate changes in the government of Germany, however, as soon as the war ends, or just as soon as the end—and defeat—becomes clear to the German people.

"If Austria breaks, if economic conditions in Austria, much less well organized than in Germany, become intolerable, Austria will have to stop fighting. Or she might become so enfeebled as to be useless. Austria is handicapped by a less obedient people than Germany.

"Germany would then have to accept terms dictated by the allies, even though she might, of herself, be able to hold out somewhat longer. But the great scheme would then have failed definitely; it would be folly for Germany to continue.

Leaders Brutal, But Keen

"The German leaders may be brutal, but they do not lack perception. They may sacrifice the lives of Germans without scruple so long as it appears there is something to be gained; they will certainly not throw away lives on a forlorn hope because they know well that they will need them in the future.

"Alsace-Lorraine will certainly go back to France. There will be territorial changes in Europe proper and they will be about as the allies want.

"I believe that the allies honestly wish to satisfy Germany, so far as it can be done, consistent with their own safety. If the situation in Europe is put about as the allies want on a basis of safety there is no reason why a settlement cannot be made that will be fair and satisfactory to both sides; a settlement that will not be dangerous to Germany's legitimate future, nor yet more than she can reasonably grant.

"There is no reason why the allies cannot give Germany more commercial opportunity in certain districts. I am confident that they will be generous to Germany and anxious enough to incure the peace of the world to give her somewhat more opportunity out of Europe probably in Asia Minor and in Africa.

"Germany will agree to an elaborate restitution of Belgium, of that I am confident. She well knows the feelings of the world on that feature of the situation; and, indeed, there are a great many in Germany who favor this action, not from the standpoint of good policy, but from its strictly moral side.

"This key to the situation in the matter of democratizing Germany is the fact that the people of Germany do not use the word democracy in the same sense that we do. The German includes things we do not; he leaves out the particular thing that we re talking about at present, that is, the responsibility of the executive to the people.

The German View

"The difficulty in establishing in Germany what we in America and England mean by democracy is not so much a failure to understand what we mean, but because of a very definite belief that the sort of constitutional device we mean is not practical for Germany. Its adoption would immediately destroy what a great many Germans regard as institutions indispensable to Germany's future. I mean the smaller German states.

"The empire was created not so much to exalt Prussia as to create a compromise between Prussia and the other sovereign states of Germany, so that this co-operation would be assured in the future. To introduce the American presidential system, or the English or French responsible ministry elected by a majority of the popular house, would destroy, in practice, the very real authority now enjoyed by the small German states, because it would make Prussia's control of Germany absolute where it is now only partial.

"Prussia would then be able to act without consulting the other German states at all in whatever she chose, because her members would always be in an overwhelming majority in the reichstag.

"At present, in one way or another, Prussia usually gets her way on things of real importance, but she has to amend and compromise with other states in the bundesrat in order to accomplish it.

"The German kaiser is certainly the most powerful executive in the world today. But comparatively little of this power comes from his position as kaiser. It is as King of Prussia that he really counts. The other German states are very hostile to the idea of increasing his power as kaiser, or the power of Prussia, in the empire.

"Here is the real opposition to the notion that reform in Germany is likely at present. Reform in Prussia would work great changes, but they would be more than compensated if it were accompanied by democratic reforms in the empire.

"There is, for example, no imperial administration, no imperial system of courts for the execution of ordinary laws. There are imperial ministers, officials and courts, but they do not do the work that most people outside of Germany supose. The real work of administering German laws is performed by the German states, not by the empire. The empire may make a law but it cannot force it; the states do that.

"Now a responsible ministry or a president on the American plan would necessarily carry with it the introduction of a real imperial administration which would execute federal law as does the United States. That would at once put many if not all the functions now performed by the small German states into the hands of the imperial machinery and rob those states of the real power to govern at all.

"Prussia certainly would not object because Prussia is already two-thirds of Germany. She would certainly control the new government and would of course create the imperial system by extending her own institutions to the rest of Germany.

"The smaller German states would oppose this tooth and nail; they would support Prussia perhaps against the rest of the world, but they have no desire to see the Prussian literally governing the whole of Germany.

"Anyone who will read President Wilson's statements carefully will see clearly that he has all these things in mind. He does not propose to destroy the German constitution or to increase the power of Prussia by putting all the small German states much more under her control than they are at present. The president proposes merely to change the control of the foreign policy and the army and navy policy by the sovereign states of Germany in secret session in the bundesrath and dominated very clearly by the kaiser's representatives.

"A change in the control of Germany's foreign affairs is the essential thing; everything else may well remain as it is.

"This is a much less sweeping change than most Europeans have thought necessary; less sweeping than most Americans supposed to be involved. If German statesmen and the people of the smaller states of Germany could be made to understand that President Wilson's proposals do not comprehend a reduction of the power of the smaller states but an increase in their power over Prussia instead, they would raise fewer obstacles to the change and see the light more quickly.

"The difficulty, however, in getting the German people in their present state of mind to believe that proposals about democracy are not meant to destroy German independence in Europe is much greater than most people think. Adaptability is not a German characteristic; stubbornness is.

"That the allies will win the war is clearly a matter of very powerful logic, but just what the conditions of victory will be no one can see with certainty at this time. The longer the war goes on the more radical will be the changes in all the countries.

"And this is particularly true of the United States. The war has upon us the effect of a forcing process. We shall reach conditions on development which George Washington saw to be desirable and probable, and of which Abraham Lincoln dreamed.

"We will become economically independent of Europe. We will experience a more thorough welding together of our people. A stronger patriotism will develop. Co-operation in politics and industry will be established. Our position as a world power will be assured.

"It will be as if we had grown 20 years in a night; a century in a week. These are results which will only be intensified the longer the war goes on. They are great results, worth even more to us than this war is going to cost us, and in that sense we cannot fail to win.

"But we are going to beat Germany just the same and the result will be a spread of democracy in Germany, and though it probably will leave the small German states in existence it may not be as thorough a conversion of the people of Germany as we should like.

"The newspapers of the United States have done wonderfully, magnificently. They have shown great public spirit and tact and at a sacrifice. They have been given many confidences which they have not betrayed."

Commenting briefly on the labor situation in the United States, he said:

"The present labor situation is not a new thing; there is not a single phase of it that has not happened before in our history. I do not believe the country at large is now in a mood to allow unwise labor unions to interfere with the prosecution of the war"

A good way to rnder asphalt pavement less slippery is by heating the surface and then applying a layer of gravel, which is then rolled into the pavement. In wet weather the pavement retains its roughness and thus enables the horses to keep their footing.

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WHO wants to help win the war?

Who wants to give our soldiers all the support which their bravery and self-sacrifice and imperative needs demand of our gratitude and our patriotism?

Who wants Canada to do her full part in producing food, metals, ships, munitions and clothing for our fighting men; her full part in winning the war?

Who wants to help Britain to buy in Canada all she wants to buy of the products of Canada's fields and industries and labor?

From the mighty heart of Canada hear the full-throated answer roll from the Atlantic to the Pacific, echo back and up from the southern frontier, far and away into the frosty wastes of the Arctic circle:

"Every Canadian Loves His Country and will do His Full Duty"

AND every woman whose son or husband, or brother or father is fighting in France, because it means support and comfort and victory to him, sends up a prayer that Canada will provide the money to help him win the war for home and freedom.

Every boy and girl, because they want to have a part in winning the war, and in writing Canada's name into a glorious chapter of the world's history, will help Canada to raise the money by buying Victory Bonds.

* * *

THEN from the business point of view: The farmer will buy Victory Bonds because it will enable him to continue to supply the armies and the people of Great Britain with live stock, grain and the other products of his fields. The farmer must have a market for his produce and it is essential to Canada that Britain shall be enabled to pay cash for that produce with money provided by Canada's Victory Bonds.

Canada's Victory Bonds make it possible for Canada and her farmers to continue doing business with Great Britain and our allies and it is supremely necessary that the farmer shall continue to produce, and that Britain shall continue to buy his products.

Every man in Canada who works for his living or operates a business of any kind can help himself and help Canada to win the war by buying Victory Bonds. When he buys Victory Bonds he helps to maintain that general prosperity which is essential to his own.

And the prosperity of each individual is indispensable to the nation, because it is from individuals that the nation must get the money to win the war.

It is both Good Business and True Patriotism for every Canadian to buy Canada's Victory Bonds to the utmost of his or her ability

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FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

Western Standard
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:: RURAL SECTION ::

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Cattle, Dairy and Swine Show Another Success

Another big success added to Calgary's list of livestock shows that are earning a national reputation. The Dairy, Cattle, Sheep and Swine show closed on Thursday after one of the most succesful meetings that this association has ever held. The exhibit and sale was held under the auspices Alberta Cattle Breeders' association in conjunction with the Alberta department of Agriculture.

The committee having charge of the prizes:

DAIRY CATTLE

Holstein cow, three years and over: 1. Vronka Calamity, Jos Laycock, Okotoks; 2. Darkie Belle Houwtje, K. G. Dalgleish, Arcadia Valley.

Holstein female, two years and under: 1, Irene Ione Pontiac, Jos. Laycock; 2, Bonnie Brae Colantha Fayne, Jos. Lacock; 3,Sylvia Ione Palestine, Jos. Laycock.

Holstein female, 18 months and under two years; 1, Lady Johanna Korndyke, P. M. Bredt & Co., Calgary; 2, Bonnie Pontiac Pauline, P. M. Bredt, & Co.; 3,Leila Dot Pontiac, Jos. Laycock.

Holstein female, 12 months and under 18 months: 1, Beatrice Korndike de Kol, P. M. Bredt & Co.; 2, Bonnie Brae Silver Fly, Jos. H. Laycock; 3, Bonnie Brae Lady Johanna, Jos. H. Laycock.

Holstein female under one year: 1, Korndyke Shuling Pride, P. M. Bredt & Co..; 2, Utica de Kol Korndyke, P. M. Bredt &Co.

Champion Holstein female: Champion Vronka Calamity, Jos. Laycock; reserve champion, Irene Ione Pontiac, Jos. Laycock.

Holstein bull, three years and over: 1, Lydenwood Duke, K. G. Dalgleish; 2, Wheatlands Prince Canada Land & Irrigation Co. Medicine Hat; 3, Painter's Lassie's Demonstrator, J. Birchall & Son, Cochrane.

Holstein bull, two years and under three: 1, Peter des Landes, O. W. Manzer Blackfields; 2, Rueben Mercena Burke I, Hambly & sons, Munson.

Holstein bull 18 months and under two years: 1 Korndyke Mercena Posch P. M. Bredt & Co; 2, Netherland Korndyke Posch P. M. Bredt & Co.

Holstein bull 12 months and under 18 months: 1, Crossfield Keyes de Kol W. Wilson Graham Crossfield.

Holstein bull, 12 months and under 12 months: 1, Paul de Kol, O. W. Manzer

Champion Holstein bull: Champion, Crossfield Keyes de Kol, W. Wilson Graham, reserve champion, Lyndenwood Duke, K. G. Dalgleish.

Dairy Shorthorn bull: 1, Sunny King Canada Land & Irigation Co.; 2, Snowbank, A. P. Priddis,hrdlhrdlrdd Snowbank, A. P. Young, Priddis.

SHEEP

Shropshire ram, 1915 and over: 1, and 2, P. M. Bredt & Co., Calgary; 3, Canada Land & Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat.

Shropshire ram, 1916; 1, Geo. Walters, Delacour, 2, R. Knights & Son, Calgary; 3,P. M. Bredt & Co.

Shropshire ram, 1917: 1, C. Moffat; 2, R. Knights & Son; 3, P. M. Bredt & Co.; 4, G. K. Allonby; 5, P. M. Bredt & Co.

Champion Shropshire ram: Champion, C. Moffat; reserve champion, Geo. Waltes.

Shropshire ewe, 1915 and earlier: 1, 2 and 3, P. M. Bredt & Co.

Shropshire ewe 1916: 1, 2 and 3, P. M. Bredt & Co.

Shropshire ewe, 1917: 1, 2 and 3, P. M. Bredt & Co.

Champion Shropshire ewe: Champion, P. M. Bredt & Co.; reserve champion, P. M. Bredt & Co.

Oxford ram, 1915 and earlier: 1, H. S. Currie; 2, Western Stock Ranches; 3, P. M. Bredt & Co.

Oxford ram 1916: 1, George Walters;; 2 and 3, H. S. Currie.

Oxford ram, 1917: 1, P. M. Bredt & Co.; 2, H. S. Currie; 3, P. M. Bredt & Co.

Champion Oxford ram: Champion, P. M. Bredt & Co.; reserve champion, P. M. Bredt & Co.

Oxford ewe, 1915 and earlier: 1, 2 and 3, P. M. Bredt & Co.

Oxford ewe, 1917: 1, 2 and 3, P. M. Bredt & Co.

Champion Oxoford ewe: Champion P. M. Bredt & Co.; reserve, P. M. Bredt & Co.

Grade ewe, 1915 and earlier; 1, Geo. Walters: 2 and 3, Western Stock Ranches.

Grade Ewe, 1916: 1, 2 and 3, Geo. Walters.

Grade ewe, 1917: 1, 2 and 3, Geo. Walters.

Champion grade ewe: Champion, Geo. Walters, reserve champion, Geo. Walters.

Southdown ram: 1, 2 and 3, Johnston Bros.

Suffolk ram, 1916 and over: 1, A. G. Stewart, 2, Lester Levers.

Suffolk ram, 1917: 1, 2 and 3, A. G. Stewart; 4, Leter Levers.

Champion Suffolk ram: Champion, A. G. Stewart; reserve, A. G. Stewart.

SWINE

Berkshire boar, farrowed previous to 1917: 1, W. D. McLennan, Airdrie; 2, Jas. Harradance, Langdon.

Berkshire boar, farrowed 1917: 1, Canada Land & Irrigation Co., Medicine Hat; 2, Geo. Walters; 3, Canada Land & Irrigation Co.

Champion Berkshire boar: champion, Canada Land & Irrigation Co.; reserve, Geo. Walters, Delacour.

Berkshire sow, farrowed previous to 1917: 1 and 2, W. D. McLennan; 3, Geo. Walters.

Berkshire sow, farrowed 1917: 1, 2 and 3, Canada Land & Irrigation Co.

Champion Berkshire sow: Champion W. D. McLennan; reserve, Canada Land & Irrigation Co.

Duroc-Jersey boar, farrowed 1917: 1 and 2, H. L. Griffis, Calgary; 3, James Jones, Freshfield.

Champion Duroc-Jersey boar: champion and reserve H. L. Griffis.

Duroc-Jersey females, 1917: 1 and 2, H. L. Griffis; 3, James Jones.

Champion Duroc-Jersey females: Champion and reserve, H. L. Griffis.

Poland China boar: 1, W. L. Barker, Calgary.

Officiating Judges

The judges were: Prof. C. H. Hutton, superintendent of the Lacombe experimental farm, who judged the swine; Prof. A. A. Dairwell, of the animal husbandry of hrdhrdlhrdlhrdlr animal husbandry department of the University of Alberta, who judged the Dairy cattle, and John Wilson, of Millerton, who judged the sheep.

The sale opens this morning at 10 o'clock for dairy cattle. In the afternoon at 1:30 the sale of swine will be opened and Wednesday morning will be sales day for the sheep. S. W. Paisley, of Lacombe, will be the auctioneer. It is expected that 500 head of cattle will go under the hammer.

The following well-known livestock men were present and assisted in making the exhibition a success:

Messrs. D. Thorburn, A. L. Dollar, N. J. Christie, J. W. Durno, C. F. R. Drake, C. R. de la Vergne, G. E. Goddard, Geo. Spence, O. E. Brown. Wm. Moodie, W. F. Stevens, R. Riddle, W. B. Thorn, A. McKillop, A. McIntosh, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, and the secretary E. L. Richardson.

Canada's Victory Loan and the Western Farmer

What the Farmer's Duty is, is Ably Expressed by a Writer in the Lethbridge Herald.

It is every citizen's duty to purchase a Victory bond, if he is in a position to do so. Every patriot will regard it as a privilege to participate in the Victory Loan. He will thereby contribute directly and effectively to the successful prosecution of the war which Germany has forced upon us. Canada's task is a serious one. It intimately touches each of us. It faces you and me. If we do not win this war, we must prepare ourselves for grave changes in our institutions and to lead a different sort of life from that which we had planned to live—from that which our forefathers died to give us the right to live. We shall indefinitely face the interference of the Prussian autocracy or bear permanently the intolerable burdens of militarism. To win this war we must have both men and money. Every farmer wants to do all in his power for Canada in this day of trial. He will not only labor to produce the necessary foodstuffs, but will also generously contribute of his means to make it possible for the men at the front to achieve victory. The farmers of the land will not permit any other class to take the leadership in supporting the government in this crisis, financially or otherwise.

We are defending our rights as a free nation. We are resolved that there shall be an end of brute force in international affairs. What Germany's victory would mean to the world is plain. There would be no right except might, no peace save at the price of humiliations too bitter to be borne. Small nations could not exist. There would be no sancity to a pledge, no solemnity to a covenant. With the dominance of Prussian militarism, the Anglo-Saxon struggle for free institutions and liberty, persist with its Magna Charta, its Bill of Rights, and its Declaration of Independence, will have been in vain, it is to prevent this, to defend our rights, and to make possible an orderly and just peace in the world that we are at war. Canada calls on its citizens for high and noble service. On some it calls for service in the field; on home; on all it calls for financial support. The farmers of Canada will surely respond eagerly to the call for subscripaions to the Victory Loan.

The first division of 2,000 carrier pigeons has been mobilized "somewhere in the southern department U. S. A.," preparatory to service overseas. After a brief training these erstwhile "doves of peace" will be sent to European battlefields to carry dispatches through the war zones.

The skunk has been classified as an animal of great economic importance by the Department of Agriculture. As an enemy to destructive insects and vermin, against which the farmer could not successfully cope, this animal despised and destroyed, should be protected at all times.

How War Reduces The Wool Supply

The present world war is causing an alarming shortage in the wool market in the United States. This might seem strange in view of the fact that more sheep are now on our ranges than ever before in the history of the country, if it were not also true that wool plays a decidedly important part in conducting the war on a large scale.

In the first place the United States is raising and equipping a huge army. It must be clothed and blanketed and all clothing and blankets must be made of the best grade long wool obtainable, which has never been used before. This is the grade used in civil life to make overcoats, which retail at $50; tailored suits which cost from $45 to $75, and blankets which sell in the stores for from $25 to $40 a pair.

Owing to the fact that Europe's output is practically paralyzed by the war the United States has been called upon to furnish material for use abroad, almost surpassing the amount which is being clipped at home. During the twelve months ending June, 1917, $18,423,556 worth of wool manufactures were shipped out of the country as against $4,790,097 during the same period of 1914.

Thousands of pounds of felt, which is made from old woolen clothing, blankets etc., is being used in the manufacture of munitions and the supply is to a great extent coming from the United States and South America.

In civilian life, blankets last from five to twenty-five years and clothing from one to five seasons. When garments which have been made of new wool are cast off, they are gathered, shredded, mixed with new material, respun and used for cheaper clothing; perhaps for suits which cost from $20 to $25. The same is true of discarded blankets. The process continues until a third grade material is produced, and following that it is made into waste and felt.

Therefore, it may be said that in peace times wool stuffs have three or four lives. But in time of war all is changed. Clothing and blankets are often destroyed by a shell, torn into ribbons on the barbed wire, lost in the mud or sunk in the sea. The maximum life af a garment in army service is about four to six months, and at its minimum period of existence is less than five minutes.

There are thousands of men fighting for the Allies today who are wearing uniforms of the poorest cotton cloth. These Uncle Sam would like to help, but at the present time his future army of ten million represents a large order on the wool market and one that America will have to hustle to fill during the next twelve months.

It is probable that a wool shortage will continue until the end of the war, and that woolen clothing for civilian use will be much higher, though this is only speculative theory. It is difficult to see into the future and determine just what effect the world conflict will have upon different branches of industry, but one thing is certain There will be no over production in the wool market of the world while the war lasts.

It is not beyond the range of possibility that at the present rate of consumption there may be a decided shortage before many months, which will mean that suits and overcoats made of pure wool will be not only at a very high price but very scarce as well.

THE FEEDING AND HOUSING OF SWINE

On acount of the high value of concentrated foods suitable for swine feeding, it is important that the foods that are used be so combined as to produce the maximum of results. The question of housing also enters largely into the profitable production of pork. To encourage farmers to raise as many hogs as possible, and to make the most money therefrom, the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, has issued phamphlet No. 22 on the feeding and housing of swine. This phamphlet which may be obtained free of charge at the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, also deals with the questions of breeding and care of the animals at different ages and at different seasons of the year. This phamphlet is prepared by Profesor G. E. Day, in charge of the Bacon Production Campaign, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Mr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Animal Husbandman and his assistant, Mr. G. B. Rothwell.

Mr. Archibald, after much experimental work, lays down the principal that an expensive piggery is unnecessary. Blood sows may be kept under most circumstances, even in the winter season in a single board hog cabin. This phamphlet gives specifications and plans, not only of a large piggery, but of a cheap and portable cabin.

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"The newspapers of the United States have done wonderfully, magnificently. They have shown great public spirit and tact and at a sacrifice. They have been given many confidences which they have not betrayed."

Commenting briefly on the labor situation in the United States, he said:

"The present labor situation is not a new thing; there is not a single phase of it that has not happened before in our history. I do not believe the country at large is now in a mood to allow unwise labor unions to interfere with the prosecution of the war"

A good way to rnder asphalt pavement less slippery is by heating the surface and then applying a layer of gravel, which is then rolled into the pavement. In wet weather the pavement retains its roughness and thus enables the horses to keep their footing.

HEREFORD BULL SOLD TO INDIANA FARMER

Keystone Ranch at Bawlf, Alta., have sold a fine Hereford bull valued at $6,000 to Warren T. McGray, of Kentland, Indiana.

THE MARKET SITUATIONS — The Market Review — LOCAL AND GENERAL

WINNIPEG LETTER

Government Control Has Made Wheat Market Dull

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

The wheat markets on the North American continent are now pretty well steadied down by the price fixing which has been established, which eliminates competition so far as price is concerned. In other ways there is always something unexpected happening. In last week's letter we told of the Minneapolis flour mills being ordered by the American food controller to cut down the product to 60 per cent. of their capacity. This was hardly well established when the order was rescinded again, because the American Wheat corporation had agreed to buy from the Wheat Export company a quantity of Canadian hard spring wheat, to be shipped down the lakes for use of American millers in the eastern states, the same to be returned later on in the shape of flour for export to the allies. It is evident that this price fixing and controlling is accompanied by a great deal of chopping and changing around, causing disturbance and uncertainty to business, a great deal of which would have been avoided by leaving the trade to follow to a greater extent its ordinary routine, within fixed maximum and minimum prices During the past week the movement of wheat in America and Canada has been fairly liberal, and the movement eastward down the lakes has been heavy, 9,417,811 bushels having cleared from Fort William and Port Arthur. For the week the United States visible supply has increased 4,812,000 bushels against an increase of 242,000 bushels last year and the total now stands at 14,524,000 bushels against 60,470,000 bushels a year ago. The Canadian visible supply has increased 2,140,587 bushels against an increase of 3,582,636 bushels a year ago, and the total is now 17,867,125 bushels against 20,396,869 bushels last year. The world's shipments of wheat and flour —the flour being figured as wheat— from exporting countries to those countries which at present are able to import, were for last week 6,775,000 bushels compared with 8,760,000 bushels a year ago For several weeks back the world's shipments have kept at an average of a little over 6,000,000 bushels per week, and this quantity at the present time seems to about fill requirements. About four-fifths of the amount is shipped from the United States and Canada, and the remainder goes from Australia, the Argentine and India. Larger shipments will be needed later on in the crop year, to supply the requirements of the allies, because they have at present their own new crops to help them out, and it will depend on ocean tonnage as to how easily or otherwise the supplies may be kept up. At present there are good prospects of there being plenty of wheat in the more distant wheat countries Reports regarding the growing crops in Australia and the Argentine continue of a most promising kind, and they only need a few more weeks of favorable weather to bring them to a full reality. Out of the new crop harvesting in December and January, Australia is expected to have 80,000,000 bushels available for export, and there is still about 100,000,000 bushels of the surplus of the last two large crops still to export, and only held back by lack of tonnage. The Argentine crop may easily produce 120,000,000 bushels for export. In India, which follows closely on Australia and Argentine with a new crop, the start was a good one and the intention was to increase the acreage all that was possible. Later reports are of a favorable growing season in India and promise of a large crop. Stocks of wheat in India are liberal, but lack of ocean tonnage permits of average shipments of only about 300,000 bushels weekly.

A good increase in the acreage under winter wheat has been made in the United States and growth is mostly favorable except in the western parts of Texas, Aklahoma and Kansas, where the weather has been too dry In the spring wheat country of the United States and western Canada, winter weather has set in earlier than usual, and the ground is hard frozen and plowing stopped, so that not nearly so much ground has been prepared for the new crop as would otherwise have been. An early spring will be a great advantage in this respect should we get it.

Our Winnipeg market has been quiet and steady. The wheat Export Company has been taking all the wheat offered at fixed prices, and millers and buyers for eastern mills have taken their share. The Board of Supervisors will tomorrow fix prices for the grades Nos. 4, 5, 6 and feed, and with that done all grades will then be sold at fixed prices. Movement from the country is liberal averaging nearly 1000 cars per day and average quality continues high, although millers tell us the flour has less strength than from last year's wheat. Today's prices are: 1 Nor., $2.21; 2 Nor., $2.18; 3 Nor., $2.15; 4 Nor., $2.07; No. 5, $1.92; No. 6, $1.87; feed wheat $1.80.

OATS

The oat market has been steady and firm with rather a good demand. Towards the end of the week the October future was strong, selling as high as 69⅛c, but short contracts all being filled the price eased down again. In future delliveries there has been a good demand for December and May. Today's prices are 2 C.W. 67¼; 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed 64¼c; 1 feed 62½c; 2 feed 61c. Futures closed October 67¼c; November 66⅛c; December 63⅞c; May 66⅜c.

BARLEY

Barley has been in fair demand at about unchanged prices, but is a shade easier on the week. No.3, $1.20; No. 4, $1.15; rejected and feed $1.09. Futures closed October $1.20; November $1.19.

RYE

No 2, C. W. Rye $1.71

FLAX

The flax market has been fairly steady. Receipts though not large have been rather liberal for the time of the year and quality is good. Today's prices are: 1N.W. $3.05; 2 C.W., $3.02; 3 C.W. $2.81; rejected $2.27 Futures closed October $3.05, November $2.95, December and May $2.82.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store, Fort William and Port Arthur.

LIVESTOCK AND MARKET PRICES

LIVESTOCK

	Calgary	Winnipeg	Montreal	Chicago
Hogs	$15.00	$15.00	$18.70	$17.35
Cattle	8.75	11.00	10.75	17.00
Sheep	12.50	15.25	——	17.75

PRODUCE (Calgary)

Wholesale		Retail	
Potatoes, per cwt.	$ 1.25	Potatoes, Alberias, 14 lbs.	.25
Eggs, case	14.50	Eggs, newlaid, dozen	.55
Butter, creamery, lb.	.45	Butter, No. 1 creamery, lb.	.50
Butter, dairy, lb.	.40	Butter, No. 1 dairy	.45
		Baled hay, timothy, bale	1.20
		Baled hay, prairie, bale	.80

GRAIN MARKET

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

OATS	Open	Close
October	67½	67
November	66⅝	66⅝
Decembe r	64	64
May	66½	66½
BARLEY		
October	—	120
November	—	119
FLAX		
October	305	304¾
November	294	295
December	281	281½
May	281	281

WINNIPEG CASH

Wheat—Unchanged from yesterday.
Oats—2 C. W., 66⅞c; 2C. W., 64½c; extra 1 feed, 63⅝c; 1 feed, 60½c.
Barley—Unchanged from yesterday.
Flax—1 N.W.C., 295; 2 C.W., 292; 3 C.W., 281.

NEW YORK DEPRESSION AFFECTS CHICAGO

Chicago, Nov. 1.—Corn prices averaged lower today largely on account of sympathy with weakness in the New York market. The close was unsettled at $1.17¼ for December and $1.13¼ for May, ⅝c down. Oats gained ½c to ¼c. Provisions scored a net advance of 30c to $1.47½.

Although Wall street depression formed the chief bearish element in the corn market, weather conditions likely to promote the movement of new grain tended also to pull down values. British crop estimates from a leading authority indicated that the 1917 yield er acre was ¾c a bushel more than had been predicted on October 1. Trade, however, was the smallest that has been seen for a long time, and when shorts tried to cover on a moderate scale in the last half of the session, a gradual recovery set in. Smallness of current receipts acted as a noticeable handicap for the bears.

Firmness in the oat market was due to the fact that arrivals here continued meager.

Big advances in the cost of hogs carried provisions sharply upgrade. Washington advices emphasizing the scarcity of the hog supply stimulated demand, especially for pork.

SIXTY PER CENT. OF ALBERTA WHEAT CROP MARKETED

Fully 60 per cent. of the wheat of Alberta has been marketed according to the estimate of Mr. McLean, superintendent of elevators for the United Grain Growers. His estimate of the wheat crop for Alberta is 13 bushels to the acre as an average.

Other estimates of the grain movement are that from Hanna east to the provincial border and all that country lying east of a line drawn from Hanna to Macleod, fully 75 per cent. of the wheat is out of the farmers' hands. Southwest of Macleod only about 40 per cent. has been marketed. On the line from Edmonton to Macleod about 50 per cent. of the wheat has been marketed.

In the northern part of the province there is a scarcity of cars, and as a result all the grain elevators are full.

On the Goose Lake line, and on the C. N. R. generally, the grain buyers claim that the shortage of cars is fierce. The C. P. R. is reported to be doing fair in this respect. For the past week grain has been coming in slowly on account of the state of the roads throughout the country.

Mr. Munson, of the Northern Elevator company, reports that crops on the Goose Lake line are turning out better than was expected. In the Youngstown district this is particularly true.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE MOVING FREELY AT LOCAL STOCKYARDS

There was a fair run of cattle at the yard Thursday, and the much threatened congestion failed to materialize. The majority of buyers cleaned up all the stuff on hand and the packers appearing on the scene helped the stuff to move out. P. Burns purchased some stuff for his outfit, as did the Union buyer.

Top cattle sold at $8.75. This figure as paid for some feeder steers. A bunch of hogs were disposed of at 15c some of the sellers holding over for a higher price today.

MARKET CONGESTED IN WINNIPEG

Winnipeg.—The run of cattle caused a congestion and the three railways were forced to put on an embargo until such time as the congestion was relieved. While the receipts were heavy, trading was good in all quality stuff and prices held steady. Butcher steers sold at $6.50 to $10.50. Butcher cows and heifers also sold steady, the qaulity of the butcher stuff was a shade better this week to what it has been for some time. Buls and oxen are still in good demand at steady prices. Stockers and feeders are meeting with a stronger demand at steady prices on No. 1 quality, but slow on the poor stuff. Veal calves steady, sheep and lambs selling at steady to firm prices, a few top lambs bringing $15.50. Milch cows are scarce but quite a number of good springers are on hand.

Hog prices advanced 25c per hundred today, selects selling at $14.50. Eastern buyers were on the market for a few hogs.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Cattle receipts were 21,000; market firm. Beeves, $6.85 to $17.50; western steers, $6.25 to $13.75; stockers and feeders, $6.10 to $11.50; cows and heifers, $5.00 to $12.25; calves, $8.00 to $14.75.

Hogs — Receipts 22,000; market strong. Light, $15.25 to $16.95; mixed, $15.75 to $17.00; heavy, $15.70 to $17.00; rough, $15.70 to $16.00; pigs, $11.75 to $14.75. Bulk of sales, $16.00 to $17.00.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000; market firm. Lambs, native, $12.50 to $17.25.

TORONTO LIVESTOCK

Toronto, Oct. 31.—The cattle trade at the Union stockyards was steady this morning. Hogs firmer, sheep steady, calves slow. Receipts were 1,236 cattle, 154 calves, 2,839 hogs and 1,296 sheep. Quotations:

Extra choice cattle, $11.25 to $11.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $10.00 to $10.50; medium, $8.75; common, $7.25 to $7.75; cows, choice, $8.25 to $9.00; medium, $7.50 to $8.00; canners, $5.25 to $5.75; bulls, $5.00 to $9.00; feeding steers, $8.00 to $10.00; stockers, choice, $8.00 to $8.75; light, $6.75 to $7.50; milkers, choice, $75 to $135; springers, choice, $40 to $120.

Sheep, ewes, $7.50 to $13.00; bucks and culls, $5.00 to $9.50; lambs, $15.50 to $16.00.

Hogs, fed and watered, $16.50 to $16.75.

Calves, $7.00 to $15.00.

MONTREAL PRODUCE

Montreal, Oct. 31.—Butter was quiet and easy. Cheese firm. Eggs easy.

Cheese, finest westerns, 21¾c; finest easterns, 21¾c.

Butter, choicest creamery, 43½c to 44c; seconds, 43c.

Eggs, fresh, 53c to 55c; selected, 46c to 47c; No. 1 stock, 42c to 43c; No. 2 stock, 39c to 40c.

Pork, heavy Canada short mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, 52c to 53c; Canada short cut back, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, 50c to 51c.

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Calgary Public Market

Prices Asked Consumers

RETAIL PRICES

Fruit

Apples	4 to 6 lbs for. 25c
Per case	$1.50 to $2.20
Bananas	20c to 30c per doz.
Crabapples	$1.75 to $2.00 per box
Grape Fruit	7c to 10c each
Lemons	25c to 30c per doz.
Oranges	15c to 40c per doz.
Peaches	90c to $1.10 per case
Pears	$3.00 to $3.25 per case
Plums	$1.00 per case
Plums, Prune	75c to $1.00 per case

Vegetables

Beets	8 to 10 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage	10 lbs. for 25c
Carrots	10 lbs. for 25c
Celery	10c per lb.
Cauliflower	5c to 15c each
Lettuce (head)	2 for 10c
Lettuce (bunch)	3 for 10c
Cucumbers	5c to 10c each
Onions (green)	5 bunches for 10c
Onions (cooking))	6 lbs. for 25c
Parsley	5 bunches for 10c
Parsnips	8 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes	14 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes	90c to $1.00 per bushel
Radishes	5 bunches for 10c
Spinach	5c per lb.
Tomatoes (ripe)	$1.5C. per box
Tomatoes (green)	60c to $1.00 per box
Turnips	13 to 15 lbs. for 25c

Poultry—Dressed

	Per lb.
Chicken	28c
Fowl	22c to 25c
Ducks	23c to 25c

Poultry—Live

Chicken	18c to 20c
Fowl	15c to 16c
Ducks	15c to 16c

Produce

Butter, creamery	48c to 50c
Dairy No. 1	45c
Dairy No. 2	40c
Dairy No. 3	35c
Eggs, newlaid, per case	$15.00
Per dozen	55c

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 15c
Pot roast	12½c to 14c
Rib roast	18c to 22c
Sirloin roast	22c to 25c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porterhouse steak	25c to 35c
Mutton, sides	25c to 28c
Front quarters	18c to 20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 35c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 18c
Shoulder roast	22c to 25c
Steak	30c to 35c
Pork, sides	21c to 22c
Roast shoulder	22c to 25c
Hind quarters	25c to 26c
Spare ribs	18c

Fresh Fish

Pike	10c
Whitefish	12½c

Sundries

Head Cheese	15c
Sausage	15c to 20c

Calgary Public Market

Prices Paid to Farmers

WHOLESALE PRICES

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind qrs	14½c to 15c
Front quarters	10c to 11c
Cow, hind quarters	14c to 14¼c
Front quarters	9 to 10c
Pork, light weight	21c to 22c
Mutton, ewes	20c to 22c
Wethers	23c to 25c
Veal, No. 1 light	16c to 17c
Heavy	14c to 16c

Produce

Butter, creamery	40c to 45c
Dairy No. 1	39c to 40c
Dairy No. 2	38c to 36c
Dairy No. 3	26c to 27c
Eggs, newlaid, per case	$14.00 to $14.50
Storage No. 1	$13.00 to $13.50

Poultry—(Live)

Fowl	13c to 14c
Chicken	16c to 17c

Poultry—(Dressed)

Fowl	18c to 19c
Chicken	20c to 25c

Vegetables

	Per cwt.
Beets	$2.00
Carrots	$1.75 to $2.00
Cabbage	$2.00
Onions	$2.50
Turnips	90c to $1.00
Potatoes (per ton)	$25.00 to $28.00

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

Ontario grapes will be a very short crop. We are advised by our shippers that grapes will not carry this fall since the freeze of last week. Ca shortage is being noticed in movement of apples, and advise purchasers to stock up early on winter apples.

Apples—	
McIntosh Reds, No. 1's	$2.50
McIntosh Reds, No. 2's	2.10
McIntosh Reds, No. 3's	1.90
Northern Spies, B.C., No. 1's	2.50
Northern Spies, B.C., No. 3's	2.25
B. C. Jonathans No. 1	2.25
B. C. Jonathans No. 2	2.10
B. C. Jonathans No. 3	1.85
Grimes Golden, Cox Orange, Winter St. Lawrence, Pewaukees, No. 1	2.10
Wagners, Washington Fancy	2.25
B. C. No. 3, assorted varieties	1.75
5c per case discount in 10 case lots and 10c per case discount in 25 case lots or more, all one kind or assorted.	
Grapes—Tokays	3.50
Grapes—Ontario, per basket	.55
Bananas—Fancy Changuinolas, per lb.	.07
Oranges—Valencias, 126s, 150s, 176s, 200s, 216s, 252-288, case	5.50
Lemons—Fancy, 300s and 360s, per case	9.00
10c per case discount on oranges and lemons in 5 case lots or more.	
Pears—Standard boxes, per case	3.25
Cranberries—Half barrels	9.25
Tomatoes—Field, 4 basket crate	1.50
Tomatoes—Green, 40 lb. cases	1.00
Celery—B. C., per lb.	.08
Cabbage—New B. C., per lb.	.03
Potatoes—Ashcroft, per ton	42.50
Sweet Potatoes, per crate	5.75
Sweet Potatoes—Less than crate lots, per lb.	.07
Carrots—New, per lb.	.03
Beets—New, per lb.	.03
Turnips—New, per lb.	.03
Onions—Dry, per lb.	.03
Onions—B. C., ton lots	50.00
Squash, per lb.	.04
Pumpkin, per lb.	.04
Comb Honey, per case	5.75
Oysters—Imperial gals., per gal.	4.25

MITCHELL FRUIT CO., LTD.
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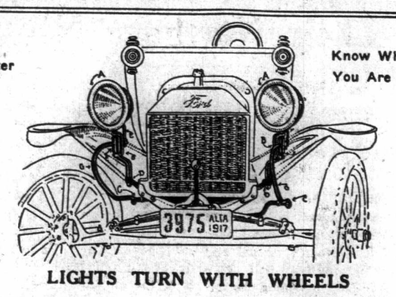
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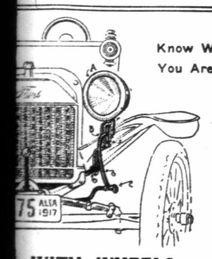
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Sweet Potatoes, per crate 5.75
Sweet Potatoes—Less than crate lots, per lb. ..... .07
Carrots—New, per lb. ..... .03
Beets—New, per lb. ..... .03
Turnips—New, per lb. ..... .03
Onions—Dry, per lb. ..... .03
Onions—B. C., ton lots 50.00
Squash, per lb. ..... .04
Pumpkin, per lb. ..... .04
Comb Honey, per case 5.75
Oysters—Imperial gals., per gal. 4.25
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STANDARD FINANCE AND INSURANCE PAGE

An American Expert On Their Northern Neighbor

What Canada Has to Say to the World —Material Wealth, Cheap Farm Lands, Free Government, Invitation to Settlers and Investors.

The Giant of the North stretches his thirty-seven hundred miles from Atlantic to Pacific and groans under his own weight of wealth, actual and potential. He is getting self conscious and is lifting his head for recognition as among the great of the earth. Canada deserves unstinted praise for its part in the present war and despite the large number of cripples on the streets of the cities courage and purpose are at a high pitch. The Canadians are game. And their loyalty to the home government is among the marvels of the time. Any suggestion of faltering in that loyalty appears to be unknown in the Dominion of Canada. The primary reason for this is not in the undoubted excellence of the government of Great Britain but in the fact that the Canadian people are left to manage their own affairs. "We are the freest people on earth," is an expression one frequently hears from the lips of men who know what other governments are. As to the provinces, they remind one of the states of this country, but they appear to have their local affairs exclusively in their own hands. The theory of self-government is perhaps as well carried out in Canada as in any part of the world. But in respect to the whole Dominion there is an amount of intelligent study of resources and opportunities that perhaps does not exist anywhere else. Corporations, individuals, government officials, are constantly exploring, mapping, and inviting mankind to come and see. Many are coming to stay, as one knows from the migration out of the United States.

The great potencies are the quality of the English race, particularly as expressed in British rule, an enterprising government of the Dominion itself and the railroad companies, notably the Canadian Pacific, which to use its own expression, "spans the earth" with its eighteen thousand miles of road and many steamships. These forces act in concert and find lines of effort in all sorts of subordinate departments and bureaus which have in hand irrigation, the opening of new areas, colonization and enlistment of capital. Study of the whole is dominant, for the people seem to have grasped the idea that their own individual prosperity is involved in the common weal. The banking system is one of the most powerful means o fpromotion and safeguards against misfortune. Americans have admired this system these many years and some of its principles are embodied in our federal reserve plan. These banks appear to get closer to the people than those of other countries. A liberal policy is followed in the establishment of branch banks. One finds hardly a hamlet without a representative of one of the well-known institutions, usually housed in a building commanding respect by its architecture, though all about it may be the crudeness of a new country. The greatest advantage of this branch system over that of individual institutions such as we have in the Unite States is in the name and the known solvency of the parent institution.

Land a d its Products

With Chicago men of affairs, particularly those of the Board of Trade, the time has long gone by for considering Canada so boreal as to be forbidding or an uninviting field for enterprise. The wheat of Canada is among the best raised in the world, and lands eleven hundred miles north of this city yield the cereal liberally. The mention of the fifty-ninth parallel to one familiar with the wheat trade does not chill him. Then there are climatic conditions which soften temperature in areas far north. In Vancouver temperatures as low as 15 in midwinter rarely occur, and in that city and its neighbor Victoria, as places of residence are extremely inviting. Far inland the chinook comes in winter to ease the cold weather. We, therefore should not apply the Medicine Hat test to everything in the Dominion. One cannot say how great is the area of arable land in the Dominion, for there are large sections which have not yet been opened and the quality of which is a matter for further investigation. The statement has been made that of the 3,700,000 square miles of Canada only 440,000 square miles is fit for farming. This, however, excludes grazing lands and other areas which will unquestionably come in later on. Broadly speaking, the farther north the locality the shorter the season, but the rapidity of growth is something astonishing, unless one remembers that 18 hours of daylight has more effect on a plant than 10 or 12 hours.

It is not however, considerations of this sort that have caused the great tide of migration to Canada. Only a small percentage of the land capable of yielding wheat and other grains is now sown to them. The capacity for production is demonstrated this year by a yield of 250,000,000 bushels of the major cereal. This places the country well up in the competition for supplying Europe with wheat. Persons not yet old can remember when Canada was negligible. This branch of agriculture is susceptible of expansion to a yield equal to the present magnificent output of the United States. But the price of land is the telling thing with a farmer seeking new fields—$20 to $50 per acre. This explains why, leaving the old folks at home perhaps, the young men of the famer's family in the central west will take up land in the Dominion. It matters comparatively little whether the migrant has capital or not. The Candian Pacific, to which the government originally gave 25,000,000 acres of land, not to mention a considerable amount of cash and some odd railroad lines, sells this newcomer land, taking a small payment down and subsequent payments on something like the credit Foncier plan. Some opposition has been shown in our western states to this migration. But it appears to be usless. The appeal of cheap land is irresistible to men under certain conditions.

The war has drawn Canada and the United States closer together. As one puts it, "Before the War we were cousins, now we are brothers." Canadians express the profoundest appreciation of what we are doing in the direction of subduing German autocracy. It all looks big to them, and big it is and earnest, but thus far Canada has done what we have not done yet poured out precious blood without stint. A sign of the co-operation between these two countries is the presence in the States of J. S. Dennis, one of the highest officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has charge of recruiting for the British army in this country. Col. Dennis is a thorough Canadian and has been identified with its interests in a lifetime. Particularly in recent years he has specialized on irrigation and is considered among the first authorities on that subject in the world.

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MUCH LIQUIDATION ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 1.—The stock market was in the throes of another convulsion today, liquidation encompassing the entire list at extreme recessions of 3 to 10 points. Lowest prices were made in the final hour, no support being offered even at marked concessions.

Selling was of wider and more urgent character, and was frequently accelerated by bear drives. Recent efforts of officials of the exchange to minimize or restrict such speculative operations culminated in official action by the xechange requiring members to report their borrowings of stock to the committee on business conditions. The new factors presented themselves, but the discouragement created by recent developments was increased by predictions that war taxes are likely to become more onerous. Financial statements issued during the day by various industrial corporations, bore pertinently upon the government's policy of taxation.

In keeping with all active markets the greater part of today's upheaval centered around United States steel.

That stock was offered to the extent of 500,000 shares, or more than 33 per cent. of the whole, at an extreme decline of 7½ points.

Rails were liquidated in greater quantity, many investment issues of that group, notable Pacifics and coalers, declining two to five points, where they registered new low records.

Sales amounted to 1,400,000 shares the largest single session since the inception of the decline.

Increased weakness was shown by bonds of all grades, especially internationals. Liberty fours were inactive at par and the 3½'s fluctuated between 99.74 and 99.84. Total sales $5.-640,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS
(Lougheed & Taylor)

	Close
American Sugar	101½
American Cannencies	38¾
American Locomotive	54¾
American Car Foundry	62
Anaconda	60
Atchison	90½
Baldwin L.	56¾
Baltimore & Ohio	54
Bethlehem Steel	77
C. P. R.	134½
Central Leather	68
Chesapeake & Ohio	49½
Chino Copper	43¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	35¼
Crucible Steel	61½
Distillers	37
Erie, com.	16¼
Gen. Motors	84¾
Great Northern, pfd.	97⅛
Ind. Alcohol	114
Inspiration	42¾
Kansas City Southern	15
Lehigh	55½
Louisville & Nashville	116¼
Mexican Petrol	89½
Marine, com.	27¼
Marine pfd.	101⅝
Missouri Pacific	25¼
New York Central	70⅞
Northern Pacific	92¼
Pennsylvania	49½
Ray Consol	21⅞
Rep. I. & S.	74
Sinclair Oil	30¼
Southern Pacific	84¼
Southern Railway	26½
Studebaker	36½
St. Paul	45⅞
Tennessee Copper	12½
Texas Oil	141
Union Pacific	117
Utah Copper	80
U. S. Steel, com.	100
Virginia Chemical	29½
Westinghouse	41⅜
Willys Overland	19¼

GRAIN SUPERVISORS ALTER REGULATIONS

Winnipeg, Nov. 1.—The board of grain supervisors issued the following order yesterday:

Order No. 17:

1—Order No. 10 of the board is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"It is hereby ordered by the board og grain supervisors for Canada that for the purpose of supplementing order No. 8 of the board, there shall be paid to the board upon all shipments of wheat by rail or boat from Fort William or Port Arthur a charge of 2½ cents a bushel if destined to Canadian points outside of Canada. These charges shall be paid to the Lake Shippers' Clearance association, the duly authorized agents of the board, and must be paid before shipment is made."

2—For the purpose of arranging for the proper collection of the monies payable to the board in connection with wheat purchased by or for flour mills and for export, regulations will be made from time to time by the board.

NEW YORK METALS

New York, Nov. 1.—Metal exchange quotes tin strong, $65.50 bid; lead strong spot, $6.00 bid; spelter dull, East St. Louis, spot, $5.50 to $7.75.

At London: Holiday.

CALGARY STILL SHOWING 100 PER CENT. INCREASE IN BANK CLEARINGS

Winnipeg, Oct. 31.—The following are the monthly bank clearings of the main cities of the Dominion for the month of October 1917, as compared with the same month last year:

	Oct., 1917	Oct., 1916
Montreal	$413,916,150	$355,590,527
Toronto	274,055,595	244,507,737
Winnipeg	330,369,788	210,169,888
Vancouver		31,475,214
Calgary	44,138,771	22,599,898
Ottawa	26,096,104	25,487,446
Hamilton	22,708,496	18,609,949
Quebec	18,044,391	17,716,063
Edmonton	14,241,843	9,978,543
Halifax		11,231,403
London	9,903,917	9,051,682
Regina	22,323,432	14,509,993
St. John	8,436,913	8,282,857
Victoria	7,998,235	7,095,554
Saskatoon	11,550,315	7,331,370
Moose Jaw	8,506,986	5,691,044
Brandon	3,710,426	2,729,126
Brantford	3,942,454	3,511,648
Fort William	3,364,648	2,627,000
Lethbridge	5,813,302	3,694,571
Medicine Hat		2,243,157
N. Westminster		1,283,291

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS

Winnipeg, Nov. 1.—The following are the bank clearings for the leading cities of the Dominion for the week ending today as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	1917	1916
Montreal	$90,300,687	$86,774,279
Toronto	64,025,091	61,433,599
Winnipeg	78,580,254	57,185,238
Calgary	10,449,418	6,116,149
Vancouver	9,301,402	7,033,394
Ottawa	5,457,199	6,058,091
Hamilton	4,583,550	4,477,204
Quebec		3,488,408
Edmonton	3,766,961	2,734,345
Halifax	2,856,309	2,720,280
London	2,173,143	2,052,572
Regina		3,826,886
St. John	1,748,991	1,646,136
Victoria		1,410,646
Saskatoon	2,568,428	1,968,028
Moose Jaw	1,926,380	1,682,599
Brandon	952,826	718,093
Brantford	808,035	646,850
Fort William		688,518
Lethbridge	1,132,733	964,143
Medicine Hat	632,893	671,884
N Westminster	423,517	301,695

BELIEVE NEW YORK TRADERS PREPARED

Montreal, Nov. 1.—There was a moderate amount of shifting about of stock at the minimum prices here today, the business continuing largely one of adjustment in speculative accounts. Of price fiutuations thre wa was virtually none, except in the case of small lots, in which buyers in some cases had to pay fractionally higher prices than the minimum. For the rest the changes were confined largely to movements out of the minimum class to the extent that there would be buyers at the minimum and no sellers, and relapses back into a position of offerings at the minimums and no buyers. In view of the acute weakness of New York in the afternoon there were only rare exceptions where stocks were not to be had at the minimum.

The main feature of the stock ex change was the general belief that props had been placed under the market values before this latest and most violent slump in New York occurred. Even in quarters where the minimum plan had been meeting opposition there was acknowledgement of that even very substantial bankings support would hardly have saved the Canadian list from a violent break, with detrimental influence on the coming war loan campaign. If there was some blundering in the establishing of the order of affairs on Tuesday, at least the blunders had landed the market into a satisfactory-slumpingeca,so ket into a situation satisfactory to the general financial position.

Dominion iron was the stock most in demand at the minimum quotations, about 400 shares changing hands at 52. There were offerings at that price against 52 bid on Wednesday, when the market closed.

Union bank shares closed 137 bid against the 136 minimum.

The second war loan, firm at 95⅝ was the most active bond.

Total business for the day was 1,-174 shares, $54,100 bonds and 450 unlisted shares.

MONTREAL SAYS MARKET WAS STEADY

Montreal.—Prices were steady for all grades. The demand was good for stock for canning purposes at $6.50 to $6.75. Cows were sold at $5.25 to $5.50 per cwt. The market for butchers' cattle was quiet. Good to choice steers were quoted at $9.50 to $10.25, the lower grades sold at $7.50 to $9.00 and cows brought from $6.25 to $8.00, and bulls from $6.50 to $8.25 per cwt. The market for small meats was firm. Sales were made of Ontario lambs at $15.50 to $16.00 and Quebec at $14.50 to $15.00. Sheep brought from $9.50 to $11.00 per cwt. Choice milk-fed calves were scarce and sold at $14.00 to $15.00. Grass-fed stock went at from $8.00 to $11.00 per cwt.

An easy feeling prevailed in the hog market. The demand was fair and sales of selected lots were made at $16.75 to $17.00 per cwt., weighed off cars.

SPECULATION CUT OUT AT TORONTO

Toronto, Nov. 1.—Evidence accumulates that the adoption of minimum prices on the Canadian exchange will, instead of proving detrimental to the coming war loan, actually contribute to its success. The speculation element is now entirely lacking in Toronto exchange transactions and the proportion of dealing in war bonds to the total of the daily turnover shows a big increase. Local brokers hold the opinion that when the fourth war loan is subscribed and makes its appearance on the exchange it will share an active market with the three earlier issues.

In the wide open break in the New York market yesterday those Toronto brokers who had entertained doubts as to the wisdom of the course taken by the exchange committee were more impressed with the virtues of the minimum price system. Fewer than 1,000 shares were traded in and the quotations in usually active stocks showed no inclination to rise above the minimum.

There were no sales of Canadian Pacific railway but the closing bid was 132½. In war loans the activity was confined to the second issue, which accounted for 28,500 of the total turnover of $36,500 in war bonds. The first and third issues were not dealt in at all in the afternoon session.

GOOD ROADS MEAN PROSPERITY FOR THE COUNTRY

The United States department of agriculture recently issued the conclusions on the matter of roads gathered by the office of public roads.

According to the data gathered, where good roads replace bad ones, the values of farm lands bordering on the roads increase to such an extent that the cost of road improvement is equalized, if not exceeded. The general land values, as well as form values, show marked advances, following the improvement of roads.

In Lee county, Virginia, a farmer owned 100 acres of between Ben Hur and Jonesville, which he offered to sell for $1,800. In 1908 this road was improved, and although the farmer fought the improvement, he has since refused $3,000 for his farm. Along this same road a tract of 188 acres was supposed to have been sold for $6,000. The purchaser refused the contract, however, and the owner threatened to sue him. After the road improvement upon the land, the same farm was sold to the original purchaser for $9,000.

In Jackson county, Alabama, the people voted a bond issue of $250,000 for road impovement and improved 24 per cent of the roads. The census of 1900 gives the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at $4,90 per acre. The selling value at that time was from $6 to $15 per acre. The census of 1910 places the value of all farm lands in Jackson county at $9.79 per acre and the selling price now from $15 to $25 per acre. Actual figures of increased value following road improvement are shown.

As the roads in no way effect soil fertility or quality of the farm, advances are due essentially to the decrease in the cost of hauling produce to market or shipping point. Farms are now regarded as plants for the business of farming, and any reduction in their profits through unnecessarily heavy costs for hauling on bad roads naturally reduces their capitalization into values. With reduced costs for hauling, profits are increased; with the result that the farm plant shows satisfactory earnings on a higher capital value.

The automobile also has begun to be an important factor in increasing rural values where good roads are introduced.

Immigration is particularly marked where road conditions are favorable; in fact, the figures of the department seem to indicate that good roads indirectly increase the demand for rural property; and the price of farm land, like that of any commodity, is ruled by the relations between demand and supply.

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Farmers and Breeders Assured of Prosperity

The farmers and ranchers of western Canada are practically guaranteed prosperity for the next few years. This assurance comes in the shape of government guarantees from France and Great Britain that the present prices will prevail. This means much to the agricultural interests of the country. It means that with any kind of a fair crop the farmers are going to be well fixed because the prices ae right and leave sufficient margin to pay the farmers a handsome profit on his labor.

What the farmer has received in the way of guarantee on his labor the breeder also has pactically the same assurance because the demand for livestock of all kinds is bound to increase as the war progresses with no chance for an abatement of this demand for some time to come after the war is over.

The present government prices for the crop is as follows:

Wheat	$2.62
Barley	1.76
Corn or Rye	2.06
Oats	1.25

These prices are not likely to be changed no matter what conditions prevail unless there is a great slump in production which would make the increase cost greater than the present guarantee.

The government is looking forward to the farmers to do their share in taking war loans and rightly too because the farmers will receive the greatest good from the present condition.

Recently Miss Cora Hind the noted agricultural authority making comment on the present situation in the west stated that the market forecast was very dull.

The market so far as wheat is concerned has resolved itself into a steady daily delivery of practically all offerings to the Wheat Export Company, and the offerings are below the demands of that company. The trade is feeling somewhat reassured since that statement was issued by the Finance Minister to the effect that finances had been arranged for the purpose of the crop, but they would be better satisfied if there was a definite agreement as to the time when the Wheat Export Company will assume the ownership. As matters are at present it looks as though the elevator companies might have to carry the wheat in terminals until spring, paying the carrying charges, and then only to receive the fixed price of $2.21 at the lake front. The situation here differs from that in the United States, as there the Government is buying the wheat outright. Here, while the Canadian Government is financing the crop, it is not buying the wheat: that is being done by the Wheat Export Company for Britain and her allies. No one really doubts that the allies need and will take every bushel of the surplus. The question is when and who will pay the carrying chage from December to May on wheat at the lake front?

"Live stock situation in the west is badly congested, and there is an embargo against receipts in the Winnipeg yards. The yard management is doing all it can, but the truth is the live stock industry has developed so rapidly that sufficient accomodation has not been provided, and there is a shortage of trackage also. The concession as to freight from both railways tended materially to increase the movement. In the nine months ending September 30th, 13,948 more stockers passed through the Winnipeg yards than for the same period in 1916. Of the 38,879 head of stocker cattle received at the Winnipeg yards, 20,267 went back on to the Western farms to be finished, while the United States have received a much smaller For the last week the movement of stockers east under the new regulation of the Government paying half the freight has begun to be a factor also.

"Dairy men are much stirred up over the oleomargarine question, but the consumers are much more stirred up over the fact with butter and milk up over the fact that with butter and milk at their present prices it is impossible for people of moderate means to procure for their children the amount of fat that is so essental in this climate."

SWINE INDUSTRY OFFFERS UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES

As might be expected in a district where the dairying industry is growing so rapidly, hog raising, affording as it does the most economical method of realizing the large profits from skimmed milk and other dairy byeproducts, is a very important branch of mixed farming in Alberta. The soil conditions and the climate, which are also eminently suited for dairying are also productive of those crops which produce the cheapest pork. The dry winter lessens the risk of disease in the case of hogs, as in that of cattle. The question of housing, which is really the only one the rearer of swine has to trouble about, is rendered very easy by climatic conditions. In the summer the hog must have protection against rain, in the winter it must have warmth. The live stock branch of the Department of Agriculture in the provincial government pays some attention to this by the publication of bulletins from time to time, dealing with efficient—albeit cheap—methods of housng swine.

The question of breeding hogs is one that is easily answered in Alberta. Alfalfa is produced with great success in the irigated area of Southern Alberta. The stable diet in the northern portion of the province consists of chopped oats and barley, which fatten and make splendid pork or bacon of excellent flavor. Oats especially are good; and when it is considered that Alberta oats weigh 42 pounds to the bushel, the large amount of meat and comparatively small amount of hull which must be present in the grain, it will be seen that as food for growing pigs it has no superior. In the north, barley, and in the south wheat, are relied on for fattening proposes, and there is no doubt that apart from the weight of the hull the barley grown in Alberta is equal in food value to Indian corn.

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SALE OF TAX CERTIFICATES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the City of Calgary, at his office at the City Hall, Calgary, on and after the 21st day of November, 1917, will sell to the first applicant Certificates of Delinquency for unpaid taxes levied or assessed prior to the 1st day of January, 1916, on the land included in the list—printed copies of which may be had on personal or written application to the Treasurer or City Clerk, City Hall, Calgary,—if such taxes, with interest and costs, are not sooner paid.

WHY TAX CERTIFICATES ARE AN ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT

They take priority as security on real estate over mortgages and other encumbrances.

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If unredeemed within three years, the holder, by simple procedure, can sell the property to recoup himself the amount thereof, with interest borne by the certificate, plus subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser or holder, with interest thereon at 10 per centum per annum, plus all costs, and if no sale, title to the property may be obtained.

They bear the guarantee of the City that if set aside by the Court for any reason, the City will pay the holder the amount thereof, plus 6 per centum per annum.

For fuller particulars, including the method of tendering, prospective purchasers are invited to obtain and read the introduction contained in the printed list.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, the 23rd day of October, 1917.

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Abdul Baha, the Prophet of Peace

It was on Labor Day, in September, nineteen hundred and twelve, in the city of Montreal, that I interviewed Abdul Baha, the Persian prophet of peace. The previous day—Sunday—I had listened to an address by him in the Unitarian church, and had been much impressed, especially by the closing part of the service. The scene still stands out vividly before me. I see on the platform, to the right of the little Unitarian minister, the venerable, grey-haired Persian Prophet of Peace, praying to the God of all nations, in his native tongue, for greater benevolence, greater charity, greater tolerance, greater love among all men; while, to the left, almost motionless and likewise devout, stood the cultured interpreter, Mr. Mirza Ahmad Sohrab, translating the holy words of his countryman to the congregation.

Picture to yourself a grey-haired man, older than his years, with patriarchal beard and face stamped by much suffering and serious thought, a yet handsome man with a high, intellectual forehead and the idealistic eyes of a dreamer, a man of power, determination, too, who will tread but one path when he knows that is the right one, yea, though he should lose his life by so doing. Clothe your man in eastern garb. Put a white turban on his head and hang a gown of gray canvas over his stately shoulders. Then you have Abdul Baha, the Persian Prophet of Peace.

What is it that strikes one most in this remarkable man Is it his message, his simple doctrine of peace and love among all people? Is it his power of thought, his manner of expression ,the privations he has endured No; it is none of these. It is his great sincerity. He is a man with a mission, and he believes in it will all his soul. He looks upon himself as a servant of God whose duty it is to go out to many peoples, proclaiming the great truths he has long perceived.

Many Years in Prison

Abdul Baha Abbas, otherwise known as Abbas Effendi, and whose name signifies the "Sermant of God," has spent the greater part of his life in prison at Acra in Syria. He has also been exiled, ostracisew, and has met with hardships and cruelties such as would have uelled the spirit of many a brave man. But he never faltered; he never turned from the straight path, the path that to him spelled duty. Had not his father trod it before him? Had not Baha'o'llah, after Bab had been put to death, who had rounded Babism, which created much stir in the Orient during the middle of last century. Arisen to preach the doctrine of universal peace, and had he not handed on the leadership of the Bahais to his son, Abdul Baha? So, come weal or woe, he would go forward fearlessly proclaiming the belief that was in him. And even when in captivity at Acra, he went on teaching all with whom he came in contact, and these in turn taught others. Thus it was that when he was liberated, on the advent of the Young Turks to power, he found that he had a goodly following both in Asia Minor and in Persia, and now, in Persia alone, his adherents are said to number three millions.

In 1911, he toured Europe and was favorably received. In London, he spoke in the City Temple, the Rev. R. J. Campbell's church, and, by permission of Canon Wilberforce, in St. John's church. Then he turned his attention to America and toured the greater part of the United States. He also visited Canada, and spoke in the Church of the Messiah in Sherbrook street west, Montreal, in September three years ago.

Old Doctrine in a New Setting

It was not a new doctrine that he proclaimed, just an old one with a new setting. He emphasised the oneness of the kingdom of humanity and man's duty to Supreme Being. What was that duty? The stirring up of contention and warfare? No. What, then? The promotion of harmony, love, among men and races. "God has created his servants to love and associate with each other," said he. "The God of the creation of the world is love. But man has arisen to oppose the will of God. He has attacked the very foundations of God's teachings. He has stirred up prejudices ,feelings of racial enmity. And these prejudices are greater among men in the Orient than elsewhere, because there is less freedom there."

There was wonderful breadth and depth of feeling in that sermon. It was not the message of a fanatic or a hermit or of a man unconversant with modern thought and modern life. It was eastern and yet it was western. It was delivered as only an Oriental of pure blood can convey a message, yet it contained truths applicable to everybody. It was an embodiment of the oneness of humanity, of the oneness of religion, of the power of reason, reality, love. "All prophets," said Abdul Baha, "are inspired with the power of love, unity. They are the servants of realty. Reality is one; it does not accept multiplicity. And the religions of God are one."

Dealing with the question of warfare and bloodshed, he said that "where there is hatred there is no religion. For true religion means love, fellowship. It is the drawing together, not the pushing apart, of peoples. It is life according to reason, science. Therefore, religious prejudice, racial prejudice, alien prejudice, must be destroyed if the foundations of humanity are to remain strong. All religions must become one and be based on reality. Races must give up their superstitions and join hands ein fellowship, all being equal before God, who made no divisions. Prejudices are falsehoods disliked by God."

Sexes Must Be Equal

But how effect this reformation? By means of instruction. That was the simple all-embracing answer given by Abdul Baha. Let fathers teach their children, let people teach people, let race teach race. Then misunderstandings will pass away.

And in noble words he referred to the place of woman in the universe. He showed how she had been degraded in the Orient, and pleaded for equality of sexes, purity of heart, and equal educational facilities for both man and woman. "Differences will be overcome by education," said he. "Our women have not had the same privilege of education as our men. Both must become equal. There must be no differences." And he urged the furtherance of a universal language, so that there might be no barrier between nations and that peoples might readily communicate with each other. "When all know the same language association will be become natural."

But what are we to do in the meantime? Organize an international tribunal for the settlement of all disputes. That was Abdul Baha's solution. And to what nation did he look for the introduction of this happy state of affairs? To the nation of which Canada is a part. He said our government was a just government and that he expected we would play our part nobly in promoting unity omong nations, in serving humanity. Remember this was three years ago.

Great War Foretold Three Years Ago

The following day—Labor Day—he granted me an interview, and I asked what was his opinion as to the increase in armaments that was going on in the world. Would such continue "Yes," he said, "nations will go on arming. They are afraid of each other. But a time will come when there will be a great war. This war will take place on the continent of Europe. After that there will be peace."

Then he offered a further explanation. "In reality," he said, "warfare is continuous today. It is bloodless, but continuous, for the common people are ground down to provide its sinews. All over the world, the blood of the working man is being sucked to keep up a show of naval and military power. But Europe today is like a great powder house, and a single spark will cause an explosion."

"Will Britain be instrumental in causing the great war," I asked.

"No," he replied, "but she will take part in it. She will not be the cause but she will be an important factor in deciding it. There will be fighting in the East and the West (of Europe) and there will be much bloodshed. But after that peace.

I then referred to the fact that the organized workers of the world were beginning to declare themselves in favor of universal peace, and that a time might come when the general strike would be employed to prevent warfare between nations, but he did not agree wholly with this view, contending that while racial prejudice existed there could be no such thing as universal harmony, that a great war was inevitable, and that only after nations and races had come through much suffering and bloodshed could there be universal peace.

I spoke of Socialism and, while he admitted thot such doctrine was spreading rapidly over the world, he maintained that it implied force, resistance, and accordingly did not well promote the cause of peace and fellowship among men.

"Have you any Socialists in your country?" asked.

"Yes," he replied, "but the movement is only beginning there.'

"Do you think it will spread?"

"It is bound to spread,' he answered. "It is spreading everywhere. It is a humanitarian movement, and it is the grinding down of the people that gives it life."

Asked for an opinion on conditions of life in Canada, he said: "I am very pleased with your country. It is a prosperous and delightful land. You have peace and security in your midst. Happiness and composure are your friends. Surely, then, you should thank the good God for all his mercies to you."

He then took my hand in both of his and blessed me as a father would bless a son, with the same sincerity, the same depth of feeling, the same dofty purpose. For if this Persian dreamer, preacher, prophete, is anything, he is sincere, and his sincerity springs from a great sense of love and fellowship for man. He is a humanist of a high type; his church is the world.

"I cannot succeed," were his parting words, "without your help and the help of everyone who believes in the cause of universal peace and good fellowship among men; and that you may not forget me and my cause in the days to come, I will ask you to accept of a little gift from me."

So saying, he handed me a small parcel, which later I discovered contained a valuable gold ring. It fitted perfectly; and as I placed it on my finger I felt that, coming from such a man, it would be the harbinger of success, advancement. I have not been disappointed.



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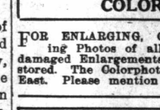
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Mr. Thomas Winslade, of Borden Hants, writes: "I am delighted I tried the new 'Orlene', for the headnoises, I am pleased to tell you, ARE GONE, and I can hear as well as ever I could in my life. I think it wonderful, as I am seventy-six years old, and the people here are surprised to think I can hear so well again at my age."

Many other wonderful cures reported. Send $1.00 today for a supply of "TRENCH ORLENE." There is really nothing better at any price. Write The "ORLENE CO.," 12 Railway Crescent, W. CROYDON, England. (Kindly mention this paper.)

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Display your confidence in your merchandise. Advertise them to your customers. They will respond if you show that you believe in them and in your merchandise.

By advertising you show your faith in your store, your community, and your own ability as a merchant. By not advertising you show your weakness.

Ask us for rates today.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

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CHICAGO IRON AND METAL CO. 501-503 Sixth Ave. E., corner 4th St. Phone M4448.
Dealers in Scrap Ir n, Brass, Copper, Zinc and Lead, Rubber Tires and Inner Tubes, also Manilla Rope and all kinds of Old Machinery. It will be to your convenience to see us. Phone, call or write MAX RUBEN, Manager.

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Suits made to measure from $18 to $38
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Musical Instrument Repairer
JAS. J. DOHERTY
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Musical Instruments of All Kinds Rebuilt and Repaired
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We have first-class Farm Lands for sale in all parts of Southern Alberta, both raw and improved, at right prices, also a large list of fully modern houses for sale, in all parts of the city. Money to loan.

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Phone M2996
Calgary, Three Hills, Youngstown, Alberta

Order Your Help from
J. R. ROBERTS
Employment Office
108a Ninth Avenue West
Phone M5881 Calgary, Alta.

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Manufacturing Furrier
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HOME
CLASSIFIED
BUSINESS
GUIDE

NESS DIRECTORY

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MAX RUBEN, Manager.

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SPORTS | NEWS OF THE DAY | MOTORING | GOSSIP OF THE TRADE | BICYCLES

SPORT COMMENT

CHANGES NOW BEING MADE IN BIG LEAGUES

New York.—With the world's series out of the way and the 1917 baseball season officially closed, rumors of deals and doings in baildom during the stove league season are beginning to fly thick and fast and New York is full of them.

Several managerial changes which are being predicted for the coming season are occuping a big share of attention.

Miller Huggins present manager of the Cardinals, is said to be the man selected to succeed Bill Donovan as manager of the New York Yankees. Donovan's failure with the Yanks has caused Colonel Rupert to decide on a change and it appears that Ban Johnson has snared Huggins for the Yank owner.

Ira Thomas, forty-first lieutenant for Connie Mack, is being appointed manager of both St. Louis teams though it is said by those on the inside track that he will manage the Browns, succeeding Fielder Jones. Branch Rickey, so the rumor goes will secure some experienced player to assist him in managing the Cards.

During the playing of the world's series Johnny Evers traveled back and forth on the White Sox special with the players and scribes. John was feeling elated over the fact that his contract has expired and that he is now a free agent for the first time in many years. He is looking for a managerial berth, and would just as soon manage the Red Sox as any team he knows. John admits it.

With Jack Barry enlisted in the naval reserves there is a chance that Evers may land the Boston job for 1918. At any rate there should be something come of this flock of rumors.

Ban Johnson—at least until the European war is concluded—is through as an active director of the American league destinies. Johnson hurried away to Chicago after the game at Moncalo between the White Sox and Giants to close up his business affairs, so that he might accept a commission in the commissary of the United States army.

Edward G. Barrow, president of the International league, probably will succeed Johnson as American league executive.

Barrow has had a wondeful experience in every department of the national game. In Detroit he built up the club which later won three championships under Hughie Jennings. Barrow won a great number of minor league penants. His pronounced successes as manager were scored in Toronto and Montreal of the old Eastern league now known as the International. Indeed, that circuit changed its name from the Eastern to the International league when Barrow has done much for the minor league. Most of the reforms favorable to the little fellows have resulted from his personal vigor and determination. It was he who secured the present high classification known asA. A. for the International and Pacific coast leagues and the American association. His voice affected most of the reforms in draft of major clubs upon the minor leagues.

HOW TO PROTECT YOUR SHOES

Shoes are expensive things, and every month they become more expensive. It behooves us to mind the little trotters which we already have and do our best to save them. There are several ways to preserve your shoes.

Shoe trees will help to keep the shoes in shape. Frequent cleaning and shining will help keep the new finish. New laces every now and then or fresh buttons will help to keep the nice new look.

Don't sit on your feet and don't scrape your toes. Wear rubber heels and change them when they get run down.

Never dry your shoes in an oven or on the radiator—this makes them stiff and unshapely and uncomfortable, and you run the risk of burning the leather.

MARK DRUMM IMPROVES ON THE FORD CAR

Have you seen the new Ford Sedan de luxe as modernized by Mark Drumm? Talk about class; it is the classiest little car that has struck Calgary for some time. With its handsome top to withstand the weather conditons, and the pretty wire wheels and covered hod, it is a car that anyone would be proud of. Had Mr. Ford been fortunate enough to have enjoyed the counsel of Mr. Mark Drumm in placing the finishing touches to his cars he would no doubt have corralled the automobile field of the world if the present improvements that Mark Drumm has put on the Ford is a criterion to go by. The new Ford de luxe of Mark Drumm deserves the highest praise and it will no doubt enjoy the public's patronage.

Players Who Stand in the Limelight

GEORGE D. WEAVER

"Pants" Rowland says Buck Weaver is the best third baseman in the big leagues today, which is taking in a lot of territory.

But at a glance at Weaver's work with the White Sox until he was forced out of the lineup by an injury to his hand in Washington indicates that Rowland has some facts to back up his statements, for Buck Weaver, as he played this season, was a whirlwind compared to the Buck Weaver of other years.

Up to the present season which is his sixth straight with the Sox, Weaver was not an outstanding luminary, though he was always good enough to keep on the pay roll. He used to have a penchant for whiffing the ozone in the pinches, and he used to make a good many wild heaves into the grandstand. But 1917 saw Weaver settle down to the steadiest brand of baseball he has ever played.

Rowland's statement concerning Weaver's rank as a third baseman may have been slightly influenced through prejudice, for there are other guardians of the third cushion holding down big league jobs who outbat and outfield him, but Rowland contends that as an all-round player he is the star of them all, and adds that his storehouse of pepper alone offsets any advantages the others may have over him.

"Buck is so full of pepper that it just naturally oozes out of him," said Rowland in a recent interview. "He doesn't bat .300 and he doesn't demolish the fences, but he hits 'em when they count."

"You can't figure a guy like Weaver out on paper," continued the White Sox boss, "for pep doesn't get into the averages and that's why Weaver is a whole lot better than any set of figures will ever show."

Weaver was born at Stowe, Penn., and first broke into the spotlight as a player with St. Marry's College. Later he played semi-professional ball with Pottstown and from there went to Cleveland for a trial, but was farmed out to Saginaw, in the Southern Michigan League.

That was back in 1909, and between that year and 1912 he played with several minor league clubs, including San Francisco, where he proved a sensation. He came to the White Sox for keeps in 1912 and has been with them ever since. His work this season is one of the reasons why Chicago is the American League pennant winner, and though his injury at Washington was a severe blow to the club, it is expected that he will be there fighting-'em in the world's series, for he has a square-cut jaw that shows him to be a scrapper and he will have plenty of time to rest up for the big clash.

Weaver is 26 years old, above the average in height and plays the game for all it is worth.

TWO FAMOUS COLTS MAY RACE ONCE MORE

Laurel, Md.—Sam Hildreth, trainer of August Belmont's Hourless, is ready and willing to have the great three year old meet Omar Khayyam once more in a special race under the same conditions as on Thursday, over the Pimlico track next month. He so expressed himself yesterday afternoon, in discussing the immediate future of the horse.

"It all depends," he added, "on Mr. Belmont. He may be unwilling to put the strain of another race of this kind on Hourless, and if Mr. Viau is anxious to get revenge as suggested, it will be necessary to cable Mr. Belmont. I'm ready, and I know Hourless is. He cooled out well and showed no ill effects of the gruelling struggle. In fact, the race took no more out of him, apparently, than a good fast workout."

Both Hourless and Omar Khayyam are eligible for the Pimlico Autumn Handicap for three year olds, with $5,000 added, at one mile and a quarter, on November 8, and both also have been named for the Bowie cup, a handicap for all ages, with $10,000 added, at a mile and a half.

OUT FISHIN'

A feller isn't thinkin' mean,
Out fishin';
His thoughts are mostly good and clean
Out fishin';
He doesn't knock his fellow men,
O harbor any grudges then,
A feller's at his finest, when
Out fishin'.

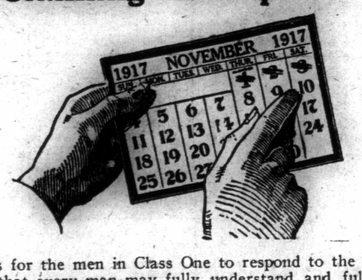
The rich are comrades to the poor
Out fishin'
All brothers of a common lure,
Out fishin'
The urchin with the pin and string
Can chin with millionaire and king,
Vain pride is a forgotten thing
Out fishin'

A feller gets a chance to dream,
Out fishin'
He learns the beauties of a stream
Out fishin';
And he can wash his soul in air,
That isn't foul with selfish care,
An' relish plain and simple fare
Out fishin'.

CANADA

NOVEMBER 10th.

Last Day for Reporting for Service or Claiming Exemption.



Only one week remains for the men in Class One to respond to the call under the Military Service Act. In order that every man may fully understand and fulfil his obligations, the following questions and answers are given:

Who is in Class One?
All male British subjects, ordinarily or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who had on the 13th October, 1917, attained the age of 20 years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers, but have no child, etc.

Exceptions.
"1. Members of Our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by Our Army Act.
"2. Members of Our Military forces raised by the Governments of any of Our other dominions or by Our Government of India.
"3. Men serving in Our Royal Navy, or in Our Royal Marines, or in Naval Service of Canada, and members of Our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
"4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in Our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of Our allies, in any theatre of actual war, and have been honorably discharged therefrom.
"5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of passing of Our said Military Service Act.
"6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1898."

How should Report for Service be made?
Men who do not desire to claim exemption will report for service either by mail or in person.
Forms of report will be found in all post offices, and will be transmitted free of postage.

What is the next step?
The man who has reported for service will be advised by Registered Letter as to anything thereafter required of him. He will not be required to report for duty or be placed on active service earlier than the 10th day of December, 1917.

How should claim for exemption be made?
Claim for exemption may be made by any man in Class One, by his employer, business associate or near relative, but it is desirable that not more than one claim be made for any one man.
Forms of claim for exemption will be found in all Post Offices and will be transmitted free by the postmaster to the Registrar.

What are the grounds for Exemption?
(a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;
(b) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualification;
(c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;
(d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;
(e) Ill health or infirmity;
(f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith, in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he in good faith belongs;
(g) That he is exempt from combatant service because disfranchised under the War Times Election Act.

What is the last day for reporting for service or claiming Exemption?

NOVEMBER 10TH, 1917

Issued by The Military Service Council

Things An Autoist Should Know

POINTERS FOR A MOTORIST

What To Do in Case of An Accident Or An Emergency.

If you were driving your automobile down a steep hill and your brakes should fail.

The answer is to use the next best thing—the motor and its compression. Some authorities claim it should be used all the time in hill descending. Shift to first speed, close the throttle, and leave the clutch engaged. A perfectly good brake is instantly made, because as the car coasts, the rear wheels are forced to turn the motor over against compression in the cylinders.

If your starter failed to work, and you had lost your starting crank.

The answer is about as follows: Jack up the rear wheels; let the clutch in and put in high speed. Then turn the back wheel quickly, either by hand, or by stepping on the wheel spokes. When the engine starts, put the gears in neutral.

If you should find on your tour that you are overcharging your battery—that its temperature is over one hundred degrees?

If the battery has not been seriously injured in the high temperature, it will help to get the battery back to normal by burning all the lights in the daytime.

If it has been necessary to stop and start using the self starter, an excessive number of times?

Remember and apply the principle that it takes twenty times as long to put the charging current back into the battery that was taken out of it on one starting of the motor. An observance of this rule will cut battery costs.

If the acid from your battery spilled onto your clothes, or seats of your car?

Apply ammonia to the acid spots as soon as posible, as this neutralizes the acid, and prevents a hole being burned in the material. In case acid should splash into the eye, wash it well with warm water, and a drop of olive oil.

If your car is skidding?

The first thing to remember in this case is not to apply the brakes, as they are unsymmetrical in their effects, and only increase the skid. The clutch should immediately be released, and then, if absolutely necessary the brakes applied. But if it is not necessary to stop, the next vital matter after declutching is the rapid and intelligent use of the wheel to try to get to the centre, or the crown of the road.

If when ascending a hill your brakes refused to hold, and your gears refused to mesh?

Until you find the cause of the trouble, the best proceedure is to back the car crosswise on the road.

If, when ascending a hill at a high rate of speed, a car crossed your path from a crossroad?

If it is not praticable to slow up or stop, after blowing your horn, turn the car in the same direction that the other car is going.

If your motor was not powerful enough to ascend a hill on first speed?

Turn the car around and go up on reverse speed.

If your engine stalled in the middle of a railroad track

Flag the train that may be approaching, or push the car of the track; or if possible, put the car into neutal and start up the motor as quickly as you can.

If another car should be running very closely in front of you, and should turn suddenly?

Swing with the other car or in the same direction.

If you know you have the right of way, and yet it looks as though the other driver thinks he has it also?

Do not presume too much on your right of way. Be careful as the other driver may actually not know that you have it.

If a pedestrian does not, or will not pay any attention to your horn?

Slow up, and remember that the deaf, hundreds of them, use the streets as well as you.

If, in the city you are driving on a boulevard, and crossing another boulevard, when another car comes along at the intersection, also on a boulevard?

Slow up, or stop, the man at the right hand has the right of way.

If a dog runs along the side of the car or insists on barking in front of it?

It is safer to slow down than to try to push the animal out of the way. For the sake of the car, it is dangerous to run over a dog because the steering mechanism may be broken, or the car upset.

If your car is stalled in deep mud?

Instead of putting on the chains in the ordinary way, wrap them around the tire and rim of the wheel so as to make a big bunch, fastening this on with a strap or wire.

If your car caught fire?

Turn off the gasoline at the supply pipe, and try to smother the flames with a coat, or some sand. If you have a blanket use it. Then try to get a fire extinguisher. Water should never be used.

If your gasoline leaked from the carburetor pipes?

Rub oap in the leak, or around the bolt or nut where the leak is located This method, in fact, oftentimes seems to be the only solution for permanent repair.

If you needed to remove carbon, and you were near no convenient carbon removing shop?

Many authorities claim that denatured alcohol squirted into the cylinders when they are hot and running the engine fairly fast for a few moments afterwards does the work satisfactorily. Others claim that kerosene applied in the same way is better.

If you injured a person on a highway?

Stop and render any assistance possible, or call a policeman. If there is a smashup, take a photograph, if possible, showing the position of the cars, as this is the most valuable witness in a lawsuit.

If you lost your way on a country road and had no means of asking directions?

Get the general direction by using the watch as a compass. Point the hour hand of your watch to the sun at any time of the day, and then lay the watch flat in your hand. A point midway between the hour hand and twelve on the dial will be due south.

The foregoing questions and answers may, to many automobile owners seem foolish, but when it is considered that thousands of persons are killed and maimed every year because some of these simple rules and suggestions are not followed out on the highroad, their message is not to be disregarded. Also the average man buys a car without knowing very much about its mechanism and depends upon books of instruction and advice from friends to guide him in operating it. There are many little tricks of the game that Mr. Motorist has to learn for himself by bitter experience, costing him time, money and often health. When an emergency arises there is not time to ask questions or refer to a reference book.

MAKE A FRIEND OF YOUR CAR

How do you use your motor car? Is it merely a means of transportation to you, or is it also a source of health and pleasure?

In the hustle of our business and family affairs we are apt to get in the habit of rushing from one place to another and using the motor car merely as a rapid conveyance, forgetting that we have at our disposal the means of refreshing relaxation.

Now that the beautiful summer weather is with us once more, the motorist, above all others, should be the one to take advantage of it. The car will carry you far from the city's dust—out into God's glorious open country, where you can relax, forget your minor troubles and breathe your fill of pure air.

The car will take you on that fishing trip you have thought of so often. It will take your family or friends off for the pleasures of an all-day picnic. It will speed you along on an ideal vacation tour. And the car which will carry you away on these health-building excursions is the kind of an associate well worth having.

Don't confine your car to business use and running errands alone, but plan some trips that will make your car a health and happiness builder. Make your car an everyday pal instead of a once-in-a-while acquaintance.

City Welding and Repair Shop
142 First Ave. East (by the River)
Telephone Main 2540



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POTATO GROWERS
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Without handle, 75 cents

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We Specialize on Sewing Machines

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275 ROOMS AT $1.50 TO $2.50 PER DAY.
MODERN - FIRE PROOF

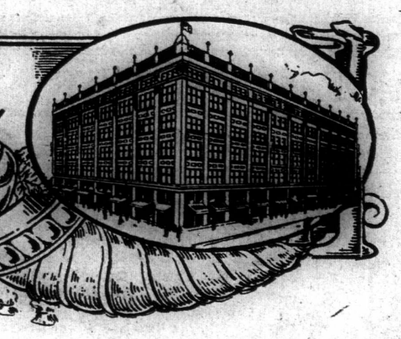


LET'S MAKE YOUR NEXT SUIT
IMPORTED SERGES AND WORSTEDS $30 to $40
A. S. Nimmo
MADE TO MEASURE CLOTHES FOR MEN
ALBERTA CORNER 1st. ST. WEST CALGARY.

A Continuance of this Great Occasion to Save on Fine Winter Apparel



HARVEST SALE



Winter Needs Filled Here in A Twinkling

Women's combinations, winter weight, full bleached, slightly fleeced, fine 1x1 rib cotton. These come in high and low neck, elbow and long sleeve, all ankle, open style; sizes 36-44. Each **$1.25**

Women's vests and drawers in heavy winter weight, 2x1 rib, wool faced, vests high neck, long sleeves, drawers ankle, open or closed; sizes 36-40. Each **98c**

Knitted petticoats for women, warm and cosy, soft natural cotton weave, scalloped at skirt edge in pink and white. Sizes small, medium and large. Reg. 85c. Each **69c**

Women's Silk Blouses, newest styles, made in black and white jap silk, some have convertible collars, can be worn high or low; very reasonable at **$2.95**

American Lady Corset, $2.50 —For the slender figure. This model is especially designed for the slender figure, with elastic top and medium length skirt, perfectly free hip, made of coutil, in pink or white; size 19 to 26. Price **$2.50**

Brassieres, from 65c, 75c, 85c to $5.00—A complete range of brassieres in all styles and designs for every type of figure, perfect fitting garment.

The Ostermoor mattress — Everybody knows this famous sleep producing mattress. It costs a little more to buy but is by far the cheapest in the end.

Our price—
4 ft. 6 in. **$18.00**
4 ft. **17.00**
3 ft. 6 in. **15.00**
3 ft. **13.00**



One-third of our lives is spent in bed. Why not enjoy solid comfort after the hard day's work.

Our 90 coil spring will meet your every requirement. They are guaranteed for 10 years, only the best material used in construction; 4 ft. or 4 ft. 6 in. wide, to fit iron, brass or wood bed. Price **$7.50**

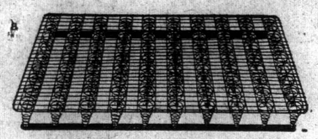
Denton sleeper — The well known make of sleeper for young children, all seams on outside, hands and feet both covered. Really an ideal garment; sizes 2 to 6 years. Price **95c**

Children's gingham dresses, many styles, high waisted and belted effects. Regular $1.50 to $1.75; ages 2 to 12 years....**98c**

Children's sateen bloomers, lined with flannelette; ages 4 to 14 years. Very special **$1.19**

Bungalow aprons, made in percale; all sizes **69c**

The Banner coil spring, guaranteed for 20 years. This is a hotel spring built to endure hard wear. Will give solid comfort. Made in all standard sizes. Our price **$9.50**



Flannelette knickers, heavy weight, white flannelette; sizes 25 to 29. Price.....**69c**
Same as above in over sizes **85c**

Children's all wool cashmere hose, 1x1 rib, double toe and heel, fast dye; sizes 5 to 6, pair...**75c**
Sizes 7 to 8½, pair.....**85c**

Women's fine cashmere hose, seamless, spliced heels and toes, hem top, good wearing quality, black and white; sizes 8½ to 10. Price, pair **74c**

Women's cashmere finish hose, seamless, double heels and toes, good black; sizes 8½ to 10. Price, pair **39c**

OVERSHOES
NOTE THESE GOOD PRICES

Men's 2-buckle overshoes **$3.15**
Men's 1-buckle overshoes **$2.50**

Women's 2-buckle overshoes **$2.50**
Women's storm front rubbers **95c**
Women's low rfont rubbers **85c**

Misses' 2-buckle overshoes **$2.00**
Misses' storm front rubbers **75c**
Misses' low front rubbers **70c**
Sizes 11 to 2.

Child's 2-buckle overshoes **$1.75**
Child's storm front rubbers **65c**
Child's low front rubbers **60c**
Sizes 6 to 10½.

Infants' rubbers **55c**
Sizes 3 to 5½.

Women's knee rubber boots **$3.00**
Misses' knee rubber boots **$2 75**
Child's knee rubber boots **$2.25**

Special value in 10-button gaiters, per pair...95c
Black cloth gaiters for women, a useful height, half knee length, keeps snow and cold out.

These men's overshoes may be needed. Get while stocks are complete.
Best quality 2-buckle overshoes **$3.15**
Best quality 1-buckle overshoes **$2.50**

Women's Jersey overshoes **$1.35**
Women's 2-buckle overshoes **$2.50**
Misses' 2-buckle overshoes **$2.00**
Child's 2-buckle overshoes **$1.75**

Free Fares to Calgary All Next Week—Read How To Get One

The following list of stations arranged in radius groups, shows exact amount of purchase you will be obliged to make in order that your fare may be refunded. If your station does not appear and you live within 200 miles of Calgary, ask your station agent, or consult our time table and the mileage may be very readily ascertained by reference to the following chart. Come on the opening day when the values are in full bloom. Ten great sale days, ending Saturday, November 11th. Fare refunded any time during the sale according to the following schedule:

THE HARVEST SALE OF 1917 ENDS SAT. NOV. 10th.

To secure this refund of railroad fare, you must shop on a transfer. After entering the store ask the first salesperson who waits on you for a "shopping transfer" upon which will be written your name and address. Take this transfer with you and have each clerk enter thereon the purchase. When through shopping make one payment for the complete list at the Adjustment Bureau on the Mezzanine Floor, where your fare refund will be arranged.

Name of station and distance from Calgary.	Amount of purchase on which we will refund half your railroad fare.	Amount of purchase on which we will refund your full fare.
10 miles and less.....		$10.00 or over
Barlow		
Hubalta		
11 to 20 miles.....		$20.00 or over
Beddington		
Bennett		
Cheadle		
Conrich		
De Winton		
Delacour		
Glenbow		
Janet		
Midnapore		
Norfolk		
Sagpard		
21 to 30 miles.....		$30.00 or over
Airdrie		
Crossfield		
Cochrane		
Inverlake		
Kathryn		
Lyall		
Langdon		
Okotoks		
Sandstone		
31 to 40 miles.....		$40.00 or over
Aldersyde		
Beiseker		
Carstairs		
Dalroy		
High River		
Berwick		
Irricana		
Keoma		
Strathmore		
41 to 50 miles.....		$50.00 or over
Bircham		
Namaka		
Morley		
Didsbury		
Cayley		
Balntree		
51 to 60 miles.....	$30.00	$60.00 or over
Acme		
Exshaw		
Gleichen		

Name of station and distance from Calgary.	Amount of purchase on which we will refund half your railroad fare.	Amount of purchase on which we will refund your full fare.
Grainger		
Kananaskis		
Stobart		
Swalwell		
Rockyford		
Redland		
Olds		
Namton		
61 to 70 miles.....	$35.00	$70.00 or over
Bowden		
Beynon		
Canmore		
Cluny		
Gap		
Parkland		
Rosebud		
Twining		
71 to 80 miles.....	$40.00	$80.00 or over
Bankhead		
Crowfoot		
Ghost Pine		
Innisfail		
Stavely		
Three Hills		
Wayne		
81 to 90 miles.....	$45.00	$90.00 or over
Banff		
Bassano		
Claresholm		
Drumheller		
Huxley		
Penhold		
Rosedale		
Trochu		
Woodhouse		
91 to 100 miles.....	$50.00	$100.00 or over
Elnora		
Red Deer		
Munson		
Lathom		
Granum		
101 to 110 miles.....	$55.00	$110.00 or over
Blackfalds		
Cassels		
Delburne		
Gartley		

SHOULD Your Station not appear on this List ask Station Agent How Far You Live from Calgary. The Number of Miles Computed in Dollars will indicate How Much You Must Spend to Secure a Refund of Your Round Trip Fare. Spend Half of this amount and We Refund Your One Way Fare.

TO SECURE THIS REFUND YOU MUST SHOP ON A TRANSFER

ASK ANY CLERK For ONE

Name of station and distance from Calgary.	Amount of purchase on which we will refund half your railroad fare.	Amount of purchase on which we will refund your full fare.
Lousana		
Necheche		
Nolan		
Southesk		
111 to 120 miles.....	$60.00	$120.00 or over
Ardley		
Brooks		
Bullocksville		
Delia		
Lacombe		
Lake Louise		
Pelgan		
Pearce		
121 to 130 miles.....	$65.00	$130.00 or over
Alix		
Brocket		
Bantry		
Hector		
Monarch		
Morningside		
Tilley		
131 to 140 miles.....	$70.00	$140.00 or over
Craigmyle		
Chokio		
Dinant		
Field		
Hanna		
Kipp		
Kinnive		
Mirror		
Ponoka		
Pincher		
141 to 150 miles.....	$75.00	$150.00 or over
Alderson		
Alnees		
Bashaw		
Bonar		
Bardo		
Cowley		
Emerald		
Hobbema		
Kingman		
Lexion		
Ottertail		
Tofield		
Wilson		

Name of station and distance from Calgary.	Amount of purchase on which we will refund half your railroad fare.	Amount of purchase on which we will refund your full fare.
151 to 160 miles.....	$80.00	$160.00 or over
Burmis		
Dorimlee		
Ferintosh		
Leandholl		
Lundbreck		
Richdale		
Scotfield		
Stanmore		
Sterling		
Suffield		
Wetaskiwin		
161 to 170 miles.....	$85.00	$170.00 or over
Bowell		
Balmoral		
Coleman		
Duhamel		
Frank		
Hillcrest		
Milliett		
New Norway		
Raymond		
Welling		
171 to 180 miles.....	$90.00	$180.00 or over
Camrose		
Dobson		
Golden		
Leduc		
Moberly		
Magrath		
Olin		
Redcliff		
Stair		
Youngstown		
181 to 200 miles.....	$100.00	$200.00 or over
Beavermouth		
Bradshaw		
Bear Creek		
Cardston		
Cereal		
Chinook		
Donald		
Ellerslie		
Excel		
Glacier		
Medicine Hat		
Niska (Spring Coulee)		
Oyen (Sturdee)		
Roger's Pass		
Ratz		

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Apparel



RSHOES

TE THESE
OD PRICES

rshoes $3.15
rshoes $2.50

overshoes $2.50
nt rubbers 95c
rubbers 85c

ershoes $2.00
t rubbers 75c
ubbers 70c

ershoes $1.75
t rubbers 65c
ubbers 60c

.....55c

er boots $3.00
r boots $2 75
r boots $2.25

-button gaiters, per pair...95c
rs for women, a useful height,
keeps snow and cold out.

ershoes may be needed. Get
omplete.
le overshoes $3.15
le overshoes $2.50

vershoes $1.35
overshoes $2.50
ershoes $2:00
ershoes $1.75

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must shop on a transfer.
on who waits on you for
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yment for the complete
e Floor, where your fare

	Amount of purchase on which we will refund half your railroad fare.	Amount of purchase on which we will refund your full fare.
.....	$80.00	$160.00 or over
.....		
.....		
.....	

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Illustrating Current Events and Devoted to the Advancement of Western Canada.

Published Every Saturday
by the Standard Newspaper Syndicate
189 SIXTH AVENUE WEST
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Two Dollars per year throughout Canada; Fifty Cents extra by mail within the limits of the City of Calgary, or to Foreign Points; Twenty-Five Cents per month by carrier.

Subscriptions may commence at any time.

The date on the label of your paper indicates when your subscription will expire. Your paper will stop unless you renew promptly. It is always best to renew at least two weeks before expiration to insure uninterrupted service.

Subscribers failing to receive copies regularly will confer a favor by notifying the Circulation Department by post or telephone.

No agent or newsboy is authorized to sell The Western Standard on Sunday. Any person doing so is acting without permission from this company.

Three editions of The Standard are published weekly. The rural Farm-Livestock edition is issued early Friday afternoon for country delivery on Saturday. The second—Home edition—is issued early Saturday morning for mail delivery Saturday. The last or city edition is issued early Saturday afternoon for street sales and city delivery. The last edition is not mailed unless specially ordered.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertising rates upon application.

All advertising copy must reach The Standard Office not later than Thursday noon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions.

All correspondence and editorial communications should be addressed to THE WESTERN STANDARD, Calgary.



BE OF GOOD CHEER!
VICTORY FOLLOWS THE FLAG!

COMMENTS AND CRITICISM

THE VALUE OF WAR

War is going to teach us, more than anything else could, the kinds of knowledge which are of practical value. We are going to throw overboard a lot of stuff we thought we needed, but which we are rapidly discovering is useless. We need most to learn how to use our hands—how to dig and plant our gardens, how to use machinery, how to endure stretches of physical labor without tiring. But much more than these things we need to know how to be thrifty, how to recreate ourselves in our leisure in such manner that the time spent will not be profitless, how to gather information at first hand and not altogether through books and other people's opinions. All this is immensely valuable.

What a great thing war would be if it would produce all these results without killing anybody!

WIPE PRUSSIA, SASK., OFF THE MAP

If the reports we hear regarding the town of Prussia, Saskatchewan, are true then it is time that the town was wiped off the face of the map. This may not be as easy as it is to suggest it but if the citizens of that town are desirous of showing the contempt they evidently have for the Great Cause by flaunting in our faces such dastardly insults as to name their city and streets after Germany or the Teutons then it is time that the government took strenuous methods to suppress such insults. If the government is too weak-kneed to resent them then the citizens of Canada should organize a committee and go about it in the way they used to do in the old days.

We can not conceive that such deplorable conditions could exist in this country but evidently there must be some truth in the press dispatches otherwise they would have been denied peremptorily. In any event there is sufficient ground for the provincial government to take immediate steps to investigate the report and it is up to the government at Ottawa to demand that immediate steps be taken.

YOU MUST EARN SUCCESS

You want success, you crave for success, you pray for success, but the test of fitness for success is aggressiveness. You may be very comfortable with what you now earn, but if you stay at that figure your sphere of usefulness is limited. Be satisfied where you now are and you are a potential hobo. If you have not the courage to progress beyond the point to which your present employment has led you, relinquish all hopes of substantial success. The world pays little for canned ability, however excellent the brand. Machine-made memories and standardized brains can easily be duplicated. There are millions of machine-made memories and millions of standardized brains. Hands and minds that have merely memorized examples are common. The uncommon thing, the thing with the germ of success within it, is initiative, aggressiveness, individuality. The instant a man starts to manifest individuality, to think for himself, to originate, to show initiative and aggressiveness, that moment he steps up out of the general mass of men and demands and begins to receive attention for himself—he throws off his confining fetters, gets out of the rut, and begins to grow.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR TEETH

That there is nothing more important than the care of the teeth is recognized by the fact that every recruit for the army is instructed to visit a dentist in the 24 hours allowed him to get ready. And most dentists have pledged themselves to give their services free to the army for this purpose, these calls superseding all others.

The sad part of this is that in so many cases it should require a call into the army before one's teeth are attended to. The authorities are unanimous that bad teeth are responsible for more ill health than any other physical factor. The inlay method of filling teeth—a comparatively recent invention—has increased the value of dentistry at least 50 per cent.

In proportion to population there are fewer dentists than men of any other profession.

SLAVERY OR VICTORY—WHICH?

In a few days the people of Calgary and Canada are going to be called upon to show their confidence in the country and the soldiers who are laying down their lives to fight our battles by investing in another bond issue of the government. This bond issue is necessary to meet the growing demands of the armies at the front and at home—to supply them with proper food, clothing, ammunition, and etcetera.

Should we fail at this time to provide proper encouragement in the shape of sufficient financial support we are bound to lose this fight. And to lose means that that the wealth of the entire Dominion will be commandeered by the Huns.

So for two reasons we should be exceedingly generous in making our calls for the Victory bonds. To help those who are helping us and to save ourselves from annihilation or complete slavery in years to come.

DOING THEIR PART

Whatever the politicians may say of R. B. Bennett they have to take off their hats to the manner in which he has conducted himself during the present call of the country for help. When he was last in Calgary his friends were greatly alarmed over his appearance. While the same debonair air and neatness of appearance prevailed that has ever been characteristic of R. B., still his quickness of movement was lacking while his whole demeanor indicated a much over-worked man. Few Calgarians realize the tremendous amount of detail work that has fallen to the share of Hon. R. B. Bennett and his very able assistant, C. W. Peterson, but they have been a part of the mainstay of the government in its great work and although the facts have never redounded to the credit of these two intrepid workers this has not deterred them from doing the work they have been called upon to perform.

TREES A REAL VALUE TO THE FARMER

Trees on a farm perform a similar office to paint on the buildings, as they improve appearances and are a good protection against the changeable weather.

The treeless farmstead is open to every caprice of the weather and in addition to this must in time prove depressing to the spirits of those who live within its bare environments. Particularly in this western country do we need farms that are homes in the true sense, and in this direction tree planting can accomplish much, both from a sentimental and economical standpoint. The farmer who has to face the ordeal of an annual long haul to obtain his winter's fuel supply would feel a greater peace of mind could he contemplate on a certain part of his farm, hundreds of sturdy saplings growing his future fuel supply.

For ornamentation and shelter, trees form an essential on the modern farm and the best means of comparison is for one to stay on a treeless farm for a short period and then stay on a well treed farm. In the case of the former, one feels that home is just a figure of speech and in time becomes surfeited with the feeling of being too much outdoors and among the elements.

Trees may be acquired by various means, viz., from the wods, purchased from nurseries, and grown from seed. It is better to thoroughly thresh out the question of planting before actually putting it into practice. A pencil drawing of the proposed layout is a good initial step and is easily altered to accommodate the desires of second thoughts that may crop in, whereas, should the planting be accomplished before thorough consideration has had full scope, any alteration involving the labor of transplanting may prove fatal both to the trees and the ambition of the planter.

RUSSIA WILL MAKE PEACE. PERHAPS!

Russia has safely passed the turning point in her transition from the most autocratic to the most democratic of nations.

German military efforts and the threatened attack against Petrograd are serving to complete the consolidation of the Russian people behind practical ideas of duly elected representatives to the exclusion of impractical extremist elements.

All thought of peace excepting on terms in agreement with those of the Entente and the United States has been definitely eradicated in Russia.

Financially Russia's position as a belligerent is even better assured than in the case of most of her allies.

These are statements which developed from an inquiry into the situation in Russia. They are based on information from state department sources and from Soris Bakhmeteff, the Russian ambassador.

Reports had been received outlining a Russian peace program as drawn up by the central executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates in the form of instructions to N. Skobeloff, its delegate to the Paris conference. Some persons have jumped to the conclusion that this revived the possibility of a separate peace between Russia and Germany. The correspondent asked the ambassador about it.

"The idea of a separate peace is absolutely out of all consideration," he explained frankly. "It is not even thought of by any representative statesman or by any group or party. The only peace possible in Russia is a genuine peace on democratic principles established in full agreement with our allies and the United States."

The ambassador added that the central executive committee's program was just a proposal from a certain group which believed it could serve as materials for future discussion.

The "separate peace idea," it was explained, was only an offshoot of the German propaganda in Russia and was exposed and definitely snuffed out last June.

The situation in Russia with respect to peace was described as follows All the representative factions want peace just as Russia or the United States or Great Britain or France want peace. But they all want a genuine peace, and not a counterfeit peace, and all are determined to fight on until the common enemy is forced to accept democracy's genuine peace.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS MEDICINE IS JOY

Moralists who enjoin an indifferent world to hold up its head are fortunately working upon a correct scientific basis, for it is true that a happy person raises his chin, stiffens his neck and elevates his perspective. Joy stimulates the thyroid gland, which is situated in the neck. When this ductless body is excited it reacts upon the neck and causes it to straighten.

It doesn't strike us as a great blob of news that worry, hurry, anxiety, grief and all tends to "lower our spirits" help us to turn us into spirits while joy, laughter, good cheer and mental ease serve to keep us pleasantly occupied, in remaining healthy, happy humans until age finally rocks us to sleep in the cradle of time.

* * *

This has been a working formula with all philosophers whose writings survive, and probably with their ancestors back to those far days when the Neanderthal man clucked his precepts to his gibbering progeny.

In a general way we know why this is so. But in a particular way the actual explanation is scientific news.

Through physiological experiments with animals and men we now know why mental serenity influences the nutrition and the circulation; why and how pleasure affects the nervous system; how the love of life conduces to logevity, and why happiness has an economic value.

These things are so because the emotions have a physical basis, because their influence affects the automatic or vegetative nervous system which controls breathing, digestion, metabolism and the automatic functions generally. The action of the emotions upon this system tends, also to contract or relax the muscular fibres which control the diameter of the blood vessels, and consequently the amount of blood that flows through them, thereby influencing the nutrition of the tissues.

* * *

But perhaps the profoundest and most vital effect emotions have upon the physical organism lies in what they do to the secreting power of the ductless glands, those marvelous govengines, whose functions almost transcend physiology and touch the skirts of metaphysics.

Dr. Crile in his "Mechanistic View of War and Peace," has pointed out something of the action of certain of these glands under the influence of the powerful emotion of excitement and battle hate. He has shown how a vision of the enemy flashed to the (situated in the neck), the adrenal capeules (the little buttonlike glands at the top of the kidneys) and the liver.

These glands, under the powerful stimulus of blood lust, pour their products (thyroiodin) adrenalin and glycogen) into the circulation and thereby stimulate the heart, overcome fatigue, dull the sense of pain and fear provide sugar fuel for the fighting body.

Yet the much milder emotions of joy and content furnish a similar stimulus, without, however, the exhausting reaction, the prostrating fatigue, which so frequently follows the orgy of battle.

Uuder the influence of agreeable companonship, mental relaxation, good food, fresh air and favorable environment the glands functionate normally. They pour sufficient of their secretion into the circulation to provide adequate stimulus for either work or play. They provide the incentive for which is motion, and they serve to make action a source of satisfaction and joy.

* * *

They tend to hold the head up physically as well as mentally. For whatever conduces to physical well-being equally stimulates mental well-being.

Pleasurable emotions cause the digestive fluids to be more freely secreted, as was proven by Professor Pavlov and Dr. Cannon in their experiments upon dogs. For when these animals were frightened, or even anxious, their stomach muscles became temporarily paralized, their digestive juices refused to flow and food fermented in their stomachs.

When on the other hand, they were soothed and gentled by petting and stroking their food digested rapidly, their stomach juices were poured forth freely and their entire system responded to the physiological stimulus of joy.

o

So hate, fear, grief, anxiety, worry, hurry and despondency inhabit the activity of the autonomic or vegetative nervous system. They check the secreting power of the glands of the stomach and intestines thereby causing the development of poisons from the fermenting food. They dam up the flow of glycogen, the sugar fuel of the liver, upon which the muscles feed in times of stress.

They harden the arteries and make life shorter and shallower.

* * *

They decrease the capacity for power which proves that joy and a live liver have a distinct economic value.

They decrease, also, the capacity for affection and make the possessor less likeable and lovable.

So happiness lengthens, broadens and deepens life. And like the quality of mercy,to be permanent and natural it should not be strained, but should flow freely, first as the result of good digestion that attends on appetite, and next becausenext because it makes the persistent will to begland automatic.

Of all the big medicine that has of science there is nothing so big, so certain, so incomplete and so satisfying as joy.

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EXPLORER FEELS THE COLD IN THIS COUNTRY

Ronald Amundsen is reported to be organizing another Polar expedition Exploration as shown in the case of Shackleton, is one of the few interests which can survive during the great war.

The famous explorer when he is resting at home suffers from depressed spirits, and has attacks of indigestion. When risking his life and undergoing the most appalling hardships in the Arctic regions he enjoys the best of health. Another peculiar thing about Amundsen is that he feels the cold far more when he is at home than when he is in the Polar regions. In this he is a living example of the "rules of contrary."

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We have a very complete line of Second-hand Furniture. All classes and descriptions. Several good sets for sale and at reasonable prices.
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Use Two
EZY-WAY GLYCERINE WASHING TABLETS
to your usual bath water. It will soften the water, cleanse the pores, and make the skin soft, white and smooth. Why pay high prices for Turkish baths when you can get the same results at home with the Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets? The secret of good health is poral elimination. Don't take our word for it; just give it a trial and be your own judge. It will surprise and delight you.
Washes dirtiest clothes in from 10 to 15 minutes with very little rubbing, makes the clothes white as snow without bluing. Ezy-Way contains no paraffin wax lye, lime, potash or other injurious chemicals. Ezy-Way will not cause the slightest injury to skin or the finest fabric. We ask you to get a free sample and give it a trial. If out of City send five cents to pay postage and packing and you will receive sample by return mail. Our guarantee, money back if not pleased, no questions asked. Agents wanted. This is the real thing, so get a hold of a live wire.
EZY-WAY MFG. CO.
115 Fifth Ave. West Phone M1663

Stories of Men In the Limelight

GERARD HAS COURT SUIT BUT NEVER WORE IT

Mr. Gerard about whom everyone is talking possesses a suit which he has never worn in his life.

When he first went to Germany he had the suit made for wear at receptions at the German court. But the never used, for just at that time President Wilson expressed a wish that American ambassadors and ministers at foreign courts should only wear ordinary evening dress when they attended court functions.

SCHWAB WORKS BECAUSE HE LIKES TO DO IT

Charles M. Schwab recently said: "Why do I work? What do I work for? I have more money than I can spend. I have no children nobody to leave it to. My wife is rich enough in her own right. She does not need it. I work just for the pleasure I find in work, the satisfaction there is in developing things, in creating. Also the associations business begets. The man who does not work for the love of work, but only for money is not likely to make money nor find much fun in life."

GERARD HAS A FUNNY CELEBRATION

It was recently announced that the King had conferred upon James Watson Gerard the grand cross of the Order of the Bath, in recognition of his unceasing and courageous efforts to ameliorate the unfortunate lot of the British prisoners in Germany. Mr. Gerard, however, will not be Sir James until he has actually been knighted by the British King, or unless a special license is issued.

Knwn to his intimates as "Jimmy," the new K.C.B. was appointed to the Berlin embassy in the summer of 1913 and received the news while crossing the ocean on the Imperator. The captain, who got the information by wireless, brought it to his distinguished passenger, saying "Your excellency the ship is yours. Any wish you care to express it will be my privilege to grant." "All right, captain," was the reply, "let's have an hour of mixed bathing in the swimming pool tomorrow." And it was so!

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I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.
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I don't care who or what you are; whether you are young or old, rich or poor, all I know is that the Happy Habit is one that you cannot afford to give the go-bye to—so catch it, and keep it.

To attract the Happy Habit you must learn how to think correctly; sounds a bit funny, but it's just what I mean; correct thinking is a piling up of our little blessings at the end of each day, and learning to say: "God I thank you!"

Wrong thinking my friend, is the piling up each night of each little failure, each disappointment, each fancied wrong and closing the day with the thought of sadness, because the old world seems such a sory place—such a vale of tears.

This old world is really a mighty fine place—a great school of experience I grant you, tears and smiles a climb up and a tumble; sunshine and shadow—aye, but what a chance to grow!

Stand up, friend, and draw it all to you, be glad that you live; that you are a pupil in the great school of life, and thankful that it has been given to you to prove your worth.

To do this you must see the sunny side, and have your comrades walk it too.

After all, there is so much good in you and I; so much hope and faith in you and I; so much love and sympathy in you and I; so much courage—how can the world be a sorry place, a vale of tears, a shadow valley?

Nay friend! the world is glorious—you and I are glorious—only some of us never awake to the fact.

God in man, and man in God, is my creed; and God in everything—in flowers, leaf, field and wood.

God in everything—even in our Chastisement * * * *and after the dark—the dawn and then the radiance of day.

God is love and we are full of love.

We allow worry, fear and doubt to enthrall us.

We bar hope, calmness and content out.

We suffer, and we cry aloud. We in our ignorance, turn from the sun, and bury ourselves—in the gloom of noxious thought; we poison our day.

We hurt ourselves, and whom we meet we dishearten.

"Love one another," is then a mockery upon our lips, for Self rules and misery is ours.

Ah, to big enough to sense the things that count.

To be big enough to face the night, because the knowledge that a dawn must follow lies close to the heart.

To be big enough to see the beautiful day; big enough to know that tears are good fr us, and to remember that the Christ stood bowed beneath a cross.

To be big enough to be in touch with one's fellow men, to lose one's self in others—to laugh and cry; to clasp hands with them, mayhap along the way to lift up, and cry—forward! That a weaker one be filled with courage.

Aye! to be big enough!

You can be big of heart and purpose you can think yourself into being; and before long you will have what I please to call in the parlance of the day—the Happy Habit.

Because it is only the really big people who are happy. They may not have always been so—why! bless you no!

Just apt pupils, Friend, that is all coupled with a large desire to get a big share of that which we all call life—a full share of shadow and shine—so that at the end one may cry: "a good fight, a big fight, and I win!"

God in you and I, and everything; and happiness in every day.

Try it friend; it's a mighty good creed. Try it.

PIGS and PAJAMAS TWIN FADS of DAREDEVIL HELEN



HELEN HOLMES, world renowned for her fearless feats before the motion picture camera, rides greasy locomotives and jumps into dirty rivers as a matter of daily routine, raises pigs as a recreation, but won't sleep in anything but silk pajamas.

The dauntless Miss Holmes wears overalls and corduroy skirts—anything that happens to be laying around handy—when she's at work in pictures. Trousers and flannel shirt are her costume on the farm. But the dainty Miss Holmes won't sleep in anything but silk pajamas. Her everyday nighties cost $25.00 and her collection of pajamas contains suits which represent an investment of $90 each.

The most prized pair of her assortment is one which was sent her by an Indian rajah who, traveling in Japan, where she is a favorite, fell in love with her. They are made of Asiatic silk of finest fibre and most delicate weave and are so fine that they can be made into a roll and drawn into a swagger stick shell. When Miss Holmes travels she carries this portion of her wardrobe in her hand.

Miss Holmes establishes a new record for fearless performance in her latest photonovel, "The Lost Express," a fifteen chapter serial which has been produced by the Signal Film Corporation for release through Mutual.

With ten chapters completed and the eleventh in the course of production, Miss Holmes has faced death for the 500th time in her exploits of photo-melodrama. James P. McGowan, who besides being the director of her pictures is also her husband, has kept track and when, in the eleventh episode, she drove an automobile head-on into a racing locomotive, he announced that she had done just half a thousand feats.

McGowan's list of the performances in which Miss Holmes has risked her life includes:

She has leaped from viaducts and bridges onto moving trains sixty-seven times.

She has jumped from wagons and automobiles onto moving trains and vice versa a total of 143 times.

She has participated in 180 automobile and train smash-ups.

She has been tied to the driving rod of a moving locomotive twice.

She has been in the center of 31 explosions of various descriptions.

She has made dangerous descents from bridges and high buildings thirty-five times.

She has been a participant in fifty-one mishaps on the water.

She drove an automobile five times from a dock in an effort to leap to the deck of a barge anchored thirty feet in the bay.

She has ridden the brake beams, clung to the side of runaway trains, and climbed over the top and sides of speeding trains so many times that McGowan failed to count them. Such exploits are to Miss Holmes, at this stage of her career, merely incidents in a day's work.

She performs a feat in "The Lost Express" which is novel to her. While it does not contain the elements of danger that most of her ordinary stunts do, she has positively declined to repeat. She went down into San Pedro bay in a diver's suit and the crawly animal life and slimy vegetation which she found there repulsed her beyond expression.

Miss Holmes' feats have sent a thrill up and down the spines of many millions of people in all the lands of the earth, for it is known that not less than $10,000,000 has been spent in nickels and dimes at the box offices of theaters to see her exploits.

HOME COOKING

Gingersnaps

One cupful shortening, one cupful molasses, one cupful brown sugar, one egg beaten light, one tablespoonful ginger, one half-teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful soda, flour as needed.

Put the shortening, molasses and sugar over the fire to melt the shortening and sugar, then let boil about six minutes after boiling begins. When cooled somewhat (lukewarm) add the egg, with the ginger, salt, soda and three cupfuls of flour sifted together; stir to a dough, adding flour as required. Knead on a board, roll into thin sheet, cut into rounds and bake in a moderate oven. Let the first three ingredients boil until a little of the mixture dropped into cold water may be gathered into a soft ball.

* * *

TWO LOAVES WHITE BREAD

One-third cake compressed yeast (at night). One-half cup water, two cups scalded milk or half milk and half water, two tablespoons shortening, two tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon salt, about seven cups flour.

To the milk, or milk and water, add the shortening, sugar and salt; when lukewarm add the yeast mixed with the half-cupful or liquid and the flour. Use the earthen bowl and mix with a knife to a dough. Knead until elastic. Let rise in a temperature of about 75 degrees Fahrenheit. The shelf over the stove is not a suitable place When doubled in bulk shape into two loaves. When again light bake about one hour. To mix in the morning use one whole yeast cake.

* * *

VEGETABLE SOUP

Wash and trim one leek, one onion and a quarter of a cabbage, cut all into thin slices, and put them into a stewpan with two ounces of butter or margarine. Stir well over the fire. Moisten with three or four pints of water, and leave to simmer about an hour; season to taste with white pepper and celery salt, and rub through a collander. Boil up, and add one pint of milk to the soup. Let all come to the boil, skim and stir in one heaped-up tablespoonful of crushed tapioca and simmer for ten minutes. Stir occasionally.

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WOMEN MAY SUCCEED MEN IN BANKING INSTITUTIONS

Don't they fuss a lot with their hair?"

"Aren't they inclined to distract their male fellow clerks?"

"Do you really think, now you've given them a fair chance, that they are mentally equipped for a man's work?"

"Isn't their being here merely a war measure "

"How about the moral tone?"

"Does it work?"

Those are a few of the questions that a prying American in the heart of the city of London, put the other day to the chairman of one of London's greatest banks.

He sat at his silent desk in a room secluded from the noise and bustle of business. He was not a young man; he did not, although he has spun the financial yarn of more than his own country for years, give the impression of excessive modernity. It had even been suggested that, before the war his views on woman suffrage were actively adverse. Now he sat somewhat bulkily in his chair and listened with attention to American questions.

"It is not merely a war measure," he replied; "I am told by members of my staff that the tone has noticeably improved since the advent of women; it must work, or we should not keep them on; I have no complaint about the hair, and the male clerks if anything are doing their work better. Altogether we find women and men are equally capable."

Leaning back in his chair he spoke of the difficulties in the early days of the war of convincing conservative English banks—which had never had the nightmare vision of admitting women to their precincts—that women might be substituted for the enlisted. The necessity solved all discussion. First a few daughters and relatives of the former clerks came; then more then outsiders. Meanwhile, as in so many other business concerns, the bank was continuing to make up to the clerks at the front their old salary, and all the old posts were waiting to be handed back. But the war lasted. Many would never return. Of those who would come, it was certain that three years of out-door life would make them discontented with the indoor life. Most of them in the end would go to the colonies, though they had felt war, they had also felt freedom. The women would remain.

One-third of the clerks in this conservative bank, with its branches all over England and its representatives all over the world, are now women. They are rising quite as apidly as the men of their experience rise. And this bank is not unique. Even "The old lady of Threadneedle street" herself employs a similar proportion of women.

Once not so many years ago this bank manager visited banks in New York and, concerning women clerks, much the same questions—in more British language perhaps—that this American interlocutor now puts to him. He has not found many women admitted into American banks. He was told that women were not satisfactory in American banks. Yet they are satisfactory in England.

And satisfied. It is doubtful if, even if they do not require the extra pin money, they will return to a leisured life. They like working in a bank. They like feeling their responsibility; they like the rest rooms, the time off for lunch, the regular hours, the regular work.

The only real difficulty has been to make them understand what they have at last come to understand—that a bank's business is a confidential business.

One young woman held in her hands on a certain morning, a check the size of which she had never dreamed. She was very much impressed. She noted the name of the depositor and gasped. That day she went to luncheon with a friend. She told him of the check. She confided details. She whispered the name of the depositor. The depositor was lunching at the next table * * *

The bank manager led his guest out of the silent office, where he spun the yarn of many nations, and, together, he and she stood at the top of the stairs, looking down at the feminine heads and masculine heads that bent over their work. What Buzz there was rose from the steady progress of business. Customers came and customers went, money passed from hand to hand, checks were deposited, books were balanced and columns were totaled up of pounds, shillings and pence.

"I see no reason," said the great man, considering the young women thoughtfully, "Why, in the course of time, women should not become managers of banks. I see no reason why they should not make as good bank managers as men."

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Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true—Pub.

Why Women Should Receive Men's Pay

When labor votes to demand full pay for the women who takes the place of a man going to the war it is not only with the purpose of securing full protection for woman's labor but to safeguard the industrial future for men.

Heretofore the labor market has operated according to the law of supply and demand. If a woman were willing to work for less wages than her brother capital was only too willing to take her on those terms. She received just what her labor was worth in the open market, if indeed she received that much. In those rare instances where she drew a man's salary it was because she gave quite as good or better service, and where she had the strength of mind and body to do exceptional work.

Now the exigencies of war have injected a new element into the labor problem. If a woman takes her husband's, son's or brother's job during his term of military service and accepts less pay, even though she may not be worth any more than she receives, she right then lays a burden on man's future in industry. All socially and industrially awakened communities see in this a serious menace to man's prospects by permitting his temporary substitute, woman, to take less money than he has been able to command.

The world is pretty well divided in its prophecies of future developments arising out of the general necessity for woman to step into the places of men. One half believes that women, when they are trained and accustomed to working outside their homes and earning their own money will be violently opposed to relinquishing their jobs. The other holds that women will be only too glad to return to their homes after the war.

So far as the wage question is concerned it makes little difference which position is tenable. The real points at issue are these: The woman who assumes the financial responsibility of a man must have the wherewithal to discharge those responsibilities; the man who gives himself for the defense of his country's honor and who leaves work to face not only the dangers of military service but the hazards of future industrial readjustments is entitled to assurance of what will likely confront him when he returns.

Our one hope of the future it would seem, lies in a highly socialized system of industrialism. For thousands of years we have been meeting hate with hate instead of love, with love Oppression has met with counter oppression, struggle with struggle, force with force. What is the result of all this striving? We have the appalling spectacle of a world divided against itself, nation against nation, class against class, sex against sex. We have the striker and the stike breaker capital and labor are always ready to fly at each other's throats

There is a good old saying that if a man and his wife are to live harmoniously together they must make it a rule to bear and forebear. The same princip can apply to industrialism, where the forces on each side should be serving in a spirit of kinship. Women entering new fields of co-operative activity must do so with the conviction that their work is communal, that their services should not open up a campaign of self-aggression but a new era of service to humanity. Employers should meet them more than half way in this.

Extraordinary times demand extraordinary measures. Labor must strike a new note in service and capital a new not in justice. Business might very well set governments an example of mutality. To this end the working woman must be well taken care of and the soldier assured of his place and good wages in that glorious time when Sammie comes marching home.

School for the Blind Needs $300,000

Far too little publicity is being given the perfectly splendid work being accomplished by the Halifax School for the blind, which has been growing and flourishing for over forty years under the able directorship of Sir Frederick Fraser This school has stood for the highest of ideals and standards and has been the means of making many a blind man or woman of use to the community and country, by teaching them a means of livelihood. There is no need for a person without sight to have to depend on the world for support; there are many ways in which they may be educated to take their place in the working world. The Halifax school for the blind has been able with the Government grant, to care for those blinded in youth, of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, to fit them to solve the "bread problem," but, as yet, the man or woman, blinded in late life, has not been provided for. It is the purpose of the Halifax school for the blind to enlarge the school to care for these, in fact make it a University for the Blind, equal to any University in the Dominion, and for this the necessary funds must be procured, and at once.

Another interesting fact for the public is that the Military Hospitals Commission will shortly erect a commodious building on the school grounds to care for the blinded soldiers; in other words, they propose to make the Halifax school for the blind the St. Dustan's of America. In the past this institution has succeeded in accomplishing all it undertook to do, and with the help of the interested public the directors sincerely hope their new plans and ideas may be carried out successfully. An endowment of $300,000 is necessay to enlarge and extend the work of this institution. The campaign to raise that amount is now on, and a small portion has been subscribed, but the bulk is yet to come in.

Already many men and women have been sent out by this institution well fitted to enter various walks of life, some as piano tuners, others in the various professions, and several have succeeded in passing through Dalhousie.

A splendid musical training is given at the school, and for those who are especially musical a special pipe organ course is given, fitting the pupils for choir work and church organs. Many of the organists in the old country are blind; there is no reason in the world why in Canada we should not fit our blind for the same most useful purpose.

Piano tuning is, also found by the school to be a most lucrative occupation for the blind, and it is gratifying to note that the Halifax school has graduated escores of very reliabl tuners, who have the patronage of the entire province.

Canada must realize the necessity of helping the blind, especially at this present time, when men and women are needed in the worst way to help cary on the work of the country. People without sight may be most useful if they have received the proper training, and the Halifax school for the blind wants to enlarge their work to the extent that this may be accomplished without delay.

At present there are six soldiers who have lost their sight studying at the Halifax school for the blind. A course in massage is being affiliated with the McGill course. At the later university not only are the soldiers being trained, but young women, the Government realizing the great need of masseurs as the men come back from the front. If the public could only grasp the importance of training the blind the necessity if Canada is to continue growing to its fullest, not one cent would be begrudged the school, in fact the last cent should be given gladly to help boom what is most vital to the county.

DO YOU KNOW

That when cooked by electricity meats shrink less than when cooked by coal.

That about $500,000,000 a year is being spent on education in the United States.

That to record the work done by stenographers a typewriter meter has been invented?

That Norway has established a national domestic science school for girls at Stavanger?

That the most of Jajan's pearl divers are women, who begin to learn the trade at the age of 13 or 14?



Dainty little hat

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

It's Your Move

All winter long you waited for the warm days of spring. You wanted to get out of the house. You wanted to take walks—and there were many other things you knew you would do if it were only spring.

Get out of doors. It makes no difference how you go—by automobile, bicycle, street car, legs—use any conveyance that will get you to the place where the city ends and the fields begin.

Find how many flowers are out and what insects have come to life. Identify as many of the odors as you can—which ones come from the various flowers—which come from the trees—which from the plowed fields.

Play games with the children—and if you have no children of your own, get somebody else's children to play with.

Economy a Patriotic Duty

Domestic economising is a patriotic duty, but if not practised, the time might be approaching when it will become a grim necessity. Patriotic people will agree with every word of the food controller's advice to Canadian consumers, urging the necessity of strict economy and a reduction in the use of certain food commodities.

No man is so well known as he thinks he is," says Enrico Caruso, the world-famed tenor. "While motoring in New York state," continued the great singer, "the automobile broke down, and I sought refuge in a farmhouse while the car was being repaired. I became friendly with the farmer, who asked me my name, and I told him it was Caruso.

"The farmer leaped to his feet and seized me by the hand. "Little did I think I would see a man like you in this here humble kitchen, sir!" he exclaimed. "Caruso! The great traveler Robinson Caruso!"



The hair done up in this way shows eyes to advantage

SOME TESTED RECEIPS

Swiss Steak

Have a steak cut from the top of the round one and a half inches thick. Pound it with the edge of a heavy earthen plate (or a meat tenderer) until the fiber is thoroughly broken up, dredging over it meanwhile from time to time a little flour. By the time the steak is well pounded a generous half cupful of flour will have been pounded into it. In a large iron frying pan heat two or three tablespoonfuls of butter. In this cook the meat until well browned, first on one side and then on the other; pour in boiling water barely to cover the meat and let simmer about three hours. For variety, cook two peeled onions, sliced thin, in the butter before the meat, remove them, and after the meat is browned spread them over the meat to cook with it. After the meat is cooked they may be retained in the sauce or strained from it as desired.

Are You Getting the Best Results From Your Hens

A Writer in the Country Gentleman Gives Valuable Information for Poultry Breeders

Even with selected birds, as in the egg-laying contests, there is a decided drop in production during the latter part of the season. I believe I am quite safe in saying that the drop on the farms will be much greater. The average egg production in the United States is only ninety eggs; the average for the different contests is about 150 to 160 eggs. If your hens are not laying an average of 90 eggs, the cost of keep is so great that your profit will be very small.

This is the worst year the poultrymen have ever had to contend with. Never has grain been so high and labor so scarce. As a result the poor producers must be culled out. The egg yield must be kept at a maximum and the grain bill kept down.

The greatest item of expense in poultry raising is the feeding of the rens. It takes about forty per cent. of the money required for the business to furnish the feed. So it is necessary that maximum production throughout the year be obtained and loafers disposed of at once.

Here are nine things to look for in picking out the loafers:

Conditions of feathers, color of beak, color of legs, color of ear lobes, color of vent, condition of comb, size of comb, condition of pelvic bones, condition of the feathers and color of vent combined.

Do not keep hens that are molting in August and September. Hens that molt in May and early June will be found to be good producers for the year because they finish their molt early and begin laying long before the fall months are over. Hens that do not start molting until October or November have been found to be extra good layers and should be kept as breeders for the following year. Birds do not as a rule, lay and molt at the same time, although exceptions to this rule may sometimes be found.

Yellow Legs a Bad Sign

American breeds, such as the Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Rocks and also some of the Mediterraneans, are characterized by the yellow color of their legs. The beaks of most of these breeds are yellow before the pullets start laying; but as they continue to lay this yellow color fades out and the beaks gradually become pale or whitish.

It has been found that birds that have been laying for the year have pale beaks during September and October. If a bird's beak is yellow during July and August and other conditions are favorable, one is quite safe in assuming that the birds having yellow beaks are the poor producers. Paleness of beak indicates that the birds have been laying heavily. The presence of yellow indicates that the birds are loafers.

The legs also change their color, but not quite so rapidly as the beaks. However, birds which have golden-yellow legs can be sold during the months of July, August, September and October without curtailing the egg production of the flock. iBrds having white or pale legs have been laying heavily for some time and are worth keeping.

One must be careful, however, to make a distinction between yellow color and pale color. Be sure that the legs are white or almost white. The golden-yellow ones are drones. The medium-colored ones are the medium producers. The birds having pale or white legs should be kept. Exceptions to this rule will be found in birds that have reared chicks and have started ltaying. They may be found to have yellow legs.

The leghorns have white or yellowish-white ear lobes, and heavy egg production causes the yellow color to disappear. Heavy laying is accompanied by a whitening of the ear lobes.

One will be quite safe in selling all the birds that have yellow ear lobes at this season of the year. The average egg production for a group of birds having white ear lobes will be found to be very high, and of all the methods of selection this method is one of the best for leghorns.

White ear lobes tell us that the birds are god producers. Golden-yellow ear lobes are an indication that the birds are poor producers.

The color of the vent is another reliable indication of whether a hen is laying or not laying. Soon after a pullet starts laying her vent color begins to fade, until soon it will be found to be bluish white in color. This fading of the vent will tell you if a bird is laying or not laying at any time. A bluish-white vent indicates that the bird is laying. A yellow vent indicates that the bird is not laying and has not been laying for some time.

Color of comb is an important factor, associated not only with egg production but also with sickness. A bird must have a bright red comb before she will start in laying.

Brigthness of comb also shows that the bird is in good physical condition, which must always accompany high egg prodquction. Birds having combs that have a dried appearance and are covered with a whitish powder will be found to be poor layers.

The combs of individual birds within the same breed of hens will be found to be of dereffnt sizes. It has been found that the birds having large-size cambs are the best producers throughout the year. A high average egg production is nearly always accompanied by large-size combs, whether in Rocks, Leghorns, Reds or Wyandottes. Birds that have very small combs are, as a rule, inferior layers.

The pelvic bones are located one on each side of the vent. All eggs that the bird lays must pass between these bones. The distance between these bones gives some indication of the birds ability to lay. The poultryman often speaks of the width between the pelvic bones as being one, two, three or four fingers. The wider these bones are apart the better producer the hen is, provided the measurements are taken at the right season of the year. Thin, pliable pelvic bones are a good indication.

STAIN REMOVERS

Here is a useful list of stain removers:

Remove tea and coffee stains with boiling water.

Remove chocolate stains with borax and cold water.

Remove milk and cream stains with cold water.

Remove scorch with sunlight.

Remove grass stains with amonia and water.

Remove ink stains with some milk, lemon juice or salts of lemon.

Remove ink from white goods by soaking half an hour in vinegar, wash and soak with chloride of lime and wash.

Remove paint with turpentine or turpentine and ammonia.

Remove iron rust by moistening with ammonia, then use salts of lemon or oxalic acid. Rinse in boiling water.

Remove medicine stains with alcohol.

Remove tar with kerosene, then warm water and soap.

Remove whitewash with strong vinegar.



Fashionable way to do your hair up with your afternoon gown

GO STRAIGHT -- GO OFTEN GO RIGHT

IF YOU'LL LISTEN FOR JUST A MOMENT, MR. MERCHANT, YOU'LL GET SOME MONEY-MAKING TIPS!

GO STRAIGHT—There is no need of wasting time on the question: **"Does Advertising Pay?"** The bank accounts of a thousand millionaires who yesterday were broke scream like the siren on a fire engine: **"You Bet Your Life, It Pays!"** How to advertise is the big question. The first step in answering this big question is to find out who you want for customers, then go to them—**Go Straight!**

GO OFTEN—If your office boy, after working for you two weeks, came to you and asked for a raise, you'd call the porter and say: "Here, Steve, throw this red-headed son-of-a-gun out of the window—he's too previous!" Don't be "too previous" yourself when you advertise. Give your advertising a chance to produce—show the people that you are in earnest and on the job. Don't watch the clock—go often and you'll come back with bells on and bills in!

GO RIGHT—Selling things over a counter and selling the same things on paper are two different tasks. (One is a business and the other is a profession. You may be an excellent business man but a poor advertising man. Perhaps, the reason your advertising doesn't pull is because you write your own copy. Why don't you cut your own hair? Building an advertisement ought to be the work of a specialist. The big fellows in business recognize this fact—why don't you? You wouldn't hire a tongue-tied salesman, would you? Lots of advertising copy is tongue-tied or worse. Then, have your ad well-dressed—**Go Right!**

We are anxious to help you build your business through the right sort of Advertising. Put our special Merchandising and Service Department to work for you, without obligation. It will be the best investment you ever made in your life.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE



Latest street bag, although odd, is very smart looking

USES FOR MILK

To clean linoleum of oil cloth. First wash with water and then polish by applyinb milk.

To remove grease stains—Soak the spots with sour milk or butetrmilk. This will loosen up the stains so they can be easily removed by washing.

To clean patent leather or glossy upholstering.—First remove the ditt with a sponge of flannel then rub lightly with a paste consisting of a half a cup of cream and one of linseed oil, both of which require to be warmed before mixing. Polish with a soft cloth.

To remove iron rust.—Iron rust may be removed from white goods by saturating with butermilk.

To clean silver.—Soldi silver or plated ware may be cleaned beautifully by covering with buttermilk for an hour and then rubbing dry. This removes all discoloration.

For washing palms—Milk added to the water in which palms are washed makes them glossy and healthy.

To cure a burn—Apply a thick paste of baking soda and cream to the burned skin. This gives instant relief, and is very healing.

For the complexion—The juice of a lemon squeezed into a half glass of buttermilk and applied several times daily with a soft cloth is excellent for removing tan, freckles or sunburn.

The above facts are recommended by the Carlyle Creamery.

Household Topics

Curried Potatoes

Cut 4 large raw potatoes into cubes, place in a saucepan with three tablespoons of melted butter, 2 teaspoons of curry powder, 1 scant teaspoon of salt and a dash of cayenne. Stir until well blended, add 2 cups of boiling stock and cook until tender, but not broken.

Boston Roast

1 pound can of kidney beans or equivalent quantity of cooked beans. ½ pound cottage cheese, bread crumbs, salt.

Mash the beans or put them through a meat grinder. Add the cheese and enough bread crumbs to make the mixture sufficiently stiff to be formed into a roll. Bake in a moderate oven, basting occasionally with butter, or other fat, and water. Serve with tomato sauce. This dish may be flavored with chopped onions, cooked in buter, or other fat, and a very little water until tender.

Pimento and Cottage-Cheese Roast

2 cupfuls cooked lima beans, ¼ pound cottage cheese, 5 canned pimentos, chopped; bread crumbs, salt.

Put the first three ingredients through a meat chopper. Mix thoroughly and add bread crumbs until it is stiff enough to form into a roll. Brown in the oven, basting occasionally with butter, or other fat and water. ... Cottage-Cheese and Nut Roast ...

1 cupful cottage cheese, 1 cupful chopped English walnuts, 1 cupful bread crumbs, 2 tablespoonfuls chopped onion, 1 tablesponful butter, juice of half a lemon, salt and pepper.

Cook the onion in the butter or other fat and a little water until tender. Mix the other ingredients and moisten with the water in which the onion has been cooked. Pour into a shallow baking dish and brown in the oven.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS

Advertisers desiring to reach the farmer, rancher or country folk of Southern Alberta will do well to investigate the special combined advertising rate we are making for advertising in this GREAT SERIES OF WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS WE PUBLISH IN ALBERTA. If you are looking for an opportunity to increase your business you should not fail to take advantage of this means of reaching the people.

Address Advertising Manager

Standard Newspaper Syndicate
109 Sixth Ave. West
CALGARY - - ALBERTA



For A Merry Christmas

SHOP EARLY

You will get a BETTER SELECTION and much BETTER SERVICE.

You will avoid the crowds and the confusion and you will relieve the strain on the employes and employers.

This Christmas is going to be a particularly trying one for everyone. The shortage of labor will make prompt delivery and prompt service almost impossible.

It will be up to you to Shop Early and help the great cause.

-- GO OFTEN
RIGHT

R JUST A MOMENT, MR.
GET SOME MONEY-
G TIPS!

o need of wasting time on the
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SPAPER SYNDICATE

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Address Advertising Manager

Standard Newspaper Syndicate
109 Sixth Ave. West
CALGARY - - ALBERTA

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p Early and help the great cause.

A PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

The Princess and the Fox Baby

Once upon a time there lived in Japan a lovely little princess. One bright spring day she sat in the royal gaden beneath the chery blossoms. The whole garden was a mass of radiant pink bloom as soft as the sunset glow on the snow topped Fuji San, and as the soft petals from the cherry blossoms driftd down upon her black hair, the little princess laughed in delight. She loved the bright blossoms and she said softly to herself: "I wish that everyone in the world was as happy as I am, this world is such a beautiful place, filled with flowers and joy and love."

Just then she was startled by a patter of tiny feet, and a little fox baby sprang over the garden wall and ran under the robe of the princess. Stooping down, she lifted the fox and held it in her arms.

"You poor, frightened little foxling," she said, "what is the matter." But the little fox buried his sharp nose under her arm and shook all over with fear. Then the princess heard a shout and some boys climbed up on the wall. They did not know that she was a princess and they called out roughly: "Give us back our fox."

"What are you going to do with it?" she asked.

"We will kill it and eat the flesh for our supper, then we will sell the skin and the liver to the wise magician doctor, who cures fever with it. We can get many coins for our fox and then we can buy rice-cakes and other good things to eat."

The poor little fox seemed to understand, for he cowered closer to the princess and poking his nose into her hand he kissed it gently.

"Here I will give you gold and pay for the life of this foxling, but you shall not kill the poor baby," said the princess, and taking her purse from the sleeve of her kimona, she counted out the money. "This gold piece is for the flesh and one for the liver and one for the fur and another for the life of the poor little animal, and I hope you will pray the gods to give you kinder hearts, for neither gods nor men like cruel souls."

The boys took the gold and went away, they were pleased by their bargain, and the little princess was very happy because she had saved the foxling. She untied the string which was about his neck and stroking his soft fur, she said softly: "Fox Baby, where are your father and mother?"

The fox baby gave a sad little whine and from a bamboo thicket near by came some sharp, short barks, the baby fox barked in return, and the princess saw peering from between the branches two old foxes, who were looking anxiously about for their baby.

"I believe those are your parents, foxling, and I will let you go to them. You are so pretty and soft I would like to keep you for a playmate, but no matter how much I loved you and petted you, you would be lonely, for I never could care for you and do for you as your own father and mother can. So run along and be happy wth them."

She stroked him gently and put him down on the ground, and with great leaps he ran to the bamboo thicket. The princess watched the old foxes as they greeted him with joy, and licked him over and over, and then one on eithe side of the baby, they trotted happily away. And the little princess and was glad that she could help the little fox.

Summer bloomed and the golden lotus floated upon the water and after the warm summer days passed autumn came and the maple trees upon the hillside were scarlet and gold. The sun was glowing like burnished gold in the sky, but within the palace all was dark and sad, for the little princess was very ill. She lay upon her slumber mat parched with fever and she tossed about restlessly and could not sleep. All the wisest doctors in the land were unable to help her, and at last the emperor's magician came and he said: "The little princess is under a spell and unless the spell is broken she must die. Some one must sit beside her from the going down of the sun until it rises again in golden splendor from behind the mountains. That one will break the charm."

Each one of the princess' maids tried in turn, but the strange spell came over them and they went to sleep: then the old nurse tried to watch by her darling child, but she, too, went to sleep, and when she awoke she wept bitterly because she could not break the spell. Then the father and mother tried to watch, but to no avail, and each day their beloved little daughter grew weaker and weaker.

At last there came to the palace a young warrior, Ito San, who begged to be allowed to watch one night, "I love the little princess," he said, "and rather than sleep I shall die." Then he took his sharp sword and placing the point beneath his chin and standing it upon the floor, he rested, but every time he became drowsy and his head dropped he would be pricked in the chin by the sword and would sit up again and so he kept awake. And each time the princess looked at him she saw how much he loved her and she smiled lovingly at him, and at last she slept.

At sunrise he heard a strange voice chanting a song:

"Serve to the little princess
Broth of the finest rice;
Grate into it fox's liver
For magical healing spice.
Pot a wildwood fox, search for and near.
And the princess' ills will disappear.

The young warrior sprang to his feet and exclaimed joyously, "My beloved now you shall be saved!" Then he went to the mother and told her of the strange song and she repeated the words to the emperor. Then the emperor sent his hunters far and wide to search for a fox. "Bring us the liver of a fox at once or my daughter may die."

The hunters searched on every hill and in every valley and forest, but they found no fox. "The foxes are all gone," they said. "We have looked everywhere and not one is to be found."

When the young warrior heard this he said "I will go and find one. There must be a fox somewhere in the wildwood for this gentle little girl who loved all animals."

Then Ito San went out and hunted far and wide but he could not find any foxes, for they all had heard the proclamation of the emperor and they were such cunning animals that they had hidden themselves. So Ito San returned to the palace. He was so filled with grief and dispair that he was ready to slay himself.

Suddenly he felt a hand touch his sleeve and there stood a little old woman with a queer pointed face, a sharp nose and a mantle of red fur wrapped about her. In her had she held a jar which she gave to the soldier and she said, "Take this jar quickly to the little princess, it will make her well."

"What price shall I pay you," asked the soldier.

"Alas!" she cried, as she burst into tears, "The price is more than you can ever pay, but the little princess paid it long ago. Hasten quickly to her and it will make her well."

Then Ito San saw that the jar contained a fox's liver. He looked for the old woman to thank her, but she disappeared as suddenly as she had come. Ito San was so happy that he sang over and over the words of the song:

"Serve to the little princess
Broth of the finest rice;
Grate into it fox's liver
For magical healing spice.
For a wildwood fox search far and near.
And the princess' ills will disappear.

When he reached the palace they took the jar and made the princess a broth, with the liver of the fox grated in it, and soon after that she become well. She loved Ito San more than ever, and her father and mother loved him also, because he had been the means of saving her life.

One time as she lay on her mat dreaming of Ito San and his great love for her there came to her in her dreams a little fox cub, who said: "Dear princes, I am that little foxling that you saved long ago from those cruel boys. My father and mother were not ungrateful, so when they heard that you were ill my father gave you his liver to make you well, and my mother would not live without him so she gave up her life and sends her red fur to keep you warm. And this is because they were grateful to you for saving the life of their baby."

Then the little princess awoke and upon the sleeping mat there lay, soft and warm the skin of a red fox.

ANOTHER OFFER BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Little Boy and Girl Friends:—You probably read the stories of the "First Day at School" that we published several weeks ago. Well, the lucky winners were Master Will Havelot, of Bowville, Sask., Miss Carrie Barton, of Eldridge, Alberta, and Master Rose Kelly, of Wetaskiwin, Alberta., and they have all had their prizes sent to them.

Now, we are going to give you a chance to get a handsome story book for Christmas as well as a handsome Christmas present for mother. All you have to do is to get two of your friends to sign the enclosed subscription blanks and mail them to us. You won't have to collect any money unless you want to. Just have your friends sign the blanks, mail them to us and we will send you the Christmas presents at once.

Remember, for each additional blank you get signed up we will send you an extra book, and they are good stories, too.

Address the Manager, 109 Sixth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

Calgary Western Standard:

Please enter my subscription for six months, for which I agree to remit one dollar on receipt of the first copy.

Name .....
Address .....
Town .....
Province .....
Sent by .....

Calgary Western Standard:

Please enter my subscription for six months, for which I agree to remit one dollar on receipt of the first copy.

Name .....
Address .....
Town .....
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Sent by .....

YOU SHOULD KNOW

DEAR OLD "MUGGINS"

"Muggins" is a dog, four years old and owned by Mrs. G. Woodward, Victoria, British Columbia.

His present mission in life is collecting for the "flower guild" in that city, and the proceeds of the flower sales are divided between three funds namely, returned soldiers, Red Cross and Blue Cross.

On "Tag" days arranged fo the assistance of other patriotic funds Muggins follows the usual custom and devotes his energies to "tagging." He is a constant visitor to incoming boats particularly the Empress of Asia and the Empress of Russia.

Muggins contributed $300 to the different Patriotic Funds in five months.

The master: "You look worried. What's the matter?"

The Housekeeper: "The nurse has just left, and there is nobody to wash the baby.'

The Master: "Have the chauffeur do it. There isn't as much mechanism about a baby as there is about a car, anyway."

Roxie Can Ride Free on Railway

There is a dog named Roxie, and on his collar in a brass tablet setting forth that he is an employe of the Long Island Railroad, and instructing all the railway men to let him travel on the trains.

This pass was given to the bull terrier by order of the president of the company. One day he saw a guard trying to kick Roxie out of his private car. When the president asked what was the cause of the trouble between the dog and the guard he was told of the animal's fondness for traveling on the trains, and that he could not be kept out of them.

The president's interest being aroused in the dog, says the Ameican Boy, the dog was made welcome by him to his private car, and the pass was issued to prevent any more interference with Roxie's traveling.

For fifteen years Roxie has spent all his time in railway traveling, day and night. Curiously enough he never makes a return journey from a terminus with the same train.

Afte he had spent a little time with one of his favored acquaintances, he will take it into his head to meet a certain train. As soon as it stops at the station Roxie jumps on the train and curls himself up in a vacant seat, or, if there is none to be had, he quietly dozes on the floor until he arrives at his destination.

The moment the name of the station is called out he jumps up and makes for the door. After a visit of what he thinks is the proper time he gets into another train and goes into another station. Sometimes he goes farther along the line, and sometimes he returns in the direction in which he came.

Roxie has been at every station along the entire railway many times but he has never been known to go the entire length of the line in one journey.

He enters the president's rivate car with the utmost assurance that he is welcome there, or, indeed wherever an official of the railway is to be found.

He does not care very much for mixing with the passengers. Very few of them have ever been able to make friends with him. He seldom barks and he avoids trouble of every kind.

Nothing induces him to leave a train until he arrives at the station he desires. Many persons have tried to win his friendship with eatables, but failed. He can get all he wants to eat and drink at any town on the railway system.

THE BABY'S EYES

Listen close, that you may surprise
Part of the secret of the secret sweet
Part of the secret sweet that lies
Buried deep in baby's eyes.

Wise is the baby with eyes of brown
Clenching each little hand;
Wrinkling its forehead into a frown
Trying to understand.
Sweetest and wisest in a llhetownt h
Sweetest and wisest in all the town,
Thoughtful baby with eyes of brown.

Mischievous babe with the eyes of blue,
Laughing at other folk.
Planning and plotting the whole day through,
Laughing and happy and clever too,
Mischievous baby with eyes of blue.

Calm is the baby with eyes of grey,
Dear little stay-at-home;
Near to the mother at work and play,
Never will care to roam.
More of a comfort from day to day,
Calm little baby with eyes of grey.

Wilful the baby with eyes of black,
Ruling us more and more;
Sunbeams follow the storm cloud's track,
Heart is fonder when smiles come back,
Wilful baby with eyes of black.

"KITTY"
(The Telephone Girl.)
Jack Norworth's Big Song Hit.

Written by HARRY GIFFORD & HUNTLEY TREVOR
Composed by Alf. J. Lawrance

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No 414

No 414

"KAZAN"

BY

JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

SYNOPSIS

Kazan, the wolf dog, is picked up by Thorpe and his wife. Kazan immediately becomes Mrs. Thorpe's devoted slave. He is struck by mistake by Thorpe. McCready, the desperado, leads Thorpe into the woods, strikes him unconscious, and then comes back into Mrs. Thorpe's tent, but Kazan kills him.

Running away from Thorpe, who later comes back, he joins a wolf band where a little she-wolf is attracted by him and follows him everywhere.

Kazan and Gray Wolf strike a man's trail, and there discover Pierre Radisson. Kazan is wounded and is nursed back to health by Pierre's daughter Joan. Gray Wolf is left behind while Kazan goes on with them. Pierre dies and Kazan brings Joan and the baby to safety. Gray Wolf follows Kazan. She becomes a mother, but her little ones are killed by a lynx who also blinds her.

Henri Loti loses many of his trapped lynx and finally decides to trap the slayers. Kazan and Gray Wolf are later trapped and as Loti levels his gun to shoot them, his friend, Weyman, stops him and offers him $100 for each if he will give them to him. Loti agrees to this. Weyman then takes a picture of Gray Wolf, Kazan and the torn lynx, which he declares will add greatly to the value of the book he is writing based on animal life in the northwest.

Henri shoots the lynx and the other two are kept prisoners in a cage constructed of saplings. Weyman during one night, after seeing that Gray Wolf was starving herself, was troubled over his cruel act, and let the captives out. Kazan and Gray Wolf wandered around for many days when finally they reached a trail where everything was deserted. The red plague had invaded the country and everybody and everything felt that death was near.

Interesting is their rambles through the north country, searching for food. Kazan at times is near the point of death for the lack of food—yet everywhere nothing but the desolate plains appear where the plague had wrought its havoc.

The hunger trail they followed and the only signs of life was a rambling fox which they dared not tackle.

At last they came upon a path where a herd of moose are stationed—two bulls fighting. One of the fighters is weakened so much that Kazan and Gray Wolf are able to handle him easily. Thus the days of famine have passed for them.

After having eaten enough the two wanderers watch their food. In the course of a few minutes animals and birds of different kind try to get some of the flesh but Kazan and his mate guard it well. When the cry of a hungry wolf is heard Gray Wolf sounds the welcome cry.

Kazan protects Gray Wolf from the leader of the pack with whom they came in contact one day. Kazan kills the leader and Gray Wolf knows that twice Kazan has saved her life while endangering his own.

Kazan one day while out hunting with Gray Wolf, has a fight with a porcupine. For several days he had a swollen face, but he knew that he had been protecting Gray Wolf. They then returned to their home and once more he contented himself with the companionship of his mate after their hard struggle for existence.

A son is born to them by the name of Baree. Baree is taught how to kill in order to provide himself with food and very soon learns the game. Shortly afterwards he deserts his home and Kazan and Gray Wolf travel on until they come to a beaver dam. Here they meet with obstacles and adventures.

Broken Tooth weighed sixty pounds. The instant he struck the water he was again in his element, and holding tenaciously to the grip he had obtained on Kazan's neck he sank like a chunk of iron. Kazan was pulled completely under. The water rushed into his mouth, his ears, eyes and nose. He was blinded, and his senses were a roaring tumult. But instead of struggling to free himself he held his breath and buried his teeth deeper. They touched the soft bottom and for a moment floundered in the mud. Then Kazan loosened his hold. He was fighting for his own life now—and not for Broken Tooth's. With all of the strength of his powerful limbs he struggled to break loose—to rise to the surface, to fresh air to life. He clamped his jaws shut, knowing that to breath was to die. On land he could have freed himself from Broken Tooth's hold without an effort. But under water the old beaver's grip was more deadly than would have been the fangs of a lynx ashore. There was a sudden swirl of water as a second beaver circled close about the struggling pair. Had he closed in with Broken Tooth, Kazan's struggles would have quickly ceased.

But nature had not foreseen the day when Broken Tooth would be fighting with fang. The old patriarch had no particular reason now for holding Kazan down. He was not vengeful. He did not thirst for blood or death. Finding that he was free, and that this strange enemy that had twice leaped upon him could do him no harm, he loosed his hold. It was not a moment too soon for Kazan. He was struggling weakly when he rose to the surface of the water. Three-quarters drowned, he succeeded in raising his forepaws over a slender branch that projected from the dam. That gave him time to fill his lungs with air, and to cough forth the water that had almost ended his existence. For ten minutes he clung to the branch before he dared attempt the short swim ashore. When he reached the bank he dragged himself up weakly. All the strength was gone from his body. His limbs shook. His jaws hung loose. He was beaten—completely beaten. And a creature without a fang had wrested him. He felt the abasement of it. Drenched and slinking he went to the windfall, lay down in the sun, and waited for Gray Wolf.

Days followed in which Kazan's desire to destroy his beaver enemies became the consuming passion of his life. Each day the dam became more formidable. Cement work in the water was carried on by the beavers swiftly and safely. The water in the pond rose higher each twenty-four hours, and the pond grew steadily wider. The water had now been turned into the depression that encircled the windfall, and in another week or two, if the beavers continued their work, Kazan and Gray Wolf's home would be nothing more than a small island in the centre of a wide area of submerged swamp.

Kazan hunted only for food now, and not for pleasure. Ceaselessly he watched his opportunity to leap upon the incautious members of Broken Tooth's tribe. The third day after the struggle under the water he killed a big beaver that approached to close to the willow thicket. The fifth day two of the young beavers wandered into the flooded depression back of the windfall and Kazan caught them in shallow water and tore them into pieces. After these successful assaults the beavers began to work mostly at night. This was to Kazan's advantage for he was a night hunter. On each of two consecutive nights he killed a beaver. Counting the young, he had killed seven when the otter came.

Never had Broken Tooth been placed btween two deadlier or more ferocious enemies than the two that now assailed him. On shore Kazan was his master because of his swiftness, keener scent, and fighting trickery. In the water the otter was still a greater menace. He was swifter than the fish that he caught for food. His teeth were like steel needles. He was so sleek and slippery that it would have been impossible for them to hold him with their chisel-like teeth could they have caught him. The otter, like the beaver, possessed no hunger for blood. Yet in all the Northland he was the greatest destroyer of their kind—an even greater destroyer than man. He came and passed like a plague, and it was in the coldest days of winter that greatest destruction came with him. In those days he did not assault the beavers in their snug houses. He did what man could do only with dynamite—made an embrasure through their dam. Swiftly the water would fall, the surface ice would crash down, and the beaver houses would be left out of water. Then followed death for the beavers—starvation and cold. With the protecting water gone from about their houses, the drained pond a chaotic mass of broken ice, and the temperature forty or fifty degrees below zero, they would die within a few hours. For the beaver, with his thick coat of fur, can stand less cold than man. Through all the long winter the water about his home is as necessary to him as fire to a child.

But it was summer now and Broken Tooth and his colony had no very great fear of the otter. It would cost them some labor to repair the damage he did, but there was plenty of food and it was warm. For two days the otter frisked about the dam and the deep water of the pond. Kazan took him for a beaver, and tried vainly to stalk him. The otter regarded Kazan suspiciously and kept well out of his way. Neither knew that the other was an ally. Meanwhile the beavers continued their work with greater caution. The water in the pond had now risen to a point where the engineers had begun the construction of three lodges. On the third day the destructive instinct of the otter began its work. He began to examine the dam, close down to the foundation It was not long before he found a weak spot to begin work on, and with his sharp teeth and small bullet-like head he commenced his drilling operations. Inch by inch he worked his way through the dam, burrowing and gnawing over and under the timbers, and always through the cement. The round hole he made was fully seven inches in diameter. In six hours he had cut through the five-foot base of the dam.

A torrent of water began to rush from the pond as if forced out by a hydraulic pump. Kazan and Gray Wolf were hiding in the willows on the south side of the pond when this happened. They heard the roar of the stream tearing through the embrasure and Kazan saw the otter crawl up to the top of the dam and shake himself like a huge water rat. Within thirty minutes the water in the pond had fallen perceptibly, and the force of the water pouring through the hole was constantly increasing the outlet. In another half hour the foundations of the three lodges, which had been laid in about ten inches of water, stood on mud. Not until Broken Tooth discovered that the water was receding from the houses did he take alarm. He was thrown into a panic, and very soon every beaver in the beaver colony was tearing excitedly about the pond. They swan swiftly from shore to shore, paying no attention to the dead-line now. Broken Tooth and the older workmen made for the dam, and with a snarling cry the otter plunged down among them and out like a flash for the creek above the pond. Swiftly the water continued to fall and as it fell the excitement of the beavers increased. They forgot Kazan and Gray Wolf.

Several of the younger members of the colony drew themselves ashore on the windfall side of the pond, and whining softly Kazan was about to slip back through the willows when one of the older beavers waddled up through the deepening mud close on his ambush. In two leaps Kazan was upon him, with Gray Wolf a leap behind him. The short fierce struggle in the mud was seen by the other beavers and they crossed swiftly to the other side of the pond. The water had receded to half of its greatest width before Broken Tooth and his workmen discovered the breach in the wall of the dam. The work of repair was begun at once. For this sticks and brush



GENERAL LUDENDORFF

Ludendorff, backed by Von Hindenburg, solute dictator of German autocracy aims.

of considerable size were necessary, and to reach this material the beavers were compelled to drag their heavy bodies through the ten or fifteen yards of soft mud left by the falling water. Peril of fang no longer kept them back. Instinct told them that they were fighting for their existence—that if the embrasure were not filled up and the water kept in the pond they would very soon be completely exposed to their enemies. It was a day of slaughter for Gray Wolf and Kazan. They killed two more beavers in the mud close to the willows. Then they crossed the creek below the dam and cut off three beavers in the depression behind the windfall. There was no escape for these three. They were torn to pieces. Farther up the creek Kazan caught a young beaver and killed it.

Late in the afternoon the slaughter ended. Broken Tooth and his courageous engineers had at last repaired the breach, and the water in the pond began to rise.

Half a mile up the creek the big otter was squatted on a log basking in the last glow of the setting sun. Tomorrow he would go and do over again his work of destruction. That was his method. For him it was play.

But the strange and unseen arbiter of the forests called O-ee-ki, "the spirit," by those who speak the wild tongue, looked down at last with mercy upon Broken Tooth and his death-stricken tribe. For in that last glow of the sunset Kazan and Gray Wolf slipped steadily up the creek—to find the otter basking half asleep on the log.

The day's work, a full stomach, and the pool of warm sunlight in which he lay had all combined to make the otter sleepy. He was as motionless as the log on which he had stretched himself. He was big and gray and old. For ten years he had lived to prove his cunning superior to that of man. Vainly traps had been set for him. Wily trappers had built narrow sluiceways of rock and tree in small streams for him, but the old otter had foiled their cunning and escaped the steel jaws waiting for him at the lower end of each sluice. The trail he left in the soft mud told of his size. A few trappers had seen him. His soft pelt would long ago have found its way to London, Paris or Berlin had it not been for his cunning. He was fit for a princess, a duke or an emperor. For ten years he had lived and escaped the demands of the rich.

But this was summer. No trapper would have killed him now, for his pelt was worthless. Nature and instinct both told him this. At this season he did not dread man, for there was no man to dread. So he lay asleep on the log, oblivious to everything but the comfort of sleep and the warmth of the sun.

Soft footed, searching for the signs of the furry enemies who had invaded their domain, Kazan slipped along the creek. Gray Wolf ran close to his shoulder. They made no sound, and the wind was in their favor—bringing scents toward them. It brought the otter smell. To Kazan and Gray Wolf it was the scent of the water animal rank and fishy, and they took it for the beaver. They advanced still more cautiously. Then Kazan saw the big otter asleep on the log and he gave the warning to Gray Wolf. She stopped, standing with her head thrown up, while Kazan made his stealthy advance. The otter stired uneasily. It was growing dusk. The golden pool of sunlight had faded away. Back in the darkening timber an owl greeted night with its first low call. The otter breathed deeply. His whiskered muzzle twitched. He was awakening—stirring—when Kazan leaped upon him. Face to face, in fai fight the old otter could have given a good account of himself. But there was no chance now. The wild itself had for the first time in his life become his deadliest enemy. It was not man now—but O-ee-ki, "the Spirit," that had laid his hand unpon him. And from the spirit there was no escape. Kazan's fangs sank into his soft jugular. Perhaps he died without knowing what it was that had leaped upon him. For he died—quickly, and Kazan and Gray Wolf went on their way, hunting still for enemies to slaughter, and not knowing that in the otter they had killed the one ally who would have driven the beavers from their swamp home.

The days that followed grew more and more hopless for Kazan and Gray Wolf. With the Otter gone Broken Tooth and his tribe held the winning hand. Each day the water backed a little farther into the depression surrounding the windfall. By the middle of July only a narrow strip of land connected the windfall hummock with the dry land of the swamp. In deep water the beavers now worked unmolested. Inch by inch the water rose until there came a day when it began to overflow the connecting strip. For the last time Kazan and Gray Wolf traveled up stream between the two passed from their windfall home and ridges. The creek held a new meaning for them now and as they traveled they sniffed its odors and listened to its sounds with an interest they had never knew before. It was an interest mingled a little with fear, for something in the manner in which the beavers had beaten them reminded Kazan and Gray Wolf of man. And that night, when in the radiance of the big white moon they came within scent of the beaver colony that Broken Tooth had left, they turned quickly northward into the plains. Thus had brave old Broken Tooth taught them to respect the flesh and blood and handiwork of his tribe.

CHAPTER XXI

A Shot on the Sandbar

July and August of 1911 were months of great fires in the Northland. The swamp home of Kazan and Gray Wolf, and the green valley between the two ridges, had escaped the seas of devastating flame; but now, as they set forth on their wandering adventures again, it was not long before their padded feet came in contact with the seared and blackened desolation that had followed so closely after the plague and starvation of the preceding winter. In his humiliation and defeat, after being driven from his swamp home by the beavers, Kazan led his blind mate first into the south. Twenty miles beyond the ridge they struck the fire killed forests. Winds from Hudson's Bay had driven the flames in an unbroken sea into the west, and they had not left a vestige of life or a patch of green. Blind Gray Wolf could not see the blackened world, but she sensed it. It recalled to her memory of that other fire, after the battle on Sun Rock; and all of her wonderful instincts, sharpened and developed by her blindness, told her that to the north—and not to the south—lay the hunting grounds they were seeking. The strain of dog that was in Kazan still pulled him south. It was not because he sought man, for to man he had now become as deadly an enemy as Gray Wolf herself. It was simply dog instinct to travel southward; in the face or fire it was wolf instinct to travel northward. At the end of the third day Gray Wolf won. They had recrossed the little valley between the two ridges, and swung north and west into the Athabasca country, striking a course that would ultimately bring them to the headwaters of the McFarlane river.

To be continued)

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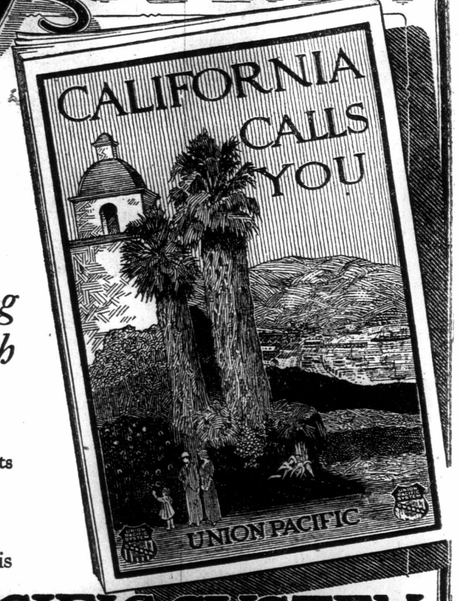
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BY GRACE G. DRAYTON

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CALGARY
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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

MY CANADA

I LOVE my country. There is nothing that she can ask I will not do. I am ready to live or die for her. She is the realization of a dream and the fulfillment of an ideal—this Canada of ours. She is the embodiment of what a country should be—and right or wrong, it is my home, my country—the one I love.

Vol. 1. No. 36 CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 17, 1917 Five Cents the Copy

Comment on Politics Here and Elsewhere

The political armies have been decidedly active this week. The scouts have been bringing in recruits galore with the result that it looks now as though we shall have a real skirmish both in Calgary and throughout the country generally.

The Albertan sprung the sensation of the week in local politics with its stand against Mayor Costello's re-election which was to be expected under the circumstances. All fair-minded citizens will realize that the Albertan could not consistently support the candidates they are supporting along with His Worship Mayor Costello.

The Standard does not agree with the Albertan in its contention that a precedent will be established that should be avoided in permitting Mayor Costello to run a fourth time. What real harm could come of electing a good man to office for four or fourteen times we cannot see.

Mayor Costello has made a good mayor. He has made few if any enemies either here or anywhere. He has devoted his energies to the successful running of the affairs of the city and that he has succeeded admirably will be shown by the fact that Calgary is progressing along all lines of endeavor with no public or private scandals to mar the serenity of the office.

Then again "swapping horses while crossing a stream" is a dangerous precedent. We are now going through most momentous times. Next year particularly we are going to have besetting troubles that will require a very level-headed executive to meet the situations that are sure to arise. To put an untried, inexperienced executive in the chair at this time no matter how favorably it may seem, is a dangerous proceeding and may bring disastrous results.

In his tenure of office Mayor Costello has met every difficulty that has arisen and brought the affairs out of seeming chaos with credit to himself and the city and we believe that his fourth election is a just recompense for his faithful service to the city.

• • •

"Tom" Tweedie, that intrepid and popular barrister of Calgary, will run in the West Calgary riding. He should be elected and no doubt he will be this time. He will go in with flying colors unless—ah—but "Tom" will have the foresight not to make the mistakes he made in the last election. He was over-confident and he did little to help his cause along. He left it to others who took as little interest in the affair as he did and in consequence he met the surprise of his life.

This time Mr. Tweedie will probably bring into play that remarkable ability of his that has made him one of the leading men in the legal world. His popularity is undoubted. No man in the city or province enjoys greater popularity among the masses than he does. This popularity if properly marshalled and brought to the polls will bring Mr. Tweedie the much coveted prize.

• • •

CALGARY
LOCAL CANDIDATES

Besides Mayor Costello, who has stated his intentions to run again, Alderman Adshead and R. C. Marshall are two candidates who will probably be in the running. Some of the business men are trying to get some active member of the Merchants' association to stand for election but so far they have met with little success. The majority of the business men seem to feel that their business requirements are such that they cannot devote the proper attention o be office and would not care to enter the contest under the circumstances.

• • •

The big volley from the Unionists' camp will occur next week when many of the leading men of the government including Sir James Lougheed, A. L. Sifton and others will attend a mass meeting in Calgary to be held in the Grand theater. It is expected that this meeting will be of inestimable benefit to the cause of the Unionists and the members are straining every nerve to make it the event of the month.

WEST CALGARY RIDING

The meeting of the Unionists which met a few days ago for the West Calgary riding, nominated the following officers:

Hon. president—Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden.
Hon. vice-presidents—A. L. Sifton and Dr. J. G. Rutherford.
President—A. L. Smith.
Vice-president—Dr. W. E. Spankie.
Treasurer—C. F. Adams.
Secretary—H. E. Forrester.
Executive committee—B. L. Robinson, F. S. Selwood, A. E. Dunbar, A. H. Clarke, K.C., B. Ginsberg, L. M. Roberts, E. H. Crandall, W. Coleman, J. H. Norton, A. S. Nimmo, Walter Mess, R. Miquelon, J. Mosely, M. C. Costello, Dr. Lincoln.

• • •

CALGARY UNIONISTS FORMED

The leading Unionists of Calgary have organized and elected the following officers who will conduct the affairs of the association for this city:

Hon. president—Rt. Hon. R. L. Borden.
Hon. vice-presidents—Michael Clark, and Dr. J. D. Lafferty.
President—John Irwin.
Vice-president—James Short, K.C.
Treasurer—W. Kent Power.
Secretary—Capt. Kennedy.

Executive committee—W. M. Davidson, J. J. Atherton, Dr. Anderson, J. F. Glanville, Geo. W. McIlroy, Dan Slater, Geo. E. Wood, Chas. Baker, D. C. Blow, Chas. McMillan, John McGrady, Mr. Tarper, Mr. McClosky, J. W. Mitchell, Sergt. Border, Mr. Henderson, Mrs. C. P. Thompson, and one lady to be appointed, and one member from each polling division in the rural part of the riding.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada

The Minister of Finance offers for Public Subscription

Canada's Victory Loan

Issue of

$150,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from December 1st, 1917, and offered in three maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is $150,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of $150,000,000.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: $50, $100, $500 and $1,000

Subscriptions must be in sums of $50 or multiples thereof.

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, June 1st and December 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bearer or Registered Bonds

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable, or payable to bearer, in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued after allotment in exchange for provisional receipts. When these scrip certificates have been paid in full, and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer, or registered as to principal, or for fully registered bonds when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of interim certificates and of definitive bonds will be made through the Chartered Banks.

Bearer bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of $50., $100., $500., and $1,000. and may be registered as to principal only. Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 or any authorized multiple of $5,000.

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of $1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance.

Surrender of Bonds

Holders of Dominion of Canada Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, and of bonds of the three preceding Dominion of Canada War Loan Issues, have the privilege of surrendering their bonds in part payment for subscriptions to bonds of this issue, under the following conditions:—

Debenture Stock, due October 1st, 1919, at Par and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due December 1st, 1925, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
(The above will be accepted in part payment for bonds of any of the three maturities of this Issue.)
War Loan Bonds, due October 1st, 1931, at 97½ and Accrued Interest.
War Loan Bonds, due March 1st, 1937, at 96 and Accrued Interest.
(These will be accepted in part payment for bonds of the 1937 maturity ONLY of this Issue.)

Bonds of the various maturities of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Issue Price Par

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on December 1st, 1917 — 20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918 — 20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918 — 20% on May 1st, 1918
A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918

The Bonds therefore give a net interest yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.68% on the 10 year Bonds
5.81% on the 5 year Bonds

All payments are to be made to a Chartered Bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a Chartered Bank. Any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will forward subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied toward payment of the amount due on the January instalment.

Subscriptions may be paid in full on January 2nd, 1918, or on any instalment due date thereafter under discount at the rate of 5½% per annum. Under this provision payments of the balance of subscriptions may be made as follows:

If paid on January 2nd, 1918, at the rate of 89.10795 per $100.
If paid on February 1st, 1918, at the rate of 79.46950 per $100.
If paid on March 1st, 1918, at the rate of 59.72274 per $100.
If paid on April 1st, 1918, at the rate of 39.90959 per $100.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

The books of the Loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of this issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Subscription Lists will close on or before December 1st, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, November 12th, 1917.

Lend to your Country • All Canada is your Security

"The man, be he rich or poor, is little to be envied, who at this supreme moment fails to bring forward his savings for the security of his country."

77

Untold Wealth in Store for Western Canadians

The reputation that Western Canada has attained as a wealth producer is being sustained in many ways aside from agriculture. The discovery of oil in the Peace River district as well as anthricite coal in the Rockies, Potash in Alberta and much rich ore in various parts of the three provinces bears out the prediction that many ecientists have made that Alberta and the other western provinces would be great wealth producers years hence.

The people of Calgary and Alberta are so wrapped up in agriculture owing possibly to the big returns that this industry has made in the past few years has deterred others from engaging or even making adequate investments in other resources. Now that some intrepid workers have had the nerve to investigate the resources these discoveries are beginning to promise untold returns for the work.

The fact that oil has been discovered in the Peace River district is no surprise to those that are conversant with the situation. Visitors to that section of Alberta for years have reported finding seepings on the small lakes and ponds of oil floating on the top of the water showing conclusively that oil was somewhere within the territory. It simply needs a comprehensive systematic digger to go about it in the right way.

The same condition confronted those who started the investigation in oil in lower Alberta. All the reports pointed to the fact that oil was prevalent in the southern country but up to a few years ago when the Dingman people took over the work no systematic effort had been made to discover if oil was really in the district. Now that Dingman and one or two others have proved conclusively that oil does exist in the southern country in paying quantities the impression regarding the wealth producers has materially changed.

Other Natural Wealth Producers

It has long been known that the Canadian Rockies contained anthracite coal, but in points where it was quite inaccessible. The recently announced holdings of R. J. Mackenzie, son of Sir William Mackenzie of the C. N. R., are in the Alberta portion of the mountains and only 40 miles from the main line of railways. Owing to the difficulty of securing capital, however, it has been found impossible to open them up while the war is in progress. Mr. Mackenzie who was in Winnipeg recently stated that he hoped to be able to lay anthracite down in this city at considerable less than the prevailing prices. In Alberta, he declared, the price could be cut in two. Mr. Mackenzie affirms that the coal is equal in quality to the Pennsylvania product.

The discovery of potash in the vicinity of Weyburn, Sask., may result in an extensive deposit being located. The Saskatchewan Development company is now erecting a drilling plant and work will proceed all winter with night and day shifts. Those behind the enterprise are confident that the discovery will ultimately result in a large industry being developed. The element of doubt, however, in this case has not been entirely removed.

As to the recent mineral finds in the west nothing need be said here, further than that ores of exceptional values have been located in the hinterlands during the past month. Big shipments of copper ores are already being made and once the war is over great mining developements are assured.

None of these enterprises affect the western farmer directly but all of the greatest importance to him indirectly Gasoline as a motor fuel, potash as a manure and coal are, or will be, needed by progressive farmers. Perhaps more than any other part of Canada the western farmers are men of wide vision and interests and their sympathy extends much further than their own quarter or half section or whatever it may be. The wider the range of the country's productivity the greater will be its natural wealth.

The Pro-Cathedral Mission Fund will hold its annual sale of work and home cooked food on December 13, in Paget hall, at 2 p.m.

CALGARY (WESTERN) STANDARD

An Independent Weekly Newspaper Illustrating Current Events and Devoted to the Advancement of Western Canada.

Published Every Saturday
by the Standard Newspaper Syndicate
189 SIXTH AVENUE WEST
Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Two Dollars per year throughout Canada; Fifty Cents extra by mail within the limits of the City of Calgary, or to Foreign Points; Twenty-Five Cents per month by carrier.

Subscriptions may commence at any time.

The date on the label of your paper indicates when your subscription will expire. Your paper will stop unless you renew promptly. It is always best to renew at least two weeks before expiration to insure uninterrupted service.

Subscribers failing to receive copies regularly will confer a favor by notifying the Circulation Department by post or telephone.

No agent or newsboy is authorized to sell The Western Standard on Sunday. Any person doing so is acting without permission from this company.

Three editions of The Standard are published weekly. The rural Farm-Livestock edition is issued early Friday afternoon for country delivery on Saturday. The second—Home edition—is issued early Saturday morning for mail delivery Saturday. The last or city edition is issued early Saturday afternoon for street sales and city delivery. The last edition is not mailed unless specially ordered.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertising rates upon application.

All advertising copy must reach The Standard Office not later than Thursday noon to insure insertion in Mail and Local Editions.

All correspondence and editorial communications should be addressed to THE WESTERN STANDARD, Calgary.



BE OF GOOD CHEER!
VICTORY FOLLOWS THE FLAG!

COMMENTS AND CRITICISM

FUR PRODUCTION IN CANADA

Canada's rich resouces in fur-bearing animals formed her earliest commercial attraction, and, through generations of energetic exploitation the fur industry has occupied an important position in primary production. Of recent years it has become increasingly evident that the permanent preservation of this source of wealth demands the much more rigorous protection of fur-bearers. One of the essential requirements is the collection of accurate statistical data of fur production from year to year, as a reliable index to the increase or depletion of our resources. Such a system is already enforced in several provinces, where trappers and fur dealers are licensed and compelled to make annual returns as to their operations. Similar measures should apply to every important fur production region of the Dominion.

WOMEN CAN HELP

Ninety per cent. of the food consumed in Canada passes through the hands of our women. There is, then a great responsibility resting upon them to conserve supplies needed overseas and to utilize perishable foods. Waste in all its many forms should be regarded not only as a sin, but as actual disloyalty in war time. It is important that sufficient and nourishing food should be provided, suited to the needs of the different members of the family.

Arbitrary rules in this case are of little vaule but the principle is of general application—that the women in the homes can do no more important patriotic service than by guarding against waste. The question of substitution is very largely in their hands. A little saving in every home, when multiplied by all the homes in the Dominion, would mean a very large amount of food products saved for the soldiers.

You may feel that you do not need to sign the food pledge—that you will save all you can without it. But how about your neighbor? The actual pledge may help her to remember the duty of food service. The housewives of Canada, pledged to food service, and living up to their pledges, will be a powerful factor in the struggle against Germany and against starvation.

THE COUNTRY NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT

The heroic deeds of our brave men in the field have placed Canada in the foremost ranks of the nations of the world, and we at home must do our part to help maintain the position so nobly achieved. In Great Britain, 1 in every 23 of the population participated in their last loan. In Canada, only 1 in every 187 of the population subscribed to our last war loan. Can we not this time equal their effort?

It is imperative that all should, at this critical juncure of the war, save their money and invest it in the war loans of he Dominion. The government has full confidence that the Canadian people will, as always, rise to the full height of their duty and responsibility in this most vital national matter. It is just as important that he man, woman or child who is in a position to buy only $50 of Canada's Victory Loan, should do so, as it is that large buyers should purchase many thousands of dollars of the bonds.

The Liberty Loan, Canada's latest effort to help the great cause, requires that the people subscribe and take at least $150,000,000.

The money is urgently required, not only for Canada's war expenditures in support of our gallant soldiers in the field, but also for the purpose of providing the funds necessary to create credits in Canada which will enable the imperial government to continue the purchase of munitions, grain and other foodstuffs and supplies. Such credits are necessary in order that Great Britain may be enabled to buy our products so greatly needed by them for their and our forces at the front, and for the sustenance of their civilian population at home. Upon the continuation of such purchases, Canada's agricultural, industrial and commercial prosperity must in a large measure depend. The proceeds of the loan will be expended entirely in Canada.

WAR RECORDS DEPARTMENT WANT PHOTOS OF BOYS IN KHAKI

The officer in charge Canadian war records has asked us to make known that it is desired to compile a complete history in photograph of the Canadians' share in the war, in the same way that all other belligerent countries are compiling similiar records.

It is particularly desired to obtain photographs of all officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have served or are now serving in the overseas military forces of Canada, and it is requested that an appeal should be made to this end through these columns.

All officers and other ranks serving overseas may find it difficult to send in their photographs and their relatives are therefore especially appealed to, to send in their photographs for them.

By preference the photogaphs should be unmounted and printed on bromide paper in order to ensure permanence. Each photograph should be accompanied by a concise record, not exceeding two or three hundred words, of the subject's military career, including date of enlistment, promotions, distinctions and so on, as this will greatly assist in obtaining a full and accurate record of all concerned.

In addition it is desired to collect all photographs dealing with the mobilization, training and departure of troops together with pictures illustrating reviews, spors, presentations, etc. Any photograph of this nature is regarded as a document of historical importance, and it is hoped that the possessors of all such photographs will deem it their duty to send either the originals or copies, which will be ultimately placed in the permanent public archives of the Dominion.

All photographs, which will be acknowledged, should be addressed to the officer in charge, Canadian War Records, 14 Clifford street, Bond street, London, W. I., England.

THE STUDY OF FARMING WINS MANY RECRUITS

The business and scientific side of farming is winning more and more recruits each year.

The young men on the farm who have made up their minds to stick to farming as their life work are evincing a keen interest in farm study, and their ambition to be GOOD FARMERS is leading them to enroll as students at the state agricultural classes.

There are increased numbers of students at the agricultural colleges this fall, both in long and middle courses. In Wisconsin, for instance, there is an increase of 11 per cent. in the number of students registered at the state university "long course" in farming over a year ago, and the "short course" registry shows an increase of 21 per cent.

Other state agricultural colleges report quite as satisfactory increases in the number of farm students.

It has been a good year on the farms, better than last year, and far above the average. Farm prosperity helps farm education. The greater the yields and the greater the farming profit, the more interest farming as a profession holds for the youths on the farms.

They look about them for a line of work to make their life endeavor, and in coming to a decision a survey of prosperous farming operations right at home makes farming appeal to them as a good business proposition.

The well-trained young farmer, he who graduates from an agricultural college, has qualified for a position the remuneration of which is fully as high and often higher than that to be gained in many other lines of work. The farm boy who likes farming and has made it a study at a state agricultural college has an advantage upon taking up farming which he must ever consider a valuable asset in his work. He knows the business and economic side of farming, as well as the scientific side of it.

He is a soil analyst, a crop-growing expert and a livestock judge. He is fitted for the business of farming, either as successor to his father or as a well-paid farm manager, ready for employment by men who own big farms and require careful, trained managers, or, going still further, he is fitted to teach farming to those who follow him in the class room.

Agricultural teaching is on the increase in the universities for the obvious reason that interest in agriculture by the industrious young men of the farm is constantly growing.

HOW TO WIN SUCCESS

Have Confidence in Yourself and Do Not Lean on Others

Power is the goal of every worthy ambition, and only weakness comes from imitation or dependence on others. Power is self-developed, self-generated. We cannot increase the strength of our muscles by sitting in a gymnasium and letting another exercise for us.

Nothing else so destroys the power to stand alone as the habit of leaning upon others. If you lean you will never be strong or original. Stand alone or bury your ambition to be somebody in the world.

The man who tries to give his children a start in the world so that they will not have so hard a time as he had is unknowingly bringing disaster upon them. What he calls giving them a start will probably give them a setback in the world. Young people need all the motive power they can get. They are naturally leaners, imitators, copiers, and it is easy for them to develop into echoes or imitations. They will not walk alone while you furnish crutches; they will lean upon you just as long as you will let them.

One of the greatest delusions that a human being could ever have is that he is permanently benefited by continued assistance from others.

To the Citizens of Southern Alberta

An Important Announcement Issued by Mr. Wm. Toole, Chairman of Committee, Which Every Reader Should See

On Monday morning at nine o'clock we citizens of Southern Alberta, whose part it has been to stay at home while our sons, brothers and fathers have been fighting for us, and our sisters caring for the wounded, will have an opportunity to show that "They also serve who only stand and wait." Some are prevented from going to the front by health, physique, age and family duties, others, like our farmers and livestock men, although they find it exceedingly irksome to do so, know that they perform their best service by staying in Canada producing food: others again have to do the best they can in carrying on the financial, commercial and transportation work of the country.

The preliminary organization work for Southern Alberta's share of Canada's Victory Loan 1917, commenced on the twelfth day of October. On that day, Sir Augustus Nanton came to us with the message from the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada and had assigned to them as a Dominion Executive under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. E. Ames, the duty of bringing to every man and woman and boy and girl in Canada the opportunity to serve our country, to strenthen our fighting forces, and to maintain our farm production, our work, and our business, by suscribing to Canada's Victory Loan. In that short time it has been our privilege to discover that many men and women actually seemed to have been waiting for just such an oportunity for service as that resented by the requirement for business people to detach themselves for a time from their affairs, and devote themselves to working to perfect such plans as will carry the message of our country's need to every nook and corner of the Province. This opportunity has been eagerly embraced by our busiest men and farmers; and we are confident that the message will be carried to the homesteader in his shack, the older established and well fixed farmer, and livestock breeders, to all our women-folks, to the business man in his office, or his store, to the workman at his bench, the railroad man, the coal miner, the teacher and the student, and to each one of their countless helpers.

The secretary and the treasurer of the Southern Alberta Executive, and the Publicity chairman and their staffs have been busy in their special duties.

The twelve executive deputies sent out from the Southern Alberta headquarters in these few weeks, and the citizens of the south, have eagerly taken up their message and carried it on through the various honorary chairmen and secretaries and committees at some fifty places. From nearly one hundred other points captains and teams of canvassers will carry on the tale; while other captains and canvassers will see that the message is carried to the business houses and to the humblest home in the cities.

What is this message? It is this—that you are given the opportunity to subscribe to Canada's Victory Loan; to lend—not to give, but lend—your money to the Government of Canada, to genable the country to buy our crops and livestock and ship them over to Great Britain and our Allies in Europe; and to provision our own forces at the front. For the use of this money the Government will pay you interest at the rate of five and a half per cent. per year; a bit better than that, indeed, because you can pay by installments up till May 1918, whereas you will receive a full half year's interest on June 1, 1918. Such a security, at such a rate of interest and of such ready negotiability, has never been offered to us before.

Southern Albert aims at making the total subscription of its citizens $7,000,000, and form the reports that are coming in it appears more than likely that this total will be exceeded before the lists close on the first day of December.

Western Canada was never so prosperous before 1914 as it is now. The economic conditions during the war, due to our being largely an agricultural country so placed geographically that we are able most quickly to supply the food requirements of Great Britain and her European Allies, have been extraordinarily favorable to us; and if we as individuals and as a community subscribe to this Loan as we should, those circumstances that are so favorable to our agriculture and commerce will be maintained. This will be good business for us. No sacrifice is involved, except in so far as help is tendered for organization work, and that is most readily iven by all who have volgunteered for this service. And they feel that the use of the work sacrifice for so little a service is a travesty. The Canadian soldier makes no barter for his service, and it is real and arduous service; and when he pays the tollkeeper, he does it with a smile, and without ask-in interest.

What can you do in the matter? Inform yourself by reading the Prospectus which has been sent to you. Be ready and willing to receive the messenger when he comes to get your application; give him a prompt answer, and then you will feel that your share in this so great matter has been well done.

For the Southern Alberta Executive,
Canada's Victory Loan 1917,
WM. TOOLE,
Chairman.
G. R. MARNOCH,
Vice-Chairman.

CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN

Southern Alberta Executive, 25 Canada Life building, Calgary, Alberta.
November 10, 1917.

For Editor:

The objective set for Southern Alberta is $7,000,000 apportioned as follows:

The are honorary chairmen and secretaries and captains and canvassers at the points shown below. Others may be added later.

Red Deer, Olds, Innisfail; Penhold, Bowden, Huxley, Elnora, Delburne, Trochu, Eckville	$200,000
Stettler, Castor, Coronation, Monitor; Erskine, Gadeby, Halkirk, Veteran, Consort, Compeer, Big Valley, Kirriomuir, Bideford	$200,000
Drumheller, Hanna, Youngstown, Munson, Delia, Craigmyle, Richdale, Stanmore, Chinook, Cereal, Oyen, Sibbald, Rumsey	$200,000
Cochrane, Rocky Mountain Park, Aidrie, Crossfiel,d Carstairs, Didsbury, Banff	$200,000
CALGARY, Strathmore, Gliechen, Langdon, Acme.	$2,500,000
Irricana, Bieseker, Grainger Carbon, Swalwell, Three Hills, Sunnyslope, Rockyford, Redland, Standard, Shepard, Cheadle, Namaka, Carseland, Cluny, Queenstown	$300,000
High River, Nanton, Vulcan, Okotoks, Blackie, Brant, Champion, Cayley, Stavely	$300,000
Bassano, Brooks, Jenner, Empress, Millicent, Alderson	$200,000
Crow's Nest District, Coleman, Blairmore, Hillcrest Mines, Bellevue, Frank	$200,000
McLeod, Pincher Creek, Claresholm, Granum, Cowley	$500,000
Lethbridge, Carmangay, Barons, Warner, Taber, Foremost, Monarch, Noble ford, Coalhurst, New Dayton, Milk River, Etzikom, Orion, Manyberries	$1,300,000
Cardston, McGrath, Raymond, Spring Coulee, Stirling	$200,000
Medicine Hat, Bow Island, Retlaw, Redcliff, Irvine, Seven Persons, Winnifred, Burdett, Grassy Lake, Travers, Lomond, Suffield, Walsh	$650,000
Total	$7,000,000

DECENDANT OF "ANNIE LAURIE" ENGAGED TO ITALIAN MARQUIS

A notable young lady, Miss Cutlar-Fergusson of Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire, is just engaged to the Marquis Guido Sevia Di Cassano, brother of the Duke of Cassano of Naples. She is a descendant of "Bonnie Annie Laurie." Elder twin daughter of the late Captain Cutlar-Fergusson, Scots Guards, she inherited the family estates at her father's death.

Anna Laurie (not Annie), daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, Bart, of Maxwellton, Dumfriesshire, threw over, while he fought in Marlborough's wars, Douglas of Fingland, and married Alexander Fergusson, of Craigdarroch. The verses of the popular song are credited to Lady John Scott-Spottiswood, but she merely altered somewhat the wording of lines written by the jilted lover, Douglas of Fingland.

REWARD FOR BEGAN

The Standard will pay a reward for information that will lead to the apprehension of J. Began, a circulation solicitor, supposed to be taking subscriptions for this publication. Mr. Began's usual line of work is interviewing farmers and he has been very persistent around Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Redcliff, etc. Address, Manager, Calgary Western Standard, or notify local police if you know hereabouts.

Germans Did'nt Trust Gerard When He Forgot

New York is chuckling over an anecdote Mr. Gerard recently told against himself.

It appears that last summer, when he was ambassador at Berlin he set out, unofficially, to visit an open air fete organized in aid of the German Red Cross fund.

The price of admission to the ground was five marks, and on presenting himself at the entrance gate discovered, to his dismay, that he had left his pocketbook containing his money at the embassy.

Not wishing to disclose his identity Mr. Gerard explained matters to the gatekeeper, adding that he would be sure to meet somebody he knew once he got inside, and that he would return and pay him the admission money.

But the man "wasn't having any." Possibly he had been "had" before. Anyway he declined to fall in with the proposal.

Whereupon Mr. Gerard was indignant.

"Look at my face, man!" he exclaimed. "Look at my face, and say if you think I am likely to cheat you!"

The man looked at him steadily for some seconds and then answered with a shake of his head:

"I'll thank you for the five marks sir."

JAEGER



IS NATURE'S COVERING

Any doctor will tell you that the natural clothing which should be worn next the body is wool, because in all seasons it keeps the temperature of the body uniform—warm in winter and cool in summer. Jaeger Underwear is made in all weights for Men, Ladies and Children, to suit all seasons.

For sale at Jaeger Stores and Agencies throughout the Dominion.

A fully illustrated catalogue free on application.

DR. JAEGER Sanitary Woollen System CO. LIMITED
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
British "founded 1883".



Why Are You So Neglectful Of Your Teeth?

NOT ONE PERSON IN A HUNDRED FULLY APPRECIATES THE BLESSING OF SOUND, HEALTHY NATURAL TEETH. DAILY, IN MY OFFICES, I COME IN CONTACT WITH PATIENTS WHO HAVE PERMITTED THEIR TEETH TO FALL INTO A TRULY TERRIBLE STATE SOLELY ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR DREAD OF A DENTAL OPERATION.

TO THEM, TO YOU, I HAVE A MESSAGE OF HOPE AND COMFORT. CAST ALL YOUR FEARS ASIDE. COME TO ME WITHOUT FEAR OR FALTERING. FORGET YOUR LAST CRUEL EXPERIENCE OF A DENTAL OPERATION.

Dentistry as I practice it is a gentle art.

Open Evenings Sunday by Appointment

DR. P. C. BRUNER
115A Eighth Avenue East
Upstairs, Two Doors
West Allen Theater

High Grade . American . Dentistry

Edmonton Office: 3 Cristall Block Calgary, Alta.

GO STRAIGHT -- GO OFTEN GO RIGHT

IF YOU'LL LISTEN FOR JUST A MOMENT, MR. MERCHANT, YOU'LL GET SOME MONEY-MAKING TIPS!

GO STRAIGHT—There is no need of wasting time on the question: **"Does Advertising Pay?"** The bank accounts of a thousand millionaires who yesterday were broke scream like the siren on a fire engine: **"You Bet Your Life, It Pays!"** How to advertise is the big question. The first step in answering this big question is to find out who you want for customers, then go to them—**Go Straight!**

GO OFTEN—If your office boy, after working for you two weeks, came to you and asked for a raise, you'd call the porter and say: "Here, Steve, throw this red-headed son-of-a-gun out of the window—he's too previous!" Don't be "too previous" yourself when you advertise. Give your advertising a chance to produce—show the people that you are in earnest and on the job. Don't watch the clock—go often and you'll come back with bells on and bills in!

GO RIGHT—Selling things over a counter and selling the same things on paper are two different tasks. (One is a business and the other is a profession. You may be an excellent business man but a poor advertising man. Perhaps, the reason your advertising doesn't pull is because you write your own copy. Why don't you cut your own hair? Building an advertisement ought to be the work of a specialist. The big fellows in business recognize this fact—why don't you? You wouldn't hire a tongue-tied salesman, would you? Lots of advertising copy is tongue-tied or worse. Then, have your ad well-dressed—**Go Right!**

We are anxious to help you build your business through the right sort of Advertising. Put our special Merchandising and Service Department to work for you, without obligation. It will be the best investment you ever made in your life.

STANDARD NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

JAEGER

IS NATURE'S COVERING



Any doctor will tell you that the natural clothing which should be worn next the body is wool, because in all seasons it keeps the temperature of the body uniform—warm in winter and cool in summer. Jaeger Underwear is made in all weights for Men, Ladies and Children, to suit all seasons.

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TO THEM, TO YOU, I HAVE A MESSAGE OF HOPE AND COMFORT. CAST ALL YOUR FEARS ASIDE. COME TO ME WITHOUT FEAR OR FALTERING. EXPERIENCE OF A DENTAL

s I practice it ntle art.

. BRUNER
n Avenue East
Two Doors
len Theater
High Grade
. American .
Dentistry
l Block Calgary, Alta.

-- GO OFTEN RIGHT

OR JUST A MOMENT, MR. L GET SOME MONEY-NG TIPS!

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boy, after working for you two asked for a raise, you'd call the teve, throw this red-headed son-low—he's too previous!" Don't when you advertise. Give your oduce—show the people that you job. Don't watch the clock—go k with bells on and bills in!

over a counter and selling the two different tasks. (One is a profession. You may be an ex-poor advertising man. Perhaps, doesn't pull is because you write 't you cut your own hair? Build-ht to be the work of a specialist. ss recognize this fact—why don't a tongue-tied salesman, would copy is tongue-tied or worse. dressed—**Go Right!**

you build your business through g. Put our special Merchandising work for you, without obligation. nt you ever made in your life.

VSPAPER SYNDICATE



FARMING AND LIVESTOCK

Western Standard ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

:: RURAL SECTION ::

DAIRYING AND POULTRY



Official Farming and Breeders Associations

ALBERTA FAIR ASSOCIATION

Officers for 1917

Offices: Victoria Park, Calgary, Alta.
Honorary president—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Edmonton.
Honorary vice-president—H. A. Craig, Edmonton.
President—E. L. Richardson, Calgary.
Vice-president—J. T. Day, Red Deer.
Directors—Captain H. J. Angell Evans, Lacombe; W. E. West, Edmonton; J. J. Bell, Vermilion; V. E. Forester, Camrose; H. McIntosh, Macleod; J. Cook, Cochrane; J. R. Watt, Claresholm.
Secretary-treasurer—E. J. Fream, Calgary.

ALBERTA CATTLE BREEDERS

Officers for 1917

Offices: Victoria Park, Calgary, Alta.
Hon Presidents—Hon. P. Talbot, Senator, Lacombe; Jas. L. Walters, Clive.
President—Wm Sharp, Lacombe.
First Vice-President—Frank Collicutt, Calgary.
Second Vice-President—Thos. Laycock, Gergary.
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Wealth of the Farmers Never Been Equalled

A conclusive proof of the growth of the wealth of the farmers of the west is shown in the reports of the insurance companies. From these companies we hear that the farming and livestock element have paid their annual assessments quicker this year than ever before in the history of the country. Farm loans likewise and interest charges are being settled without a murmur. Every indication shows that the farmers are in better circumstances than they ever have been.

Capitalists are all looking askance at Western Canada. The promptitude that has been the character of the farmer the past year particularly in discharging his obligations has established a high water credit mark for Western Canada which means that plenty of money is available for any improvements that the people may want.

Farmers Make Big Profit

There are many thousands of farmers in Western Canada who have sold their crops for more than the total cost of their land. Indeed, according to the figures of the C. P. R., land which was bought at from $15 to $30 an acre, has produced crops worth $40 to $75 an acre. Stock raising and dairying enterprises are equally profitable. Prosperity is everywhere to be seen, but it is not that exultant kind of the boom days. It is a prosperity which is a real asset to the empire in these times of trial, but in reviewing material successes it should not be forgotten that the manhood of the prairie provinces is represented in the trenches in a proportion not equalled by any other part of Canada.

The announcement of the minister of finance that the exportable surplus of the Canadian wheat crop of this year has been satisfactorily arranged for, has been received with general satisfaction. The exportation of the wheat crop will involve, advices from Ottawa state, about $350,000,000, and the satisfactory arrangements which were made for its financing assures the western farmer the fixed price for his grain.

It is clear now that the great question of financing the Canadian wheat crop under present conditions of exchange will be one of the problems which the new Union government will have to work out in detail. The fixing of the price of wheat at $2.21 per bushel, and the elimination of the speculation in the trade has created a situation whereby some government assistance, or the entering into contract whereby buyers may be insured against loss, is necessary. The interesting suggestion is now made that farmers should be requested to take in payment for their wheat part cash and part government bonds.

Livestock Situation Good

The stability of the livestock industry in the prairie provinces is indicated very clearly in a report which P. H. Bredt, secretary of the Saskatchewan Livestock board, in the report he has submitted to the minister of agriculture of the latter province. After reviewing the prices and showing that they have been unprecedentedly high he remarks that they are chiefly due to the world war, although they are not likely to be affected to the same extent as the prices of grain by a decline following the declaration of peace. In order to preserve their grain for human consumption the central powers, and to a certain extent, the Allies, have slaughtered a large number of their cattle which will have to be replaced. He predicts that Canada will be called upon to supply large quantities of cattle, either in the form of chilled meats or livestock. It will take years, he declares, to increase the diminished herds of Europe after the war, and during that time there will, as a result, be great demands upon this country. Mr. Bredt advocates the establishment of breeding herds or flocks with the view to making them a part of a permanent system of agriculture.

RURAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

The latest report of the Commission of Conservation deals with the important subject of the planning and developing of rural districts and small towns in Canada. It has been prepared by Mr. Thomas Adams, town planning adviser of the commission, who has made a close study of the problem of rural development in this country during the past three years, following twenty-five years of experience in farming, land surveying and town planning in other countries.

The report deals comprehensively with the social conditions and tendencies in rural areas and the prevailing systems of land settlement and development. It indicates the rural problems requiring solution in order to secure the proper development and economic use of land for purpose of efficiency, health, convenience, and amenity. The great injury which land development in Canada suffers, from speculation, neglect of public health, and want of expert business administration of land settlement, is considered. Incidentally, the problem of returned soldiers is dealt with, and the connection between land development and such questions as taxation, unemployment and high cost of living is clearly shown here.

Having regard to the need for more attention being given to production in Canada; to the extent to which production is impaired by speculation in land, by neglect of public health, and by haphazard systems of development to the importance of increasing the supply of human skill and energy and of capital derived from production instead of by borrowing; the problems dealt with in this report are of vital and current interest to the people of this country.

There are five appendices by competent authorities, and the concluding chapter gives an outline of proposals and makes general recommendations to cover the conditions as presented.

THERE IS DANGER IN DUST TO POULTRY

Chickens confined in small houses and yards demand greater attention and cleaner quarters than fowls allowed free range.

One of the more important factors to be considered in the housing of poultry is dust Not only must poultry houses be kept dry and clean, free from vermin and filth, but they must also be kept free from dust.

Fowls that are forced to scratch in dusty litter soon suffer from disease of the respiratory tract. The constant breathing of small particles of dust causes a severe irration of the delicate membrane lining, the nostrils and the lungs. These dust particles by their irritating action opens up avenues of infection through which disease germs gain a foothold, and generally it is not long before the fowl is out of condition, stops laying, and is on sick list. Treatment administered too late proves ineffective and the fowl dies.

A dirt floor in a poultry house tends to increase the amount of dust, but if dusty litter is used or allowed to accumulate in a house with a wooden or concrete floor the final loss is the same. Dusty quarters and profit do not go hand in hand.

Be a Good Roads Booster

FINE NEW ROADS FOLLOW TRAIL OF RUIN IN FRANCE

Hundreds of miles of the smooth white macadam roads of northern France will remain for many years after the war as a real memorial to the devastated towns the Germans left after their retreat in the spring.

All over northern France the roads are being widened and resurfaced with stone and rubble taken from the wrecked houses of Peronne, Albert, Arras, and the countless other ruined towns and villages.

As fast as the British soldiers clear away the debris of the towns it is piled into lorries and distributed in heaps along the main roads. There German prisoners toil the day long pounding it into level patches, which great steam rollers, many of them bearing familiar American names, grind quickly into smooth macadam for the business of transport.

The brick and stone of these old buildings make as good road material as could be obtained anywhere, and the work of the German dynamiters has been so thorough that much of it is crushed fine enough to need no further preparation.

The roads of northern France always were exellent, but they never were better than today. The only complaint travelers had against them in the old days was that the paved strip in the centre was too narrow. That complaint cannot be made after the British highway plans have been completed, for all the main highways will be macadamized to a width permitting three broad guage lorries to run abreast, and even the byways will have a paved surface wide enough to allow traffic to pass easily at any point.

Excessive dustiness is the only fault today, for war economics will not permit the use of precious oil on roadways.

There is little need anywhere in this district for straightening roads or altering routes, because the roads of northern France mostly run straight as an arrow's flight. Most of the great highways were laid out in Napoleon's time by military surveyors, and their strategic value and importance always has been kept primarily in mind by the French government.

MEAT ANIMALS GAIN IN PRICE AT THE FARM

Washington, D. C.—The prices received by producers for cattle, sheep, and hogs, September 15 and Chickens October1, have gained 52.7 per cent. in the general average from 1916 to 1917, according to the latest report of the United States Department of Agriculture. The advance for beef cattle per 100 pounds, live weight, was from $6.55 to $8.40, or 28 per cent; for veal calves per 100 pounds, from $8.77 to $11.80, or 26 per cent; sheep per 100 pounds, from $6.25 to $10.05, or 61 per cent; lambs per 100 pounds, from$8.22 to $13.06, or 59 per cent, hogs per 100 pounds, from $9.22 to $15.69, or 70 per cent and chickens, from 14.3 to 18.1 cents per pound, or 27 per cent. Sheep lambs and hogs have far exceeded beef cattle, veal calves, and chickens in the upward price movement at the point of production.

The highest price at the farm per 100 pounds, live weight, reached during the year under review, was $8.70 for beef cattle in May, $11.68 for veal calves in last September, $10.15 for sheep in May, $13.06 for lambs in last September, $15.69 for hogs in last September, and 18.1 cents per pound for chickens October 1, of this year. The latest farm price reported is the highest one of the year for veal calves lambs, hogs, and chickens; the May price was the highest for beef cattle and sheep.

Temporary Shortage In Sugar Market

The temporary shortage of sugar, which will continue until the new crop becomes available, about the first of the year, requires careful conservation, avoidance of hoarding, and the curtailment of consumption in the form of candies, etc. In a statement dealing with the situation, Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller for Canada, says:

"There are two alternatives at the present moment for handling the temporary sugar situation. One is to make a request of the dealers and the public, and the other is to put in force most drastic regulations.

"The latter course should not be necessary, because when the Canadian people understand the situation I feel sure they will do everything they can to reduce their consumption of sugar until the new crop is available. It rests with the public of Canada as to which method will be adopted.

"The price of sugar from the refiners to the jobbers should not exceed what it is at present, as the prices for raw sugar have been stabilized in New York for some time past, in spite of the shortage of stocks of raw sugar in Cuba.

"The refiners and jobbers will, no doubt, exercise the greatest care in shipping to their customers only in proportion to their normal requirements, and should any dealers be found advancing the prices or using the sale of sugar as a means of inducing customers to buy other goods, further supplies to them should be stopped.

"Retailers should be most careful only to sell to customers on the basis of their normal requirements, and thus to prevent private hoarding.

"The general public can aid greatly by careful conservation of sugar and by curtailing the use of candies, etc. France has an average of one pound of sugar per person per month, as against the consumption in Canada of seven pounds per person per month, so that the reduction in consumption here which is necessary for a short period should involve no great hardship."

The shortage will only be temporary. The new Cuban crop is the largest in the history of the island, and is estimated at not less than three million tons of raw sugar, which will begin to move from December 1 to December 15. The crops of Porto Rico and San Domingo, which promise an increase over last year, are placed at 500,000 tons, and will move about the same time as the Cuban product. Three hundred thousand tons of Louisiana sugar will move about December 15. In addition to the cane sugar, there will be 700,000 tons of beet sugar from the western and central states of the United States. The effect of the new crop will be fel in the New York market in about six weeks' time.

For the coming year, therefore, it is believed that there will be ample supplies of sugar to meet the requirements of all the allied countries, including Canada and the United States. Indeed, it is expected that prices for next year will be below those that have ruled during the present season.

With the arrival of Sir Joseph White-Todd and Mr. John V. Drake, the British members of the International Sugar commission, which will do all the buying for the Allies, the control of all sugar supplies now centers in one organization. The price of raw Cuban sugar has been reduced by one-half cent per pound, but no further reduction can be expected until the new crop comes on the market. Canada will, in common with the eastern United States, therefore, be short of sugar between now and the end of the year, but it is believed that 50 to 60 per cent. of the usual demand will be met if all classes in Canada and the United States will co-operate with the food administrations and be willing that the necessary reduction in consumption should be equitably distributed.

In order to help in tiding over the temporary sugar shortage the Allies have loaned 26,750 tons of sugar to United States consumers in New York pending the arrival of ships to carry it overseas. Arrangements are being made to borrow 16,500 tons of sugar from foreign export owners in New York. The United States Food Administration has bought for the French government 100,000 tons of the new Louisiana crop of sugar. This transaction represents a value of $13,000,000.

SUCCESS QUICKLY WON WITH SHEEP

An excellent example of the success that can be attained in sheep raising in Western Canada is furnished by the case of Mr. Harry Goodwin, of Kimball Alberta. Less than four years ago he invested the whole of his liquid capital, which amounted to $60, in sheep, securing eleven ewes for this amount. Today he has a large range flock and a thousand head of pure-bred Lincolns. In addition to his eturns this year from his flock and purebreds have amounted to $8,400.

Mr. Goodwin has shown great faith in the future of the sheep industry in the West, he has invested his money in sheep as fast as he earned it. His small flock of eleven quickly grew to one of a thousand head. Realizing that he could be of most benefit to himself and to the sheep industry by improving his flocks, he took up the breeding of purebred stock, choosing the Lincoln breed. Starting with a few he later purchased the flock of Pat Buckley, of Sweet Grass and Cautts. His purebred flock was further increased by the purchase of 600 rams from a well known breeder in Ontario, so that he has now a flock of 1,000 pure bred Lincolns—the largest flock of these sheep in the West. He claims that from them he can show wool fourteen inches long, and feels satisfied that with them he is materially assisting to build up the sheep industry successfully in Southern Alberta.

More recently he purchased 265 head of ewes in the central part of the province, paying $18 each for them. Their average weight was 165 pounds. He has also purchased 160 head of lambs. By crossing these with his pure-bred Lincolns, Mr. Goodwin hopes to form the basis of one of the best grade flocks in the country. At one of the recent ram sales at Lethbridge Alberta, he sold a number of his grade Lincoln rams at $25 each, purchasing more pure-breds with the proceeds.

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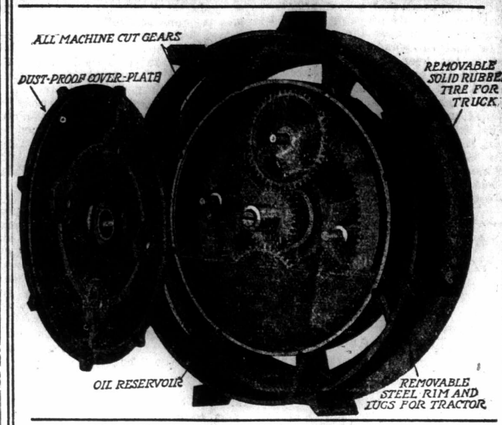
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THE MARKET SITUATION

The Market Review

LOCAL AND GENERAL

WINNIPEG LETTER

Wheat Market Inactive; Farmers Selling Leisurely

Situation No Different Than Past Week or Two; Farmers Devoting Attention to Improving Land With Idea of Greater Production.

(Thompson, Sons & Co.)

Wheat—There is practically no change in the wheat situation since a week ago. In the United States the movement continues restricted compared with a year ago, especially in the winter wheat belt, and the large milling centers in the south and southwest complain of insufficient wheat to keep their mills running. In the spring wheat country the supply is more satisfactory, being sufficient to keep mills going to very nearly their capacity, but stocks in store are exceedingly small. he wheat in store at Duluth on November 3 was only 1,517,000 bushels against 9,811,000 bushels same date last year and Minneapolis 641,000 bushels against 8,158,000 bushels last year. The visible supply in the United States increased last week 2,722,000 bushels against an increase last year of 1,562,000 bushels, but the total visible is only 17,630,000 bushels against 62,265,000 bushels a year ago and 34,596,000 bushels two years ago. The increase last week in the United States visible supply is really the result of receipts of Manitoba wheat shipped from Fort William and Port Arthur to Buffalo and other points, most of which has been sold to the United States Wheat Corporation for the purpose of furnishing hard spring wheat to millers in the eastern states, it being found impossible to furnish them with this class of wheat from the American spring wheat country, except by taking it past the Minneapolis and other spring wheat mills and causing them to run part time only and decrease their production. It is understood an arrangement has been made between the Wheat Corporation and the Wheat Export company, by which the formed is to supply some time later on, flour to be exported in place of the Canadian wheat sold to them. Besides this, for about two years past, Canadian wheat stored in United States terminals couned in their visible supply has been included with American wheat. In regard to the comparative slow movement of wheat from first hands in the United States, it is believed that farmers are marketing their wheat leisurely, knowing that prices are fixed, and that they will probably remain unchanged throughout the crop.

In western Canada the movement of wheat has been speeded up considerably in the past week, and about one and a half million bushels are going past Winnipeg daily. Last week the Canadian visible supply increased 6,091,949 bushels against an increase last year of only 497,066 bushels, and the total is now 23,343,047 bushels against 21,550,561 bushels last year. Stocks in interior elevators west of Winnipeg on November 7 amounted to 27,750,000 bushels of wheat against 14,135,770 bushels a year ago. It would appear by these figures that the Canadian wheat situation as to supplies is fairly satisfactory. Last week world's shipments of wheat and flour equalled 6,344,000 bushels, wheat being about a million bushels larger than the previous week, but last year the quantity was 10,332,000 bushels. There is not much change on the week in the reports on growing crops. Western Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas are still suffering from too dry conditions, the Argentine has been complaining of being a little too dry, but last reports state weather is better. Australian reports are favorable and drier weather in India allows seeding to be resumed.

Our Winnipeg market keeps busy. The Wheat Export company takes about everything offered to them of wheat on which prices are fixed, and that includes everything except feed wheat and tough, seedy or smutty, Nos. 4, 5 and 6. The commission firms who buy for eastern millers have been more largely in the market for the higher grades of wheat, preparing to get good supplies across the lakes before the close of navigation, only about four or five weeks away now. Weather over the prairie provinces has been quite mild and foggy without rain or snow, very favorable for farm work at this date of the season. Today's cash prices are, 1 northern, $2.21; 2 northern, $2.18; 3 northern, $2.15; No. 4, $2.08; No. 5, $1.96; No. 6, $1.87; feed, $1.76.

Oats—The oats market has taken a very strong turn during the week, closing prices today showing 5c advance from this day week. The advance in this market is largely the result of speculative buying, brought about by the advance in the American markets. It is being recognized that while there is a record crop of oats in the United States, they have for some time been by a long way the cheapest feed grain obtainable. Old corn has been unobtainable for feed, owing to the abnormally high price it has been fetching owing to scarcity, prices in some instances being higher than for the best wheat. This last week it has developed that the damage to the corn crop by frost, and unfavorable weather, is much more extensive than previously counted on, so that the quantity available for use will be considerably reduced thereby. Along with all this the demand for oats for export for the use of the European armies has become more pronounced, and it is expected to continue large. Thus has sprung up a demand for oats from all quarters and naturally the price has advanced. Our western crop is a moderate one. In some districts the crop was so poor that farmers will have to be supplied from other districts for both feed and seed. The level prices have reached will probably be high enough for the present, but in the latter half of the crop year we judge they will go still higher unless the food controllers fix maximum prices for them. Today's prices are: 2 C.W., 74½c; 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed, 71c; 1 feed, 69½c; 2 feed, 67¼c. Futures closed, November, 74c; December, 72¼c; May, 73⅛c to ¼c.

Barley—Helped by the advance in oats there has been a better demand for barley with 1c to 3c advance in prices. Today's prices: No. 3, $1.21½; No. 4, $1.15; rejected and feed, $1.08. Futures closed, November, $1.20; May, $1.23.

Rye—No. 2 C.W., $1.70.

Flax—A strong market has developed in flax, partly owing to the small estimate of this year's United States crop, it being less than 10,000,000 bushels against over 15,000,000 bushels last year, and partly to the very small receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth so far this season. Only the prospect of a liberal Argentine crop now nearly ready to harvest, keeps prices from going very high. Cash flax and November delivery have advanced 16c to 18c per bushel, but the advance on December is only 7c and May 1c, the distant future being under the influence of the Argentine crop prospect. Today's prices are: 1 N. W., $3.34½; 2 C.W., $3.29½; 3 C.W., $3.18½; rejected, $3.10½. Futures, November, $3.32½; December, $3.00½; May, $2.97.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

WINNIPEG GRAIN PRICES

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—There was little change in the wheat situation. The Wheat Export company were taking all oeffred them of the grades on which prices have been fixed.

There was a better demand for cash oats, with spreads narrow and oeringffs light.

Cash barley was strong with prices a little higher.

Cash flax was about the same as Wednesday, with little cash trading.

Prices reacted from the low point of Wednesday and in sympathy with the strong future market. Offerings were light.

Oats closed 1¼c higher for November at 73⅞c; 1c higher for December at 71¼c; 1½c higher for May at 72⅜c.

Barley closed ½c higher for November at $1.21½; unchanged for May at $1.23.

Flax closed 8c higher for November at $3.24; 4½c higher for December at $2.95¼; 4½c higher for May at $2.90½.

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES

Oats—2 C.W., 74½c; 3 C.W., 71½c; extra 1 feed, 71½c; 1 feed, 69⅝c; 2 feed, 67½c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.22½; No. 4 C.W., $1.16½; rejected, $1.08½; feed, $1.08½.

Flax—1 N.W.C., $3.27; 2 C.W., $3.21; 3 C.W., $3.10.

GRAIN MARKET

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

	Open	Close
OATS—		
November	72¾	73⅞
December	70⅞	71¼
May	71⅛	72⅝
BARLEY—		
November	—	121½
May	—	123
FLAX—		
November	315	324
December	289	295¼
May	284½	290½

CHICAGO CASH PRICES

Corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal; No. 3 yellow (old), $2.30; No. 3 yellow (new), $1.80; No. 4 yellow, nominal.

Oats—No. 3 white, 66½c to 67c; standard, 66½c to 67¼c.

LIVESTOCK

CALGARY MARKET STEADY; SHEEP AND HOGS ARE FIRM IN PRICE

Steers—	
Prime	$9.50 to $10.00
Extra butcher, 1,100 up	8.00 to 8.75
Common butcher, 1,100 up	7.50 to 8.00
Choice stockers, 800-900	7.25 to 7.50
Heifers—	
Choice heavy	7.25 to 7.75
Choice feeders	7.75 to 9.00
Cows—	
Choice heavy	7.50 to 7.50
Common butcher	5.75 to 6.25
Thin canners	3.25 to 3.50
Bulls—	
Choice butcher	6.00 to 6.25
Common	5.50 to 5.75
Oxen—	
Choice	7.50 to 8.00
Common	4.25 to 4.50
Calves—	
Light	9.00 to 10.25
Heavy	7.50 to 8.00
Sheep—	
Wethers	13.00 to 13.75
Ewes	11.00 to 12.50
Lambs	13.00 to 14.00
Hogs—	
Selects, weighed off cars	15.00 to 15.75

TORONTO LIVESTOCK

Toronto, Nov. 15.—Receipts at the cattle market today consisted of 53 cars, comprising 500 cattle, 12 calves, 2,000 hogs and 267 sheep and lambs.

Heavy steers, $11.00 to $12.00; choice butcher, $10.25 to $10.50; medium, $9.25 to $9.75; common, $8.50 to $9.00; heifers, good to choice, $8.50 to $10.20; butcher bulls, choice, $7.75 to $8.00; medium, $6.00 to $7.00; good, $7.50 to $7.75; feeders, $7.90; stockers, $8.00 to $8.50.

Sheep, light, $11.00 to $12.00; yearlings, $10.00 to $11.00; canners, $5.50; lambs, $15.00 to $16.50; heavy, $6.00 to $9.00; calves, $8.00 to $11.50.

Hogs, fed and watered, $17.75; off cars, $18.00.

WINNIPEG PRICES

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—Livestock receipts at the Union stockyards today totaled 3,500 sale cattle and 1,500 hogs, and over 5,500 cattle in the yards. Cattle trading and prices were steady to firm for butcher steers, cows and heifers. Bulls and oxen were steady, also stockers and feeders. Veal calves and stockers steady; sheep and lambs slow and weak; milch cows and early springers steady.

Hog prices are getting heavier, the run this week having been liberal. Prices have been steady to firm for selects at $16.00 per hundred.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Nov. 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; market steady. Beeves, $6.85 to $16.25; western steers, $5.80 to $13.25; stockers and feeders, $5.65 to $11.35; cows and heifers, $4.50 to $11.65; calves, $6.75 to $13.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; market unsettled. Light, $17.10 to $17.75; mixed, $17.10 to $17.75; heavy, $17.05 to $17.75; rough, $17.05 to $17.25; pigs, $14.60 to $17.50; bulk of sales, $17.30 to $17.60.

Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; market strong. Lambs, native, $12.50 to $17.15.

NEW YORK METALS

New York, Nov. 15.—Metal exchange quotes tin nominal, spot, $72.00 bid; spelter easy, East St. Louis delivery, spot, $7.75 to $8.00.

At London: Copper, spot, £110; futures, £110. Electrilytic, £125. Tin, spot, £277; futures, £276. Lead spot, £30 10s; futures, £29 10s. Spelter, spot, £54; futures, £50.

SINGLE STALK CELERY WEIGHS FIVE POUNDS

That celery of the best flavor and quality can be grown in Alberta is shown by some fine samples that have been grown at Edmonton. One stalk is fine in texture, of good flavor and very tender. It is of a kind known as Henderson's Easy Blenchin, and is not of a mammoth variety, its extremely large stalk is particularly interesting.

There are wide possibilities for celery culture in Alberta, and a ready sale for much of what is grown, as considerable quantities are being imported from British Columbia and California.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Lougheed & Taylor)

	Close
American Sugar	91⅛
American Canneries	21⅝
American Locomotive	48¼
American Smelter	71⅝
American Car Foundry	61
Anaconda	55
Atchison	84¼
Baldwin Locomotive	53½
Baltimore & Ohio	51¼
Bethlehem Steel	77
Balt. Rapid Transit	42
C. P. R.	132¼
Central Leather	61
Crucible Steel	52¾
Distillers	32
Erie, com.	14
Gen. Motors	83
Ind. Alcohol	100¼
Inspiration	40½
Lehigh	51¾
Louis. & Nash.	133
Mexican Pet.	74½
Marine, pfd.	91¼
Marine, com.	25⅛
Midwest Ref'g.	110
Missouri Pacific	21¼
New Haven	25½
New York Central	67¼
Pennsylvania	48
Ray Consol	21½
Rep. I. & S.	68¼
Southern Pacific	81½
Studebaker	37¾
St. Paul	35¾
Texas Oil	133
Union Pacific	113¼
Utah Copper	74
U. S. Steel, com.	91
Westinghouse	36½
Willys Overland	17⅛

MONTREAL STOCKS

	Close
Brazil	32
Bell Telephone	130
C. P. R.	57
Civic	18½
Detroit United	104¾
Dominion Bridge	128
Dom. I. & S., com.	52¾
Lake of Woods, com.	120
Laurentide	152
Nova Scotia Steel	79⅛
Ogilvie, com.	140
RIRordan Paper	15
Steel of Canada	49½
Winnipeg Electric	48

CALGARY INCREAS FOR WEEK NEARLY THRER MILLION DOLLARS

Winnipeg, Nov. 15.—Following are the bank clearings for the principal cities of the Dominion for the week ending today, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Week ending Nov. 15, 1917	Corresponding Week 1916
Montreal	$75,740,530	$89,902,101
Winnipeg	76,672,578	62,453,338
Toronto	54,446,102	64,085,045
Calgary	9,954,642	7,157,833
Vancouver	9,842,954	6,823,982
Ottawa	5,411,021	5,375,543
Hamilton	5,055,604	4,516,451
Quebec	4,462,144	4,751,328
Edmonton	3,685,903	2,631,915
Halifax	3,137,708	2,362,968
London	2,344,526	2,003,322
Regina	4,797,486	4,001,143
St. John	2,139,865	1,829,736
Saskatoon	2,482,453	2,206,868
Victoria	1,758,878	1,389,160
Moose Jaw	1,753,046	1,503,906
Brandon	952,702	712,238
Brantford	842,568	833,212
Fort William	820,296	568,972
Lethbridge	1,146,692	981,050
Medicine Hat	660,317	725,051
N. Westminster	270,833	

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS OF RECENT DATE

Notaries Public

Arch. T. Penwarden of Richdale
John Johnston, of New Norway.

Justices of the Peace

Alexander Craig, of Lake Saskatoon.
John McLeod, of Grainger.
William C. Banks, of Forestburg.
Horace P. Maddison, of Calgary.
James E. Ostrander, of Gleichen.
William H. T. Holmes, of Calgary.
Titus M. Heyler, of Solberg.
Joseph H. Roper, of Caroline.

Commissioners for Taking Affidavits

Manford E. Tuttle, of Atlee.
Percy G. Thomas, of High River.
William Barnes, of Kleskun Hill.
Charles England, of Vanrena.
Verne L. Anderson, of Calgary.
Jessie Jean Emerson, of Calgary.
Margaret Galbraith, of Calgary.
Ambrose H. Dickins, of Edmonton.
Frederick Stapells, of Calgary.
Ernest W. H. Riches, of Calgary.
George Bain, of Calgary.
William P. Duval, of Montreal, Que.

EMIGRANTS COMING TO CANADA IN BIG NUMBERS

According to advice from the Department of Immigration at Winnipeg, three and a half times as many immigrants came into Western Canada from the United States during the first nine months of this year as in the corresponding period of 1915, and more than twice as many as in the first nine months of last year. The majority of those arriving are experienced farmers, or those who intend to take up farming, and their destinations were fairly evenly distributed over the three prairie provinces.

Calgary Public Market

Prices Asked Consumers

RETAIL PRICES

Fruit

Apples	4 to 6 lbs for. 25c
Per case	$1.50 to $2.20
Bananas	20c to 30c per doz.
Crabapples	$1.75 to $2.00 per box
Grapes	50c to 55c per basket
Grape Fruit	7c to 10c each
Lemons	25c to 30c per doz.
Oranges	15c to 40c per doz.
Pears	$3.00 to $3.25 per case
Plums	$1.00 per case

Vegetables

Beets	8 to 10 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage	10 lbs. for 25c
Carrots	10 lbs. for 25c
Lettuce (bunch)	3 for 10c
Cucumbers	10c to 15c each
Onions (green)	5 bunches for 10c
Onions (cooking)	6 to 7 lbs. for 25c
Parsley	5 bunches for 10c
Parsnips	8 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes	12 to 13 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes	$1.00 to $1.25 per bu.
Radishes	5 bunches for 10c
Spinach	5c per lb.
Tomatoes (green)	60c to $1.00 per box
Turnips	15 to 20 lbs. for 25c

Poultry—Dressed

	Per lb.
Chicken	23c to 25c
Fowl	20c to 23c
Ducks	20c

Poultry—Live

Chicken	18c to 20c
Fowl	15c to 16c
Ducks	15c to 16c

Produce

Butter, creamery	48c to 50c
Dairy No. 1	45c
Dairy No. 2	40c
Dairy No. 3	35c
Eggs, newlaid, per case	$15.00
Newlaid, per dozen	50c to 55c

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 15c
Pot roast	12½c to 14c
Rib roast	18c to 22c
Sirloin roast	22c to 25c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porterhouse steak	25c to 35c
Mutton, sides	25c to 28c
Front quarters	18c to 20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 35c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 18c
Shoulder roast	22c to 25c
Steak	30c to 35c
Pork, sides	21c to 22c
Roast shoulder	22c to 25c
Hind quarters	25c to 26c
Spare ribs	18c

Fresh Fish

Pike	10c
Whitefish	12½c

Sundries

Head Cheese	15c
Sausage	15c to 20c

Calgary Public Market

Prices Paid to Farmers

WHOLESALE PRICES

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind qrs	14½c to 15c
Front quarters	10c to 11c
Cow, hind quarters	14c to 14½c
Front quarters	9 to 10c
Pork, light weight	21c to 22c
Mutton, ewes	20c to 22c
Wethers	23c to 25c
Veal, No. 1 light	16c to 17c
Heavy	14c to 16c

Produce

Butter, creamery	40c to 45c
Dairy No. 1	39c to 40c
Dairy No. 2	33c to 35c
Dairy No. 3	26c to 27c
Eggs, newlaid, case	$14.75 to $15.00
Storage No. 1	$14.00 to $14.50

Poultry—(Live)

Fowl	13c to 14c
Chicken	15c to 17c

Poultry—(Dressed)

Fowl	18c to 19c
Chicken	20c to 25c

Vegetables

	Per cwt.
Beets	$2.00
Carrots	$1.75 to $2.00
Cabbage	$2.00
Onions	$2.50
Potatoes (per ton)	$28.00 to $30.00
Turnips	90c to $1.00

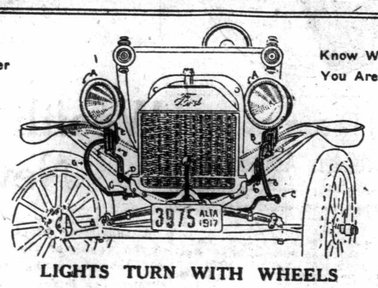
LONDON MONEY

London, Nov. 15.—Money, 3½ per cent. Discount rates, short bills, 4⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 4¾ per cent.

THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from $11 to $30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to $50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to $2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 925 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

Trail Lighter — Know Where You Are Going



LIGHTS TURN WITH WHEELS

Used on Any Car. Ask for Demonstration

Dirigible Your Headlights

Attached to Steering Rods—Controlled Automatically. Installed in Thirty Minutes

100 per cent. light efficiency. Dirigible Headlights only light where you are going, but that space is perfectly illuminated. Ask your garage man to show you how they work. All good dealers recommend them.

DIRIGIBLE HEADLIGHTS, LTD.
13 Royal Bank Chambers Calgary, Alberta

BREEDER FINDS WINTER HATCHING PROFITABLE

Lysander Sherman raises chickens for the state of Massachusetts. He is one of the state game wardens. He has been so successful that birds he raises are shipped to other state game preserves.

Mr. Sherman raises his chickens right through the winter months, the first eggs being set late in the fall. His machines are located in the basement of his house and are heated by lamps.

The chickens are raised in a long brooder house, which was built largely by Mr. Sherman himself.

Mr. Sherman uses no litter in his brooder house, but has several inches of sand on the floor. He tries to keep his young chickens active all the time by feeding them little and often, perhaps as often as once an hour. This of course, is in cold weather when the chickens must be kept inside and when the days are short. By the time the chicks are three weeks old they have a dry mash always before them but even then frequent feeding is kept up. All the feed is given in troughs or on boards, but much of it is thrown out by the chicks, which then scratch in the sand for it.

Mr. Sherman starts the birds on patent feed mixed with hard-boiled eggs tested out of the incubator and ground very fine in a meat grinder After four or five days he adds a little finely chopped cabbage and gradually works over to a regular chick feed. After being kept under the stove-heated hovers until partly feathered, the chickens are moved to another house in which some heat is provided by steam pipes.

When spring comes Mr. Sherman stops hatching chickens and turns his attention to ducks, mostly wild Mallards, which are hatched for the state. Last season he raised 600 of these ducks under brooder stoves. The principal danger in this system comes from crowding when many ducklings are kept in one flock, for they easily become panic-stricken. Mr. Sherman thinks that 200 ducklings are enough to hover in one lot, and he always keeps an electric light in each pen all night.

DR. P. F. SIZE
DENTIST
226 Eighth Avenue East
Conscientious Service
30 Years' Successful Practice
All Branches

My **Farador** Home Treatment will cure these so-called incurable diseases, as well as acute ailments, when my advice is strictly followed.
Dr. Size, Naturopath
226 Eighth Avenue East

Webber's Garage
129 Fifth Avenue West
CALGARY
For Real Service
Batteries and Radiators Repaired

Have You Tried the New
NON ALCOHOLIC CONCENTRATED EXTRACT?
Housewives very enthusiastic. Ask your Grocer or send to
DOMINION SUPPLY CO.
Box 217 Calgary, Alta.
25 cents for sample

WE BUY WE SELL HAY
Any Number of Cars
Get Our Prices
Kenneth R. Simpson & Co.
533 Eleventh Avenue W.
Main 1232 Calgary

The Miller Glass Co.



Bargains at the Miller Glass Co. 4ft., 6ft. and 8ft. showcases. New and second-hand bar fixtures. Mirrors and glass of every description.
818-820 Third avenue east. Phone M2218

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For a few dollars you can have every piece of broken machinery around the place just like new. The only difference is the paint—but it's as strong.

Put all those broken pieces together now—ship them in and let us weld every last one. Surprise you how strong such a job will be and how cheap.

CALGARY WELDING CO.
Second St. East and Third Ave.
Phone M4322 Calgary

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Stop Cranking
Get a
FORD Starter
THAT STARTS
SEE DEMONSTRATION
703 Center St. Calgary

Price $22.50 Installed

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Know Where You Are Going

WITH WHEELS

Ask for Demonstration

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rolled Automatically. Installed in Minutes

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DLIGHTS, LTD.
Calgary, Alberta

keeps an electric light in each pen all night.

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LETTERS FROM A SELF-MADE FARMER TO HIS SON

Dear Son:

When you were a young boy, you will remember that while out on the "baldheaded" one time sniping gophers, you accidentally shot the black and white pup that you so fondly imagined was such a valuable animal. However, be that as it may (it was discussed thoroughly at the time) our conversation when you came in was something like this:

"Where's the pup?"

"Shotum."

"What! Was he mad?"

"Well, he wasn't so darn pleased."

I remind you of this only because it illustrates so well a little something I have had on my mind, and that is how easy it is to misinterpret the exact meaning of a man when he says certain things.

Since I wrote you last, a little misunderstanding has set me back about five hundred dollars and, incidentally, I hope, learned me a lesson.

When I was in Calgary last week, I called at the office of the Grain company that has the honor and privilege, etc., of transacting business for me, to see if I couldn't get somebody to encourage my feeling and back up my hunch that the market was away out of line for flax. The manager was of course, very careful not to commit himself, they always are, so we discussed prices, etc., and gossiped in a general way. Just as I was leaving, I turned at the door and said:

"Well, I'll just let it go."

When I think it over I can see that I made my meaning just about as clear as mud. My intention was to let it go for the time being—to do nothing. The man in the grain office took my statement to mean—let it go—sell it. And look at the price of flax now. My judgment was good but by tongue cost me enough to buy gasoline all next summer.

You will smile and think that by this time I have been selling grain long enough to do it right, but do you know there has never been a season that didn't show me up in some way.

Take that car of mixed wheat and oats that was going to clean up so beautifully last fall. I made a special trip to Calgary to give the government elevator people a piece of my mind, and came back literally with my tail between my legs. That was a car that graded rejected mixed grain (wheat and oats) and was ordered over to the government elevator to have the mixture separated. After waiting what I considered a most unreasonable length of time, I got a settlement for about 800 bushels of oats and some 40,000 pounds of mixed grain which had been sold for so much per pound.

Was I mad, By no means.

On top of that ridiculous settlement I was charged four cents per bush l for "cleaning". Well, I just said nothing about the matter, consoling myself anticipating the riot I was going to raise when the time came. The next week I had to go into the city and I hit straight for the office of the grain company that handled the shipment.

The first rude shock I got was when I was coolly told that it was impossible to clean the mixture. I must admit that this possibility had never occurred to me, and being from Missouri so to speak, I had to be shown.

I was shown.

The manager of the grain company and myself went out to the government elevator together and I soon saw what they were up against. The oats in question were those short plump oats so near to the size of the wheat kernels that no sieve in use in any cleaner would let the one grain through without taking the other also. I wouldn't have believed except that I saw it with my own eyes.

The balance of my car which was left after the 800 odd bushels of oats were taken out, was still in a special bin, there being no other mixed grain in the house at the time, and for my information and education it was drawn off and run again through two of the cleaners. The superintendent took time to demonstrate with different screens. The result in each case was a few bushels of oats cleaned out and the balance came out as before.

I have often heard that it was not always profitable to separate wheat and oats and I certainly can see that that may be the case. The terminals can only charge a cent per bushel for each cleaning, and judging by the time and machinery the operation ties up, in some cases it doesn't get them much.

No doubt the average type of oats in a mixture can be cleaned out easier than was the case with my car, but it goes to show that it is often easier to give orders than to carry them out. However, I was glad I had the opportunity of going through the government elevator. It was well worth while, and I feel that I know more about the handling of grain than I did before.

Truly a man must have a lot of knowledge before he eventually becomes a man of wisdom. This world is full of men who know an awful lot but as I see it they specialize too much. The man who makes a specialty of any one thing and succeeds is deserving of a good deal more credit than he gets, but he will never be entitled to be looked up to as a man of wisdom. What has become of the man who was a business man by day, and a student by night? They are now few and far between Nowadays they are business men by day and business men by night.

Our big men aren't big enough. They haven't got enough more than the average man, to make Mr. Average Man look up to them. I can hear you say here that hero worship and democracy don't work together, all of which may be perfectly correct in theory, but why do we put a man in a position of immense responsibility? Why do we send a man to parliament? Is it because we haven't time to go ourselves? Is it because we are sorry for him and want to get him a job? No. It is recognition of his ability, and our stand that he is the best man in the community to represent us and look after our interests.

He is a big man, so to speak. Well, then, to come back, we want bigger big men. If you were here I know you could name over a dozen for me that would be outstanding figures in our daily life, and nine chances out of ten, you would name a dozen politicians. Being a lawyer, you can't see that every lawyer shouldn't be in politics and that every politician isn't a big man. One of these days, son, you are going to be disillusioned. There are big men among the farmers, and there are big men in commercial life, and before you are many years older you are going to see bigger men in the eye of the Canadian public than we have seen in years. Just as true as necessity is the mother of invention, new conditions will find new leaders, and a man can't devote his energies to one particular thing and expect to be equal to a task that calls for a grasp of the situation that can be acquired only by years of devotion to study of not one thing only, but of the many vital questions dominating our existence.

I don't know just what type of man I am attempting to idealize but your letter provoked this outburst and I hope that a letter containing such a mixture of your troubles and my own will be accepted as a sure enough fatherly epistle.

I'm not knocking, because a man that knocks without being able to suggest a remedy, is not better than the common or garden variety grouch.

Which I am not.

DAD.

Utilization of Straw

That there is a very great waste of valuable material in the burning of straw no one will deney, but that the straw may be profitably utilized only a comparatively few on the prairies apparently realized as is evidenced by the red sky on an autumn evening due to the large number of burning straw piles.

There are straw burners adapted for the use of straw as a fuel but those thus far put on the market have not been an unqualified success. There is also much being said from time to time of the value of straw in the manufacture of briquettes for fuel purposes but this has not yet come to a very practical conclusion. There is left the old and time honored use of returning it to the land for the enriching of the soil which has been proved satisfactory and profitable again and again in experiments carried on at the various Dominion experimental stations on the prairies.

In countries of much moisture the straw might be spread on the land and ploughed under but to plough under any appreciable quantity of straw in such a dry climate as is found in the West would mean the loss of the crop the following season and perhaps two seasons because there is not sufficient moisture in the soil to rot the straw in one year and the unrotted straw leaves the soil so open that the soil itself dries out more than it otherwise would. The straw must be rotted before it is applied to the land.

The most satisfactory means of rotting the straw quickly is live stock. If cattle and horses are allowed free access to straw piles during the day throughout the winter a few head will trample down a large pile. In doing so they tramp with it large quantities of snow and heir own manure and urine thus serving the double purpose of saving their own waste products for the land and putting the sraw in shape to be more easily rotted.

In the spring the edges should be gathered toward the center till the rampled pile is not less than four feet deep and if left in this condition all summer is in splendid shape in the fall to spread on the land that is to be summerfallowed the following season. The shaping of the pile can be done in the spring before work can be begun on the land and the spreading on the land can be done in the fall after the land is too much frozen to allow of any cultivation thus allowing low wages for the doing of the work.

In so treating the straw it gives out a considerable feeding value. Wheat straw alone possesses little feed value but the average wheat straw pile contains much that is not pure straw that has a fair feed value and stock given plenty of water and shelter and one good meal at night thrive well by having access to a straw pile during the day.

The foregoing applies to wheat straw but it applies to a much greater degree to oat and barley straw.

The value of well rotted manure such as may be formed in the above method above outlined has been determined by a series of experiments extending over a period of four years at the Rostbern experimental station. Wheat on summerfallow without manure in a four-year average yielded 38 bushels per acre and wheat on summer fallow with 12 tons per acre of rotted manure for the same period yielded 46 bushels per acre. Nor was this all. In every case the crop of wheat was followed by crops of oats in which the oats following the wheat on summerfallow yielded 70 bushels per acre whereas oats following wheat on summerfallow that had been manured yielded 85 bushels per acre.

HE KNOWS—AND WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW IF YOU ARE A FARMER

"From my herd of 18 cows I sold $412 worth of cream in June. I think I am doing very well," writes a farmer when applying to the dairy division, Ottawa, for a further supply of daily milk record forms and a herd record book.

He knows just what each cow is doing, if she gives less than say 36 pounds of milk a day, he hunts round to find out why she dropped off in her yield and he tries immediately to prevent any repetition of unusual shrinkage.

He also tests once a month, a composite sample of six milkings so that again he knows which cows make the best returns in cream. After a few tests he sees that Daisy gives 4.5 milk and Butercup gives only 3.6. He does not believe in a rough and ready, haphazard, easy-going "guess" as to how much fat the whole herd produces in a year; he knows from his milk record sheets and herd record book which cows are making money for him. Recently he sold some of his poorest because they did not make enough. Rather a good plan, isn't it? When you decide to follow such a sensible example, write for forms, they are free, and your letter need not even be stamped.

UNIONIST MEETING

Sir James Louhgeed and the Hon. A. L. Sifton

Will address a public meeting in the interests of Union Government, at the

Grand Theater

—ON—

Thursday, Nov. 22

At 8 o'clock

Fight In Mid-air Feature of 12th Episode at 'Pan'

Cast

Pearl Standish .....Pearl White
The Priestess .....Ruby Hoffman
Richard Carslake .....Warner Oland
Tom Carlton .....Henry Gsell

Breathless suspense charaterizes the 12th episode of Pathe's "The Fatal Ring," in which Pearl White stars at the Pantages theatre next week.

Carslake only smiles as Pearl points her revolver at him, demanding the Violet Diamond. His hand slowly goes into his pocket as he nods to his adherent over Pearl's shoulder. The adherent raises the stiletto to strike as Carslake pretends to fuss around for the Diamond. As the train is nearing the trestle the engineer jams the throttle; Carslake, Pearl and the adherent are thrown violently forward.

Picking herself up, Pearl sees adherent with stiletto and she quickly covers him and Carslake. Carslake makes a motion toward her and as he does the adherent kicks the revolver from Pearl's hand. Carslake rushes towards the rear end of the train as adherent attacks Pearl. Pearl gets her right arm free and strikes adherent in the face. Immediately Pearl follows Carslake, who has climbed on to the top of the train. As she regains the top of the car, Carslake rushes madly towards her. They struggle on top of the fast moving train.

Meanwhile Tom Carlton follows Pearl in a racing car, driving at top speed. Pearl and Carslake are locked in one another's embrace by the edge of the car. Pearl disengages herself and rises quickly. He grabs her with both hands and forces her back to the edge of the car, where she vainly struggles to keep on. Finally Carslake pushes her off. However, she gains hold again and they topple off together. They fall! Carslake rises and starts after the train, leaving Pearl lying prone on the groundshrdlshrdlur lying prone across the northbound tracks. The northbound train is only a short distance from Pearl and it is only a question of a few minutes.

Tom is speeding along. Suddenly he sees Pearl's body lying across the tracks. Tom approaches the tracks The train is within fifty yards of Pearl. Tom jumps out of his car, starts over to the switch and pulls it down. As Tom pulls the switch, the train takes a siding about two feet from Pearl's body and thunders past. Tom carries Pearl to the machine. He takes her face in his hands and kisses it. Her eyes open and she smiles at him.

Carslake seeks refuge at the house of Cicely Lloyd, a lady of uncertain reputation, who is very much it love with him.

Learning where Carslake is, the Spider phones Pearl, instructs her to meet him right away and bring a couple of detcttives. A few minutes later the Spider arrives, and a moment later Pearl and Tom and two detectives jump from her car. Entering the house, Pearl quickly starts up the stairs, followed by Tom. The maid rushes in and informs Carslake of the arrival of the strange visitors. Carslake attempts to escape, but Pearl and others see him and start after him. Carslake eludes Pearl, but is followed by the detectives. Running up the stairs, he grabs a huge vase from a niche in the wall. As the detectives, Pearl, Spider and Tom come he throws the vase which crashes into the foremost detective, hitting him and knocking him unconscious into the man behind him. Tom is the first to extricate up after Carslake, quickly followed by cate himself from the mass and starts Pearl and the Spider. Lifting the trap door on the roof, he climbs out. Lying on the side, he awaits his first victim. As Tom starts to climb through, Carslake hits him a terrific smash in the jaw. Tom falls. Pearl comes out of the trap as Carslake gets to the edge of the roof by the iron girder. As he starts over the girder, Pearl comes over. This is a good chance to get rid of her. In the struggle on the girder, Carslake starts to bend Pearl back, back, back.



Monday and Tuesday at the Allen

The Neglected Wife at the Allen Theater

CHAPTER III.
In The Crucible
THE CHARACTERS

The Man .....Horace Kennedy
The Wife .....Mary Kennedy
The Woman Alone ..Margaret Warner

Six rusty hooks and a faded curtain formed the wardrobe in Margaret's hall room. On the crowded end hook hung a light evening gown which the scant curtain inadequately covered.

Dropping wearily on the couch, Margaret's gaze was rivited on a protruding chiffon flounce whose daintiness seemed to shrink from the discolored wall-paper.

One brief, wonderful night—and her dread of companionship was over. She would have no further need of the gown. She would not see Kennedy again. Deliberately she was putting him out of her life going back to her lonely sordid struggle.

Whoever had sent the anonymous notes, they were effective in compelling Margaret to relinquish a friendship that had just begun to illumine

But brooding was a luxury in which her weary discouragement.

she could not indulge. The need to work was iminent. Her unpaid board bill loomed ominously. Before her manuscript strewn table, grimly she forced her recoiling mind to cutting and polishing the rough draft of a story.

That evening she went down to dinner with more than her usual aversion for the noisy odoriferous dining room

"I didn't realize it was so late," conscious that her unpaid board bill was the cause of the landlady's scowling glance. "No, I don't care for soup," hoping by this omission to compensate for her tardiness.

Margaret's aloofness had antagonized the other boarders and now she hurried through her dinner to escape the unfriendly atmosphere.

Going back upstairs, she heard a labored panting and knew the landlady was following her. Belligerently her stout bust heaving from the exertion, Mrs. Devlin demanded her money. Vainly Margaret pleaded for more time, saying she would get a check for a story.

"How 'bout your lawyer friend?" insinuatingly. "Instead of dinners and taxis why doesn't he pay your board?"

With flaming cheeks Margaret ordered her from the room.

"Ordering me out, eh?" with a sneer. "Well I guess you'll be the one to go out."

"Very well," swept on by her indignation Margaret thrust a few things into her handbag.

"No you don't!" Mrs. Devlin's bulky form barred the doorway. "You'll take nothing out of here 'til you pay your bill. I'll call up the police station! I'll see if I can't get my money!" as viciously she slammed the door, locking it from the outside.

Terrified with hysterical visions of imprisonment Margaret rushed to the one window as the only means of escape. With reckless disregard of the danger she swung her self out on the sloping tin roof, from which a fire escape led to the ground.

Out through the alley, up a dark side street, and still on for four long blocks before she paused breathless—safe from pursuit.

Under a bright light, hung a sign, "Salvation Army, Clean Beds 25c."

Tremulously opening the door Margaret found herself in a barren office. A blear-eyed woman was taking from her dirty handkerchief three grimy nickles, for which she received a ticket and passed on.

Margaret felt the suprised scrutiny tions, with kindly "Come with me," she of the matron. But asking no questled the way to a curtained cot. The mattress was hard and discolored, but the sheets were clean, and exhausted Marbaret soon fell asleep.

She awoke at dawn. It was a chill misty morning. A cup of coffee and a roll from a cheap lunch room at the corner—and she started out in search of work.

The very urgency of her need contributed to her courage and at nine o'clock, as soon as the offices were open, she stood before the managing editor of the "Evening Star."

"Well, what can you write? Don't generalize, something definite," he flung at her impatiently, glancing through his mail.

"I've just spent the night at the Salvation Army lodging house," faltered Margaret. "I'd like to write a story about that."

With a gleam of interest he glanced up.

"Go over there," nodding to a desk, "and tear it off."

By noon Margaret had written the story—tense, vivid, aglow with atmosphere. Timidly she laid the pages on the editor's desk.

"Not bad," as he glanced through them. "We'll give you a tryout at eighteen a week."

With a leaping, dizzy joyousness, Margaret murmured her thanks. At last, when her need was most desperate, she had secured a foothold.

The sultry day deepened to dusk with no relief in temperature. Wanderaround the deck of a house boat, wistfully Mary listened for the whir of Kennedy's car.

All the long week she had looked forward to this—his coming down Saturday. At last a welcome "Honk, honk!" and a yellow headlight gleamed through the darkness.

"Oh, Horace, I've been so lonely!" as she clung to him in greeting. "I'll never come down here along again!"

"Where's Norwood?" trying to force a response to her tenderness. "Hasn't he kept you company?"

"Oh, yes," impatiently, "But I wanted you."

It was with a throb of resentment that Mary welcomed Norwood as they sat down to dinner. Just now she wanted her husband all to herself. an old friend seemed an intruder.

"By the way Kennedy, a corking story came in the other day—by a Margaret Warner. Mary says you know her."

"Why yes," with studied control. Miss Warner helped me on those articles for the Herald.

"Well, she can write. That story's a wonder."

"Then you've accepted it?" asked Mary, crushing back the throb of jealousy that always came with any mention of Margaret's name.

"Yes, just sent her a check. We're going to feature it in a special fiction number."

However, the much needed check was not destined to reach Margaret as it was returned from the boarding house with—"Not at this address."

Margaret's security in her new position was short lived. The third day she was told that though her work was good, orders had been given not to increase the pay roll. But having caught a glimpse of Edgar Doyle, the disbarred attorney, from his vindictive smile Margaret knew that he had been the cause of her dismissal.

Once more she was forced to the heart-sickening task of seeking work—the "Help Wanted" columns and the weary round of offices.

At last in desparation, she took a clerkship in a department store. The hours were long, from six to eight; and to Margaret unused to being on her feet, the strain was almost unendurable.

But soon she had more than her weariness with which to contend. An obnoxious floor-walker pursued her with his odious advances.

Repelled, his enmity became as pronounced as had been his admiring attentions. Angered by Margaret's cold aloofness, he contrived in every way to make her work more difficult.

At her first slight dispute with an unreasoning customer he reported her for insolence and she was summarily discharged.

As she was leaving the store, dazed crushed, Margaret paused a for a few moments recovery in the lady's rest room.

A telephone stood on a table beside her. Gazing at it she saw Kennedy, desk and the telephone on the drawn out leaf by her elbow. Her hand trembling on the receiver, she drew the instrument nearer, "Broad 1849" was throbbing through her.

Just to speak to him—to lean on his strength if only for a moment. And yet if she called to him She was guaging her weakness. If he came to her now—would she have the courage again to send him away?

If she yielded to this surging impulse, if she took down the receiver, and called that number? What would it mean—to them both?

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Oriental Monarch Who Declares War On Huns

The recent announcement that Siam had entered the war on the side of the Allies awakens interest in that faraway Oriental autocracy. Siam is an absolute monarchy and the sympathies of its reigning autocrat might naturally be supposed to be with the Kaiser But German "Kultur" does not seem to commend itself to the King of Siam.

Evidence of this was first brought to Occidental attention in September, 1915, in a letter written at Bangkok, the principal commercial city of Siam.

"Just north of Tongkah (on the west frontier of Siam), in the Provinces of Renon and Tongqua, there arrived some few months ago various and sundry German officers," the writer said. "These officers were evidently in close touch with Indian and Burmese revolutionists. Following their arrival, thousands of Sikhs, Punjabis and Pathans began to float in, and before their emigration from English ports was stopped slightly over 16,000 had arrived. They were at once taken over by the Germans and began a virtual military training."

The letter added that the emigrants were waiting for the arrival of arms; that British and French cruisers were actively patrolling the coast to prevent the entry of arms; that the Siamese Post-Office was run by Germans and the customs by the English.

Educated in England

The reignin King of Siam, Mana Majiravudah, son of a singularly progressive father for an Oriental potentate, is a comparatively young man. He was educated in England and graduated from Oxford, and is reputed to be as polished, refined and Western as any European monarch. A little more than a year ago it was announced that the King had decided not to marry, because under the law of Siam he was not allowed to marry any othe Woman than a sister, the idea of which was repugnant to him.

Siam about four times the area of New York state, is on the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, between 4.20 and 15.20 N. latitude. It is geographically considered in four divisions, Northern, Eeatern Central, and Southern. The Central division is the most populous, as well as commercially the most important. The population of the whole country is variously estimated at from 6,000,000 to 10,000,000. The first census of the rural population was taken in 1905, and the first census of Bangkok and its environs in 19109. At that time there were about 1,500 Americans and Europeans living in the city. Of these there were 500 Englishmen, 190 Germans, 160 Danes and 150 Americans. Evidently the trouble making potentiality of these particular Germans was out of all proportion to their numbers.

Formerly the succession to the throne was through appointment by the King, the appointee being chosen from among the members of his family, collateral as well as decendents. Some decades ago, however, a decree was entered that the throne should thenceforth descend from the King to one of his sons by a Queen, and it was immediately followed by the appointment of a Crown Prince. There is a council of ten ministers for foreign and other affairs, a legislative council of forty-five, of which the foregoing are members ex-officio, the others being appointed by the King. The King is an autocrat in practice as well as in theory. Nearly all departments have the benefit of European advisers, and the Government offices are conducted mainly on European lines.

Various Forms Of Headache

"It is necessary in order to treat headaches properly to understand the causes which produce the affection," says Dr. J. W. Ray, of Blockton, Ala. Continuing, he says, "Physicians cannot even begin the treatment of a disease without knowing what causes give rise to it, and we must remember that headache is to be treated according to the same rule. We must not only be particular to give a remedy intended to counteract the cause which produces the headache, but we must also give a remedy to relieve the pain until the cause of the trouble has been removed. To answer this purpose anti-kamnin tablets will be found a most convenient and satisfactory remedy. One tablet every one to three hours gives comfort and rest in the most severe cases of headache, neuralgia, and particularly the headaches of women.

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Amateur Athletic Union Shows Soldiers Consideration

Important amendments to the rules of track and field sports and swimming have been reported by the Legislation Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be acted upon at the annual convention of the Union in St. Louis on November 19.

Without doubt the most important proposal embraced in the amendments is that of the Metropolitan association, that enlisted men in the miliary service or naval service of the United States be permitted to compete among themselves irrespective of amateur status and without registration by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Furthermore, this amendment provides for the competition of teams of soldiers or sailors in open meets against teams of registered amateurs without loss of amateur status by the athletes in civil life or by the amateurs who may be playing on the soldier teams side by side with professionals.

No objection to this amendment is anticipated, as all officials of the A. A. U. are agreed that no line should be drawn between amateurs and professionals while they are wearing the uniform of the United States. The clause permitting the team competitions between soldiers, some of whom may be professionals, and amateur club or college teams, is the same as the one that governs such games as those between the Giants and Yale each spring.

With the idea of eliminating friction between the official handicapper of local associations and clubs promoting cross country or road runs from which the only revenue is derived from entry fees, the Metropolitan association has proposed an amendment permitting an association to make such handicap charge as it deems fit. If this amendment is adopted, and it is probable that it will be, a flat rate of $5 will be fixed for the handicapping of all road races in the metropolitan district. In the past handicapping fees for races where the entry has numbered 250 and 300 have amounted to between $25 and $30.

Steps to prevent a row such as that which caused much dissension in the ranks of the Metropolitan association last spring have been taken by the proposal of an amendment regarding transfer of legislation by an individual athlete.

The example in point is taken by the Evening Mail Marathon run. It was reported that a member of the winning team was officially registered at A. A. U. headquarters as unattached and at the same time he ran as a representative of the Millrose A. A. The amendment provides that when an application is made by an athlete to change his registration, the transfer is to be considered as dating from the filing of the application, provided that it is approved later by the Registration Commitee.

Another amendment of more or less import is that limiting competition in junior cross-country races to men who have never won a title in championship competition. Heretofore only a man winning a title in any event of two miles or more was barred, and it was possible for a national or an Olympic one-mile cross-country team in a junior title race.

The amendment to the rules governing swimming have been long agitated by leading men and women swimmers. They are proposed by Otto Wahle, Chairman of the Swimming Committee of the A. A. U., and Frederick W. Rubin, secretary-treasurer of the Union. From the point of view of competition the most important change proposed is the limiting the height of the board in the fancy dive to not less than twenty feet and not more than twenty-two feet from the surface of the water. The rules under which competitions for women have been conducted were framed for men and provide for two platforms, the highest to be not less than twenty-four feet and not more than twenty-seven feet above the surface of the water and the lowest to be not less than fourteen and not more than sixteen feet from the water.

Another change affecting women swimmers is that authorizing the payment of the exenses of a chaperone for girl swimmers under twenty-tone years. Miss Olga Dorfner, the champion woman sprinter, was barred from taking part in the National championships on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii last summer because her parents forbade her traveling across the continent without a chaperone.

Inasmuch as the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union prohibited the payment of the expenses of a trainer, coach, relative or friend, she was unable to go West to defend her titles. The rule was adopted by the Union before women competed in sports. It is felt now, however, that it works a hardship and should be amended in so far as it concerns women swimmers.

PREPAREDNESS

Little Benny was looking at a picture of Elijah going to heaven in a chariot of fire. Pointing to the halo about the prophet's head, Benny exclaimed: "See, mamma, he's carrying an exta tire!"

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

Holders of entries may count time employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

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

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

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SPORT

SPORT TALK FROM OUR EASTERN

The chances for Sunday ba
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Chief Meyers off the team
Otto Miller look to his laur

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At West Point the Army
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BRADY FAMOUS BALL-PLAYER

Stephen A. Brady, at op
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team, and at one regarded
the best hitters in the cou
his home at 72 Ward stree
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MAX RUBEN, Manager.

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Office and Warehouse 423 Sixth Ave. East

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PHONE M1868
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SPORTS | NEWS OF THE DAY | MOTORING | GOSSIP OF THE TRADE | BICYCLES

SPORT COMMENT

SPORT TALK FROM OUR EASTERN "FAN"

The chances for Sunday baseball in New York next season seem rather bright as a result of a campaign which has been carried out by the Brooklyn baseball club. President Ebbets of the Dodgers recently sent out a circular letter to all the candidates in the coming election, and the answers which he received showed that the majority of the officials favor Sunday ball. One of the most important opinions came from Mayor John Mitchell who said. "I am in favor of legalizing Sunday baseball, provided the games are held at points and under conditions which will not outrage the feelings of citizens who desire to practice the religious observance of Sunday.

* * *

Colonel Ebbets says that Otto Kruger will be the Brooklyn's star catcher next year. He adds that Krueger never had a chance to prove his worth until he joined the Robins last summer Krueger was tried and released by the Yankees two years ago. The Giants picked him up and he caught well in a few games last spring, but as McGraw had McCarthy, Rariden and Gibson in harness Krueger had to go. Krueger caught Marquard, Cheney Pfeffer and the other Brooklyn pitchers in splendid style. He also hit the ball hard and threw to bases finely. His engagement by Col. Ebbets forced Chief Meyers off the team and made Otto Miller look to his laurels.

* * *

At West Point the Army will fight Notre Dame. The Irish, as they are called, out in Indiana—and they no longer are all Irish, either—will come East with most of the veterans who faced the cadets last season. On the occasion the Army won by 30 to 10, but Notre Dame was not, as the score might indicate, outclassed or even badly outplayed. Report has it that Notre Dame this year is going back to the forward pass to beat the Army. Last fall the Hoosiers who three years previous had shown the Army how to work the pass, made that play secondary to a rushing game, and even though Notre Dame outrushed the Cadets by a big margin they could not discount the Army forward passing. Oliphant and Vidal made some remarkable tosses and scored four touchdowns therefrom. Notre Dame was the more impressive team, but the pass proved its undoing. Few games went as far as that contest to emphasize the revolutionary change brought about in football by the forward pass. It set at naught a rhythmic attack, clean, knifelike, thrust off tackle and hard line smashing.

* * *

That the salaries of major league baseball players will be reduced next season on account of the war conditions has been intimated in a statement made by President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn club. Mr. Ebbets is in favor of reducing the season's schedule from 154 to 104 games, and also reducing the number of players. He advocates that the players be paid salaries consistent with the gate receipts of the clubs. This would sound the death knell of the long term high salaries and the ball players may consider themselves lucky next season if the clubs carry as many as eighteen o twenty players. If Mr. Ebbets voices the sentiments of the other club owners, it means that there will be a curtailment of expenses by all the clubs next season. During the past week, Mr. Ebbets together with President Baker of the Phillies, has been in conference with President Tener of the National league, and when the organization meets here, it is likely that some radical action will be taken in reducing the players' salaries.

BRADY FAMOUS BALL-PLAYER IS DEAD

Stephen A. Brady, at one time one of the best known baseball players in the country, for six years captain of the old Metropolitan baseball team, and at one regarded as one of the best hitters in the country died at his home at 72 Ward street yesterday evening after an illness of eight weeks at the age of 56. He was a member of the firm of Brady Brothers in this city and leaves three brothers, Edward Thomas and John Brady, and one sister, Miss Margaret Brady. Funeral services will be held from his late home Monday morning with requiem high mass at the church of the Immaculate Conception. Burial will be at Mt. St. Benedict cemetery.

"Steve" Brady was a well-known all-around athlete a little less than two score years ago, but it was at baseball then just coming into popularity in its present form that he won the greatest reputation. Even when a small boy he was one of the best players in his neighborhood, and he lived then in the same house he occupied at the time of his death. The old Baker street ground, which only the old-timers of the fans remember were close to his home and it was there he gained his early experience. When the old Hartford club was organized in 1877 he was a member of it. The next year he went to Providence and the following year to Worcester, gaining more popularity at each place. He was in Springfield next, and then with Rochester, from where he went to the old Metropolitans, the old New York team then in the American Association. He was made a captain soon after he joined the club and held that office for six years. In 1884 the Metropolitans won the championship of the Eastern Association, and Providence was the National League champion team. It was in this year that the first World's Series was arranged, the teams to play for the best three games out of five. Providence took three games in a row, but though his team was beaten Brady distinguished himself by his individual playing in the contests.

During his years in baseball Brady played nearly every position except pitcher and catcher. Since he retired from the game he has been an ardent follower of the sport and took a keen interest in the World Series games. When he first started in the game fielding gloves were not used, or were thin gloves without fingers and Brady's hands showed the results of handling hard drives with his bare hands. He has had several fingers broken and twisted out of shape.

He was a member of the Elks and of the A.O. H.

WESTERN STANDARD IN REALM OF SPORT

Combination Team of Western Standard and Mewburns Defeat Team From D. E. Black's in Bowling

The combination team of Western Standard and Mewburns proved too strong for the team from D. E. Black's in the Commercial Bowling league fixture scheduled for last Wednesday night at the Woodbine alleys.

The team from the diamond house came very strong in the first game, but had to give way to the combined assault of the printers and produce men in the second and third spasms. Some good bowling was witnessed in each of the games, W. Nettleton, for the jewelry crowd, making 66 in the first; R. J. Brown, of The Western Standard, making 73 in the second, and Berry, of Mewburns, making 76 in the third.

The Western Standard was well upheld by the work of T. Manning and R. J. Brown, both making good averages, the high average for the two teams being taken by Brown. Following is the scores:

Western Standard and Mewburns

	1st	2nd	3rd	Tot.
Kemp	32	43	19	94
Berry	33	25	76	134
Brown	48	73	26	147
Manning	36	50	35	121
Hunter	41	37	35	113
Totals	190	228	191	609

D. E. Black's

	1st	2nd	3rd	Tot.
Clark	42	26	40	108
Nettleton	66	52	25	143
Jarrett	35	41	12	88
Agnew	54	29	43	126
Blackmore	28	37	64	125
Totals	225	179	184	588

WAR WILL HELP TO BUILD UP SPORTS

The war may hurt sport for a time but eventually the war will make sport. Back of the front line trenches and in every army camp thousands of men who never had the time for games nor any knowledge of them are learning baseball and football and boxing and track atheletics.

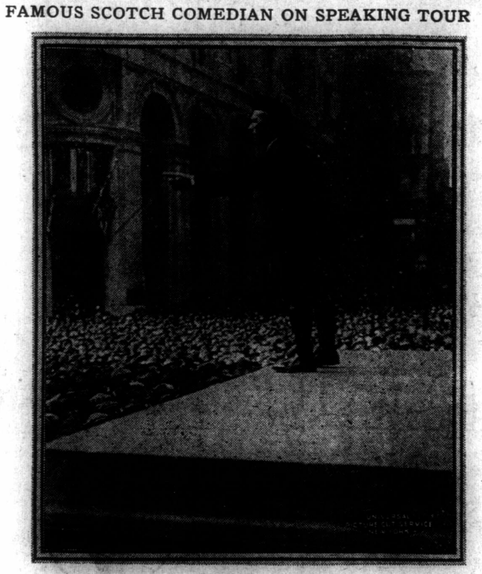
Some of the drafted men never saw a baseball or football field. Many of them could not speak English, so what chance had they to know much of English or American games? They are learning English now—and they are learning the games. High and low and rich and poor are playing games together.

To play on a college football team a man was obliged to pass certain educational requirements. Now a man who never saw a night school can try for a team alongside of the man who took honors at the university. There are scholarship requirements at the camps, but they do not consist of Greek, Latin or mathematics. To be eligible for the teams a man must be up with his studies. He must keep himself and his quarters and his equipment clean. He must learn order and system and obedience and a hundred other things. Otherwise he will be conditioned and at the camps that means the guard house or extra duty or confinement to quarters—and no games.

Some of the camps have 500 men trying for some of the first varsity eleven. Where will you find a squad such as that at a college? It is the same with baseball and track and boxing and tennis. Where ordinarily would those candidates get a chance to be coached by such men as Percy Haughton and Hank Gowdy and Kid McCoy and Packy McFarland and Benny Leonard and Norris Williams and a host of others pre-eminent in their line of sport.

The army camps are the widest educational force that this country ever has known, and among other things they will develop sport on a wider

FAMOUS SCOTCH COMEDIAN ON SPEAKING TOUR



Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch comedian, is now in the United States. This photo shows him addressing a huge crowd in front of the Sub-Treasury in Wall street, New York, on war service.

plane than it has ever been developed. When the war is over it is likely that new champions will appear, who never have been heard of before, and the whole country will take a greater and more universal interest in all outdoor games.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENTS TO BE HELD AS USUAL

Taking its cue from the remark of President Wilson that it was his desire that all sports continue, the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players has decided to hold all of its championship tournaments. At a meeting of the Executive Committee at the New York Atheletis club the schedule of dates for the national championships in all classes were decided upon.

The novice championship, which was instituted last season by the late J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, will be played in New York beginning on Monday Nov. 26. It is already evident that there will be at least fifty competitors for the title won last year by William Viertel.

The dates named for the other championship were as follows: Class C 18.2 balkline championship, Monday, Jan. 7; Class B 18.2 balk-line, Monday, Feb. 4; Class A 18.2 balk-line Monday, Feb. 25; pocket billiards Monday, March 4. No date was named for the three cushion carom championship which will probably be played late in February or early in March.

Despite the fact that Nathan Hall who won the Class A title at the Boston Atheletic Association tournament, is in France as a commissioned officer in the United States army, and that Francis Appleby and Edgar Appleby are also serving in France, ther appears to be reason to believe that a number of new players, equal to the class A quality, may be attracted to the tournament. Several inquiries as to details of the Class A tournament have been received from the West. No decision however, will be reached on this matter until the annual meeting of the National association, which will be early next month.

By way of an innovation the executive committee scheduled a new tournament to be known as the New York State championship at 18.2 balk-line Conforming with the favorable reception which the shortening of the games received from so many of the billiard followers the matches in the New York state tournament are to be limited to 200 points. Another attractive feature provides that any amateur balkline player capable of making a tournament grand averae of 5 or better is eligible. The tentative date of Monday, Jan. 14, was set for this new championship.

Other tournaments to be launched and held during the season include a Metropolitan championship at balkline and also at pocket billiards. The three cushion inter-room team tournament which has been promoted by several of the more progressive room keepers will be directed by the National association. A series of matches for the inter-state challenge cup is to be staged and special team matches are being arranged between amateurs of New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The Poggenburg Cup tournament, a balk-line handicap, will be played in March.

HAIG DROVE OWN CAR AND CHAUFFEUR WAS PEEVED

Sir Douglas Haig was, some weeks ago, in a great hurry to get to a certain place. He found his car, but the chauffeur was missing. So Sir Douglas got in the car and drove off himself. Then the driver appeared, and saw the car disappearing in the distance.

"Great Scot!" cried the driver, "there's 'Aig a driving my car!"

"Well get even with him." said a Tommy, standing by, "and go ahead and fight one of 'is battles for him."

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109 Sixth Avenue West, Calgary, Alta.

Things An Autoist Should Know

How Auto Tires Should be Cared for

Believing that nearly one-third of the amount now expended annually by motorists for tires is an absolute waste, necessitated by carelessness and ignorance in the use and care of tires, the Firestone Tire and Rubber company has had prepared by experts a series of articles on the care and repair of tires. The third of these articles, "The Application of Tires," follows:

Use Care in Applying Tires

"Careful application of tires is quite as necessary to good service as the selection of correct size for load, or for rims to be of right design and regular in measurement.

"Before applying tires, remove rust and all other foreign matter from rims. The danger of pinching inner tubes can be reduced to a minimum by dusting soapstone or powdered mica on the rims so that the tire beads will slip easily into the correct position.

"Inflate inner tubes just enough to round them out before placing them inside of cases. Do not use tubes of the wrong size and be sure that the valves are equipped with spreaders adapted to the particular type of cases used; for instance, clincher, quick detachable clincher, or straight side. Valves in Firestone tubes are equipped with universal spreader and therefore suitable for use in all three types Dust the inside of the case and the inner tube with powdered mica or talc. This will reduce friction and prevent adhesion of tube to case after being heated in service.

Tires Should Be Reversed

"When the tires have been removed for any reason, it is a good plan, when reapplying, to reverse them; that is, to place the worn sides of the tires toward the car. It is not generally known, although it is a fact, that almost all the side wear to a tire occurs on the side from the car. This is due to road construction, rut wear and curb scraping among other things. The life of a tire may be prolonged to such an extent that a great deal more mileage may be secured by turning the tires about occasionally to secure even wear upon both sides.

"The use of straight side cases on clincher rims is discouraged. If best results are to be expected from straight side tires they should be used only on straight side rims, which are slightly wider at the base and permit of the necessary spread between cables. If, for some special reason, it is desired to use straight side tires on clincher rims, the rims should always be equipped with filler beads.

Use of Flaps Important

"Some tire users do not realize the importance of using flaps and others, due to indifference or carelessness, place the tubes above the flaps.

"Users of quick detachable rims having reversible rings on both sides are suitable to accommodate the type of tire applied; that is, when using clincher tires both rings should be in position to properly engage beads, and if straight side tires are to be used both rings should be in position to fit the straight beads or straight sides of this type.

"It is not customary to use flaps with clincher tires of small size, not because it is unnecessary, but because of the difficulty in using a flap and stretching the tire on the rim so that it will fit properly. The beads of this type of tire are stretchable and are made approximately one inch less in diameter of rim, the object being to cause the tire to fit snugly to rim after applied.

Use Flaps in Large Clinchers

"Several years ago it was a practice to use rim strips, a strip of fabric stretched tightly on the rim. These strips caused the beads to fit very snugly to the clinches of the rim and protected the tube from rust and other damage. Flaps should be used, however, in clincher tires in sizes above four inches, unless clips or spreaders are used to hold the beads tightly in the clinches of the rim so that inner tubes will not be pinched or damaged. The beads of quick detachable clincher cases and cables of straight side cases are non-stretchable and are, therefore, made to the approximate diameter of rim. Flaps should be used in all sizes of quick detachable clincher and straight side cases. Otherwise much difficulty will be experienced with the inner tubes.

Punctures No Longer Worry

"Punctures used to mean a lot of trouble for tire users, but the refinements in rims now make quick changes possible, and this bugaboo no longer worries the average driver.

"So called 'fillers' intended to eliminate the inconvenience of punctures, will not fit the same in tires of various makes, owing to the difference in the design, contour and size of tires. Some filler manufacturers recommend that, after being in service for a short time, more filler be added to take care of the stretching and other changes in tires.

Fillers Should Be Resilient

"Resiliency being a prime requirement of pneumatic tires, it is hard to conceive of an improvement on air for cushion and elasticity. If fillers be too soft the hinging action of tires will be localized and not permit of strain distribution to suit construction. No advantage over solid tires can be claimed for fillers unless the fillers are resilient. To secure the desired flexibility fillers are invariably made of pliable materials, and being of this nature they will flatten under weight.

"Objectionable developments are circumferential friction from lack of uniform filling out of case and from displacement at road contact, weight and effect of centrifugal force, heat and separation. Rims are caused to sag and become out of round, also the clinches may be spread and twisted as a result of weight, and pounding action, rim cutting above beads of case, pinched tubes and other annoyances can frequently be traced to these irregularities.

"Tire manufacturers waive the guarantee and responsibility for tires when a substitute for air is used. Car manufacturers discourage excess weight to wheels, especially on the driving wheels—this is particularly true with small cars, the power and rear axle system not being designed for moving an unusual drag."

FROM CALICO MILL TO OWNER OF GREAT BUSINESS

When a mere child of seven, the late Sir James Duckworth was working in a Lancashire calico mill, where he began at 6 in the morning and went on until 6 at night. When he was 17 he ran away to sea, later he bought himself out of the service. After a spell of selling second-hand books he managed to get a job at $3.50 a week in a warehouse. On this wage he married and supported a wife and child, the child being the present member of the English ministry of food.

One day a man who had taken a liking to Duckworth (then 24) offered to set him up as a tea peddlar. It wasn't such a mighty start thathe was thus given, for he began with exactly one pound of tea, made up in two-ounce packets, and a pedler's license.

The results of the start were mighty however, for Duckworth ultimately became a great dealer in the stuff that makes the cup that cheers, the proprietor of over 50 shops, with a monster warehouse in Manchester, later adding to his business a big trade in other food products.

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POTATO GROWERS
Our Fork Hoe will dig your potatoes easier in one half the time or money refunded. Price with handle $1.00
Without handle, 75 cents

SLAVIN HAIR GROWER
The only preparation on the market that will Positively Cure Dandruff, Falling Hair, and Grow Hair on Bald Heads. Endorsed by scores of Calgary people.
PRICE $1.00 PER BOX
With Full Instructions
318 BRUNER BLOCK

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The Working Man's Shoemaker
For Quality Shoes, See Me—All grades and styles, both in Heavy and Fine Shoes—Prices Lowest
Expert Shoe Repairing in Connection
322 NINTH AVE. EAST

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P. C. HEAD, Prop.
230 SEVENTH AVE. EAST
(Opp. Post Office), CALGARY
WE REPAIR—Guns, Sewing Machines, Gramophones, Typewriters, Cash Registers, Musical Instruments, Slot Machines, Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, Wash Machines, etc.
Guns Repaired by an Expert Gunsmith
We Do Welding, Brazing, Soldering
We Specialize on Sewing Machines

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A. H. ADAMS, Manager
Auto and Carriage Top Builders and Upholsterers, Manufacture and Repair Side Curtains, "Jiffy" Curtains patent, Seat Covers, Top Envelopes, Radiator Covers, Woodwork. Two Accessories always in stock.
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MAKER OF HIGH-GRADE
- PORTRAITS -
Your Friends Can Buy Anything You Can Give Them — Except Your Photograph.
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Advertisers desiring to reach the farmer, rancher or country folk of Southern Alberta will do well to investigate the special combined advertising rate we are making for advertising in this GREAT SERIES OF WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS WE PUBLISH IN ALBERTA. If you are looking for an opportunity to increase your business you should not fail to take advantage of this means of reaching the people.
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LET'S MAKE YOUR NEXT SUIT
IMPORTED SERGES AND WORSTEDS $30 to $40
A. S. Nimmo
MADE TO MEASURE CLOTHES FOR MEN
ALBERTA CORNER 1st St. WEST CALGARY.



Hotel Radisson
MINNEAPOLIS
409 ROOMS
275 ROOMS AT $1.50 TO $2.50 PER DAY.
MODERN - FIRE PROOF



United Grain Growers Say Little Change In Market

The only change in wheat prices at Winnipeg during the week, has been a decline of five cents per bushel in the value of feed wheat. Outside of the buying by the agents of the Allies, the Wheat Export company, there has been little trading in cah wheat.

The movement from the country has been alittle birsker, and the big stocks in country elevators have not further increased. This can be credited largely to the fact that the weather has been exceptionally fine and in many districts farmers are as busy n the land as before the recent snow storms. The prospect of an early freeze-up has disappeared and for the most part Alberta is living up to her reputation in the way of sunshine.

It is to be hoped that a generous supply of ecars will be availabl throughout the season.

Oats—The market for oats almost bordered on the sensational at times during the week. At the high point on Thursday 2 C.W. oats at Fort William sold for better than 74½ cents. The week has shown the first strong upward movement in the value of this cereal since the first of the season, and there is considerable speculation as to just what is the proper level for oats.

The sharp advance was followed by a reactionary decline of a couple of cents on Wednesday, but buying again forced prices over 74 cents for 2 C. W. oats at Fort William the next day. For the week ending Thursday a total gain of over 5 cents per bushel is shown.

At points in the interior and for oats in store at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Calgary premiums over Fort William values are still available. Farmers at stations tributary to these points, who have oats likely to get Government seed certificates will do well to ship their cars cae of the Government elevator at one of these points and request that the grain be tested for seed. If the carload is suitable, and it is up to the requirements of the Government the seed certificate will be issued and the oats will bring five cents per bushel better than the Fort William value of whatever grade the grain may have been.

The demand for feed oats continues from Saskatchewan and Manitoba points. This demand for the most part will be met by distribution of oats out of the terminals at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw. Whatever the trend of the market may be, it is reasonably safe to expect the prevailing preiums of 2 and 2½ cents over the Fort William will continue for some time yet.

BARLEY—Barley has also moved upward. Three and four barley being quoted at two cents better than a week ago. The lower grades show a gain of 3 and 3½ cents. If users of corn for feed purposes in Eastern Canada take kindly to feed barley as a substitute as they are expected to do, we will see higher prices for barley.

FLAX—Flax has advanced sharply spot flax at Fort William touching as high as $3.35 during the week. Reports from the Argentine indicate that considerable flax is going to be available for shipment from there and the future of our flax markets appears to depend on what will be supplied from theat country. This supply is, of course, dependent altogether on the tonnage that can be brought into use, and much may happen o keep American stocks down.

SPEEDING UP FARM WORK IN THE U. S.

In quick and scientific response to President Wilson's call for greater efficiency on American farms, Walter Faber, who lives nine miles south of Wayne, Nebraska, leads in that vicinity.

Mr. Fabers success in speeding up his farm work by motor power is a veritable industrial romance. His story would make the farmers of a generation ago dumb with wonder.

In approaching the problem of making farm work efficelent in the highest modern sense, Mr. Faber reached the conclusion that a great deal of golden time was wasted by the old fashioned methods of getting products to market.

"One man and a motor truck," Mr. Faber reasoned, "ought to do the work of two or three drivers and teams."

He investigated the truck situation thoroughly and invested in a one-ton Maxwell truck.

"Since then," said Mr. Faber, "I have taken all my farm products to market in that truck."

"I have hauled 10,000 bushels of shelled corn, for instance, and all the rest of my corn, besides every bushel of oats, hay, potatoes—infact, everything grown on my land.

"I have repeatedly hauled 55 bushels to a load in my Maxwell truck, driven nine miles into town and made seven trips a day, and that, I figure is just five more trips than I could hve made with a team of first-class horses. My Maxwell truck has more than paid its way."

Mr. Faber's use of the truck has been watched with keen interest by the enterprising ones among his neighbors, and the prospects are that the Maxwell truck will soon be in high favor around Wayne, as a low-priced economical, labor saving and efficiency promoting tool.



THE CHRISTMAS SEASON BEGINS

and Holiday Stocks at "The Bay" are Plentiful



Not merely plentiful but attractively priced and in great broad assortments—simplifying gift choosing and reducing your problems to the minimum.

The self-same cuality arrangement is appatent this seasonas in the years gone by---that is to say—the best that can be produced today is here at a consistent price.

You have no idea of the wealth of good things gathered beneath this roof until you have made a day's shopping excursion to every nook and corner of this store.

Order from this Page any time up to November 24th

And your order will be filled. We agree to maintain stocks for our mail order patrons during this interval. In addition to this budget of holiday news, we would like to place in your hands the November issue of our Hudsonia Monthly—a sixty odd page bulletin of suggestions to assist you in shopping where you live some distance out of the city. This Monthly is yours for the asking.

BELOW WE PRESENT A BULLETIN OF TIMELY SUGGESTIONS—Order by Mail



FURS!

Sets of the choicest furs; set of "Cross fox" large skin stole, handsome round muff, with head and paws. Price .....$195.00 set

Set of "Red Fox", one complete animal stole, and melon muff, set lined with tan crepe de chine. Price per set $125.00

Set of "Red Fox", large animal stole, and round muff, lined with tan crepe de chine. Price ....$85.00 set

Black "Lynx" set, large cape which covers shoulders, and round muff, black silk lining. Price $120.00 the set

Black "Fox" set, cape shaped stole, and melon muff, set finished with natural heads, paws, brushes. Price per set $116.50

Alaska Sable set, stole cape style, finished with tails, melon muff, lined seal brown satin. Price $92.50 the set

FUR COATS

Hudson Seal Coat, 45-inch length, large wrap crown collar, deep cuff, outside pockets, lined all through floral silk poplin, in a shade of rose. Price $195.00

Hudson Seal Coat, of No. 1 skins, 42 inches long, full loose style with large cape collar and deep cuffs, of "Alaska" sable, lined all through with gold brocaded satin. Price ...$250.00

Hudson Seal Coat, of No. 1 skins, 45-inch length, 90-inch sweep, full straight lines, deep cuffs, and wrap collar of "Alaska" sable. Lined Pussy Willow silk in Japanese design. Price $295.00

Hudson Seal Coat, of No. 1 skins, 45-inch length, full ripped style with large cape collar, and cuffs of silver grey "Australian" opposum. Lined fancy striped Pussy Willow silk, with floral design in shades of purple and rose. Price $295.00



Phonographs

This $8.00 Stewart Phonograph now $5.95. Plays perfectly all disc records, Columbia, Victor, Pathe and Edison. Equipped with efficient motor, speed regulator and indicator, and reliable brake. Gives a big volume of tone, truly astonishing for so small an instrument, making it very adaptable for dance purposes, etc. Its tone, which can be modified to suit the occasion, is agreeably surprising, it being possible to reproduce such eminent artists as Caruso, MacCormack, etc., faithfully. Each $5.95

The New Columbia Records

Just received, a big new stack of Columbia records. Double discs from 85c up. $5.00 worth sent to your address, charges prepaid.



APRONS

A lot of sample tea aprons of the finest quality. Voile, lawn and fancy muslins. Trimmed with Val. lace; all worth from 59c up to 98c. To clear, each 48c

CORSETS

THE AMERICAN LADY CORSET

For the slender figure. This model is especially designed for the slender figure, with elastic top and medium length skirt, perfect fitting hips. Made of coutil in pink and white. Sizes 19 to 26. Price $2.50

Night Gowns

Children's flannelette night gowns, snow white gowns for children, ages 4 to 14 years. Special, each.....95c

Sent Your Soldier's Gifts Yet?

Then don't forget to mail him a "Bay" gift parcel. You can secure a list of the contents of each package by dropping a card addressed—"Mail order department, Hudson's Bay Company, Calgary." Packages strongly wrapped and will be sent direct from this store if you wish. Priced from $1.00 to $2.50 each, postage ranging from 13c to 14c according to destination and weight of parcel.



GLOVES!

White Kid Gloves, with heavy black embroidered pts, pique sewn fingers, one or two dome fasteners; all sizes, from 5¾ to 7½. Price, pair.....$1.75

Tan Cape Skin English walking gloves, with one dome fastener, red or self stitched pts, all sizes, from 5¾ to 7½. Price $2.00

Mocha Gloves, in tan or grey, with wool lining throughout, blown fingers, one dome fastener; sizes from 6½ to 8. Price $1.95

Misses' Cape Skin Mitts, in tan with elastic wrist, wool lining; sizes suitable for children from 2 to 11 years. Price 85c

For children from 12 to 15 years. Price 95c

BLOUSES

50 waists, in all domestic voiles, in lawn, all white, with many pattern embroidery, Swiss fronts and hemstitching; medium and large convertible collars. Price, each.....98c



HOSE!

Women's fine cashmere hose, full fashioned, seamless, double heel and toes; sizes 8½ to 10. Price, pair..85c

For Your SOLDIER

PRACTICAL THINGS TO SEND TO THE BOYS OVERSEAS

A pipe, in a waterproof case, attached to a tobacco pouch, in which is waterproof match pocket. The whole a compact practical article. Each $1.50

AND HERE ARE MORE THINGS FOR OUR SOLDIER BOYS, ANY-ONE OF WHICH MAKES AN EXCELLENT GIFT

Collapsible rubber basin, in a khaki bag, with soap box and wash cloth, complete $3.00

Cigarette case, of waterproof khaki, very flat and compact; holds lots of smokes 98c

First Aid Kit, containing "J. & J." accessories complete $1.50

Air Cushion, very strong, and of good size, in a stout khaki waterproof case. Special $3.00

Packs of playing cards, in neat, strong khaki book like case.....75c

Tobacco pouches, very special. Each 98c

(Leather Goods Dept.—Main Floor)

TRUNKS

Regular $8.00, full size trunks. Special $6.49

Covered with dark brown waterproof duck, protected on top and sides with hardwood slats. A good deep trunk with inside trays, good lock and catch, 34-inch.

GIFT IDEAS In Wide Assortments

A snappy colored hand bag for the school miss 75c

A pretty leather wrist bag for young lady 98c

A khaki waterproof tobacco bag for oevrseas 75c

A very fine expansion bracelet, for $1.50

A bottle of good perfume, choice of La France, Rose, Lilac, Jockey Club, or other sweet odors in neat package 50c

A very handsome package of high grade scent 75c

A huge hand bag for general use, fitted with French ivory brush, mirror, etc. Just the thing for over-night trip) $15.00

A serviceable umbrella, newest design, silver mounted handle. Price $8.50

One of our reversible or two-in-one silk and chiffon velvet wrist bags, with bracelet handle. Price $7.50

A pair of silk elastic garters or armlets, with fancy buckles, choice of pink, blue, mauve, white..35c, 50c and 75c

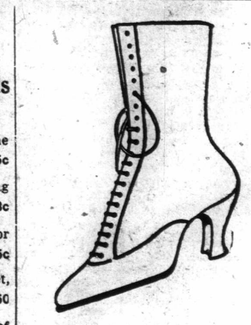


Underwear!

Penman's 95 underwear, known from coast to coast. Always the same good quality. We have just received a shipment from the manufacturers and are quoting combination suits at $3.95; vest and pants at $2.50 per garment.

BLOOMERS

The Zimmer Knit Bloomer. Directoir knickers, of fine weave, lisle finish, cotton, elastic at waist and at knee, closed style, black, pink and blue and white; all regular sizes. Price 98c



BOOTS!

Special values in women's high cut kid lace boots $7.00

Very smart boots in 9-inch tops, good fitting lasts, and very smart toe, French heels; sizes 2½ to 8; B to D fitting.

Smart New Colored Novelty Boot at $9.95

These are our usual grade $12.00 and $14.00 boot but a special purchase from the factory allows this special price. Beautiful boots for dress and evening wear, in grey or cream kid vamp and fabric quarters to match, also in champagne and brown kid vamps and cravenette backs; in colors to blend. All sizes, 2½ to 8. Special $9.95

Wide Ankle BOOTS

Many women who need a boot that fits extra wide round the ankle, wear the ordinary medium fitting boot, with several buttons at the top undone. How untidy too. A customer we had in was delighted to get a pair of our soft kid, flexible sole, wide ankle button boots at $5.00. They fit extra wide in the joints and are not a big unsightly looking boot either. This boot also comes in lace at $5.00 and other styles are shown at $7.00.

AND BUY A BOND

Another nice gift for some relative or friend. A very appropriate gift for the boy overseas. Buy your bond for "a little at a time." Pay $10 down and a small instalment each month. But DO IT NOW!



HAVE YOU BOUGHT YOUR VICTORY BON

The Hudson's Bay Company.

INCORPORATED 1670 HERBERT L. BURBIDGE, STORES COMMISSIONER

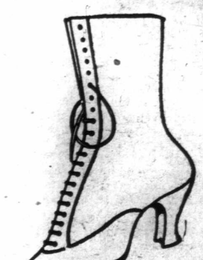
CALGARY, ALBERTA

THE XMAS HUDSONIA MONTHLY NEARLY READY

NOVEMBER 17, 1917



—Order by Mail



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THE XMAS HUDSONIA MONTHLY NEARLY READY

:-: :-: Pessimists Are Seldom As Tired Of the World As the World Is Of Them :-: :-:

PERSISTENCY

Persistency is a characteristic of all men who have accomplished anything great. No matter what opposition they meet, or what discouragements overtake them, grit carries them through. Of such men people say, "You can't down them," and no higher tribute to possession of successful qualities could be paid.

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

GOODNESS

Most of us are wonderful economists when it comes to making a little goodness go a long way. We hate to waste it, or to show it when we know it will not be appreciated. But Marivaux put a large truth into a brief epigram, nevertheless, when he said, "In this world, it is necessary to be a little too good in order to be good enough."

SECTION TWO—Pages 9 to 16 CALGARY, ALBERTA, NOVEMBER 17, 1917 Five Cents a Copy

STORIES OF MEN OF IMPORTANCE IN THE WORLD TODAY

A Great Man Who Is Running Britian's War Machinery Now

General Smuts, Who Has Served His Time in South Africa—Making History for Great Britain.

HAVE you ever been in South Africa Have you ever lain at anchor in Table Bay and looked at the Red roofs of Cape Town standing by the fortress walls of Table Mount? Have you ever felt the soft warm earth of the veldt under your feet? Ha › you ever watched the ox wagons winding down a pass, or heard the moan of the ostrich in the darkness,, or listened ‹o the sudden rush of the torrent over the dry river bed, or smiled at the simple jokes of the country folk? If you have you know "Jannie" Smuts, as he is affectionately called in South Africa; "Jannie" who was born within fifty miles of Cape Town. You know all about him without being told, for he is part of the whole scheme of nature and things there; a child of the land, an intellectual product of the country.

There is a theory that a man finds his best impetus in the country in which he is born. South Africa can certainly boast of one such great man in General Smuts, Minister of Defense of the Union of South Africa Minister of Aerial Defence, and at the present moment one of the prominent men of the war. The cables from London tell almost daily of his activities. With the exception of Premier Lloyd George few members of the British war machine have been more in the public eye during recent weeks.

In his personal appearance and career he may be said to epitomize his country and his race. His early youth was spent very close to nature indeed, as a shepherd of his father's farm, and his memory recalls a certain dark night when he was carried across the fields to take his place at the head of a team of standing oxen, and hold the rope in his tiny hand. He was put in charge of the geese, too, in those days and he watched the pigs, and learned the ways and needs of live stock in a manner that has been invaluable to him since.

When he was 12 years of age his father, who was Dutch and a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape of Good Hpe, sent him to a local school. After that he went to college and when he was 20, he distinguished himself by winning a scholarship which entitled him to study in Europe. Brilliant achievements at Cambridge followed. When he was 25 a pale-faced studious looking young man known as Mr. Advocate Smuts, he was practicing in Cape Town, and beginning to talk and write about the questions of the hour.

In those days he delivered his speeches in Dutch, and his opinions were perhaps differently colored. But his goal was the same—he wanted to make a nation An exceptional sense of duty seems to animate "Jannie" Smuts at all times. Anyone who had heard him speak in the House of Assembly in Cape Town must have been struck by it.

How well remembered in the day he introduced his long-looked for Defense bill, when in the heat of a sultry February afternoon that slim, almost dandified figure, in blue serge, rose, and without haste, with out any sign of the occasion being important gave his masterly review of the principles governing the defense of South Africa. He never faltered—never paused to consult a note—never lost his equanimity. For two hours and a half he were expounded thro›n the House Since he could not claim to be well versed in military affairs by sheer ability. At the end he sat down as quietly as he had risen; a contrast in his attitude then, and always, to many of his colleagues, who find rest for mind and body in ungainly attitudes of repose.

He is a terrific worker. From morning till night he burrows his way through mountains of official documents. Whenever there is anything to be done, it is always Smuts who has to fetch the oilcan and lubricate the machine. No wonder he is spoken of as "the man who never takes a holiday!" But that is not quite true; Smuts can and does rest. When he has a chance he goes to the isolated home which he has built on the veldt, and there the "best hated man in South Africa"—as he once called himself during the worries of election—passes his days with his family, away from the haste of civilization.

Neither he nor Mrs. Smuts care in the least for social life, a fact learned by the many wives of high officials through vain attempts to find Mrs. Smuts "at home" in Johannesburg. Those ,however, who succeeded met an extremely simple, unaffected Dutch woman, whose great interest in life was her husband and children. In spite of her retiring nature and strong domestic inclinations, Mrs. Smuts is an intellectual woman, and the story of her appearing once with a baby on one arm and a Greek dictionary under the other can easily be believed.

At Doornkloof (Mimosa Gorge) both General and Mrs. Smuts are free from all social obligations, and it is there that one sees another side of Smuts, for he is a complex character. There is the Smuts who sits on the Government bench in Parliament, a clean-cut fair, clear-eyed man, very quiet and controlled, who enters without haste, steps softly on his visits to various members, whispers messages, and listens intently when there is anything to listen to. Then there is the energetic quick-moving Smuts, who is caught in some social function, the spotless, rather silent, unamiable man, who reserves his cordiality for his intimate friends, but who will sometimes be drawn into an interesting conversation. One must not pass over the bored Smuts answering in monosyllabic utterances the tiresome questioner upon agriculture.

"So we are to till the soil? Does the Minister know what is required in addition to land and water?"

"Seed," answers Smuts.

"A plow."

"And after the plow?"

"A harrow."

"Yes, but there is something over and above all this required."

It was midday, and excessively hot. The General wiped his brow and ended the catechism in one final word, "Sweat."

There is also Smuts the soldier, almost lost in a big military overcoat. But at Doornkloof, it may be imagined that the Smuts who walks about his lands in unconventional garb, who takes his heavy stick and yields to his love of climbing mountains, who delights in his children and the simplest home life, is the very man himself. At Doornkloof "Groot Jannie" and "Klein Jannie" (big Jannie' and little Jannie) have time to study each other in the great friendship of father and son. "Klein Jannie" is one of six, but among them he stands out as a small edition of his father, both mentally and wherever hrdl hrdl hrdl rd tally and physically. Wherever "Groot Jannie" is, there "Klein Jannie" is sure to be found, as ernest as his parent.

In the days when he headed a flying column in the Boer war and was first known as general, he did some wonderful marches and has to his credit the remarkable performance of covering 700 miles of ground in five weeks. Once his horse was shot under him; once he awoke from a sound sleep to find his camp surrounded; once he was too ill to move and entreated his men to leave him, which they refused to do; and on another memorable occasion, he received a safe conduct pass signed "D. Haig, Colonel"—the signer being he who is now General Sir Douglas Haig, in command of the British forces in France. Animated by the same desire to do his duty by his country then as now, "Jannie" Smuts spoke from numerous platforms after the war was over, with enthusiasm and tremendous seriousness, always having the building of a nation at heart. At first he didn't think so much about the "union of brothers"; he was mainly concerned with preventing a state of topdog and underdog, which he erroneously thought was imminent.

When he found that he was wrong he began to cultivate the art of compromise. The part he played then was a great surprise to those he had heretofore known him as a lawyer and a soldier. The breadth of his outlook made a large portion of his own race misunderstand him, though he tried to show them that the equilibrium of the country could be maintained by the cooperation and friendship which the English wanted to establish. At various times he was State Attorney for the Transvaal, Acting Assistant Commandant General, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Finance, and he has repeatedly taken General Botha's place as Premier in the latter's absence.

Today the public is honoring "Jannie" Smuts, the all-round great man, who has been called to London to give South Africa representation upon the Imperial War Council. "The empire's greatest asset," he was called recently by Major Guest, who served with him for twelve months in the East Africa campaign, and who desired that South Africa should make it possible for Smuts to respond to the call from England. "He has the power of instilling unquestionable confidence by his sheer ability of seeing further and thinking clearer than others," said the Major.

Of course everyone knows that, in spite of some divided feeling in South Africa as to whether his duty claimed his presence in that country, General Smuts went to London, where with W. P. Schriener, High Commissioner for South Africa, he was sworn in as a member of the privy council on March 13. On March 20, last he attended the first meeting of the Imperial War Council as the representative of South Africa.

Smuts is now in the mid-forties of his life. He has a fine constitution in spite of the strain he has put upon it both mentally and physically



GENERAL ALVARO OBREGON
Former leader of the Mexican army, now in New York.

The New German Chancellor Is a Prominent Scholar

Who is Von Hertling?

What are we to expect from Germany's new chancellor?

Early in this year I asked a prominent German student of politics here in Boston what one thing more than anything else signified to him that his country would win the war.

"The fact that the government of every other belligerent country has broken down and swapped its lead horses, with the single exception of ours," he replied, unhesitatingly.

Today we see Count Georg F. Von Hertling the lead horse. Yesterday we saw Michaelis. The day before favorable deduction the German-American will draw now.

It is not surprising that we in the United States are unfamiliar with Count Von Hertling. On the other hand it was not surprising that President Wilson was unknown to the people of Baravia while Governor of New Jersey

The Professor-Politician

The new German chancellor is a professor turned into politician. For 42 years he had been a force in both the political and intellectual life of Germany. He has always been one of the chief spokesmen of the Catholic party, with far more influence than Matthias Erzberger. And with all due respect to the allied statesmen, Hertling enjoys the reputation of being the most learned man holding an important political position in all Europe.

If we are to ignore Hertling's speech of last Tuesday, when as prime minister of Bavaria, the count told the Bavarian parliament that Germany is defending Europe and England against aggression of America, we may consider him to be the most reasonable man in all Germany on the peace question. Hertling's thinking in the past has been too shrewd and sound to credit him with believing his own words. "Camouflage" to get into favor his few American intimates say.

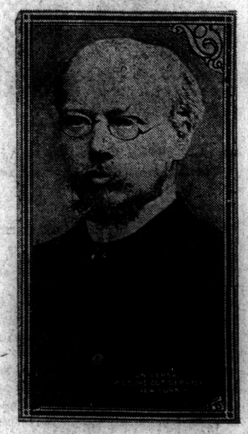
For Hertling has been a consistent "goat getter" of the Prussian junkers.

We have heard more of the social Democrat leaders in this respect than we have of the Count, but Hertling has been second to none in this pastime. On the other hand he has shown strong "reactionary" tendencies.

It was he who only a short time ago openly made the bold move for peace, in which he declared that Germany should not prolong the war for the sake of indemnities and that Germany should be content with the restoration of her captured ships and colonies. He knew that his declaration would create a storm—and it did. Junkerdom howled at him.

Hertling was a bitter opponent of Bethmann-Hollweg but so were the junker—for entirely different reasons. Hertling was seeking greater recognition of his native Bavaria in Berlin. He did not get it. Hertling tolerated Bethmann-Hollweg, but would not stand for Michaelis.

All the world knows what Michaelis



THE NEW CHANCELLOR
Count von Hertling, premier of Bavaria, has assumed the onerous task.

symbolized—the very essence of Prussian Kultur.

But one cannot deduct from this that Count Von Hertling will throw the weight of his influence against the policy of the militarists. What we can hope for in the light of our knowledge of the past of the man is this:

That his intimate acquaintance with the mode of thought of the allied peoples, his conservatism, his saneness and his cold, hard common sense reasoning will awaken Germany to the fact that the allies are determined to win the war and that they will win the war in the long run.

No man may venture to state the nature of the political cards that the new chancellor has in his hand to play in the feverish game now going on at Berlin. Shrewd observers say that his three trump cards are Bavaria's growing resentment against Prussia; the peace desires of the Austrian Emperor, whose confidence he has and the backing of the Vatican, where contrary to the general impression, he is in closer touch than Erzberger.

First Heard From in 1875

Politically, von Hertling first came to light away back in 1875 as a member from Bavaria of the Catholic party. The present generation, of course, does not remember the efforts of Prussia to crush out the very life of Catholicism, or Centre, party was the response and von Hertling's activities were marked by real statesmanship.

All the while von Hertling had been contributing to philosophy and Kulture in great measure. The manner in which he found time for both politics and the writing of his ponderous books is truly remarkable. Most familiar of these to Americans is his discussion of "John Locke a nd the Cambridge School," his great work on Aristotle, his remarkable treatise on the "Principles of Catholicism and their Relation to Knowledge," and his volumes on "The Augustinian Era and Ancient Civilization."

Despite the wide range of Hertling intellectual and political industry, he was little heard of in this country until five years ago, when Bavarian internal politics were occupying the attention of students of German Government. Rumors were rife at the time that the late Prince Leopold was preparing to abdicate in favor of his son, Louis, who later became king.

Election came up at this time and the Clerical party secured control in the Bavarian Parliament. Leopold immediately asked Hertling, as leader of the Catholics, to form a new cabinet. The count finally accepted and for the first time since the formation of the Empire the second largest State had representation in the federal council by a party of the people.

Asked Socialists' Aid

Singularly enough, the man who had so resolutely opposed the nobles and the militarists had a "count" and a "von" conferred upon him two years later.

For example, he had declared: "It is now high time to let armament rest, for the German people can assume no more burdens for many years to come."

And at the same time he was calling upon the Socialists to come forward with proposals for the electoral reform in his own Reichsrath, "which at present consists mostly of nobles."

Von Hertling is now 74 years of age.

First Lord of the British Navy and His Record

Story of the Man Who Will Wield the Destiny of England's Naval Progress.

THE new fist lord of the British admiralty, Sir Eric Geddes, who is by the way, a former railway official of America, has made a distinctly good impression in his maiden speech in the house of commons. Sir Eric has—thanks, perhaps to his training on this continent—a clear and convincing way of presenting facts and figures that is refreshing. One can well believe that with his coming there has been brushed aside much of the official red tape of the admiralty. Sir Eric goes after facts and he appears to get them.

His statement on the work of the British navy and the progress that has been made in curbing Germany's inhuman campaign of submarine warfare, is interesting and reassuring. Particularly gratifying is the declaration that during the last quarter Germany has lost more submarines than in the whole of the year 1916. Surely this should give a jolt to those armchair critics who are forever asking the banal question "What is our navy doing?" Sir Eric, for obvious reasons could not lift too highly the veil of secrecy that enshrouds the operations of our wonderful fleet, but he did so sufficiently to show that Jellicoe and his men are far from being asleep. Here for instance, are a few excerpts from his address:

"During a recent month," he said "the mileage steamed by our battleships, cruisers and destroyers alone amounted to one million ship's miles in home waters. In addition to this the naval auxilliary forces patrolled more than six million miles in the same period and territory. The displacement in the navy is 71 per cent greater than in 1914, when it was 2,400,000 tons. At the outbreak of the war we had eighteen mine sweepers and auxiliary patrols, today there are 3,336. The personnel of the fleet before the war ws 146,000, today it is 390,000."

His declaration that between forty and fifty per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic oceans had been sunk was not the least interesting of his announcements, and there was an indication of the unceasing war the British and American patrols are making on the submarines in his statement that during the last quarter the enemy had lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1914.

He added that the house would realize that "however great the loss of mercantile tonnage is—and the figures are very formidable—we cannot at this stage of the war pick any one item to deduce therefrom that the war, even any phrase of the war, is going well or badly."

Referring to the success of the convoy system in general, he said:

"In September 90 per cent. of the total vessels sailing the Atlantic trades were convoyed, and since that convoy system started the total percentage of loss per convoyed vessel through the danger zone was one in 200.

"As regards the sinking of British merchant tonnage by submarines, the German official figures for August are 808,000 tons of all nationalities. They sank a little more than one-third of that amount of British tonnage and a little more than half of all nationalities.

"For September their official figures are 679,000 tons. They sank far less than one-third of that amount of British tonnage and less than one-half of that amount of all nationalities.

"The Germans claim that our tonnage is falling so low that there are not enough ships on the sea to enable their submarine commanders to maintain their bag. Let me give you the facts. In April last, the heaviest month of British losses by the enemy submarines since the war began, our trade flowed presumably in satisfactory volume for the enemy submarines. In September last, his lowest month of sinkings, our overseas sailing of all ships of over 1,600 tons were twenty per cent. in number, and thirty per cent. in tonnage higher than in April The enemy must therefore find another and better explanation of his lack of success. I can supply it. "The explanation is that the long arm of the British navy reached down into the depths and thus the harvest reaped is poorer and the number of German submarines which do not return is increasing."

Even here in Canada, thousands of miles from the scene of operations, one occasionally hears some carping critic demanding more action by the British fleet. The recent sinking of several Scandinavian ships and a couple of patrol boats in the North Sea was seized upon here and abroad for a round of criticism of the admiralty. Sir Eric Gedes has given a satisfactory explanation of this incident. Had the British navy been informed of the attack, which it was not, he explained, its position was such that it could not have wished a better opportunity of intercepting the raiders. Furthermore, the first lord pointed out, the Scandinavian convoy system has been going on since April and this was the first occasion on which any ship had been lost. THE BRITISH NAVY MADE THIS SPLENDID RECORD POSSIBL.

Such critics as the London Daily Mail declare that the Germans are forcing the fighting at sea. Do they stop to consider that submarines do not wait to be attacked and that the U-boats are practically the only German vessels on the high seas today GERMAN VESSELS ARE NOT BEING SUNK BECAUSE GERMAN VESSELS ARE NOT SAILING. That is the best answer. The Kaiser's beautifully polished navy is safe and snug in the Keil canal and the German admiralty dare not send it out to meet the British fleet. Keen German leaders know too well what the result would be. Summed up the situation amounts to this: The British navy is on duty with greater force, numbers, skill and bravery that the world has ever known. Many British vessels are being sunk but many more reach port. The German navy is skulking at Keil, afraid to fight. German merchant vessels are not being sunk because German merchantmen, lacking a navy to defend them, are not on the seas. The British navy may be depended upon to take the offensive whenever the opportunity offers but IT CANNOT SHOW ITS SKILL AGAINST A NAVY THAT REFUSES TO FIGHT.

THIS IS A PEOPLE'S LOAN

By LORD SHAUGHNESSY

The ordinary government loan is usually of interest chiefly to the banker, the trustee, the large corporation, and the regular investing public, but the success of the new Victory Loan of $150,000,000 vitally concerns every Canadian wage-earner, every mechanic, every farmer, every salaried employe. Without this loan Canadian industry and agricultur and business must come to a standstill, representing as it does the capital necessary to finance the purchase of food and army supplies for the Allies and for our Canadian armies at the front, supplies which represent a very large proportion of our total agricultural and industrial production. These supplies are produced by Canadian labor, which must go unpaid unless the necessary capital is forthcoming. That capital moreover must come from the savings of the Canadian people, as under present circumstances it cannot be borrowed from abroad.

This loan is and should be a People's Loan. The present war is not a banker's war, nor a war for large financial interests, but is a war which champions the rights of free peoples. It is the bounden duty, therefore, of every Canadian freedom-loving citizezn to become a bondholder in this loan, as it were to become a bondholder in the Company of Free Peoples, and to help with cash if he or she cannot take a place in the fighting ranks.

The banks, the large companies, and the employers will no doubt give and give generously, but it is from the great army of the people that most of the money must come. In many concerns the employe will be helped by his or her employer to purchase bonds on easy instalments. There could not be a safer or better investment. These bonds bear good interest, and have behind them the guarantee of the whole Canadian people. The government in asking the Canadian people to make this loan is therefore asking for no sacrifice. It is asking only for co-operation, which at the same time will ensure prosperity for the people who lend.

Standard Fashion Page—Calgary's Leading Merchants

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have a distinctly dressy appearance. Soft velours in all the popular shades, lend themselves to the pleats and gathers, which compose the Novelty Coat of today. We are also showing an extensive range of Tweed, Blanket and Chinchilla coats, in pretty mixtures and plain colors, including the new "Oxford Grey."

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REMOVAL SALE

The Misses Wilkin, 1323 First St. West, are moving to 216 Eighth Ave. West (Richardson's old stand) and will offer all Millinery at reduced prices (for one month only) from November 3rd to December 1st.

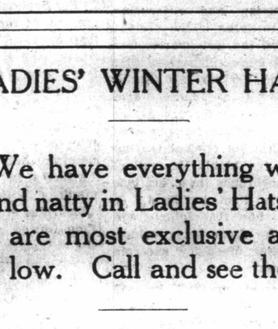
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Fashion's Offerings For Miss Sixteen

It is surprising to see how quickly the young girl formulates her ideas of good dressing. Often, nay, usually, she is extreme, but never passe, if she has anything to say about it. Discount her craving for novelty, and you will find that she has a pretty good idea of what is what in fashion circles.

A typical wardrobe, including the best that the season has to offer, has been selected to help the young girl and her mother in the choice of her winter clothes. Nothing is included which could not be called stylish, yet nothing is in the least extreme.

First of all, there is a street suit of the tailored type in a heavy, well-wearing cheviot. This rough material is coming more into vogue than it has been for some time, and is eminently practical. The young girl will like the pockets; they remind her of her brother's or somebody else's brother's trench suit. Her sports hat is one of the new camel's hair hats, in a novel and becoming shape. There is a vest to the suit of white broadcloth, and walking shoes, with the new long last to help out the chic of the costume.

When she isn't wearing her suit, she will be found in the schoolroom in a stylish combination of dark green serge and plaid silk. Plaids are so smart this season. Over this frock she will wear a top coat of rough storm mixture, with a belt and button-up collar.

For best, there should be a velvet frock—or velveteen will do. If made on the long-waisted, youthful lines, and relieved by a light gimp, it can't help but be becoming to a miss in her middle teens.

And for parties there must be a sweet little frock that won't look too mature. Nothing prettier than Georgete, trimmed with adorable little ruffles, could be imagined. A knot of colored velvet ribbon to contrast with the frock gives it character.

The dress hat for wear with best clothes should be of black velvet, with one of the new floppy brims. A wreath of fine silk flowers, in contrasting colors, is quite enough of trimming.

Hampering Married Life

Just as soon as young folks marry each should start to paddle their own canoe. The bride who falls back on her mother's judgement to rule her home is fooling time, as is also the young husband, who asks his daddy's advice as to how to cure his young wife's extravagance, or how to tie her to her new home when he cannot be there with her. If the girl's mother decided not to advise, and the young man's daddy was equally unwilling, the couple would have to learn by experience which is the best teacher.

The more relatives try to help them out, the more it hampers their married life. If the bride's elderly aunt comes visit her, the young wife tels her, with tears, that "George remains out very often of an evening, refusing to tell where he's been." Aunt shouldn't put her finger in the married pie by insinuating that he may be untrue to her. A suggestion of this kind is like a flame against kindling. It soon creates a fire that, smoldering for a time bursts out at length in a pretty hot conflagration. Aunt would display more than commen sense by saying: "No doubt the poor fellow wants to stretch his legs on a ten-mile walk. He doesn't suppose that you'll have any fool notion that he's not where he ought to be, or in company of any one with whom he should not be."

A bride's young woman friends can do their bit and more by offering their well-meant suggestions cautiously to her about nagging a husband. It's always single girls who have the most advanced ideas. They haven't seen these theories worked out. The young woman who works along the lines of the notions of her friends finds pretty big clouds looming up to dim the sunshine of married happiness. Well meaning sisters can aggravate the case too. They can say things to her that she would probably resent from other people. If they find she is wearing the same pair of shoes six months after the honeymoon they exclaim commiseratingly: "Dear me, Kate hasn't George bought you a new pair of shoes yet? It isn't a good idea to start in showing him you can do without pretty shoes, a new hat and things." They tip her off to the presumption that if he isn't spending his cash on her he's putting clothes on his own back, smoking more cigars or making himself a good fellow at places serving men's lunches only.

If hubby does come in with a box of new collars or perhaps a new hat, the wife feels in duty bound to resent it and point to her shoes or her hat. Brides wouldn't think of finding fault with things if other people did not make suggestions to them. If a bride complains to her mother that she can't get along with those who live a flight above her flat or below, instead of taking up the cudgel with her daughter, she should tell her firmly that she will have to fight her own battles. That will be the better for her. The young wife who has no one to encourage her in bickering with the neighbors or families under the same roof, will learn by her wit how to get along with people, that people are not enough interested in her to give her her own way. She will have to do a lot of bearing and forbearing as she jogs along the uneven road of matrimony.

The young wife who has no one to tutor her makes a virtue of necessity and gets along much better with every one she is brought in contact with. All the little things that hamper married life are wedges which cause couples to get further apart. There's a knack in getting along with men; the good, the bad and the indifferent kind. The husband tied down to his wife's apron strings is never the man who dares grasp at opportunities, think quickly for himself and act on opportunities. If he is hampered by the thought that he must consult his wife on every move or else there'll be a row he's not apt to get far out of the rut he was in at the time he took unto himself a helpmate that has proved to be a hindrance. The question as to how to get along happily when married should be studied carefully by women who attach themselves to husbands.

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La Vallieres and Necklets are also very popular, coming a close second to Wrist Watches. Our beautifully simple Platinum designs are going to be much in demand this Christmas, especially since we have mounted them with smaller and less expensive Diamonds, to bring them within reach of the man who is not a millionaire. We have all Platinum and Diamond Set Pendants, as low as $40.00. Our prettiest designs run between $50.00 and $100.00. Our 14K Solid Gold ones range from $7.50 to $30.00.

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A Page of Interest to Women

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Fads and Fancies

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Wanted, by men in every state, county, city and village, a wife.

Wanted, by millions of batchelors in the United States, a wife who can live on her husband's income and not complain: who can save a penny and not be ashamed.

Wanted, a wife whose aim in life is not dress motor cars, card parties, dinners, society; who will not neglect her husband; who loves a home.

Wanted, a wife who wants children.

Wanted, a wife who knows a baseball score and a batting average, who is not bored when her husband talks business; who will not laugh at a husband's ambitions.

Wanted, a wife who will not be a dressed-up doll or a household drudge; who will not limit her life to the four walls of the house; who knows the need of self-improvement, self enlargement; who can continue to grow; who loves progress, refinement, culture.

Wanted, a wife who loves the stimulus of victory; who will not lose ambition with one defeat; who cannot be fatigued by climbing; who is willing to pay the price of success.

Wanted a wife who can share adversity and not lose her love, who can share prosperity and not be jealous.

Wanted, a wife who does not nag, who can be a companion, an inspiration; whose love can lighten the shadows of failure; who can keep her faith even though all men fall to doubting.

Wanted, a wife who can love, love on through the years—in prosperity, in hardships, in adversity, in sorrow.

A woman who can meet these wants will find millions of men in America ready to go down on there knees and pray God for the privilee of giving her a home and making her happy.



CROCHET AND ANGORA COMBINED.

The woman who plays golf during the late summer months must needs have a practical sweater in order to be clad comfortably. Illustrated here is a sweater developed in brown featuring a knitted trunk and an angora vest and sailor collar. The cuffs and waistline are marked by a band of closely double pearled knitting.

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How To Pack, the Right and Wrong Way

Are you going to move this year, and if you are, do you know how to make the least work of it, and how to have the least breakage In other words, do you know how to "move?"

There are always two ways to move The first, easiest, and incidentally the most expensive is to have the professional mover come in and do all the packing. The other is to do it yourself, with the help of a strong man or woman for the lifting.

If your goods are to be shipped by freight or even stored for any length of time it is the wisest precaution not to consider expense, and employ the professional packers, which is economical in the end. But if you are only changing houses or flats in the city money will be saved by doing the work yourself. Before beginning to pack see that you have on hand a number of clean wooden boxes of varying sizes and some good strong barels. The smaller articles of the house, such as bric-a-brac and china, should be packed first—these breakable articles are safer if packed in sugar barrels, which you may be able to procure from your grocerman. Plenty of tissue paper, newspapers and old clothes are needed to wrap the articles and fill the spaces that they may not hit against each other. Excelsior is also useful in packing breakable articles.

Put Plates On the Bottom

The plates should be packed at the bottom of the barrel, layers of newspapers being put between them. Stand the plates edgewise, never lay them flat. If you begin to arrange them in a circle, edgewise, beginning at the outer edge of the barrel and working toward the centre, as packers do, they will stand all mannr of rough handling and come out not only whole but unscathed. To begin with take a single sheet of newspaper and fold it lengthwise and insert a plate between the folds until all are packed securely on end and around the inside edge of the barrel. In this way the sheets of paper will hold two and three plates, according to size. Pack the crevices between the plates lightly with excelsior or tissue paper, or, if you are economizing in room, clothes or household linens.

In the centre pack the vegetable dishes first filling them with paper, the heavier to the botom. The cups and saucers should be stuffed with tissue paper or excelsior and put in the centre ,also the vases and pieces packed, and sure that it is tightly so, for it is the moving around of the dishes that cause breakage—nail on the cover and label the barrel so that in the confusion of unpacking you know exactly the contents of that particular ballel.

The Fragile Things

Cut glass and the most of the fragile things should be securely wrapped in tissue paper and packed in excelsior. In some cases, the small bits of bric-a-brac may be packed between clothes in the beureau drawers, but one must be certain that the drawers of the dresser are secure and will not fall out, and then, too, it is neither kind or wise to add to the weight of large pieces of furniture, which must often be carried up and down several flights of stairs by the moving man.

The lighter kitchen tins, wrapped in paper, may be packed in flour barrels or in wash tubs, the heavier in the should be wrapped in newspapers or in the cheesecloth dusters and old towels of the family and packed in small boxes. The large pictures may be packed among the beddin ogne in each piece, or they may be wrapped in old quilts and tied sinly in twos and threes, according to the size and weight. All bedding should be carefully tied up in the soiled sheets, that the quilts mattresses and blankets may not be soiled. Burlap is good for this, but if one doesn't care for the expense of buying burlap for packing purposes the sheets will do, as they can be easily laundered.

Boxes For Your Books

Few people seem to know how to pack books for the purpose of moving them. For these, get wooden soap boxes from your grocer. It is not wise to pack too many books in a single receptacle or box, as the books are at the very best heavy, and awkward things to carry on moving day. Wrap each book separately in newspaper and lay carefully in the box, being sure that while the books are firmly packed they are not so tihtly wedged in as to cause any breakage of the edges. Cover the books with a layer of the newspaper, then a folded cloth, and tie a rope around them to prevent spilling. The very fine editions de luxe should be carefully wrapped in tisue paper and packed in a box by themselves, that the commoner and perhaps heavier ones do not mar them.

Music may be tied up in a parcel and wrapped with paper. It should never be left in the cabinet, as some women allow it to be, as the cabinet door may come open and scatter the sheets.

The rugs of the household should be roled, when posible, on poles. If you are short of poles, two rugs may be put on a pole and tied securely. Never fold rugs or allow them to be carried loosely, because they are likely to drag along the pavement and gather dirt and dust. The curtains and portieres, carefully folded should be packed in one of the soap boxes, while the wearing apparel of the family and the household linen is best packed in trunks, in large boxes that may be securely covered, or in shirtwaist boxes.

Wrap the Furniture

All fancy gilt furniture needs to be wrapped with burlap or newspapers to prevent the gilt from being chipped and upholstered furniture must not only have the seats and backs covered with soft newspapers, bound tightly with strings, but the legs and arms to. This will prevent marring and splitting.

An old mover of experience, who does a large business in transporting the household lare and penates of Chicago families, declares that nothing makes him so mad as to have too careful housewives cover or attempt to conceal in any way the mirrors of sideboards, dressers, etc., or the plate glass doors of bookcases, china closets and other articles of furniture. He declares that they are best exposed, as then the men who are handling the goods know just what they are working with and may therefore take proper precaution as to their care. All movers carry with them screw-drivers with which to remove the mirrors or gass doors that they think may be in danger of breaking.

Valuable paintings are best either taken by hand to the new home or crated. The same should be done with valuable clocks and typewriters which need to be boxed. Never pack your jewelery if it is at all valuable, or any particular bit of silver, as these thins are easily carried by hand in a basket.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS

BRINGING UP THE CHILDREN

Threats only show weakness on the part of the parent or disciplinarian. Most school teachers early learn the folly of making threats. How well I remember when I was teaching school that a number of slate pencils had been dropped on the floor one particular afternoon. Thoughtlessly I threatened, "Now the next child that drops a pencil will remain after school and receive punishment!"

My fate! The weakest, most delicate girl in the room was the next to drop her pencil, and she was a pupil with a perfect record in deportment. You can imagine my embarrassment. I had threatened punishment, and so had to get out of the predicament as best I could. But this experience effectually cured me of making further threats.

Most of us live to regret the threats we make. "Your father will thrash you when he comes home tonight," or "you'd better not let your father see you doing that," or "you wouldn't behave that way if your father was here," etc., are common threats which we hear directed at headstrong and wilful boys. Such threats do not cause the love of the child for his father to increase. They make him afraid of his father and they tend to widen the gulf between a child and one who should be his best friend.

"I'll bust your brains out," said a four-year-old to his pet lion, because it wouldn't stand up. This is a very uncouth and ungenteel remark, but it must be remembered that it did not originate in the mind of the boy who said it. He only repeated what he had heard others say.

It betrays both cowardice and ignorance to undertake to secure obedience by such threats as "I will box your ears if you don't mind," etc. Obedience that is worth anything is only secured by suggestion and love, never by promises of reward or threats of punishment.

Promises Of Reward

Promises of reward must be regarded as of the strata as threats of punishment. They are used only by parents, teachers or disciplinarians who lack poise, resourcefulness and self-command. A little child should obey because it is manly and right to obey and not because he is to get a new hobby horse or to avoid a thrashing.

It is a most pitiful experience that often takes place in the doctor's office when a little child who greatly needs medical care begins to scream and struggle the moment he sees the doctor.

On inquiring it usually follows that repeatedly he has been frightened into obedience by such a threat as "Now, if you don't do what I want you to do I'll take you to the doctor's office and he'll give you some nasty medicine." It's only a thoughtless remark, but its effect is far-reaching, and the struggle and the hard feelings might have been avoided if self-control had been practiced by the caretaker.

The Correct Method

It seems to me that the greatest service we as parents can render our children is to teach them control. We cannot teach what we do not know and possess, and so I recommend to anyone and every one who occupies the responsible place as caretaker or parent of a little child under six that they stop and think before loud, fast talking and punishment is administered.

Jerking and slapping a child is bunglesome discipline, slamming a child down on a chair and threatening to keep him there for an hour by the clock may prove to be a calamity even to the disciplinarian, for she herself may desire to go somewhere before the hour is up. No, it's far better to exercise control, to stop and think, and then, after the first shock is over, calmly and firmly give the command or administer the punishment. Talk less and act promptly. Children and every one else respect self-control.

HOME COOKING

Slanghf

Clean a head of a pig and a set of feet and put on to boil in cold water; strain the liquor, pick all meat from bones and chop fine. Return to kettle and season with sweet marjorum, thyme, parsley, salt and peper. Thicken with equal parts of cornmeal and buckwheat. Set on back part of stove, to prevent burning, for five hours; pour in large bakepan that has been previously wet with cold water; use knife or back of spoon to smooth in place; when cold turn out, cut in thick slices, dip in flour and brown in hot pan.



BLACK EVENING GOWNS SIMPLE IN DESIGN.

A perfectly charming evening gown is shown here in black satin and lace. The bodice is extremely simp's even to the point of being severe. This is of satin, is cut with low square neck and is sleeveless. The skirt is so designed that it flares on both sides so that the silhouette is that of the barrel effect. A huge satin and velvet hat completes the costume making it an appropriate

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DICTATES OF FASHION

Long hooped and looped pockets are important details of the silhouette. Sometimes the only bright color in an entire costume is in chain or waist belt.



NEW RIDING TOGS.

From all indications it is safe to predict that horseback riding will be a popular fad this winter Classes are already being formed where as many as four or five dozen people go off on a two-hour ride together. Needless to say the togs for such an occasion are all important. She who rides astride will be smartly clad if she dons this suit in pepper and salt mixture with its flaring coat and snug breeches. The straight sailor is one



TULLE FOR EVENING GOWNS.

A very lovely evening frock is shown here in black tulle. The skirt has a series of tulle flounces, cut in pointed effect and these fall over a foundation of black satin. The bodice is extremely simple featuring a square neck and is sleeveless. A band of metal ribbon encircles the waistline and a floral corsage bouquet affords an attractive color note

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Social and Personal

Mr. F. N. Black has returned from a trip to Ottawa.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. Aikenhead are being congratulated on the birth of a son.

• • •

His Honor, Lieut.-Gov. Brett was a visitor in the city, guest at the Palliser.

• • •

Major Clarence Lougheed is spending a month at Victoria, guest of the Union club.

• • •

Mrs. E. B. Watson, Elbow Park, entertained a number of friends at the tea hour, Friday afternoon.

• • •

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, of Toronto, passed through the city Thursday, en route for Japan.

• • •

Mrs. Edmunds entertained a number of friends at her suite in the Marlborough, Wednesday afternoon at the tea hour.

• • •

It is rumored the Dr. W. A. Hicks will shortly receive the appointment of captain in the dental corps for the overseas forces.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Reid, Miss Rita Wetmore, Miss Jean Ryan and Mr. R. R. Fullerton, were Banff visitors for the last week-end.

• • •

Word has come from Shorncliffe, England, that Lieutenant Edgar Lougheed is doing very good work and is in the line for promotion.

• • •

Miss Jenny Taggart, the famous prima donna soprano, who sang last Tuesday at the Scottish choir concert, was a guest at the Braemar lodge.

• • •

Miss Edna Traunweiser has returned to her duty at the Brett hospital, Banff, after spending a pleasant holiday with her mother, Mrs. A. Traunweiser.

• • •

A rummage sale in aid of the Pro Cathedral Mission funds will take place in lower Paget hall, Saturday, December 8, at 10.00 p. m.

Honorary Secretary
Mrs. Greville Jack,
100 Lougheed building.

• • •

The Graduate Nurse's association entertained in the Tapestry room of the Bay, at the tea hour to-day, for Miss Smith who recently resigned her position.

Supt. of the general hospital Miss Smith, was presented with a beautiful "remembrance gift." A very large number of graduate nurses were present.

• • •

Mrs. D. G. Campbell left Thursday night for California, where she will spend the winter.

• • •

Miss Dorothy Lougheed left Thursday for Toronto where she will spend the next few weeks.

• • •

Mrs. Stirrett has returned from Edmonton, where she was visiting her sister, Mrs. J. E. Riley.

• • •

Hon. C. R. Mitchell has returned to Edmonton, after spending a few days here, guest at the Palliser.

• • •

Mrs. L. H. Blow and Mrs. Sprung are visiting their daughters, Miss Wilda Blow and Miss Sybil Sprung who are attending the University.

• • •

Mrs. McCarter and Miss Doris McCarter are in Edmonton, visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Howard Douglas, who has been ill for the past ten days.

• • •

Mrs. R. D. McKenzie, Mrs. P. C. Bruner and Mr. A. S. Nimmo have returned from Red Deer where they to attend the funeral of Mrs. McKenzie's brother-in-law, Mr. C. W. Wright.

• • •

The dance held Monday evening by the Next -of-Kin association in Mason's Academy was a most successful affair, a great many members and their friends being present to enjoy the program of excellent and popular dance music which hed been arranged for the occasion. Light refreshments were later served.

• • •

Mrs. C. G. J. Nourse entertained informally at her attractive home Wednesday afternoon. The honors of the tea table were shared by Mrs. Roper Hull and Mrs. McKelvie, while Mrs. Helliwell, Mrs. Neal, Miss Gladys McKelvie and Miss Betty Nourse assisted through the rooms. The Misses Lucy and Dode Nourse attended the door. Those present during the afternoon included Mrs. (Dr.) Sisley, Mrs. J. R. Sutherland, Mrs. W. J. Watson, Mrs. W. Jamieson, Mrs. T. H. McCauley, Mrs. E. M. Adams, Mrs. O. E. Culbert, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. E. L. Beck, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. W. Harris and the Misses Marjorie and Catherine Sutherland, Miss Jessie McLeod and others.

• • •

Al Azhar temple was crowded last evening when the Hebrew Ladies Aid society held their tenth annual dance. The pragram of music supplied by during the evening a handsome casket was raffled and won by Mrs. Pepper. Among the many noticed present wee: Mr. and Mrs.Chas. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Malkin, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Galley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Sereth, Mrs. A. Sereth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Polsky, Mr. and Mrs. M. Muscovitch, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. Ginsberg, Mr. and Mrs. A. Braumberg, Mr. and Mrs. Mary Galley, Miss Stella Sereth, Miss Ruby Sereth, Miss S. Greisman, Misses Betty and Celia Kay, and the Messrs. George Sereth, Ben Gallay, H. Mathenson, E. Flower, L. Huntley, J. Harrison, V. Hunt, Campbell Nagler and many others.

• • •

The McDonald Academy was the scene of a very pretty affair last Wednesday, when the Tan-is-uk chapter, I. O.D.E. held their card party and dance the proceeds to go to "Maple Sugar" which will be sent to the Calgary Battalions serving in France. Mrs. Spence received the guests and the first part of the evening was devoted to bridge and "500." The prize winners being Mrs. Kinniston and Mr. Bailey for bridge and Mrs. Eddy and Mrs. Campbell for "500." Following the cards refreshments were served. The assistants were Mrs. Richardson Miss Bowles, Miss Grace Scott, Miss Lawson, Miss G. McTavish, Miss Mans, Miss Helen Thompson, Miss Beryl Graham, Miss Carr, Miss Helen Findlay, Miss Olive Cuddy, Miss Flora Eastland, Miss Connie Clarke, Miss Reta Wetmore, Miss Mabel Hutton, Patrick.

Among the guests were noted Lady and Mrs. Redman, Dr. and Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. D. J. McCutcheon. Mrs. MacKay, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Baker, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Merritt, Mrs. Heuston, Miss McVeigh, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Ranahan, Miss Marie Homans, Miss Marion Kinniston, Miss Mary Robertson, Miss Dorothy Stavert, Dr. and Mrs. Healy, Major and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Lougheed, Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Underwood, Mrs. J. H. Kerr, Mrs. Morjarity, Mrs. T. J. Costello, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Pat McNeill, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. J. M. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Clarke, Mrs. Sanford Davis, Mrs. B. S. White, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Traunweiser, Mrs. Archie McKillop, Mrs. Sam Roe, Dr. and Mrs. Hawkshaw, Misses Coste, Mrs. D. J. Young, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Thomas, Miss Georgie Stirrett, Miss Gladys Traunweiser Miss Betty Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Lilly Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Beal, Mr. and Mrs Kitchen, Mrs. Van Blaircom, Mr. and Mrs. Lunney, Mrs. W. H. Cuddy, Miss Gilfoy, Mrs. Kelley, Miss L. Davidson Miss Bessie Findlay, Miss Agnes Robertson, Miss Corinne Dingman, Miss Sibbald Hamilton, Mrs. J. D. Pugh Miss Millicent Hogg, Miss Mabelle Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Reid, Mrs Cline, Miss Jones, Miss Reba Jones Miss Tucker, Miss Platter, Mr. Spence Dr. Hicks, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Sampson Mr. Patrick, Mr, McLean, Mr. McCullough, Mrs. Norman Campbell, Mr Kerr, Mr. Jack Cuddle, Lieut. Denmar Mr. de Roussy, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Findlay Mr. Allen, Mr. McCauley, Mr. Kemp Power, Mr. Percy Carson, Mr. Hugh Dawn, Capt. Gilfoy, Mr. C. Thomas Mr. Gordon Hoar, Mr. Ernest Roberts Mr. John Burns and others.

• • •

Mrs Sydney Houlton has returned from the East where she spent the past two months.

The Palliser ball-room was thronged with guests Thursday evening when the first of a series of "Victory Loan dinners" was held. The room was very artistically decorated with flags of the allied nations. Back of the orchestra dias, banked with palms, hung two large portraits of King George and Queen Mary, also draped with Union Jacks. During the dinner hour, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Bruce Robinson and others made brief speeches on the loan and its objects, and Miss Locke and Mr. Hamilton Earle, who repeatedly scored successes in their numbers in "Robinson Crusoe," sang with splendid effect to the gathering.

• • •

Mrs. Tom Campbell entertained very informally at the tea hour yesterday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Downing, of Edberg. The hostess' pretty apartments in the Lorraine were very attractively arranged and the guests included, Mrs. Alex Moffat, Mrs. Archie McKillop, Mrs. Gerald Gibson, Mrs. J. M. Doyle, Mrs. Rex Neve, Mrs. Zara Stanley and Miss McMartin.

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MARY ROBERTS RINEHART

This is a story of love, intrigue, and adventure in a European court. The time is ripe for such a novel, which shows the weakness of monarchy surrounded by treachery and held together by terror.

The story centers about the figure of Otto IX, a small prince, heir to the throne and a very lovable boy, whose personality and character will win him many friends. His escapades, the pitiful limitations of his daily life, and the way in which his admiration for our Abraham Lincoln is developed, will be read with deep interest, while the intrigues of the court and the uncovering of treason will engross the reader.

Mary Roberts Rinehart is probably the most successful woman writer in the world today. She has written with equal success mystery stories, such as "The Circular Staircase," tales of love and life, as, for instance, "K," and humorous skits such as "Tish" and the "Sub-Deb" stories. "Long Live the King" combines the mystery, heart interest, and excitement of her past successes into a story that will be hailed as the most engrossing she has ever written.

Illustrated by Arthur E. Becher and with jacket in full color by Arthur I. Keller. $1.50 net.

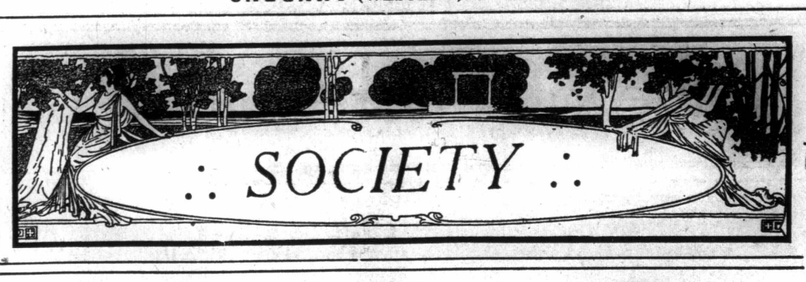
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Film Stars In What and Where

Film Stars for the Coming Week

Sessue Hayakawa in "Each to His Kind", at the Empress, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
Herbert Rawlinson in "Flirting with Death", at the Princess, Wednesday and Thursday.
Vivian Martin in "The Trouble Buster", at the Allen, Monday and Tuesday.
Alice Joyce in "Richard the Brazen", at the Liberty, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
Dona Drew in "The Lair of the Wolf", at the Princess, Monday and Tuesday.
Theda Bara in "Heart and Soul", at the Bijou, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
Brownie Vernon in "Flirting with Death", at the Princess, Wednesday and Thursday.
Norma Talmadge in "The Moth", at the Allen, Wednesday and Thursday.
Harold Lockwood in "Pidgin Island", at the Liberty, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
Fatty Arbuckle in "Oh, Doctor", (comedy) at the Allen, Wednesday and Thursday.
Wm. S. Hart in "The Narrow Trail", at the Allen, Friday and Saturday.
May Allison in "Pidgin Island", at the Liberty, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
Carlyle Blackwell in "The Page Mystery", at the Bijou, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
Evelyn Nesbit and Son in "Redemption", at the Grand, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Serial Stars Appearing Each Week in Calgary

Marie Walcamp in "The Red Ace", at the Bijou, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
Francis X. Bushman in "The Great Secret", at the Liberty, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
Mrs. Vernon Castle in "Patria", at the Empress, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
Ruth Roland in "The Neglected Wife", at the Allen, Monday and Tuesday.
Eddie Polo in "The Gray Ghost", at the Princess, Friday and Saturday.
Beverly Bayne in "The Great Secret", at the Liberty, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
Pearl White in "The Fatal Ring", at the Pantages, each week.



THEDA BARA, in "HEART AND SOUL"
At the Bijou, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday



AT PRINCESS

Gossip and Comment

Nothing surprising this week. At the two vaudeville shows the attractions were fair and the attendance likewise. Perhaps the good things we had the past few weeks would have been too much for the people and they would have remained away for a week or two in any event but they certainly did not pack the houses as they have done the weeks before.

• • •

The "Robinson Crusoe" was about the same as it was on its last visit although the attendance fell off quite considerably. The character of the players and performance was the same and nothing new occurred to mar the serenity of the show. One thing in favor of the English performance over an American performance of the same type is the high character of the girl performers. There is no careless or looseness of indiviuality which seems to be pravelent in American shows. The English girl seems to be able to wear tights and still keep her modest demeanor, while the American girl is apt to grow careless with continual display of tights.

• • •

Calgary is doing a land-office business in theatricals as well as in farming products. The attendance at the various theatres since the fall opening has been remarkable. It takes the Allen however, to grab the opportunity and make sunshine out of the smoke. Last Tuesday evening the Allen gave an after theatre performance from 11.15 which lasted until 12.45 in the morning. This was necessary to meet the demand of the public for a view of Douglas Fairbanks in "The Man From Painted Post." As the management says all records were broken at these performances.

WEDDINGS

McKELVEY— BUCHANAN

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Stephen's church last Wednesday afternoon, when Mary Irene, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Buchanan, Calgary, became the bride of Mr. Alvon McKelvey. The bride, who was unattended, was charmingly attired in white crepe de chene and lace, and carried pink and white carnations. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride, 1712 Nine and a half street west, Mount Royal.

The bride was the recipient of many gifts among them being two checks, one for one hundred dollars and the other for one thousand dollars. Mr. and Mrs. McKelvey left on the evening train for the coast, where they will make their home, the bride traveling in a green cloth suit, with green velvet hat to match.

• • •

STEWART—MILLER

A pretty wedding took place last Wednesday evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Miller, at Olds, Amy Louise, was united in marriage to W. Carrol Stewart, formerly a student of the Old's Agricultural college and the Edmonton university. Rev. G. D. Armstrong, pastor of Olds Methodist church, performed the ceremony.

The bride looked charming in a silk satin de chene gown, trimmed with pearls, and carrying a bouquet of roses. Miss Gweneth Miller, sister of the bride attended her and was attired in a pretty pink gown. Mr. Archie McGillivray, student of the Edmonton university, acted as groomsman. The house was prettily decorated with white Chrysanthemums, carnations, and ferns for the occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart left on the afternoon train for Edmonton, where they will spend their honeymoon at the Macdonald hotel, the bride traveling in a suit of navy blue and wearing white furs. Later they will live at the home of the groom near Killam.

INTERESTING TO FORD USERS

The Niagara Sales, Ltd., of Calgary, are showing a starting system for a Ford car. It is mechanical and therefore no upkeep such as the electric starters now on the market.

Instead of cranking your car from the front you start it from the seat and avoid all chance of a broken arm.

This is a starter "that starts" if your engine will go, the M. M. & E. starter will start her.

This starter is manufactured by the Page Woven-wire Fence company. They tested this starter in all kinds of weather and conditions before it was ever shown to the public. If you drive a Ford car, it will be wise to investigate. It insures protection and comfort.

LAST SATURDAY'S TAG DAY BRINGS IN $1,400

The receipts of the Tag Day which was held last Saturday under the auspices of the Eighth Field Ambulance club was $1,400.

This money will be used to supply comforts to veterans reaching Calgary and going through and also to send comforts to the Calgary unit, the Eighth Field Ambulance which is in France, for the use of the wounded looked after by that unit. To the Ambulance Corps the club has already supplied many small luxuries, such as musical instruments, etc., which are much appreciated by the members.

HON. R. B. BENNETT ASSISTS HUDSON'S BAY MANAGEMENT IN VICTORY LOAN

The management of the Hudson's Bay did their part in the boosting of the Victory Loan. On Wednesday evening they held a rousing good meeting in the interests of the bonds in which many prominent men took part.

The speech of the evening was made by R. B. Bennett who later was assisted by several of the invited guests as well as members of the Hudson's Bay staff.

Mr. Bennett in his address thanked the management for their active co-operation with the committee in the furtherance of the sale of bonds.

Later in the evening a vote of thanks was extended to the management of the "Bay" and its manager Mr. P. J. Parker, for their co-operation and assistance.

Members of the committee and invited guests present were: The messrs. B. B. Bennett, W. J. Watson, P. A. Witemute, P. D. Sprung, H. E. Rogers, E. P. Chonelre, R. W. McMurray, A. Finningley, P. S. Saunders and H. E. Perkins.

TAN-NIS-UK CHAPTEH I.O.D.E. BUYS $1,000 VICTORY BOND

The Tan-nis-uk chapter I.O.D.E., composed of young unmarried women has put its oar into the ocean of Victory bonds, subscribing to a $1,000 bond at its meeting last night. The chapter also decided to send a ton of maple sugar to the 10th, 31st and 50th Calgary battalions overseas. The chapter has already raised the amount of $77.50 towards the $550 required and acknowledged a contribution of $50 from Mr. Parslow for the same purpose.

A letter was also read from Mr. de Roussy, French consul, inclosing one from the French consul-general at Montreal, in which the latter acknowledged the receipt of $1,800, sent by the chapter for the relief of French war orphans. It was also decided to take a page in the Alberta Woman's Blue Book for a writeup of the chapter's work.

The Red Cross convenor reported 1,701 articles made during the past two months, including 777 towels, 258 triangular, 181 many-tailed, 55 paid slippers, 87 hot water bottle covers, 34 pair pyjamas, 68 surgical caps, 11 aprons, 44 kit bags, 19 cotton binders, 25 flannel binders, 70 colored and 40 white handkerchiefs, 1 day shirt, 1 pair surgical sleeves and 30 pillow slips. There were also 695 newspapers sent overseas in that time.

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d Comment

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Mr. Bennett in his address thanked the management for their active co-operation with the committee in the furtherance of the sale of bonds.

Later in the evening a vote of thanks was extended to the management of the "Bay" and its manager Mr. P. J. Parker, for their co-operation and assistance.

Members of the committee and invited guests present were: The messrs. B. B. Bennett, W. J. Watson, P. A. Witemute, P. D. Sprung, H. E. Rogers, E. P. Chonelre, R. W. McMurray, A. Finningley, P. S. Saunders and H. E. Perkins.

TAN-NIS-UK CHAPTEH I.O.D.E. BUYS $1,CCO VICTORY BOND

The Tan-nis-uk chapter I.O.D.E., composed of young unmarried women has put its oar into the ocean of Victory bonds, subscribing to a $1,000 bond at its meeting last night. The chapter also decided to send a ton of maple sugar to the 10th, 31st and 50th Calgary battalions overseas. The chapter has already raised the amount of $77.50 towards the $550 required and acknowledged a contribution of $50 from Mr. Parslow for the same purpose.

A letter was also read from Mr. de Roussy, French consul, inclosing one from the French consul-general at montreal, in which the latter acknowledged the receipt of $1,800, sent by the chapter for the relief of French war orphans. It was also decided to take a page in the Alberta Woman's Blue Book for a writeup of the chapter's work.

The Red Cross convenor reported 1,701 articles made during the past two months, including 777 towels, 258 triangular, 181 many-tailed, 55 paid slippers, 87 hot water bottle covers, 34 pair pyjamas, 68 surgical caps, 11 aprons, 44 kit bags, 19 cotton binders, 25 flannel binders, 70 colored and 40 white handkerchiefs, 1 day shirt, 1 pair surgical sleeves and 30 pillow slips. There were also 695 newspapers sent overseas in that time.

shown to the public. If you drive a Ford car, it will be wise to investigate. It insures protection and comfort.

PIANO DIRECT



Salaries, Commissions, Hotel Bills, Livery Hire and other expenses of the traveling salesman take lots of money, and the Piano Purchaser has to pay it. WE HAVE NO TRAVELING SALESMEN and our Customers get the benefit.

Get on to the train. Come to our store in Calgary. See our Piano before you buy it, and get the most for your money. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. We handle the Ludwig & Co., New Martin (New Scale), Ennis and Krydner Pianos. $375.00 as travelers will ask you $450.00

and bring it with you and we will allow on any Piano you may purchase from us. Write us for catalogues and prices.

sic House Ltd.
IUE WEST, CALGARY

THEATRES | WHERE TO GO | PICTURE PLAYS | WHAT TO SEE | VAUDEVILLE

Another Ragtime Rand at the Orpheum Next Week

Billy Montgomery and George Perry who call themselves "The Two Batchelors of Art," will be one of the headliners at the Orpheum next week. These two performers will sing a number of popular songs, dance some of the latest dances, talk a little, and cut up in general.

Fanchon and Marco, supported by their "Jazz Band," of which Rudy Wiedoeft is one of the features, will present a very fine dancing act. Jazz music (?) was unknown to New York until Fanchon and Marco came from San Francisco, and since then the rest of the country has jazzed with its meals, its modes and its morals, but Fanchon and Marco manage to keep about five heats ahead of the possession and their bands and their dancing are a little better than most jazz. Fanchon and Marco are particularly capable dancers.

Rita Boland will offer some of her song sketches. Despite her youth, she is a seasoned veteran of the two-a-day Elsie Janis laid the foundation for Miss Boland's career, and upon that foundation has been erected the very enviable reputation she possesses. Miss Robbie Gordon will present some fo her artistic reproductions of well-known masterpieces of statuary.

James H. Cullen will make his seventeenth appearance in Orpheum vaudeville. Cullens calls himself "The Man from the West," and if his breeziness is a characteristic of the West, his title is not a misnomer.

Claude and Fanny Ursher will present "Fagan's Decision." They are well known for "Fagan's Decision" as Je on was for "Rip Van Winkle" or Edwin Booth for his "Hamlet."

The Ioleen Sisters are sharpshooters and have won medals, many mentions and rewards through their aptness with the rifle.

Extra Thertical News on pages 5, 12 and 16.

NEXT THURSDAY at 2:30 only

Grand

Three Times Daily On Friday and Saturday at 2:30, 8:00 and 9:30

EVELYN NESBIT and Her Son, RUSSELL THAW

IN

"REDEMPTION"

A Photoplay from Life, Depicted with Relentless Truth

The Story of "Redemption" is a Wonderful Moral Lesson. Fearlessly Drawn from the Heart of a Great Tragedy

MATINEES at 2:30 25c

TWICE NIGHTLY at 8:00 and 9:30 50c and 25c

Vivian Martin in "The Trouble Buster"

Dainty Vivian Martin, one of the biggest favorites of the silent drama, will be seen at the Allen, Monday and Tuesday, in her latest Paramount success, "The Trouble Buster."

Strong supporting cast

Michelna Libelt .....Vivian Martin
Franz Libelt .....James Neill
"Blackie" Moyle .....Paul Willis
Tip Morgan .....Charles West
Mrs. Morgan .....Louise Harris
Ruth Camden .....Mary Morsch
Mrs. Westfall .....Vera Lewis

Michelna Libelt and her father, Franz, arrive in America from distant Roumania. Franz, however, unable to secure employment as a pottery designer, is taken ill and soon dies, leaving Michelna alone in the world.

"Blackie" Koyle, a young waif af a newsboy, befriends the lonely girl and offers her protection of his own piano box home after Michelna has rushed in panic from the house to escape the women from an orphan's home.

"Blackie" has made this home with his dog spink, in an empty piano box in the rear of a deserted factory. Michelna decides that her curls are a nuisance and with "Blackie's" assistance cuts them off, secures an old suit of boy's clothing and changes her name to "Mike."

In their spare moments, when not selling papers the two youngsters sit in the piano box and make statuettes out of some modeling clay given "Blackie" by an artist. Tip Morgan, a young crook, discovers that "Mike" is a girl, and lures her into his room where "Blackie" finds them. In the fight that follows, "Blackie" is struck on the head with a bottle and loses the sight of both eyes.

While he is in the hospital, "Mike" sees an advertisement of an art exhibit and believing that the twenty-five cents admission entitles her to exhibit her wares, takes two little statuettes that she and "Blackie" had made and places hem on display.

One peculiar little character she has named the "Trouble Buster." An art dealer with a commercial eye sees in it the same possibilities of popular success as the "Biliken" or "Kewpie," and when asked as to the ownership, she gives the credit for the successful one to "Blackie."

From this point the story takes a most absorbing twist, and holds the audience every minute until the very climax, which is brought about after many thrilling incidents.

In addition to this feature attraction, the third episode of "The Neglected Wife" Pathe's greatest serial will also be shown. If you have not seen any of the opening installments, start now, and be convinced that it is the greatest serial you have ever seen.

Next Week's Bill at the Pantages to Be Best Ever

Referring to the bill of vaudeville attractions that will be seen at the local Pantages Theatre during the coming week, one of the most widely known critics has the following to say. "Do not miss this week's bill at the Pantages; in my opinion, it is all that a vaudeville bill should be, it contains much cleverness, and much clean genuine fun."

The program is headed by George Primrose, the veteran minstrel and best soft shoe dancer that has ever appeared on any stage, and his company of all star minstrels to the number of seven. They will give a minstrel first part which contains much fun, good singing and clever dancing.

Jan Rubini, Sweden's young violin-virtuoso, will be another splendid attraction at the popular playhouse for the coming week. Rubini is one of the most gifted virtuosos Europe has produced of recent years.

Marlettes Marionettes will amuse with their number entitled "Stars from Toyland" in which some very amusing and clever bits are given.

Charles H. Smith will present a vaudeville travesty entitled, "Well, Well, Well," featuring Frederic Wallace and Dolly Lewis. "Well, Well, Well," is a clever burlesque on old time melodrama and some fine points are ludicrous to say the least.

A breath of old lace and lavender will be given by Alice Hamilton, the quaint comedienne who will entertain with songs and stories.

Finlay, Barton and Hill will offer vaudeville a la mode which is replete with amusing features.

The thirteenth episode of "The Fatal Ring" with the famous Pearl White will conclude a very interesting program of unequalled vaudeville.

PANTAGES

UNEQUALLED VAUDEVILLE

Week of November 19th

GEORGE PRIMROSE
And His Seven All Star Minstrels

FINLAY and HILL
Vaudeville a la Mode

JAN RUBINI
Swedish Violin Virtuoso

Marlettes Marionettes
"Stars from Toyland"

WELL! WELL! WELL!
A Vaudeville Travesty

ALICE HAMILTON
The Quaint Comedienne

THE FATAL RING

PATHÉ PLAYS

Calgary Moving Picture Lovers Will See the Whole of the New Great Pathe Program Starring

MRS. VERNON CASTLE
FANNY WARD
BESSIE LOVE
DORIS KENYON

BABY MARIE OSBORNE
GLADYS HULETTE
PEARL WHITE
MOLLIE KING

FRANK KEENAN
BRYANT WASHBURN
ANTONIO MORENO
CARLYLE BLACKWELL

AT THE

EMPRESS THEATRE

T. WENER, Proprietor

STARTING ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF DECEMBER WITH "STRANDED IN ARCADY"

Featuring MRS. VERNON CASTLE, The Smartest and Best Dressed Woman in America

SEVEN YEARS TORTURE

Nothing Helped Him Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



ALBERT VARNER

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915.

For seven years, I suffered terribly from Severe *Headaches and Indigestion.* I had belching gas from the stomach, bitter stuff would come up into my mouth after eating, while at times I had nausea and vomiting, and had chronic Constipation. I went to several doctors and wrote to a specialist in Boston but without benefit. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. *Finally, a friend advised* "Fruit-a-tives". I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. I am grateful to "Fruit-a-tives", and to everyone who has miserable health with Constipation and Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say take "Fruit-a-tives", and you will get well".

ALBERT VARNER.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

OSTEOPATHY

DRS. CHURCH & PLUMMER, OS teopathic Physicians and Surgeons members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta. Suites 7, 8, 9, Alberta Block. Phones M2787. All Curable Diseases Successfully Treated. Adenoids removed without anesthesia, the famous Irrigation Treatment used in the treatment of Catarrh. Going on nine years in Calgary.

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The address label on your paper carries the date when your subscription expires. If at any time this should not be correct, please inform the office immediately.

Y.M.C.A. "Huts" Near European Battle Front Prove the Greatest Boon

"It Isn't Any Religion; It's Just Christianity" Idle Remark of Soldier Hit Nail on the Head

What revolutions the old war makes! Not only has it changed our daily menus, our mode of dress, our thoughts, and the family circle, but it is even attempting to remodel our first childhood prayer—the hitherto incomparable, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

A little mother down in Texas has revamped the familiar old lines to read: "I pray the Lord my rookies to keep. Keep them safe on sea and land. Keep them safe from the immoral band, and if they die for their country's sake, I pray the Lord their souls to take. And at Thy throne present to Thee, the Stars and Stripes, for Peace and Liberty."

Take out that one line, "Keep them safe from the immoral band—" and it sounds the keynote of the aims and purposes of the Young Men's Christian Association in the present war. Much has been written and read about the work of the association already over on the firing line. Americans have marveled, admired and commended the service of the men and women who have worked for the Red Triangle, the ensignium which has become one of the most outstanding facts brought to world-consciousness by this great war. To those that know, the red cross and the red triangle have been mentally combined into a design denoting peace, comfort, care and love.

What the Soldiers Think of Y.M.C.A.

Now that America has found it necessary to enter the conflict, so the American associations must enter. Surely our citizens do not have to be told the importance and the need of "huts," whether at home or abroad. Read letters from the trenches which are full of praise for these institutions. Tommy's answers to the question of their service leave no doubt: "We'd have died." "It's the whole thing." This is the one place where we can for a time forget." "You Y.M. C.A. blokes have struck it all right." "It was worth while becoming a soldier to discover what the Y. M. C. A. is doing," and so on. And Tommy has thought the thing out, too.

One khaki-clad fellow was heard to ask: "What religion is this Y. M. C. A., Bill?" The answer, "It isn't any religion, it's just Christianity," was truer than Bill really knew.

Therefore we do not have to be convinced of the worth of this gigantic undertaking but, like everything else in the way of preparedness, interest and support must be solicited, and once secured, maintained As the state of Washington has been selected as a site for one of the largest military cantonments in the United States the people of that state should know something not only of the national work of this organization, but of the work at American Lake, and in the different cities.

Excellent Wrok on Mexican Border

The work which the Y. M. C. A. was able to do among the men down at the Mexican border was productive of such splendid results that President Wilson asked the organization to become a regular part of the active service during the present war. Letters and telegrams from Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels are on file in every association office asking that particular unit to speed up its plans. According to a report given by Geo. W. Perkins, chairman of the finance committee of the national war work council of the Young Men's Christian associations of the United States at a meeting of the council's executive committee in New York last month sufficient gifts and pledges will soon be in hand to open up work overseas with American troops, as well as activities in the more than 200 centers which the association will operate in this country.

The council asked $3,000,000 for its work in May this year. By June 1 the required sum had been pledged. The early part of July the fund totaled $4,500,000 and it is expected that by September another $500,000 will have been added. It is, however, estimated that the expenses this year will approach the $6,000,000 mark.

Already 150 Buildings Started

Mr. Perkins also stated:

"At over 150 points army and navy association work has been begun already in large tents for temporary use or in substantial wooden structures erected for the purpose. The 32 great military communities to be established soon for the national guard and national army will each contain not only an association headquarters building and a large auditorium for great assemblies and entertainments, but also from five to eight commodious and well-equipped structures, each of which will be a social center for about 5,000 men. Forty-one buildings are already completed and in use, and 63 additional buildings are under construction, besides 37 army and navy Y. M. C. A. buildings provided by the government or rented.

"Equipment is also being forwarded to central distributing points in the various military departments. Some idea of the quantity of equipment and supplies required may be had from the fact that in addition to average shipments of a third of a million of notebeads daily there are going forward eight carloads in anticipation of the increased need after the opening of the national guard and national army camps. This provision of free correspondence facilities, by the way, is one of the most appreciated conveniences afforded by the association in camp The red triangle, which is the Y. M. C. A. official emblem, is becoming known in thousands of homes to which are going daily the letters written at association buildings in response to the kindly suggestion of the big sign, 'Don't forget to write home.'

"About 300 secretaries have been sent into camps already and many more are under appointment, over 300 of whom are taking special short-term training courses particularly designed to acquaint men with the methods of army association work.

AMERICAN AMBULANCE BOYS AT FRONT



Boys of Section 18, of the American Ambulance, at the French front. Left to right: Chester Carson, of Evanston, Ill., a Princeton student, and Albert Gilmore, of Madison, Wis.

Subs "Get" Many Shiploads of Supplies

"Thirty secretaries have been sent to France with the expeditionary forces, accompanied by large shipments of necessary equipment and supplies; a large consignment of supplies was lost when the Kansan was sunk by a submarine. The association activities in France with our own troops will parallel the work of British and colonial secretaries with their troops."

The object of the canteen is not to feed the men, but rather to provide for their social needs. This means that there should be soda fountains, hot and cold drinks, buns and cakes, and chocolates. In a hut serving a camp of 3,000 to 4,000 men there is ordinarily served in one day 250 to 300 gallons of hot drinks. The huts are, of course, open to all the men in uniform without charge. All that they have to pay for is billiards and for food and drink over the counter.

It will interest many to know that in Caillan's 25 huts in Rouen his cash takings in the canteen are now $54,000 per month. Nearly all these sales are of articles costing a penny or half penny, Thus it will be seen what a tremendous social center the canteen is.

Speaking of athletics, along comes A. M. Grilley, associate secretary of the national war work council of the Y. M. C. A. in charge of recreation and physical activities, with a new plan. Before we come to his scheme, here is a story which will persuade some of the doubtful ones as to the place of athletics in the life of our soldiers.

The battle of Vimy Ridge tore a great hole in the ranks of the Canadian forces. All day the boys from the land of the maple leaf had crawled up that old hill behind a curtain of fire. Consequently it was a sorry, tired and exhausted handful that tramped back that night. Men rushed out from the canteens and huts with hot chocolate and coffee, but no, the poor fellows only wanted bats and baseballs. A half hour spent in this game was seemingly the only thing in the world that revived and remanned them. After all, these soldiers are but mere boys and footballs, volley balls and bats and gloves do more to win a battle than most of us realize.

Now we are ready for Mr. Grilley.

"Heretofore," asserts Mr. Grilley, "it always has been that athletics were undertaken by a few stars, men who had especial ability in their line and who were capable of making new records or equalling old ones. The average men, unable to compete with these stars, were compelled to become spectators. To my way of thinking, this is all wrong. I have evolved a plan by which I hope to interest whole companies of enlisted men in enjoying athletic sports, to make it a pleasure for them to get into the game.

Athletics' Tremendous Part

"I intend that the 'dub' shall have as good a time out of it and receive as much benefit as the star. The trouble is they don't understand the game, and consequently do not play it. It is my intention to appeal to them all, to get them interested in athletics. All that is necessary is to teach them. You have seen men step up to the line to make a broad jump. The seasoned athlete goes to the line, swings his arms and leaps. He does it without hesitation because he knows how to do it. Then along comes the man who hasn't jumped before. He steps to the line in a hesitating manner. He swings his arms, hesitates and in most cases refuses to jump. It isn't that he doesn't want to jump, but he doesn't know how, and he doesn't want to make a failure. So he quits and loses all the pleasure of the game.

"It is just this that we aim to correct by teaching all the enlisted men a knowledge of athletics. We don't intend that they shall all be stars and go out and create new records. Far from it. We want them to learn the sport for the sport's sake and for their own good.

"It is not my intention to get athletis coaches to train or teach the men. As long as I can get ernest fellows with the power of organization I am sure that our work will be done in a satisfactorwy manner. We are going to make athletics interesting and profitable. We are to work in conjunction with the regular army officers.

"We realize that our opportunities are great, that with the thousands of men that will be assembled in the trainng camps we will have a mammoth job on our hands, but already we have had many volunteer to help in the work. We have men who know athletics who have approved our plans and who will teach the men just as we want them taught. We are going after re-creation first and recreation afterwards."

Problems of Spokane Association

The Spokane association not only has before it the problems as outlined by the national war council and Secretary Baker, but it also must face the problems of conducting a program fitted to the needs of local enlisted men. The fact that the government is using Fort Wright as an assembly point and training centre for new recruits, places the Spokane association in a position where it is able to do a considerable amount of work with the soldiers. A soldier's uniform or evidence that a young man has enlisted, is good for a pass to all the privileges afforded regular members. During the month of July between 600 and 700 men took advantage of the privilege which the Y.M.C.A. offers.

However, along with the advent of 600 and 700 non-paying members comes the loss of 600 regular members which in other words, means that the income has decreased while the expenditures have grown enormously. Spokane's quota of the $3,000,000 was rated at $6000, $5100 of which has already been raised. It has been the feeling of the men in charge of the local organization that they should not ask the public for money when there were so many other important calls for help. What has been done and given has been given privately. However, the home fires must be kept burning, and we must remember that there are the same splendid arguments for the institution over on First avenue as there are for those at American Lake or in France. To be truly appropriate we should have saved the little Texan mother's prayer for the end of our story, but having once used it all that can be done now is to heartily indorse its sweet sentiment.

HUNTERS WILL HAVE TO WATCH OUT OR BE CAUGHT

The following game wardens have been appointed by Lieut.-Gov. Brett for duty in the province of Alberta:

Clyde Backus, of Rumsey.
J. S. Meek, of Acme.
J. L. Fletcher, of Scollard.
H. A. Dowler, of Millet.
W. J. Quinn, of Milk River.
D. H. Shaw, of Majorville.
J. A. Brownlee, of Lucky Strike.
G. Quartermain, of West Edmonton.
J. W. Sells, of Botha.
H. L. Ross, of South Edmonton.
Chas. R. Boyd, of Orion.
D. N. Campbell, of Coronation.
John Becker, of Rockyford.
C. A. Vigar, of Rosebud Creek.
Arthur Clarke, of McDonaldville.
John Koisur, of Leeshore.
W. C. Ross, of North Cooking Lake.
C. Martin, of South Edmonton.
Leonard D. Nesbitt, of Brooks.
E. Munsterman, of Rossington.
Thos. B. Goodall, of Tring.
Olef C. Arnstad, of Stavely.
Fred Blake, of High River.
C. J. Wilkenson, of Jenner.
A. Tuttle, of Atlee.
G. Lundy, of Pancras.
George B. McKay, of Lethbridge.
W. M. Ross, of Claresholm.
Wm. M. Smith, of Shepard.
Harry Nash, of Edmonton.
J. D. McPherson, of Medicine Hat.
J. E. H. McCabe, of Stauffer.
G. B. Morris, of Lethbridge.
Stanley McDonald, of Edmonton.
F. Cormack, of Erskine.
Alfred A. Unland, of Chesterwold.
Henry S. Riviere, of Pincher Creek.
C. T. Whiston, of Edmonton.
Wesley Shannon, of Twin Butte.
John N. Bunker, of Knob Hill.
Robert Fair, of Paradise Valley.
Edward M. Severson, of Cluny.
H. C. Rawle, of Staplehurst.
W. H. Whiting, of Lawsonburg.
John Burnett, of Leduc.
William Ferries, of Ponoka.
W. O. Galloway, of Millicent.
W. R. Holden, of Spirit River.
Fred Leschert, of Brightview.
Fred Walker, of Meeting Creek.
David B. Blacklock, of Lineham.
Wm. J. Oliver, of Meadow Creek.
R. Gervais, of High River.
W. Pearce, of Swan River.
A. L'Hirondelle, of Sawridge.
W. Budd, of Grouard.

HOW TO SEND THAT PARCEL TO FRANCE

Postal Authorities Issue Special Instructions on Parcel Post to the Front.

It sometimes happens that parcels sent to the boys at the front reach there after they have left for home or "gone west" or been transferred elsewhere. For this reason the postal authorities wish that a second address be placed upon all parcels so that they may be returned to the sender or given to someone else whom they will benefit. The following instructions have been sent to the postmasters:

Parcels for Canadian Expeditionary Forces Overseas

Parcels addressed to members of the Canadian expiditionary forces overseas should bear the name and address of a second addressee to whom the parcel may be delivered or forwarded if it should prove impossible to deliver it to the first. The original address should be written on the front of the parcel where the postage stamps and customs declaration are affixed, and the second or alternative address should be written on the back of the parcel.

If a second address is not furnished at the time of posting, and delivery cannot be affected, the contents of the parcel, unless of exceptional value or of a personal nature will be turned over to the military authorities for distribution.

Parcels containing articles of a personal nature or of special value will be returned, if a request for their return in case of non-delivery is made by the sender, such request to be written on the cover of the parcel at the time of posting.

This plan is being adopted at the suggestion of the British post office which states that the present procedure of holding undeliverable parcels at the dead letter office until instructions are received as to their disposal is resulting in the waste of a large quantity of perishable foodstuffs which form the contents of 90 per cent of parcels addressed to soldiers.

A Qualified Tailor

Is the Best Judge of Material and Workmanship in Clothing

I place my experience at your disposal

I make every garment FIT

I finish all suits in the style desired

Our New Store is Bright, Clean and Roomy

We invite you to look over our stock

Robt. D. Stark

Clothing Specialist to Men

813 Second St. E. M2940

DEAF PEOPLE

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD can now be most certainly cured by the newly discovered "French Orlene." This new remedy goes right to the actual seat of the trouble, and effects a complete and lasting cure in a few days.

One box is ample to cure any ordinary case, and has given almost immediate relief in hundreds of cases which had been considered "hopeless."

Mr. D. Borthwick, of Dalbeattie, N.B., writes: "Your new remedy, which I received from you some time ago, HAS COMPLETELY CURED MY HEARING AFTER MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS DEAFNESS. I will be pleased to recommend it to all my friends."

Scores of other equally good reports.

Try one box today, which can be forwarded securely packed and postpaid to any address upon the receipt of money order for $1. There is nothing better at any price

Address: "ORLENE" CO., H. T. RICHARDS, WATLING STREET, DARTFORD KENT, ENG.

Please mention this paper.

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I Wish I Were a Very Rich Man

I would buy a tremendous edition of Mr. Bachelor's THE LIGHT IN THE CLEARING and present it to every young man and woman I know—*thus spoke one of Philadelphia's honored citizens to his bookseller concerning*

The LIGHT *in the* CLEARING

By IRVING BACHELLER
Author of *Eben Holden*

The book that by its continued and uninterrupted demand shows every sign of permanence is *The Light in the Clearing*, by Irving Bacheller. This is because it pictures greatly a great time in the life and history of our country, does it simply, humanly, and humorously.



The people who live in it are the sturdy sons and daughters of freedom; the life portrayed is the life of toil and thrift and brave good-cheer; the theme is loyalty, integrity and the preservation of high ideals in the face of all temptations—the simple, yet lofty language of the literature that is universal and imperishable.

Entertainment and inspiration are in its pages; kindliness and humor abound, and it is as it should be, the novel of the hour.

Illustrated by Keller, $1.50 net, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Publishers



For A Merry Christmas

SHOP EARLY

You will get a BETTER SELECTION and much BETTER SERVICE.

You will avoid the crowds and the confusion and you will relieve the strain on the employes and employers.

This Christmas is going to be a particularly trying one for everyone. The shortage of labor will make prompt delivery and prompt service almost impossible.

It will be up to you to Shop Early and help the great cause.

CALGARY PUBLIC MARKET

The Calgary Public Market, perhaps better known as the City Public Market, has inaugurated a Department under the supervision of a bonded official of the City where the farmer or producer can ship in consignments of live or dressed poultry, butter, eggs and vegetables, having same sold in open market to the best possible advantage. All produce is handled on 5 and 10% commission basis with prompt returns.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE OR PHONE THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CALGARY PUBLIC MARKET

SALE OF TAX CERTIFICATES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the City of Calgary, at his office at the City Hall, Calgary, on and after the 21st day of November, 1917, will sell to the first applicant Certificates of Delinquency for unpaid taxes levied or assessed prior to the 1st day of January, 1916, on the land included in the list—printed copies of which may be had on personal or written application to the Treasurer or City Clerk, City Hall, Calgary,—if such taxes, with interest and costs, are not sooner paid.

WHY TAX CERTIFICATES ARE AN ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT

They take priority as security on real estate over mortgages and other encumbrances.

They may bear interest at 10 per centum per annum, preference being given to the tender offering to purchase a certificate at the lowest rate of interest.

They cannot be redeemed within one year unless the holder is paid the total amount thereof, plus one-tenth of such amount

If unredeemed within three years, the holder, by simple procedure, can sell the property to recoup himself the amount thereof, with interest borne by the certificate, plus subsequent taxes paid by the purchaser or holder, with interest thereon at 10 per centum per annum, plus all costs, and if no sale, title to the property may be obtained.

They bear the guarantee of the City that if set aside by the Court for any reason, the City will pay the holder the amount thereof, plus 6 per centum per annum.

For fuller particulars, including the method of tendering, prospective purchasers are invited to obtain and read the introduction contained in the printed list.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta, the 23rd day of October, 1917.

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One box is ample to cure any ordinary case, and has given almost immediate relief in hundreds of cases which had been considered "hopeless."

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, the 23rd day of October, 1917.

A PAGE FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS

A CLEVER BOY

Donald Mitchell is a genius. He is only fourteen, nevertheless he constructed a boys auto out of the scrap on his father's place. He took the front wheels from an old bicycle, the rear wheels from a motor-cycle, and fished the makings of dashboard, floor and seat from the family wood-pile. When he was through he had a sure-enough automobile which would do thirty miles an hour, and had cost him scarcely $35.

The wooden frame, reinforced by strap iron and steel, and the wheel supports which are young Mitchell's own ideas, have proved both practical and succesful. The machine is propelled by a rubber belt attached to the motor shaft and the motor cycle wheels. No brake 's on the machine. The steering wheel, of the type used on the regular cycle car, is the only article shipped from the factory for use in the manufacture of the car.

BOYISH INTEREST

For some reason the Sunday school class had become interested in Methuselah. At their urgent request the teacher related all the authentic information recorded in the Bible about that amazing man; also various anecdotes gleaned from less reliable sources. In conclusion she said:

"Now, is that all? Are there any further questions you would like to ask about Methuselah?"

"I'd like to know," said the most interested youngster of the lot, "where all his birthday presents are buried!"

AND SHE SO YOUNG!

"Now," said the lady to the new servant, as they passed before an extensive row of masculine portraits, "you must be very careful when dusting these. They are old masters."

Mary's jaw fell and an awestruck look came over her face.

"Lor! mum," she gasped, "who'd ever 'ave thought that you'd been married all these times?"

A BILLET-DOUX

When I've tucked away the nippers
an' I've finished wiping up,
An' I've set the mugs and saucers
on the tray,
I draine the little teapot in my old
man's favorite cup,
An' I 'as a sit—the first I've 'ad all
day.
I takes the ink an' paper an' the
cross-nibbed pen as well,
A letter to my soldier man to send.
I never was no scholar an' I don't
know how to spell,
But—'e'll understand the crosses at
the end.

I tells 'im baby's growin' she's gettin'
out o' hand,
I've breeched young Perce, 'is swank
'ud make you laugh;
Old Mrs. Rigg pipped off last week,
the funeral was grand;
Young Brown's been on the booze
again, not 'alf!
My scrawl is something chronic, an'
there's lots o' blots an' smears,
I say, I 'ope 'is cough is on the
mend,
I can't find words to tell 'im all the
things I 'opes and fears,
But—'e'll understand the crosses at
the end.

WIT AND WITTY SAYINGS

The old miser in the story, who dropped a five-dollar gold piece in the plate at church, mistaking it for a nickle, could get no great satisfaction out of the deacon, as will be recalled, but he was not the man to give up easily.

Accordingly he sought legal advice with a view of instituting a suit at law.

But the lawyer whom he consulted was one of those rare and gifted souls who would rather be witty than rich, or almost anything else, for that matter.

"Sir," said he at once, "you have no case. You are guilty of contributory negligence."

Gay little silk handkerchiefs are tucked into the pockets of gay little smock blouses.

TEN MILLION YEARS AGO IN CANADA



(1) Prof. Walcott, discoverer of the Fossil Beds at Field, B.C.
(2) Climbing into the undiscovered past.

PROF. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, of the Smithsonian Institute, has discovered a deposit of extremely valuable fossils of early marine life on Mount Field, overlooking Emerald Lake Chalet and the beautiful Yoho Valley in the Canadian Pacific Rockies. Far up over Burgess Pass, at an altitude of nine thousand feet, where the tourists in the fashionable summer hotels and camps can barely hear the boom of the blasts as he quarries down to the fossil bearing shale, the professor has been securing some wonderful specimens of sea life of over ten million years ago. These are of the period when life was just emerging from the jelly-fish stage into an era where a bony structure was becoming apparent. Dying, they were deposited in the mud of the ocean bottom that has since hardened into rock, and been raised to the snow-covered mountain top.

The strata of fossil-bearing rock discovered by Professor Walcott is of much earlier age than any in the surrounding mountains, and has, he says, been pushed up over the newer formations for a distance over twenty-five miles.

The fossils were discovered by Prof. Walcott while travelling over Burgess Pass, a peculiar formation in a piece of shale attracting his attention. He followed up the shale slide almost to the top of Mount Field, and finally located its source, far above the timber line. The workings are very peculiar, because of their height, and are probably the only ones of their kind in the world. Some of the specimens taken out are so perfect that Prof. Walcott has been able to determine what they ate just before they were buried in the mud over ten million years ago.

ANOTHER OFFER BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Little Boy and Girl Friends:—You probably read the stories of the "First Day at School" that we published several weeks ago. Well, the lucky winners were Master Will Havelot, of Bowville, Sask., Miss Carrie Barton, of Eldridge, Alberta, and Master Rose Kelly, of Wetaskiwin, Alberta., and they have all had their prizes sent to them.

Now, we are going to give you a chance to get a handsome story book for Christmas as well as a handsome Christmas present for mother. All you have to do is to get two of your friends to sign the enclosed subscription blanks and mail them to us. You won't have to collect any money unless you want to. Just have your friends sign the blanks, mail them to us and we will send you the Christmas presents at once.

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FATHER OF THE BRITISH TANKS
Col. E. D. Swinton—as promoter of the tanks he has won renown.

PUTTING IT MILDLY

A preacher was describing the "bad place" to a congregation of naval cadets.

"Friends," he said, "you've seen molten iron running out of a funace, haven't you? It comes out white hot, zizzling and hissing. Well——"

The preacher pointed a long lean finger at the lads.

"Well," he continued, "they use that stuff for ice cream in the place I have been speaking of."

"KAZAN"

Sandy had taken the precaution of bringing a thick club along with the babiche. He picked it up from where he had dropped it in the sand. Kazan's strength had fairly returned to him now. He was no longer dizzy. The mist had cleared away from his eyes. Before him he saw once more his old enemy, man—man and his club. All of the wild ferocity of his nature was aroused in an instant Wihtout reasoning he knew that Gray Wolf was gone, and this man was accountable for her going. He knew that this man had also brought him his own hurt, and what he ascribed to the man he also attributed to the club. In his newer undertaking of things born of freedom and Gray Wolf, Man and Club were one and inseparatable. With a snarl he leaped at Sandy. The man was not expecting a direct assualt and before he could raise his club or spring aside Kazan had landed full on his chest. The muzle about Kazan's jaws saved him. Fangs that would have torn his throat open snapped harmlessly. Under the weight of the dog's body he fell back, as if struck down by a catapault.

As quick as a cat he was on his feet again with the end of the babiche twisted several times around his hand. Kazan leaped again and this time he was met with a furious swing of the club. It smashed against his shoulder and sent him down in the sand. Before he could recover Sandy was upon him, with all the fury of a man gone mad. He shortened the babiche by twistng it again and again abut his hand and the club rose and fell with the skill of one long accustomed to its use. The first blows only served to add to Kazan's hatred of men' and the ferocity and fearlessness of his attacks. Agai n and again he leaped in, and each time the club fell upon him with a force that threatened to break his bones. There was a tense hard look about Sandy's mouth. He had never known a dog like this before, and he was a bit nervous, even with Kazan muzzled. Three times Kazan's fangs would have sunk deep in his flesh had it not been for the abtche. And if the thongs about his jaws should slip, or break—

Sandy followed up the thought with a smashing blow that landed on Kazan's head, and once more the old battler fell limp upon the sand. McTrigger'es breath was coming in quick gasps He was almost winded. Not until the club slipped from his hand did he realize how desperate the fight had been. Before Kazan recovered from the blow that had stunned him Sandy examined the muzle and strengthened it by ading another babiche thong. Then he draged Kazan to a log that high water had thrown up on the shore a few yards away and made dneehtheof hrdhrdhrdrd and made the end of the babiche rope fast to a dead snag. After that he pulled his canoe up higher on the sand, and began to prepare camp for the night.

For some minutes after Kazan's stuned senses had become normal he lay motionless, watching Sandy McTriger. Every bone in his body gave him pain. His jaws were sore and bleeding. His uper lip was smashed where the club had fallen. One eye was almost closed. Several times Sandy came near, much pleased at that he regarded as the god results of the beating. Each time he brought the club. Several times herdhrdhrddd the club. The third time he proded Kazan with it, and the dog snarled and snapped savagely at it. That was what Sandy wanted—it was an old old trick of the dog-slaver. Instantly he was using the club again, until with a whining cry Kazan slunk under the protection of the snag to which he was fastened. He could scarcely drag himself. His right forepaw was smashed. His hindquarters sank under him. For a time after this second beating he could not have escaped had he been free.

Sandy was in unusually good humor. "I'll take the devil out of you all right," he told Kazan for the twentieth time "There's nothing like beating the mark. A month from now, you'll in's to make dogs an' wimin live up to be worth two hundred dollars or I'll skin you alive."

Three or four times before dusk Sandy worked to rouse Kazan's animosity. But there was no longer any desire left in Kazan to fight. His two terific beatings and the crushing blow of the bullet against his skull had made him sick. He lay with his head between his forepaws, his eyes closed, and did not see McTrigger. He paid no attention to the meat that was thrown under his nose. He did not know when the last of the sun sank behind the western forests, or when the darkness came. But at last something roused him from his stupor. To his dazed and sickened brain it came like the call from out of the far past, and he raised his head and listened. Out on the sand McTrigger had built a fire, and the man stood in the red glow of it now, facing the dark shadows beyond the shoreline. He, too, was listening. What had roused Kazan came **again now—the** lost mourning cry of Gray Wolf far out on the plain.

With a whine Kazan was on his feet tuging at the babiche. Sandy snatched up his club and leaped toward him.

"Down you brute!" he commanded. In the firefight the club rose and fell with ferocious quickness. When McTrigger returned to the fire he was breathing hard again. He tosed his club beside the blankets he had spread out for a bed. It was different looking club now. It was covered with blod and hair.

"Guess that'll take the spirit out of him," he chuckled. "It'll do that—or kill'im"

Several times that night Kazan heard Gray Wolf's call. He whined softly in response, fearing the club. He watched the fire until the last embers of it died out, and then cautiously dragged himself from under the snag. Two or three times he tried to stand on his feet, but felt back each time. His legs were not broken, but the pain of standing on them was excruciating. He was hot and feverish. All that nigth he had craved a drink of water. When Sandy crawled from between his blankets in the early dawn he gave him both meat and water. Kazan drank the water but would not touch the meat. Sandy regarded the change in him with satisfaction. By the time the sun was up he had finished his breakfast and was ready to leave. He aproached Kazan fearlessly now, now with out the club. Untying the babiche he draged the dog to the canoe. Kazan slunk in the sand while his captor fastened the end of the hide rope to the stern of the canoe. Sandy grined. What was about to hapen would be fun for him. In the Yukon he had learned how to take the spirit out of dogs.

He pushed off bow foremost. Bracing himself with his paddle he then began to pull Kazan toward the water. In a few moments Kazan stood with his forefeet planted in the damp sand at the edge of the stream. For a brief interval Sandy allowed the babiche to fall slack. Then with a sudden powerful pull he jerked Kazan out into the water. Instantly he sent the canoe into midstream, swung it quickly down with the current, and began to paddle enough to keep the babiche taut about his victim's neck. In spite of his sickness and injuries Kazan was now compelled to swim to keep his head above water. In the wash of the canoe, and with Sandy's strokes growing steadily stronger, his position became each moment one of increasing torture. At times his shaggy head was pulled completely under water. At others Sandy would wait until he drifted alongside and then thrust him under with the end of his paddle. He grew weaker. At the end of a half-mile he was drowning. Not until then did Sandy pull him into the canoe. The dog fell limp and gasping in the bottom. Brutal though Sandy's methods had been they had worked his purpose. InKazan there was no longer a desire to fight. He no longer struggled for freedom. He knew that this man was his master, and for the time his spirit was gone. All he desired now was to be allowed to lie in the bottom of the canoe, out of reach of the club, and safe from the water. The club lay between him and the man. The end of it was within a foot or two of his nose, and what he smelled was his own blood.

For five days and nights the journey down-stream continued, and McTrigger's process of civilizing Kazan was continued in three more beatings with the club, and another resort to the water torture. On the morning of the sixth day they reached Red Gold City, and McTrigger put up his tent close to the river. Somewhere he obtained a chain for Kazan, and after fastening the dog securely back of the tent he cut off the babiche muzzle.

"You can't put on meat in a muzzle," he tild his prisoner. "An' I want you to get strong—an' fierce as hell. I've got an idea. It's an idee you can lick your weight in wildcats. We'll pull off a stunt pretty soon that'll fill our pockets with dust. I've done it before and we can do it here. Wolf an' dog—S'elp me Gawd but it'll be a drawin' card!"

Twice a day after this he brought fresh raw meat to Kazan. Quickly Kazan's spirit and courage returned to him. The soreness left his limbs. His battered jaws healed. And after the fourth day each time that Sandy came with meat he greeted him with the challange of his snarling fangs. McTrigger did not beat him now. He gave him no fish, no tallow and meal—nothing but raw meat. He traveled five miles up the river to bring in the fresh entrail of a caribou that had been killed. One day Sandy brought another man with him and when the stranger came a step too near Kazan made a sudden swift lunge at him. The man jumped back with a startled oath.

"He'll do," he growled. "He's lighter by ten or fifteen pounds than the Dane, but he's got teeth, an' the quickness, an' he'll give a good show before he goes under."

"I'll make you a bet of twenty-five per cent. of my share that he don't go under," offered Sandy.

"Done!" said the other. "How long before he's ready?"

Sandy thought a moment.

"Another week," he said. "He won't have his weight before then." A week from today, we'll say. Next Thursday night. Does that suit you Harker?"

Harker nodded.

"Next Tuesday night," he agreed. Then he added, "I'll make it a half of my share that the Dane kills your wolf-dog."

Sandy took a long look at Kazan.

"I'll just take you on that," he said. Then as he shook Harker's hand, "I don't believe thee's a dog between here and the Yukon that can kill the wolf!"

CHAPTER XXIII
Professor McGill

Red Gold City was ripe for a right of relaxation. There had been some gambling a few fights and enough liquor to create excitement now and then but the presence of the mounted police had served to keep things unusually tame compared with events a few hundred miles farther north, in the Dawson country. The entertainment proposed by Sandy McTrigger and Jan Harker met with excited favor. The news spread for twenty miles about Red Gold City and there had never been greater excitement in the town than on the afternoon and night of the big fight. This was largely because Kazan and the huge Dane had been placed on exhibition, each dog in a specially made cage of his own. and a fever of betting began. Three hundred men, each of whom was paying five dollars to see the battle, viewed the gladiators through the bars of their cages. Harker's dog was a combination of Great Dane and mastiff, born in the North and bred to the traces. Betting favored him by the odds two to one. At these odds there was plenty of Kazan money. Those who were risking their money on him were the older wilderness men—men whe had spent their lives among dogs and who knew what the red glint in Kazan's eyes meant. An old Kootenay miner spoke low in another's ear.

"I'd bet on 'im even, I'd give odds if I had to. He'll fight all around the Dane. The Dane won't have no method."

"But he's got the weight," said the his shoulders—"

"An' his big feet, an' his soft throat, an' the clumsy thickness of his belly," interrupted the Kootenay man. "For Gawd's sake man take my word for it, an' don't put your money on the Dane!"

Others thrust themselves between them. At first Kazan had snarled at all these faces about him. But now he lay back against the boarded side of the cage and eyed them sullenly from between his forepaws.

The fight was to be pulled off in Harker's place, a combination saloon and cafe. The benches and tables had been cleared out of the centre of the one big room a cage ten feet square rested on a platform three and a half feet from the floor. Seats for the three hundred spectators were drawn closely around this. Suspended just above the open top of the cage were two big oil lamps with glass reflectors.

(To be continued)

SERVED HIM RIGHT

"I hear you've been fishing for several days."

"No," replied the exact individual. "I was fishing for fish and devoted several days to the alleged sport without getting a bite."

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A Home Cure Given by One Who had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

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to your usual bath water. It will soften the water, cleanse the pores, and make the skin soft, white and smooth. Why pay high prices for Turkish baths when you can get the same results at home with the Ezy-Way Glycerine Washing Tablets? The secret of good health is poral elimination. Don't take our word for it; just give it a trial and be your own judge. It will surprise and delight you.

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JUST BOY

He'll Vote for Lottie Every Time

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DECEMBER



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- POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS -

VOTE WATERS

FIRST CHOICE FOR

ALDERMAN

By Marking Your Ballot Thus:

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VOTE FOR

A. S. DAWSON

B.A.Sc., Civil Engineer

CANDIDATE FOR

Public School Trustee

Stands for
PROGRESSIVENESS
EFFICIENCY
ECONOMY
In the Public Schools of Calgary

For MAYOR of CALGARY



M. C. COSTELLO

My platform and my policies are still the same—The people's platform and the people's policy.

I do not believe in radical measures when conciliatory methods may be employed.

What has been good enough to make progress in the past is good enough for the present.

I ask your endorsement on the platform that has meant good business management for the City of Calgary for three terms.

M. C. COSTELLO

Candidate for Alderman

Bowing to the insistent demand of a large and influential delegation of rate-payers, W. Brooks Waters, prominent Calgary barrister, consented to run as Aldermanic candidate in the forthcoming municipal elections. Until the moment of the delegation Mr. Waters had no intention of entering the race for aldermanic honors, but after hearing several spokesmen on behalf of the delegation, consented to become a candidate, notwithstanding the fact that the duties of alderman will call for considerable sacrifice of time from his personal effairs.

Mr. Waters is one of the younger business men of the city, who by honesty and square dealing in connection with his own profession, has established confidence in a large following who are anxious to see him take a seat at the council during the coming year when many weighty matters are slated to be dealt with in the realm of civic business and finance.

Mr. Waters was particularly fortunate in having had a splendid business and financial experience previous to entering upon his academic carper. In 1905 he travelled Canada and the United States in the interests of the Canadian Manufacturer, a leading Canadian business journal, and his work on this paper attracted such attention that he was sent to Montreal the following year by the McLean publishing company, limited, as eastern manager of the Financial Post Later he was associated with S. R. Tarr, Winnipeg, in the organization of Western Canada's first financial journal, Canadian Finance, and it was during a tour of Western Canada in the interests of this journal that he picked upon Calgary as the city offering the best opportunities in which to commence the practice of his profession.

Mr. Waters is a member of Alberta Lodge number 1, I.O.O.F., and his supporters believe that they have picked in him a young man who is a sure winner and one who will bring to the council a valuable business, legal and [illegible] these qualifications are urgently needed, in the conduct of the city's affairs.

Mr. Waters is a strong advocate of a pure water supply for the city, is opposed to the payment of aldermanic salaries during the war, and intends to endeavor to lower the burden on the taxpayer by obtaining for the city of Calgary, a fair share of all police court fines and license fees, including a half share of the unearned increment on land instead of allowing these to go in their entirety to the provincial government.

Among those who are courting the pleasure of the public at the election is Mrs. Fred Langford, one of the real old-time residents of the city. She has practically grown up with the city, having been a Calgarian for over 20 years. Mrs. Langford is an educationalist of high degree. She attained the degree of arts in Mount Allison university of which institution her father was a professor. She has taken a strong stand in all matters of public interest which would help the cause of womanhood in Alberta. Her endeavors in the childrens realm have been such that she holds a commission in the juvenile courts of Alberta which position she has held for some time. She has also been vice-president of the Alberta W. C. T. U. for a number of years.

Mrs. Langford is a vigorous, aggressive worker, always putting her whole forceful being into any enterprise in which she has taken part. There is no doubt she deserves a place on our school board for 1918 and if she receives her just reward from Calgarians on Monday, we would not be surprised if she heads the poll.

For School Trustee

Vote for

Mrs. F. Langford

B. A.

who has ability, experience in public affairs, and a true desire for

IMPROVEMENT in ALL matters handled by the School Board



J. B. Creagan

Solicits Your Vote for His Candidacy as

Alderman

VOTE FOR

Fred J. Marshall

Hardware Merchant

For Alderman

Many years experience in municipal affairs. Formerly member of the Calgary School Board. Also the Public Library Board.

Three years in the Mayor's chair by acclamation in his home town.

Vote to Re-elect

ALDERMAN

S. H. ADAMS

VOTE FOR

J. E. HAMMOND

Pres. EMERY FLORAL CO.

"The Successful Business Man"

CANDIDATE for ALDERMAN

P. D. SPRUNG



Candidate for Alderman

TAKE an interest in the election, and the men who are offering their services to the city.

For economic administration and a square deal for all.

VOTE FOR

FRANK R. FREEZE

AS ALDERMAN

To the Electors:--

Ladies and Gentlemen:--

As a candidate for re-election as Commissioner, my experience gained in that office is at your service.

If elected, I propose to conduct the affairs of that office along the same business lines as heretofore

Yours truly,

A. G. GRAVES

THE MARKET SITUATION

The Market Review

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Clothes That Fit

Make a man look up to the minute

MY EXPERIENCE AS A TAILOR GUARANTEES THE FIT

The goods I carry are the latest in color and design

GOOD OVERCOATS AT ORDINARY PRICES

Robt. D. Stark

Clothing Specialist to Men

313 Second St. E. M2940



See Us Before Building

See Us Before Building

Do not build without complete plans and specifications.

We can furnish you with any the plans shown in this paper. We can also furnish you with material, or build your house complete.

If you want a good home and entire satisfaction, call and see us, or write.

209 I. O. O. F. Block, Calgary

Prairie Builders

SEE US BEFORE BUILDING

WE BUY WE SELL HAY

Any Number of Cars Get Our Prices

Kenneth R. Simpson & Co.

533 Eleventh Avenue W.

Main 1232 Calgary

Have You Tried the New NON ALCOHOLIC CONCENTRATED EXTRACT?

Housewives very enthusiastic. Ask your Grocer or send to

DOMINION SUPPLY CO.

Box 217 Calgary, Alta.

25 cents for sample

Weld that Broken Pump

For a few dollars you can have every piece of broken machinery around the place just like new. The only difference is the paint—but it's as strong.

Put all those broken pieces together now—ship them in and let us weld every last one. Surprise you how strong such a job will be and how cheap.

CALGARY WELDING CO.

Second St. East and Third Ave.

Phone M4322 Calgary

WHEAT MARKET REMAINS PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED

Thompson of Winnipeg Issues Comprehensive Data on the Present Market.

(Thompson, Sons & Co.)

The situation in wheat is unchanged on the week. The interior movement in the United States and Canada amounts to only two thirds of the quantity moving last year at this time. Including seven interior centers of accumulation in the United States and Winnipeg the receipts for the week ending December 1, have been 8,220 cars compared with 12,347 cars received in same week of 1916. Total stocks of wheat at Minneapolis, the largest flour milling center in the world, show a decrease of 28 070 bushels for the week ending December 1, against an increase of 510,836 bushels in the same week last year, and the total stocks in that great milling center are only 589,807 bushels, against 10,655 583 bushels a year ago. Millers in America are not getting enough wheat to enable them to keep their mills going to the extent of filling all the orders they can get for flour. The making of barley flour is increasing and the mills at Minneapolis are now turning out about 550 barrels of barley flour daily. The United States visible supply of wheat decreased last week 182.000 bushels, compared with a decrease last year of 1,236.000 bushels, and the total now stands at 21,031 000 bushels, against 62,022.000 bushels a year ago. The Canadian visible supply on the other hand increased 824.936 bushels, on the week, compared with a decrease of 165,620 bushels last year, and now stands at 25,364.849 bushels against 25,683.000 bushels a year ago. The world's shipments of wheat (and flour figured as wheat) from exporting countries to those countriess which can import at the present time, were last week 7,003,000 bushels, against 7,102.600 bushels the previous week, and 9,654,000 bushels the same week last year. Seven million bushels per week of imported wheat and flour are probably about sufficient to supply the allies requirements, when helped out with the admixtures of barley, corn oats and rice flour, and their own grain crops, and when the new Argentine wheat is shipped in February, supplies will be enlarged, unless sufficient ocean tonnage cannot be obtained. Crop prospects in the different wheat growing countries are very little changed on the week, perhaps if anything they are slightly improved, for the weather in Argentina where harvest is progressing is reported favorable, and in the United States winter wheat zone, rain in Texas and favorable weather in other parts give a better tone to reports. The weather reports from western Europe are unfavorable, the weather being mostly mild and wet, making conditions unsatisfactory for seasonable farm work, and it is feared that the acreage under wheat will not be as large as intended.

In our Winnipeg market there continues to be a good active demand for all the wheat offering, the government agents being the largest buyers. Receipts from the country while liberal, are falling behind what they were a year ago. Shipments east from Fort William and Port Arthur are large at 8,745,000 bushels last week, and stocks in store at these points suffered a reduction of 1.961.000 bushels on the and stand at 6.357,873 bushels, against 12,519,729 bushels a year ago. During he week the weather over the prairie provinces has settled down to bright and cold: the ground is now frozen over everywhere, and all plowing stopped until April comes around. It is expected that when the figures of acreage of fall plowing are published they will show a gratifying increase over what was previously anticipated.

Today's cash prices are No. 1, Nor. $2.21; No. 2, Nor., $2.18; No. 3, Nor., $2.15; No. 4, wheat $2.08; No. 5, $1.96; No 6, $1.87; Feed wheat $1,71.

OATS—During the week our oats market has been very firm. For some time back it has been seen that a large percentage of the oats coming forward were inspecting below contract grade. The contract grade for some years past has been No. 2 C.W., with the privilege to the seller of delivering No. 3 C.W. and extra 1 feed at 3c under 2 C.W. price. Roughly speaking two thirds of the receipts have been inspecting under these grades, mostly no grade tough and No's. 1 and 2 feed. This appeared to give speculative buyers some scope for bidding up prices on the future deliveries, and as mentioned in our last week's letter, there were rumors that the Board of Supervisors migh step in and regulate oats trading if prices continued to advance. This had the effect of staying further advance at the time, and the free selling by longs, caused a moderate decline in prices. The question has caused some agitation however, and the suggestion was made that Nos. 1 and 2 feed oats be admitted to apply on contracts for future delivery. This suggestion was taken up by the council of the exchange, and No. 1 feed was made contract at 6c under 2 C. W., and No. 2 feed at 9c under, so that now we have five grades of oats which can be applied in filling contract sales and it gives that much more scope to the line elevator companies and other buyers at country points to hedge their daily purchases by sales of future delivery. About the first of the month it was generally expected that oats were due for some decline in prices after the steep advance they made in the previous three weeks, (amounting to about 15c per bushel) and the increasing of the contract grades. The opposite, however has occurred, and yesterday instead of further decline there was a sharp advance, and this has been followed by another advance today making today's closing prices 3 1-2 to 1c over Saturday's close, and 4c to 4 1-2c over the closing prices of this day week. Oat prices are probably high enough for the present, but the situation is a strong one and we think here is good reason to expect even higher prices before next summer. Today's prices are: No. 2 C.W., 82c; No. 3 C.W., and extra 1 feed, 79 1-2c; No. 1 feed, 75c; No. 2 feed, 72c. Futures closed—December 80 1-2c; May, 80 3-4c.

BARLEY—There is a good steady demand for barley but prices are slightly easier than a week ago, except the May future, which is 2 1-2 cents higher. No. 3, $1.23; No. 4, $1.18; Rejected and feed $1.09. Futures closed—December $1.24; May, $1.29.

RYE—Rye is stronger and 3c higher on the week at $1.74 for No.2, C.W. rye.

FLAX—There has been a fair demand for flax but prices for cash and December delivery are lower, 4c and 6c down, respectively, while the May delivery has advanced 5c. Today's prices: No. 1, N.W., $3.03 1-2; No. 2, C.W., $2.96 1-2; Futures closed—December and May $2.98 1-2.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store at Fort William and Port Arthur.

MILLIONS DIE

Every year from Consumption, Millions could have been saved if only common sense prevention had been used in the first stage. If YOU ARE a Sufferer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Pleurisy, Weak Lungs, Cough and Colds—all Diseases leading up to Consumption—Tuberculosis, YOU ARE interested in Dr Strandgard's T.B. Medicine. Write for Testimonials and Booklet. DR. STRANDGARD'S MEDICINE CO., [illegible] Yonge Street, Toronto

THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from $11 to $30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to $50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to $2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 925 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

LIVESTOCK AND MARKET PRICES

LIVESTOCK

	Calgary	Winnipeg	Montreal	Chicago
Hogs	No Sales	$16.00	$17.50	$17.45
Cattle	9.50	10.25	10.75	16.25
Sheep	14.00	14.75	15.50	17.60

PRODUCE (Calgary)

Wholesale		Retail	
Potatoes, per cwt.	$1.70	Potatoes, Albertas, 13 lbs.	.25
Eggs, case	.60	Eggs, newlaid, dozen	.55
Butter, creamery, lb.	.50	Butter, No. 1 creamery, lb.	.50
Butter, dairy, lb	.43	Butter, No. 1 dairy	.45
		Baled hay, timothy, bale	1.20
		Baled hay, prairie, bale	.80

GAIN RECEIPTS

	Calgary Cars	Winnipeg Cars
Wheat	8	562
Oats	77	119
Barley	2	32
Flax	—	25

LIVESTOCK

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Dec. 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000: market steady. Beeves, $7.35 to $12.25; western steers, $6.30 to $13.70; stockers and feeders, $6.10 to $11.00; cows and heifers, $5.20 to $11.50; calves, $7.75 to $14.75.

Hogs—Receipts 29.000: market weak. Light, $16.55 to $17.30; mixed, $16.75 to $17.40; heavy, $16.80 to $17.45; rough $16.80 to $18.95.

Pigs—At $13.00 to $16.35, bulk of sales, $16.95 to $17.40.

Sheep—Receipts 11,000, market steady. Lambs (native), $12.50 to $17.

TORONTO LIVESTOCK

Toronto, December 6.—Prices in cattle at the Union stockyards today showed a slightly easier tendency. Sheep, lambs and hogs were steady.

Extra choice cattle, $11.00 to $12.00; extra bulls, $9.00 to $11.00; choice butcher cattle, $10.50 to $11.25; medium $9.550 to $10.00; common, $8.00 to $8.50; choice cows, $8.50 to $9.50; medium, $7.50 to $8.00; canners, $5.25 to $5.50; bulls, $7.50 to $8.00; feeding steers, $8.50 to $9.75; choice stockers, $7.75 to $8.50; licht stockers, $6.25 to $6.75; choice milkers, $100 to $150; choice springers, $90 to $120.

Sheep, ewes, $11.00 to $14.00; lambs, $17.35 to $18.00.

Hogs, fed and watered, $17.00; f.o.b. $16.25.

Calves, $14.50 to $15.00.

MONTREAL PRODUCE

Montreal, Dec. 6.—The butter market today was unchanged. Cheese quiet. Eggs firm. Quotations:

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21 3-4c; finest easterns, 21 1-4c.

Butter—Choicest creamery, 43c to 43 1-2c; seconds, 42c to 42 1-2c.

Eggs—Fresh, 54c to 55c; selected, 44c to 45c; No. 1 stock, 40c to 41c; No. 2 stock, 38c to 39c.

Pork—Heavy Canada, short mess, barrels, 35 to 45 pieces, 52c to 53c; Canada short cut backs, barrels, 45 to 55 pieces, 50c to 51c.

BANK CLEARINGS

Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—Following are the bank clearings for week ended today of the principal cities of the Dominion:

	Week ending Dec. 6, 1917	Week ending Dec. 7, 1916
Montreal	$82 531.811	$ 57,000,000
Winnipeg	77,445 540	49,000,000
Toronto	66.511 312	41,000,000
Calgary	16.205.953	8,000,000
Vancouver	9 281.004	6,000,000
Ottawa	7 479.260	4,000,000
Hamilton	6.181.101	3,000,000
Edmonton	4.131.680	3,000,000
Regina	5.516.727	3,000,000
St. John	2 178.819	2,000,000
Victoria	2 292.804	2,000,000
Saskatoon	2,409.042	2,000,000
Moose Jaw	2.101.085	1,000,000
Brandon	1 058 127	1,000,000
Brantford	1,120,817	1,000,000
Fort William	1 034 785	1,000,000
Lethbridge	1 265.595	1,000,000
London	2.765 207	2,000,000
Quebec	6,373,650	4,000,000

NEW YORK METALS

New York, Dec. 6.—Metal exchange quotes tin nominal, $85.00; lead, quiet; spot, $6.25 to $6.50; spelter, quiet, East St. Louis delivery, spot, $7.60½ to $8.00.

At London: Spot copper, £110; futures, £110; electrolytic, £125. Spot tin, £292; futures, £290; lead, spot, £30 10s; futures, £29 10s; spelter, spot, £54; futures, £50.

GRAIN MARKET

CALGARY GRAIN PRICES

BARLEY—	
No. 3	$1.22
No. 4	1.17
OATS—	
2 Can. West	.81
3 Can. West	.78
Ex. 1 Feed	.78
No. 1 Feed	.73 1-2
No. 2 Feed	.70 1-2

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

OATS	Open	Close
Old contract—		
May	—	81 1-4
New contract—		
December	81 1-2	81
May	82	81 1-4
BARLEY—		
December	—	128
May	133	133
FLAX—		
December	296 3-4	296 3-4
May	299	295 1-2

WINNIPEG CASH

Oats: 2 C.W., 83c; 3 C.W., 80c; extra 1 feed, 80c; No. 1 feed, 75 1-2c; No 2 feed, 72 1-2c.

Barley: No. 3, $1.26; No. 4, $1.21, rejected, $1.11; feed, $1.11.

Flax: 1 N.W.C., $3.01 1-2; 2 C.W. $2.95.

You can't pull the wool over the eyes of a black sheep.

The Miller Glass Co.



Bargains at the Miller Glass Co. 8ft., 6ft and 4ft showcases New and second-hand bar fixtures Mirrors and glass of every description

Phone M2218 Third avenue east.

Calgary Public Market

Prices Asked Consumers

RETAIL PRICES

Fruit

Apples	4 to 6 lbs for 25c
Per case	$1.50 to $2.20
Bananas	20c to 30c per doz
Crabapples	$1.75 to $2.00 per box
Grape Fruit	7 to 12 1-2c each
Grapes	12 1-2c to 15c per lb.
Lemons	25c to 30c per doz.
Oranges	15c to 40c per doz.
Pears	$3.00 to $3.25 per case

Vegetables

Beets	8 to 10 lbs. for 25c
Cabbage	10 to 12 lbs. for 25c
Carrots	10 lbs. for 25c
Lettuce (bunch)	3 for 10c
Cucumbers	10c to 15c each
Onions (green)	5 bunches for 10c
Onions (cooking)	6 to 7 lbs. for 25c
Parsley	5 bunches for 10c
Parsnips	8 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes	12 to 13 lbs. for 25c
Potatoes	$1.00 to $1.15 per bu.
Radishes	5 bunches for 10c
Spinach	5c per lb
Turnips	20 to 25c lbs. for 25c

Poultry—Dressed

	Per lb
Chicken	23c to 25c
Fowl	20c to 22c
Ducks	20c to 22c
Geese	20c to 22c
Turkeys	30c

Poultry—Live

Chicken	18c to 20c
Fowl	15c to 16c
Ducks	15c to 16c
Geese	15c to 16c
Turkeys	20c to 25c

Produce

Butter, creamery	48c to 50c
Dairy No. 1	40c to 43c
Dairy No. 2	35c to 40c
Dairy No. 3	35c
Eggs, newlaid, case	$15.50 to $16.00
No. 1, per dozen	55c to 60c

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, boiling	12½c to 15c
Pot roast	12½c to 14c
Rib roast	18c to 22c
Sirloin roast	22c to 25c
Round steak	20c to 25c
Porterhouse steak	25c to 35c
Mutton, sides	25c to 28c
Front quarters	18c to 20c
Hind quarters	25c to 30c
Chops	25c to 35c
Stew	15c to 18c
Veal, stew	15c to 18c
Shoulder roast	22c to 25c
Steak	30c to 35c
Pork, sides	21c to 22c
Roast shoulder	22c to 25c
Hind quarters	25c to 26c
Spare ribs	18c

Fresh Fish

Pike	10c
Whitefish	12½c

Sundries

Head Cheese	15c
Sausage	15c to 20c

Calgary Public Market

Prices Paid to Farmers

WHOLESALE PRICES

Meats

	Per lb.
Beef, No. 1 steer, hind qrs	14½c to 15c
Front quarters	10c to 11c
Cow, hind quarters	14c to 14 1-2c
Front quarters	9 to 10c
Pork, light weight	21c to 22c
Mutton, ewes	20c to 22c
Wethers	23c to 25c
Veal, No. 1 Hght	16c to 17c
Heavy	14c to 16c

Produce

Butter, creamery	40c to 45c
Dairy No. 1	36c to 38c
Dairy No. 2	33c to 35c
Dairy No. 3	26c to 27c
Eggs, newlaid, case	$14.75 to $15.00
Storage No. 1, case	$11.50 to $12.00

Poultry—(Live)

Fowl	13c to 14c
Chicken	15c to 16c
Ducks	14c to 15c
Geese	14c to 15c
Turkeys	21c to 23c

Poultry—(Dressed)

Fowl	18c to 19c
Chicken	19c to 22c
Ducks	18c to 20c
Geese	18c to 20c
Turkeys	25c to 27 1-2c

Vegetables

	Per cwt.
Beets	$2.00
Carrots	$1.75 to $2.00
Cabbage	$1.75 to $1.90
Onions	$3.00
Potatoes (per ton)	$28.00 to $30.00
Turnips	75c

CALGARY PUBLIC MARKET

The Calgary Public Market, perhaps better known as the City Public Market, has inaugurated a Department under the supervision of a bonded official of the City where the farmer or producer can ship in consignments of live or dressed poultry, butter, eggs and vegetables, having same sold in open market to the best possible advantage. All produce is handled on 5 and 10% commission basis with prompt returns.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION WRITE OR PHONE THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CALGARY PUBLIC MARKET

SEE THE BIG FURNITURE CO. LTD. CASH OR CREDIT

Out of the High Rent District

PICTURE FRAMING A Specialty

This Means Better Buying for You

142-144 7th Ave. East Beveridge Bldg.

A soft answer may turn away wrath but a soft snap usually arouses it.

DR. P. F. SIZE

DENTIST

My Farador Home Treatment will cure these so-called incurable diseases, as well as acute ailments, when my advice is strictly followed.

226 Eighth Avenue East

CANADIAN PACIFIC

VISIT THE Alberta Winter Fair at CALGARY

December 11 to 14, 1917

SINGLE FARE for the round trip, from all stations in Alberta.

GOING DATES, DEC. 10-13 RETURN LIMIT, DEC. 17, 1917

Travel via Canadian Pacific Railway "THE WORLD'S GREATEST HIGHWAY"

R. DAWSON District Passenger Agent Calgary, Alta.

Stock & Wheat Lands

400 acre stock ranch in the Kootenay Valley, in British Columbia; can cut three crops of Alfalfa in a season. Free range for thousands of head. This would be an ideal place for fancy stock; good climate. To be sold on easy terms. Price $30.00 per acre.

Half section of wheat land in Alberta, two miles from town, good house, fair stable. $35.00 per acre.

160 acres, five miles from Delia, N. E. quarter section 27-30-18, W. 4. Price $17.00 per acre.

H. E. BIRTCH

7 Central Bldg., Calgary, Alberta

Webber's Garage

129 Fifth Avenue West CALGARY

For Real Service

Batteries and Radiators Repaired

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

GO EAST

Excursion Tickets to EASTERN CANADA

Also Principal Cities in the UNITED STATES

On sale during the month of DECEMBER

FINAL RETURN LIMIT—THREE MONTHS From date of issue

Vancouver, Victoria or New Westminster

Tickets on sale, December 2nd to 8th, January 6th to 12th, February 3rd to 9th

FINAL RETURN LIMIT—APRIL 30th, 1918

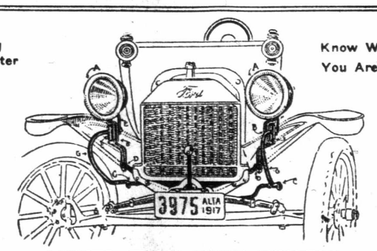
Travel by "THE WORLD'S GREATEST HIGHWAY"

Two Trans-Continental Trains—Daily

Tickets and full information from any C. P. R. Agent

R. DAWSON, District Passenger Agent, Calgary, Alta.

Trail Lighter — Know Where You Are Going



LIGHTS TURN WITH WHEELS

Used on Any Car. Ask for Demonstrat

Dirigible Your Headlights

Attached to Steering Rods—Controlled Automatically. Installed Thirty Minutes

100 per cent. light efficiency. Dirigible Headlights of light where you are going, but that space is perfectly illuminated. Ask your garage man to show you how they work. All good dealers recommend them.

DIRIGIBLE HEADLIGHTS, LTD.

13 Royal Bank Chambers Calgary, Alberta



Profit In Ewe- Is Over C Hundred

In October, 1916, [illegible] grade ewes were purchased auction from the C. P. R. of Natural Resources at C berta; 50 Shropshire she at $11.75 apiece and 50 M year-olds at $9.50 apiece bred Shropshire ram at $4 old ewes at $6 apiece. T should be added the price ram as the service of one from a neighbor who was lamb around six weeks than were we.

T. M Union Wes

HELP THE B BY V

YOUR VOT

MAKE YOU

The So Major

TO T IN W IMPERIA Dining, O SOLID EAST De For Full Info CANAD



OFFICIAL NEWS FOR THE FARMER, RANCHER AND RURAL HOME

OFFICIAL FARMING AND LIVESTOCK NEWS OF WESTERN CANADA

Western Standard ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

OFFICIAL EXPONENT FOR GOOD ROADS FOR WESTERN CANADA

Containing Government Official Statistics and Farming Reports

Profit In Ewes Is Over One Hundred P.C.

In October, 1916, a flock of 100 grade ewes were purchased at public auction from the C. P. R. Department of Natural Resources at Coaldale, Alberta; 50 Shropshire shearling ewes at $11.75 apiece and 50 Merino three-year-olds at $9.50 apiece and a pure bred Shropshire ram at $42.50, also six old ewes at $6 apiece. To this really should be added the price of a second ram as the service of one was obtained from a neighbor who was planning to lamb around six weeks or so later than were we.

Cost of Wintering

A record of the cost of wintering was not attempted as they were pastured on the stubble fields and hay meadows most of the winter. The feed that was given them during the severer part of the winter was damaged hay and odds and ends of roughage that had little or no market value. The only class of feed given that would not be apt to be found on the ordinary farm was turnips. As we happened to have a surplus of these they were given a feed of sliced turnips daily for most of the winter. At lambing time a little grain was fed, also some hay of good quality. They were fed grain (barley and oats mixed) from time of lambing until turned out on grass. Each one probably received about one pound of grain and two pounds of hay daily at this time.

Dogs

The danger from dogs is very real when sheep are kept under farm conditions and usually the closer one is located to a town the greater becomes the menace. Stringent laws arranging for the destruction of dogs which are not kept under the owners' close supervision are most commendable. The Lethbridge station is only about three miles from the city of Lethbridge and consequently there are more stray dogs wandering about than might be the case in a farming community more remote from a large town.

One night in February the corral in which the ewes were confined at night was visited by two stray dogs. Their presence was not discovered until nearly daylight, and they succeeded in killing 12 ewes.

Lambing and Summering

The ewes started to lamb on March 25 and the 94 ewes left after the trouble from the dogs all had lambs, there being 118 born and 112 of these were saved.

The ewes and lambs were turned out on grass on May 13, having been shorn May 26, the average weight of fleece being 8.5 pounds. They had the run of about 18 acres of cultivated pasture grasses on the irrigated land and in addition about six or seven acres around a small artificial reservoir and on the canal bank. This supplied sufficient pasture until about the end of August when the feed became rather scarce. During the summer two ewes died, and nine lambs were killed by coyotes and dogs leaving at weaning time, October 1, 92 ewes and 103 lambs.

Financial Returns

The following statement gives the financial returns from the investment:

Total cost, 106 ewes	$1,098.50
Cost of one ram	42.50
Cost 4,300 lbs. grain	75.25
Cost of 4½ tons hay	40.50
Cost of shearing	11.40
	$1,268.15
Wool, 809 lbs. at 64c	$ 517.76
92 ewes (present value)	1,380.00
One ram (present value)	40.00
102 lambs (present value)	918.00
	$2 855.76
	$1,268.15
Profit	$1,587.61

In the above statement nothing is allowed for labor. This is an important item but will vary with circumstances. On a farm fenced with woven wire it will be reduced to a small amount. The destruction of weeds that will be accomplished by the presence of the sheep on a farm will go a long way to compensate for the labor involved in their care.

Be a Good Roads Booster

GOOD ROADS VITAL IN U. S. SAYS EXPERT

"Good roads should no longer be considered as a local matter," according to J. Walter Hainsworth, president of the Hainsworth Motor Company. "Every stretch of new road has a direct bearing on the outcome of the war. Every stretch of new road will have a great deal to do with the progress and prosperity of our United States after the war's duration.'

"The automobile is recognized as an economic need of the time. Automobile drivers are without question most enthusiastic about good roads, but every thinking person will quickly recognize that good roads are beneficial and necessary to the whole country.

"Mr. Hoover claims that food will win the war. We believe his statement true, but there is a powerfully big question involved in the transportation of the food. The government it is known, is manufacturing ammunition, guns of all kinds, air ships, submarines. This means a transportation problem.

After the War

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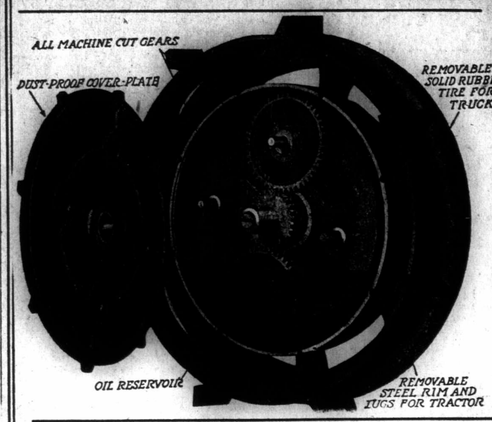
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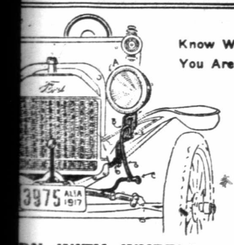
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The King of Montenegro a Dramatist of Ability

In our day there have been two real royal playwrights. One and the most prolific of them, Carmen Sylva, was when the war began, Queen of Rumania. She wrote comedies and dramas of some merit which were performed on the Rumanian and German boards. The other who still lives is that King Nicolas—"Nikita"—whose throne the Austrains stole but yesterday.

Six years ago, on returning from Albania, I stopped at Cettinje. The first Maliseori rising had just ended. Crushed by the Ottomans, unheeded by the great Christain nations, the brave mountaineers had to die or flee. Podgoritza, on the border of Albania and Montenegro was crowded with refugees—wild, half-starved victims of oppression—to whom King Nicholas had extended hospitality. The Turks had sent the King an ulimatum giving him the option of abandoning the Albanians or fighting for them. While in theory Montenegro was a limited monarchy, in practice it was a benevolent despotism. Inview, however, of the urgent issue and what was involved a Council of Ministers had been convened in the King's Palace at which decision would be reached.

I had already booked my seat in the Cattaro motor bus, then (as now, no doubt,) the only means of transit between the Black mountains and Dalmatia. It seemed an unpropitious time for seeking an interview of the King. But, none the less, on arriving at Cettinje, I called at the palace—a big unpretending sructure of yellowish brick and stone, more like a provincial caravanserai than a royal residence—and presented an introduction with an application for an audience, to the Chamberlain. On learning that I was to leave next day he at first protested that I could not see his master. "His majesty is driving with the queen," said the chamberlain. "When he gets back he will sit down to dinner. At 9 or 10 o'clock he'll go to bed. And tomorrow, as you tell me, you must go?"

And then a bright idea occurred to me.

"King Nicholas," said I, "once wrote a play?"

"He did. What then?"

"That saves us," I replied. "Will you oblige me very much by telling his majesty that a critic from New York desires the privilege of making the acquaintance of the author of that play?"

"I understand," remarked the chamberlain.

We were strolling to and fro before the palace.

"Suppose we stay here till the king returns?" suggested the chamberlain. "We are all alone. His majesty will see us. At dinner he is sure to ask me to whom I was talking. And that may help things."

As it chanced, the king drove home by a back alley, walked through the kitchen to his dining room, and so did not see us waiting.



But something happened. For, a little later, at my hotel, I had an official letter from the chamberlain informing me that King Nicholas would receive me in the morning.

At 11 a.m. next day I drove to the palace, handed my credentials to an usher, and was admitted to an anteroom. Close by Nikita was in conference with his ministers. The whole future of the nation was at stake. On the decisions being made depended peace or war! Then, after a few minutes, I was shown into a larger room. The king soon joined me.

A fine, old, sturdy gentleman, turned seventy; with rugged features, a coarse mouth, and a good forehead. A heavy white moustache lent picturesqueness to a massive face, lit up by shrewd and rather kindly eyes. The dominating note was soldierly. Unlike his sons, of whom I had had glimpses as they passed me in their autos, he wore the national costume.

Nikita seemed oblivious of his ministers. He had forgotten the Malissori. Turks and Albanians had been shelved to oblige his visitor. Not 15 miles away his troops kept guard. Five miles beyond I had seen a Turkish camp. Avoiding politics at first, Nicholas plunged into literature. He spoke in faultless French—the French of a professor. His phrases were well turned. He had no accent. For, in his youth, he had lived long in Paris. He touched on Lamantaigne and eulogized Chateoubriand. From poetry we passed at last to drama. I wondered what those ministers were thinking.

"Yes," said the king. "I have written plays myself. One, the best known, has been produced at the Royal theater here. It is a drama called 'The Empress of the Balkans.' The heroine was suggested by my wife."

I knew nothing of "The Empress of the Balkans." But it seemed courteous to inquire if the king would not like to have the work performed in France or England or America. The question seemed to change Nikita instantly from the ruler of a brave and restless land into an author. As I watched him I could see that he was saying himself, "Ha! this stranger wants the rights to my great play." For the moment he appeared to have forgotten peace and war, the Albanian refugees, the Turkish menace. His mind was fixed on one clear point, his drama.

He gave me a long, searching look, as if to ask, "How do I know if he could do me justice in a foreign tongue?" And then he said, with wonderful precision:

"Cela depend! Poets, like women, are coy."

I dropped the subject. But the king went back to it. He gave me a copy of his play in Montenegrin (which resembles Serb or Russian). He also favored me with his autographed photograph. Being now in high good spirits, he obliged me quite spontaneously with his opinion on the still impending crisis. To my distress, I found he had resolved to avoid war, for the time, and drop the Albanian cause.

Before departing from Cettinje I borrowed a German translation of "The Empress of the Balkans" from the chamberlain. It did not make me very anxious to adapt the play for Broadway. So far as I could judge, the royal drama lacked imaginative charm. It had been written, in fair verse, under the influence of Schiller. It had no "punch." But with the help of Henry Blossom or Guy Bolton it might have proved the germ of a good musical comedy.

As I rode down the high hills and passed Mount Lovchen, on my way to Cattaro, I drew the moral of my talk with the old warrior. I recalled the stories I had heard of the great fights in which Nikita had won glory. I thought of him as the strange, simple shepherd-king who, even during my sojourn at Cettinje, had sat on the doorstep of his palace, day by day, administering justice to his people. The readiness with which he had received me, in a historic hour, neglecting affairs of state—to him of vital moment—to discuss plays, confirmed what we all know to be the truth.

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Parcels addressed to members of the Canadian expiditionary forces overseas should bear the name and address of a second addressee to whom the parcel may be delivered or forwarded if it should prove impossible to deliver it to the first. The original address should be written on the front of the parcel where the postage stamps and customs declaration are affixed, and the second or alternative address should be written on the back of the parcel.

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Parcels containing articles of a personal nature or of special value will be returned, if a request for their return in case of non-delivery is made by the sender, such request to be written on the cover of the parcel at the time of posting.

This plan is being adopted at the suggestion of the British post office which states that the present procedure of holding undeliverable parcels at the dead letter office until instructions are received as to their disposal is resulting in the waste of a large quantity of perishable foodstuffs which form the contents of 90 per cent of parcels addressed to soldiers.

SEND NO SUGAR

"It has been made a punishable offense to put as much as a lump of sugar into any of the soldier's boxes which are sent overseas," according to the Winnipeg Free Press bulletin of November 15.

"It will not do for persons to put in sugar and declare it as candy as the parcels are censored by the government and the sender is liable to punishment. Information to this effect was received by the St. John Ambulance association in cable from England this morning. The association is therefore unable to accept a single parcel for overseas which contains any sugar at all."

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section pre-emption. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

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When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,
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PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF CALGARY
PUBLIC NOTICE

The PUBLIC MEETING held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall, Calgary, on Monday, December 3rd, 1917, for nomination of candidates for the offices of Mayor, Commissioner, Aldermen, Public and Separate School Trustees and City's six representatives on the "Calgary Hospitals' Board," has been adjourned until Monday, the 10th day of December, 1917, when a poll will be taken of the electors of the City of Calgary, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 8 o'clock in the afternoon of the said day for the election of one (1) Mayor for a term of one year (1918), for the election of one (1) Commissioner for a term of two years (1918 and 1919), for the election of nine (9) Aldermen, six (6) for a term of two (2) years and three (3) for a term of one (1) year, the six candidates receiving the highest number of votes to be elected for a term of two (2) years (1918 and 1919), the three candidates receiving the next highest number of votes below the aforementioned six candidates, to be elected for a term of one year (1918); and for the election of four (4) Public School Trustees for the years 1918 and 1919. At the same time and places governed by the same election procedure and officers, the following questions will be placed before the electors in the form of three plebiscites:

"Plebiscite re Early Closing and Half Holiday By-law."

"Are you in favor of By-law 1875, a By-law to provide for the early closing of certain classes of shops?"

"Plebiscite re Payment of Aldermen."

"Are you in favor of paying each Alderman $5.00 for every Council meeting attended and $3.00 for every meeting of a standing committee attended, not in all to exceed $350.00 per annum?"

"Plebiscite re Appointment or Election of Commissioners."

"Are you in favor of changing the present method of electing Commissioners to that of appointing by the City Council at a salary to be fixed by the Council?" These changes, if approved to come into effect January 1st, 1919.

Only three nominations from Messrs. John Burns, P. L. McCrohan and George D. Venini, for the office of Separate School Trustees having been received, the three mentioned gentlemen were duly declared elected by acclamation, on Monday, December 3rd, 1917, at one minute past one o'clock, p.m., to the office of Separate School Trustees for the years 1918 and 1919.

Only six nominations from David D. Davidson, Joseph Richard Harris, John Harrison, Mrs. Margaret Lewis, Archibald S. Nimmo, and David Ormond, for the office of City's representatives on the "Calgary Hospitals' Board" having been received, the said persons were duly declared elected by acclamation on Monday, December 3rd, 1917, at one minute past one o'clock p.m., to the office of the City's representatives on the "Calgary Hospitals' Board" for the year 1918.

Particulars relating to polling subdivision boundaries, etc., can be obtained from the office of the City Clerk.

The polling booths (subject to change, if necessary) are as follows, and the following figures in each case refer to the polling subdivision number:

1. City Hall, Seventh Avenue and Second Street east.
2. Central Fire Hall, Sixth Avenue and First Street east.
3 and 4. City Public Market, Fourth Avenue and Third Street east.
5. Alexandra School, Ninth Avenue and Ninth Street east.
6. Institute of Technology, Ninth Avenue and Nineteenth Street east.
7 and 33. Ogden Fire Hall, Ogden.
8. Riverside School, First Avenue and Sixth Street northeast.
9 and 10. Bridgeland Fire Hall, Centre Avenue and Sixth A Street east.
11 and 12. Stanley Jones School, Eighth Avenue and Sixth Street northeast.
13. Ranch House, Thirtieth Avenue and First Street northeast.
14. School Board Offices, 333 Eighth Avenue west.
15 and 16. Central School, Fifth Avenue and First Street west.
17, 18, 19. Normal School, Fourth Avenue and Sixth Street west.
20. Hillhurst Fire Hall, Boulevard and Tenth Street west.
21. Paine's Grocery, 429 Eleventh Street northwest.
22. Grand Trunk Store, 2402 Sixth Avenue northwest.
23. Balmoral Fire Hall, Sixteenth Avenue and First Street northwest.
24. Crescent Heights Collegiate Institute, Sixteenth Avenue and First Street northwest
25. Capitol Hill School, Twenty-first Avenue and Fourteenth Street northwest.
26. North Mount Pleasant School, Twenty-seventh Avenue and Fourth Street northwest.
27, 28, 29. Victoria School, Eleventh Avenue and Third Street east.
30 and 31. Ramsay School, Twenty-third Avenue east and Macleod trail.
32. Parks Dept. Office, Twenty-sixth Avenue and Second Street east.
32A. Parkhill School, Thirty-sixth Avenue and Second Street east.
34 and 35. Haultain School, Thirteenth Avenue and First Street west.
36. St. Mary's School, Nineteenth Avenue and Second Street west.
37, 38, 39, 40. Central Collegiate Institute, Twelfth Avenue and Eighth Street west.
41. Sunalta School, Fourteenth Avenue and Twentieth Street west.
42. Glengarry Church, Twenty-first Avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets west.
43. Mount Royal School, Twenty-first Avenue and Fourteenth Street west.
44. Fire Hall, Seventeenth Avenue and Eleventh Street west.
45. Vacant Store, 2206 Fourth Street west.
46. Tent, Thirty-eighth Avenue and Sixth Street west.
47, 48. King Edward School, Thirtieth Avenue and Sixteenth Street west.

Deputy Returning Officers for the various Polling Subdivisions are as follows:

No. 1. W. S. Deisman and J. C. Paterson.
No. 2. T. W. Bryant.
No. 3 and 4. S. Y. Taylor.
No. 5. Chas. Venables and H. J. Maloney.
No. 6. George Sifton.
No. 7 and 33. F. W. Elliott.
No. 8. T. J. O'Connor and J. B. Paterson.
No. 9 and 10. R. W. Steele and H. R. Osmond.
No. 11 and 12. J. W. Dingle and S. G. Munns.
No. 13. W. R. Collings.
No. 14. John A. Bell.
No. 15. Geo. T. French.
No. 16. D. T. Lewis.
No. 17. D. Douglas.
No. 18. Walter Moss.
No. 19. F. G. Hunt.
No. 20. Jas. Smalley and Mark A. Etheridge.
No. 21. H. T. Morgan and R. W. Derbyshire.
No. 22. S. Nease.
No. 23. Geo. Allford.
No. 24. M. M. Downey and J. A. Johnston.
No. 25. V. Hill.
No. 26. J. W. Smith.
No. 27. Chas. Caush.
No. 28. T. J. Jewell.
No. 29. J. H. Hay.
No. 30 and 31. F. C. Trump.
No. 32. D. H. Freers.
No. 32A. Geo. Noble.
No. 34 and 35. Ed. Hayden.
No. 36. W. J. McLellan and Donald Hope.
No. 37. J. H. Nankivell.
No. 38. M. Bergh.
No. 39. W. R. Wood.
No. 40. Jas. S. Ryan.
No. 41. W. J. Ovans and T. S. Jeffrey.
No. 42. A. T. Boyse.
No. 43. H. Sparks and A. E. Rose.
No. 44. S. Ford and E. G. Ironsides.
No. 45. A. Barron and L. U. Fowler.
No. 46. C. E. Goulding.
No. 47 and 48. T. S. Burns.

Dated at Calgary, this 3rd day of December, A.D. 1917.

J. M. MILLER,
City Clerk and Returning Officer.

SPORT COMMENT

NOTHING STRIKING IN A REVIEW OF FOOTBALL IN THE UNITED STATES

There were no striking new styles shown among the goods exhibited on the 1917 football shelf. No coach turned in anything so ingenious as the multiple kick. Backfield formations were varied and protean but adhered entirely to proved methods that had been built in other seasons. Nothing original developed in the way of line shifts, says Louis Lee Arms, in the New York Tribune.

There was in fact but one thing about the 1917 football season that distinguished it. That was the football izing of the Army and Navy and the college-service eleven rivalry that developed. Otherwise this season will be an easy one to forget.

In the study of football tactics nothing is more interesting than the various backfield formations which different coaches advocate. There is, for instance, no point of similarity between Dartmouth's rhymic, tossing attack instituted by Cavanaugh, and Penn's end stabs from semi-kick formation aside from the fact that each tries to advance the pigskin.

Nor can the line plunges of Rutgers wherein the man carrying the ball is the only one to slap the line, be compared with the penetrating lunges of McLaren, who is followed through by the remainder of the Pitt backfield.

"T" Formation as Base

Michigan runs the majority of her plays from the conventional "T" formation, while Notre Dame employs the "hollow square." Each of these different styles is built with the hope that it will encourage a faster start and afford the runner protection, and all of them seem to be about equal, their efficiency depending upon the backfield men themselves. This on the principle that any formation is a good one if it works.

The most stylish backfield we happened to observe this season was that of Notre Dame, which operated from a square formation that shifted back and forth as the quarterback ran the signals. But upon reflection it wasn't the formation so much as the fast starting and clever clogging that made the backfield stand out.

Tom Thorpe the Columbia coach, is authority for the statement that the Indianans practice formation in the gymnasium to the accompaniment of a piano.

When Berry runs from kick formation it appears that he is unaided by any interference. That is because no men are running near him. As a matter of fact, the backfield has been drawn up behind the side of the line at which Berry aims, and while he is running alone the Penn backs have hypotheically put the end and secondary out of commission. In the case of Berry and Penn this is more fiction than fact.

Foster Sanford has the most intensively trained eleven in the East. The New Brunswick mentor does most things differently. Observe utgers kick formation. Instead of dropping back 10 yards to punt, Whitchill is less than five yards behind his centre when he receives the ball. The general assumption on a punt is that the punter shall stand so far back of his own line that even should a rival forward break through, the kick may be gotten away before it can be blocked.

LINE MUST HOLD

Sanford on the other hand assumes that his line must hold, and with this vital responsibility on its shoulders it usually does. Consequently Rugters gets an added five yards on every kick. That in an industrial world would be called efficiency in production.

Rutgers moreover discards the ancient idea that all three backs must hit the line on a direct drive. In the days when the other backs could haul their ball-carrying brother along the ground until he came to a forced stop this was practical and entertaining, but Sanford figures now that two men in the rear pushing mean little if anything.

The main idea is to open a hole somewhere in the rival line through which the back advances on his own momentum. It is expected that the back is slippery enough on his feet to pick the best spots en route, and that he will hold his feet at least until he bangs into the secondary.

This one man proposition has the additional merit of resting the other two backs for their turn at carrying the ball, and is another step in the refining and concentrating of backfield attack.

The Dartmouth quarterback feeds the ball to his men while they are at top speed by throwing it to them a distance of approximately twelve feet It is more spectacular than the hand to hand passing of the customary style. But as backfields are now manipulated, all of the men are required at times to take direct passes from the center, and this has had apparently no tendency to swell the total fumbles. The assumption would be that it would.

HOW MISFORTUNE AIDED FITZSIMMONS

Eddie Graney, who was the first man in America to don the gloves with Bob Fitzsimmons, and who also employed him as horseshoer, tells an interesting account of the big fellow's first match.

"Not long after Fitzsimmons arrived in this country," said Eddie, "we decided to give him a tryout. Joe Choynski and myself were the only men in the gymnasium. I couldn't lay a glove on Bob and neither could Choyniski. In fact he made Joe look so bad that the latter was worried for fear he was going back as a pugilist. And I want to say that Fitzsimmons was a great fighter at that time. He was 32 years of age and a wonderful athlete.

"About the same time the California Athletic club of which Fulda was the president, had Reddy Gallegher and Billy McCarthy matched for a contest. Gallegher was taken ill and no one knew what would be done. Fulda solved the puzzle by using Fitzsimmons. Bob made a great hit As luck would have it, there was a fatality in the ring not so many days after the boxing was prohibited in San Francisco.

"But for that lucky substitution it is quite likely that Fitzsimmons would have been a long time securing an opening in this state."

Incidentally Graney, who is one of the greatest judges of pugilists, has some send-off for Robert Fitzsimmons. However, Eddie doesn't go as far as many of the critics in declaring Fitz the greatest fighter who ever donned a pair of gloves.

"Fitzsimmons was unquestionably the greatest middleweight of all times," says Graney. "There was just one heavyweight in my way of thinking, who could have beaten Fitzsimmons. That man was Peter Jackson. Others might possibly have turned the trick, but I am quite sure that Jackson was the better of the pair."

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BASEBALL PENNANT WINNERS IN 1917

	1917	1916
World's champions	Chicago (Amer.)	Boston (Amer.)
MAJOR LEAGUES		
American	Chicago	Boston
National	New York	Brooklyn
CLASS AA		
International	Toronto	Buffalo
American Association	Indianapolis	Louisville
Pacific Coast	San Francisco	Los Angeles
CLASS A		
Southern Association	Atlanta	Nashville
Western	Des Moines	Omaha
CLASS B		
New York State	Wilkes-Barre	Syracuse
Eastern	New Haven	New London
Central	Grand Rapids	Dayton
North Western	Great Falls	Spokane
Texas	Dallas	Waco
Three-I	Peoria	Peoria
CLASS C		
South Atlantic	Columbia	Augusta
Virginia	Newport News	Newport News
CLASS D		
Blue Ridge	Hagerston	Chambersburg
Central Association	Marshallton	Marshallton
Central Texas	Ennis	Temple
Dixie	Moultrie	Dothan
Georgia-Alabama	Anniston	Rome
North Carolina	Durham	Charlotte
Western Association	McAlester	Denison

BASEBALL WILL BE REVIVED AFTER WAR

Every baseball man believes that the game will have a wonderful revival at the end of the war. The thing the owners are worrying about is whether they will be here to see it.

There is not a doubt that when peace comes again the national sport will have a wider field of action than it ever has had before. It is being played now in France and England, and our own southern training camps are busy laying out diamonds and fields. Some of these, by the way, are to be constructed under the personal supervision of Clark Griffith and Tyrus Raymond Cobb.

Just now, however, it looks as if baseball might be in for a couple of lean years, and it is a certainty that the owners will do everything they can to cut expenses. A hint of this retrenchment policy was found in the major league draft last September. The clubs drafted fewer players than for the past dozen years.

The American league drafted 12 men and the National league 21. A total of 127 players were obtained by the two big leagues by purchase under approval agreements other than optional contracts.

Of this grand total of 160 youngsters secured by the major leagues it is not probable that more than half will be taken to the training camps next spring. Not over half a dozen of the 16 major league clubs will take as many men south as they did last year.

The only source of revenue on a training trip is exhibition games and even in good times these bring in comparatively little. The training season ordinarily costs the club in the neighborhood of $10,000. This year owners will try to save as much of that money as possible.

There is not a doubt that in all cases where it is possible salaries will be reduced. The clubs will carry fewer men and will take fewer players on road trips. In traveling with a baseball squad the war tax on railroad tickets will mount up to an expensive item. The tax on admission tickets will be paid by the fans, but there is some question as to just how many fans there will be to pay it.

Some minor leagues must be kept going as training schools for major league players. These undoubtedly will require more or less financial assistance, which the major leagues must give them if they wish to keep the game going. Many minor leagues will not start at all. In every way, shape and manner that they can the owners of baseball clubs will cut expenses, and many of them will be more than happy if they succeed in breaking even.

THE WHOLE TEAM IS GOING TO WAR

The University of Oregon had a champion football team in 1916. It cleaned up everything in sight on the coast, and even administered a 14—0 defeat to the University of Pennsylvania in a game played at Pasadena on the first of this year.

Here's the team—and here's the interesting thing about it:

Every single man in the team, and every substitute with one exception has enlisted for service in France. The one exception is a married man who has been exempted, and is doing his bit by managing a big ranch.

GOLF ANTIDOTE FOR SOME ILLS

It is necessary for a golfer to feel absolutely "fit" in order to play his best game?

A few days ago a player said that although he had been much troubled recently by rheumatism, he had at the same time been playing much above his game. This seems somewhat of a paradox, but when it is considered that the average player puts a deal of unnecessary force into most of his shots, it is a different story.

It is not illogical to suggest that if every time a man pressed and a sharp twinge of pain followed the result would be beneficial to the game. Further the mind would concentrate itself readily on the avoidance of pain and so give particular attention to the nice adjustment of the swing.

It seems fairly clear then that local pain, if not too severe, is no great handicap to one's game, and there is no reason why, if the golfer prefers, he should not play around. Not long ago a member of a wellknown club hereabouts was so ill with rheumatism that he had decided not to ploy in the championship tourney of the club. Eventually one competitor was left without a partner, and yielding to the importunities of this enthusiast, the sick one very much under protest consented to turn out. He started well at the first hole and playing the game of his life won the club title.

But it is a different kettle of fish if one is feeling seedy and out of sorts generally. Then the nerves are all wrong and concentration becomes a consumation to be wished for, but seldom to be attained. In a case of this kind it is well to face facts and recognize one's limitations for the time being. If this is done the round will find one feeling much better ,but if the player should start out expecting to be able to run ,so to speak ,on three cylinders, it is more than probable that he will return with a heart full of uncharitableness ,loathing the course and nursing resentment against his partner.

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MACLAREN LIGHT CO.
MERRICKVILLE, ONT.

GREAT ANNUAL MILL END AND SAMPLE SALE



TUESDAY DECEMBER ELEVENTH

TUESDAY DECEMBER ELEVENTH

This, Undoubtedly Is the Greatest Sale of Its Kind

A Disposal of High Grade Silks, Cottons, Woolens, Fine Staple and Fancy Linens

WHEN ONE considers that this event is planned for one of the busiest shopping days just prior to the Holiday Season, the Sale itself takes on unusual proportions of value to every woman within easy access of the store.

Nine months ago we began planning for this sale Nine months ago contracts were entered into and concessions made us that we could not secure today for any money, nor by any amount of persuasion.

To say that we anticipate a record attendance would be putting it mildly. Because of the very fact that the schedule of prices and values operates for one day--just that point alone will be a magnet.

The features in brief are:--A Sale of Dress Goods at 94c; a Sale of Bedspreads at $2.98; a Sale of Tablecloths at 78c; a sale of Towel Ends at 5c; a Sale of Sample Centres at 10c; a Sale of Fancy Linens (values to $15) at 98c; a Sale of Fine Silks at 98c; a Sale of Wool Blanket Coatings at 98c and many lines of Piece Goods at HALF PRICE.

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Here is a splendid collection of fine tested Suiting Fabrics. Many will bear an increased price mark before another month. So buy now!

Lot comprises: 50-inch English Bradford Tweeds, 42-inch dark grey Suiting Serge; 40-inch mixed grey English Tweeds; 36-inch Novelty Plaid Suitings; 40-inch Novelty Check Suitings; 36 and 40-inch colored Gabardine Suitings; 40-inch colored Armure Fabrics; 40-inch colored Serges, and many other wonderful values. Get your supply here Tuesday. Regular $1.00 to $1.75 yard, for **98c**

Mill Ends of FINE SILKS 98c

comprising 36-inch Swiss Chiffon Taffetas, in sky, pink, saxe, paddy green, copen, sand, grey, etc. 36-inch Novelty Striped Taffetas; 36-inch Queen Quality Taffeta in apricot shade; 36-inch Novelty Stripe Silk Messaline; 36-inch Ivory Silk Taffeta; 34-inch heavy Silk Pongee in various shades; 36-inch heavy Silk Poplins, all good shades; 36-inch Novelty Stripe Habituas; 34-inch Novelty Stripe Habituas; 34-inch Novelty Floral Silks. Regular $1.25 to $2.75, for, per yard **98c**

Mill Ends of COATINGS 98c

Handsome check and faint stripe designs on soft woolly blanket coating fabrics. 100 yards will clear to early shoppers like so much chaff before a wind. This is our $2.75 line ,that is, if bought through ordinary channels it would sell by the yard for that amount. In spite of its evident weight it has lovely draping qualities and will make up nicely into the new full back suits. We are quite positive that this is the lowest figure GOOD Blanket Coating is selling for in the West..... **98c**

These Sample Bedspreads $2.98

This is really a remarkable sale of travellers' sample Bedspreads; regular $4.25 to $7.50 qualities for $2.98. 50 only, and all samples, slightly soiled by handling. The lot includes single, also medium and double bed sizes. Printed Floral Spreads, White Marceilles Spreads, Crochet Spreads; Honeycomb Spreads, Mercerized Colored Spreads. Regular $4.25 to $7.50, for, each **$2.98**

These Sample Fancy Linens 98c

2,000 pieces, comprising real Cluny Lace Edge Bureau Scarfs, real Cluny Centres, Irish Baby Edge Centres and Scarfs, hand-embroidered tablecloths, fine lawn—Bedspreads, real Madeira embroidered Centres, 54-54 lace edge tablecloths, 45-45 scalloped edge embroidered tablecloths, 30-30 hand-crochet edge centres, finely embroidered linen pillow cases, embroidered on silk centrepieces; embroidered Chinese hand work linens, Irish embroidered tea cloths. Regular $1.75 to $15.00, for, each **98c**

These Sample Tablecloths 78c

A value in Snowy White Tablecloths, size 56x72 inches, that is little short of phenomenal. Regular $1.00 each, for 78c each. 700 of these Snowy White Damask Tablecloth lengths; no end borders and in many artistic designs. Wonderfully serviceable cloths. Get your supply now. We expect big rush for these. Regular $1.00, for, each **78c**

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XMAS HUDSONIA
MONTHLY
FREE FOR THE ASKING
WRITE FOR YOUR COPY

:-: :-: Success Comes to Those Who Make Up Their Minds to do a Thing---And Then Does It :-: :-:

FORWARD

Ideas are constantly changing. So also must men change. The methods of yesterday are not those of today—nor will those of the present be in vogue tomorrow. The man who will not change is a check on progress—he retards the onward march of others.

CALGARY
Western Standard
ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
INDEPENDENT OPTIMISTIC

THE VALUE OF A SMILE

Nobody ever added up
The value of a smile;
We know how much a dollar's worth,
And how much is a mile;
We know the distance to the sun,
The size and weight of earth;
But no one here can tell us just
How much a smile is worth.

SECTION TWO—Pages 9 to 16 CALGARY, ALBERTA, DECEMBER 8, 1917 Five Cents a Copy

What Falkenhayn Is Doing Now In Turkey

London (by mail).—Marshal von Falkenhayn is believed to be marching on Bagdad. Although he failed at Verdun, he has a brain as good as any in the German army. He must be taken very seriously. He is an extremely fine soldier and clever strategist who is burning to restore his reputation, and he has not vanished into the middle east for nothing.

The immediate purpose of Falkenhayn is clear. He hopes to retake Bagdad, which is the keystone of German schemes of aggrandisement in western Asia. He may also cherish other and more spacious ambitions.

Our own purpose is not so clear to the lay onlooker. We routed the Turks on the Tigris this year in order to avenge Ctesiphon and Kut, and we captured Bagdad on March 11 in order to restore our prestige and to administer a crushing blow to German ambitions. The Russian revolution began the day after our entry into Bagdad, and all thought of a combined movement against the Turks was quickly at an end. With the exception of a slight advance up the Euphrates from Feluja, we have since remained stationary in Mesopotamia.

We have also a considerable army in Palestine, on a line south and southwest of Gaza and Beersheba. I cannot profess to divine its aim, except that in certain circumstances it should serve to lessen the possibility of Turkish pressure against Bagdad. However, my object here is to examine the situation and not to offer criticism. The one vital point in all this great region is now the city of Bagdad. We shall probably find him fail. And if Falkenhayn fails this time we shall be perceptibly nearer the end of the war, for though the Turks are still fighting well they do not mean to fight for ever.—Lovitt Fraser in London Daily Mail.

north of our Palestine front and a much greater distance from Bagdad. At Aleppo is the junction of the Bagdad railway with the lines which run south to Damascus and Jerusalem and down into Arabia. Its port is Alexandretta. It has been truly said that "all roads in the central regions of the Ottoman empire lead to Aleppo." It is the base where the Turks have been concentrating and from which they must operate either against Bagdad or against our enemy in Palestine.

When Falkenhayn was ordered to the middle east this summer he went to Aleppo. He found there Djemal Pasha, the governor-general of Syria, a trained soldier who is the nominal commander of the Turkish forces of that province. Djemal is reputed to be a gypsy by origin and he will be heard of again. He has never been quite up to the neck in the intrigues of Enver Pasha, and he showed much consideration to British refugees from Bagdad after the outbreak of the war.

Djemal's idea appears to have been to mass all the troops he could muster at Aleppo this autumn and then to await events. If there was to be an active campaign he wished to fight in Palestine; but it is not very clear that he was aiming at any offensive at all. Falkenhayn had other notions. He insisted on a move against Bagdad, which interests Germany far more than Jerusalem, and eventually he had his way. Djemal was meanwhile bidden to Germany, where he has just been shown the Kiel canal fleet and some of the armies; but he is no stranger to western Europe, and the florid praise he expressed was probably conventional.

* * *

Marshal von Falkenhayn is therefore committed to a great scheme for flinging the British army out of Bagdad, and it is interesting to consider his prospects. He proposes to "contain" the British forces in Palestine, though General Allenby will doubtless have a word to say on that point. In marching against Bagdad Falkenhayn will have two lines of advance. He can move down both the Euphrates and the Tigris, though I should expect his principal force to follow the Tigris route. While the Russians were still able to threaten the Turkish communications on the Tigris, it was expected that the Turks would endeavor to retake Bagdad by way of the Euphrates alone. Now that Russia is in chaos, the Turks can do pretty much as they like.

The Euphrates is at its lowest in November, but it is believed to be navigable for shallow craft throughout the year. The Turks have undoubtedly made considerable use of the Euphrates route during the last three years. The present British advanced base upon the Tigris is the town of Samarra, 75 miles above Bagdad. We shall probably find him fail. And if Falkenhayn fails this time we shall be perceptibly nearer the end of the war, for though the Turks are still fighting well they do not mean to fight for ever.—Lovitt Fraser in London Daily Mail.

now at Nesibin, as is probable, the Turks would have about 150 miles to cover by road and 165 miles by river below Mosul before reaching Samarra.

What numbers can Falkenhayn scrape together? Portions of two Turkish corps, the 18th and the 13th, have been in contact with our forces in Mesopotamia all the summer, and they have doubtless been reinforced. It is said that the Turks have for some time been recalling troops from Galicia and the Rumanian front, and that they are utilizing some of their reserves in Thrace. They dare not leave Constantinople without a large garrison to preserve order, but they show no sign of doing anything in Armenia. I shall not attempt any estimate, but I think it will be found that both in Mesopotamia and in Palestine Falkenhayn will put into the field very respectable armies. On the other hand, he will probably have great transport difficulties in his march against Bagdad. He must keep pretty closely to the line of the rivers. There are no great opportunities for flanking movements through the surrounding deserts.

It may be taken as reasonably certain that Falkenhayn's operations will not be confined to an attack upon Bagdad. He will probably have other objectives. He will probably have to defend himself against a counter-attack from Persia. He will probably have to hold the Euphrates line. He will probably have to keep open his communications with Aleppo. He will probably have to keep in touch with the Turkish forces in Palestine. He will probably have to keep open his communications with Constantinople. He will probably have to keep open his communications with Germany. He will probably have to keep open his communications with Austria. He will probably have to keep open his communications with Hungary. He will probably have to keep open his communications with Bulgaria. He will probably have to keep open his communications with Rumania. He will probably have to keep open his communications with Serbia. He will probably have to keep open his communications with Montenegro. 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He will probably have to keep open his communications with Cape Malea. He will probably have to keep open his communications with Cape Maleas

The FASCINATION of FURS

by Hester Winthrop



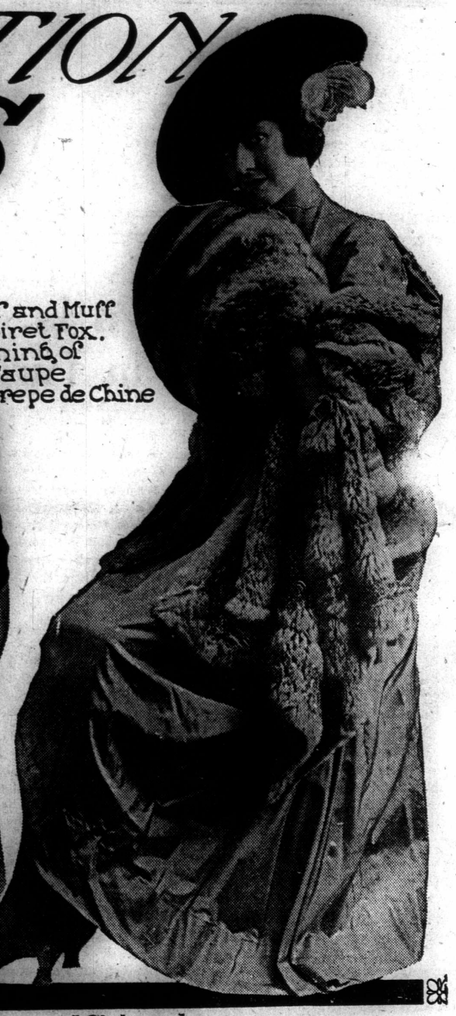
Novel Cape in Ermine, with Capuchin Collar. Edged with Sealskin.



Cape and Barrel Muff in Ermine; Carthusian Band Collar.



Scarf and Muff in Poiret Fox. Lining of Taupe Crepe de Chine



PHOTOS BY JOEL FEDER



Cape with Cravat Collar, All in Breitschwanz, Muff of Antique Chinese Embroidery, Skunk Trimming.



Parisian Capeline, Toque and Manchon Ensuite, in the New Shade of Bersegliani Red



Sleeved Stole and Large Barrel Muff in Chinchilla

Clever Manipulations In Many Pelts--- American Skins Have Their Inning ---Alaska Seal for the Few---Fox.

WE OF THIS DAY and generation can hardly believe it possible that Mme. Bernhardt—the great Sarah, the divine Sarah, the queen of tragedy and classic drama—held high vogue throughout Europe as a comedienne. And yet it is in just that metier and milieu that this scribe recalls one of her most fetching impersonations, that of Cyprienne in Sardou's comedy of "Divorcons."

Now this scribe lays no claim to be considered or consulted as the oldest inhabitant; far from it. But the deep impression made by Bernhardt in this role comes back whenever furs are under discussion. The gay Cyprienne has a meeting with her adorer. It is winter, and the pretty little lady is bundled up in furs. "How beautiful you are in your furs!" breathes the adorer. "You are more beautiful in your furs than in any other costume you wear!" To which the gay and frivolous Cyprienne replies: "I'll tell you a secret. Every woman is! and does! They are the most becoming things we have; and we all know it!"

And the fickle mind of fickle woman has not changed one iota from that day to this!

Fashions in the Tropics

Not for a minute do we believe that it is this fondness for furs as a fascinating accessory, universally becoming, that led to their adoption for summer time wear, as was the frivolous fad recently. Like so many other fashions, that one came to us from France. But there it really started in those winter colonies along the Cote d'Azur—the Coast of Azure Skies—the French Riviera, where the sun shines hotly for a few hours a day in full sight of the snowclad mountains; but once the meridian is past, a cold wind blows off the snowcaps, and makes furs not only a charming accessory to the outdoor toilette, but a stern necessity as well.

Thence the fashionable at our own American Rivieras along the Florida and California coasts borrowed the fashion with tropical clothes and a tropical climate; and with the spring drift northward for the tropical clothes the furs came too. However, at the best summer resorts on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts—to say nothing of the inland places—sensible women never followed the fad. In truth, it was one more acknowledged in the breach than in the observance in the country of lower altitudes; while the higher altitudes of mountain resorts the far more informal "sweater"—the French term them Guernseys, and the British say Jerseys; both appellations being borrowed from the Channel Islands, the French choosing the name of the island where their language is spoken exclusively, and the British where one hears a trifle more of English than one does of French—taking the place of furs.

Revivals and Newcomers

But with the coming of autumn days furs take their place once more as a legitimate part of the outdoor toilette. To usher in the new season the furriers have made radical departure from the fashions that were in the forefront of things last winter. What the fur trade speaks of as "small furs"—which will include a multitude of novel designs in neck and shoulder pieces—naturally present themselves first. And not only are the shapes new and novel; but there are some newcomers in the fur field, or rather one might say revivals or resurrections of the vogue of some furs that have been absent from the roll call of fashion for so long that they are almost newcomers now.

Industry in American Pelts

Usually one thinks of furs as coming from wild and savage places, where the foot of man but seldom treads and where the advantages of civilization re but little known. With the closing in of the far spaces, with the bringing together the ends of the earth which civilization has accomplished, the fur trapper is one of the few figures of romance still left to us. But, none the less, romance notwithstanding, it must be confessed that the march of civilization has multiplied rather than decreased the supp'y of fur pelts. Mink, mole, beaver, marten, squirrel, muskrat, and countless other peltries are all caught at their best close in and near around the haunts of civilization. Imperial Russian sables have multiplied enormously since the opening of the Trans-Siberian railroad. The extensions of railroads in South America have brought bigger shipments of chinchilla and nutria. While as for the development of our great northwest, it is a fact of record that at the last great raw fur sale in St. Louis American ermine fetched a higher price than did the Russian pelt; and it was a European buyer for European trade who paid this top price at that!

The woman of fashion, who pays much attention to her costume and can afford to pay for exclusive pelts and designs wherein to wear them will have to forego any further purchases in chinchilla for some time to come. The South American republics of Chile and Peru have placed an embargo on the catching of those tiny little animals—they are really of the rat family—for the next five years, beginning with September of this year. Not that chinchilla was ever in danger of becoming too popular. The supply was never overlarge; and since it is only the first quality that gives any sort of satisfactory wear—a poor chinchilla soon declares itself by looking tired and discouraged—chinchilla has always meant an outlay that could scarcely be justified by an inference of investment.

Since the Alaska sealskins did not present themselves in any commercial quantity on the market for quite a long time, the market met the demand for this beautiful and becoming pelt with all sorts of substitutes and subterfuges. The so-called Hudson seal—really reliable stores invariably add the true name of this fur: dyed muskrat—never truly filled the place of the Alaska pelt. Not only did it very soon lose both lustre and finish, but the countless horde of lesser imitations made from rabbit skins which had undergone shearing and other manipulations, crowded the market and at a price that not only was far too high for their service and quality but which for those same reasons served to bring disrepute on the better classes of pelts dyed to the old-time sealskin colorings.

Sealskin for the Ultras

With the coming of the new season just a few of the fashionable furriers are showing the genuine Alaska sealskin once more. Not in any quantity yet, however. In fact, so small is the stock that has found its way to market, and at the same time, so choice that it is being reserved for the favored few. Those of us who may have sealskin garments held over from former days may possibly have them redyed to the new sealskin shade; and so keep in step with the front ranks of fashion. But, for the most part this season will see the genuine sealskin used mostly in combination with other furs.

A charming example is pictured on this page, in which American ermine—oh, no, that is not one of those imitation pelts. It is the veritable ermine, and it is caught in Alaska and in several of the northwest provinces of Canada—is cleverly blended with Alaska sealskin. The muff is largely of the seal, while that part of the fetching little cape on which most wear will come is fashioned of this excellent wearing Alaska peltry.

In fact, the hall mark of fashion for the fur season of this year of grace would seem to be the use of this national fur—for the Alaska sealskin is the one that fetches the highest price, wears the longest and gives best service throughout.

Fox Holds Fashionable

Speaking with an oldtime furrier the other day in New York he called attention to some facts that proved highly interesting. "Not so very many years ago," he said, "I used to spend money to advertise that, except for silver foxes, I did not make up, nor did I recommend my customers to purchase fox furs; believing that they did not give good service for the amount of money invested in them. Those were the days when Alaska sealskin was the most fashionable fur we had; and many furriers took beaver and even otter and had it dyed in the sealskin shades, made them up into coats of the fashionable

(Continued on page Eleven)

Concerning Women's Fall and Winter Clothes

An exhibit and sale of Women's New Fall and Winter Furs, Fur Coats, and handsomely Tailored Suits, in Velours, Broadcloths and Oxford mixtures of unusual beauty that are unmatchable values.

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Engraved Christmas Cards

In our Stationery Department we are striving to give our Patrons the superior service and perfect execution demanded by the best social usage. That our efforts have been successful is suggested by the large number of orders we have received lately for Calling Cards and Wedding Announcements and Invitations.

In addition to this, we are this Season specializing on engraved Christmas Cards. The very latest ideas are shown among the hundred or more samples we can submit for your selection.

No need for you to send East for your Christmas Cards this Season. Personal selection will be more satisfactory than through the mail. The quality of workmanship and the range of designs are as good as any. The prices are reasonable.

We prefer to have your order early.

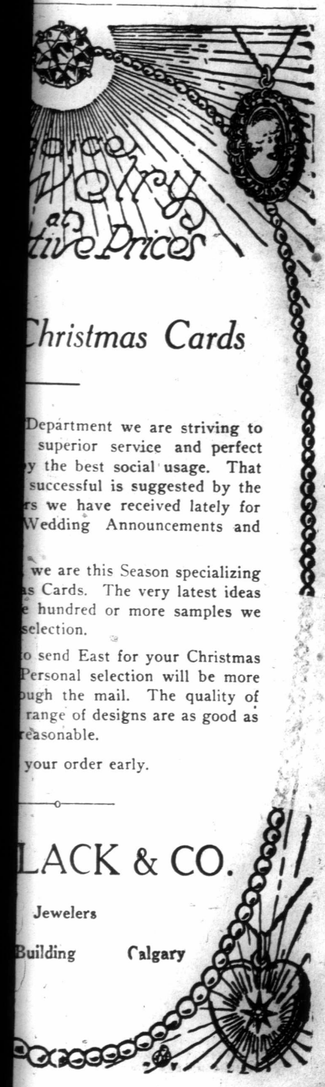
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Jewelers
Herald Building Calgary



f in Chinchilla

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(Continued on page Eleven)



Department we are striving to
superior service and perfect
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successful is suggested by the
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A Page of Interest to Women

Fads and Fancies

BEST USE FOR SKIM MILK

Utilize It for Human Food as Far as Possible.

All skim milk should be used—none wasted. It should furnish the maximum of food to human beings and does this better when used direct, as cottage cheese, prpared buttermilk, or other by-products, than when fed to animals and converted into meat. Surplus skim milk may be used economically to feed hogs, yt 100 pounds of it will produce 15 pounds of cheese, produce only 4.8 pounds of dressed pork if fed with corn. Skim milk is made into cottage cheese furnishes nearly seven times as much protein and nearly as much energy as the dressed pork it would produce. Of course the most nourishment is obtained when skim milk is used direct, either for drinking or cooking. As far as possible therefore skim milk should be used for human food and only the excss fed to livestock.

Buttermilk and Whey

Buttermilk is equal to skim milk for feeding hogs, while whey is half as valuable. Whey being low in protein is not well suited for young pigs and should be fed to older animals.

Ordinary grass pasture, or green rye oats, sorghum, rape, clover, alfalfa, peas, or beans can take the place of skim milk after the little pigs get a start. Much green feed can be raised without greatly reducing the acreage of other crops.

Calves and pigs do well when some skim milk is fed, but they need it only for a short time and in limited quantities. Except when fed to very young animals, skim milk is fed most economically when supplemented with grain. For dairy calves skim milk may be substituted in part for whole milk on the tenth day. If the calves are vigorous they should receive a little grain and hay at two weeks of age, and it is safe to discontinue the skim milk five or six weeks later.

By substituting grain, feed, buttermilk, and whey for skim milk in animal feeding, much skim milk may be released for use in cooking, for condensing, or for making cottage cheese.

ARABS LOVE TURKISH DELIGHT

The confection known as "Turkish Delight" is one of the most important used by the Arabs of Arabia, reports United States Consul Addison E. Southard, of Adtn. This is made from sugar and American starch, with flavoring and sometimes almonds or the kernels of ground nuts. Turkish delight often makes up the bulk of the Arab's breakfast, and it is eaten often at other times.

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Farmers, and farmers' sons! Don't remain idle all winter. Help will be scarce next summer. You can learn to operate and repair tractor engines and automobiles in four to six weeks' time, at
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Branches at Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton or Winnipeg.
Attend the nearest branch.

CHEER UP THE BOYS IN TRENCHES WITH A GOOD CHRISTMAS LETTER

Write a letter to some boy overseas. The longing for news from the folks at home is expressed in many letters that come from the soldiers at the front. Cut off from the intercourse with relatives and friends that makes up so much of the everyday pleasure of those who are enjoying the tranquilities of life at home, the soldier boys appreciate letters from home to an even greater degree than thy are free to admit. Cheer up the brave fellows who are fighting and dying in the trenches that you may live in peace and comfort at home, with a bright newsy note, so that they get it at Christmas time. It is your duty and should be your pleasure to do so.

At What Age Should a Girl Marry

Everybody knows there is a growing tendency among women of the most intelligent type to postpone the age of marriage and motherhood, says the Journal of Heredity.

"Whereas most women marry between 20 and 25, graduates of women's colleges most frequently marry between 25 and 30. Miss R. N. Smith calculated the average age at which college alumnce wed as 26.3 years. This means that to offset the considerable number who marry as soon as they graduate, there are many who do not marry until the age of 30 or after.

"Feminists without adaquate scientific training have attempted to justify this course, and have tried to create an impression that the children of young mothers are in some way inferior; while the best children are those born to women who have reached a certain maturity."

To find out whether this theory will hold water, Alexander Graham Bell recently made an investigation of the Hyde family in the United States, tagulating all the deaths of infants in the family for several generations. He found 2,386 babies who had died under four years of age. He then investigated the age of the babies' mothers in each case, and prepared a chart of the outcome. A glance shows the istimony of the chart. As the age of the mother advances the percentage of infant deaths rises also, until the death rate for children of the oldest group of mothers is about 50 per cent greater than that of the children of young mothers.

The mothers of twenty years of age and younger seem at first to form an exception; that is the line of death percentage declines. The chart shows that the baby of a mother twenty years old has a better chance of living than the baby of a mother of eighteen. But common sense would immediately assume that deaths of babies or infants born of mothers so very young would be greater because of the lack of training and experience of the mothers themselves.

Of course the investigation is not absolutely conclusive. Other factors besides the mother's age, enter in. One can not tell. Poverty, for example, may be a contributing cause. Mothers who are very poor may have a better chance of succeeding in their early years with their children because they would have only a few to take care of; while the mothers at the age of 35 or 40 would have a larger number and too little income with which to provide for the new arrivals. This argument doubtless holds good to some extent in the slums, Dr. Bell believes; but it can hardly carry as much weight with the Hyde family which seems to have been fairly well to do.

The conclusion, therefore, based on Dr. Bell's investigations, seems to be that "the age of the mother at the birth of her children has a marked influence on their vitality; that, as measured by infant mortaliay, the best age for a girl to marry is probably between 20 and 25; and that every year a woman delays child-bearing after the age of 25 is penalizing her children.

GIRL FARMERS



Demonstrating at the Eastern States exposition, Springfield, Mass. The girls as well as men can handle modern farm machinery. Miss Miller worked all last summer at the Vassar college farm of 700 acres, near Poughkeepsie, New York.

The Fas ination of Furs

(Continued from Page Ten)

out for the season, and sold them to some of their best clients.

"Those were the days, too, when in order to get Alaska seal pelts American buyers had to go to London, pay the expenses of the Atlantic journey, purchase the pelts there, ship them to New York, pay a duty on them coming in at the custom house, and then sell them to their customers at a price necessarily far in excess of what the European wearer had to pay. And that for a pelt grown and caught in our own country!

"Now, fox furs are one of the staples in the market. They are dyed to some beautifully becoming tints; and the woman of today does not want nor does she expect to wear the same furs—without alteration—for four or more seasons as she used to in the days when we bought Alaska seals in London market.

"Of course, the natural fox pelts are the most favored. The natural blue, white, broown and black foxes lead the style; and they lead in price, too. Then the cross foxes, and next the natural reds of long fur, good top hair, and the deep cherry red tint. The dyed foxes are merely the reds that are of poor natural coloring. The dyed blue and gray will be much worn; but the new rose taupe tint will, in my opinion, lead all the rest; for it is one that every woman can wear to excellent advantage. Blonde and brunette alike will look well in this; added to which it is one of the high novelties of the coming season."

Muffs, it would seem, are to be very much as before. Those small round, melon, barrel, and flat sack shapes being all shown. The touch of novelty which a new season inevitably demands is being made this year by means of combinations of furs, and the arrangement of the trimming scheme.

HIGH GRADE COTTAGE CHEESE

Pasteurization Makes It Possible to Control Flavor and Texture.

The pasteurization of skim milk as the first step in the manufacture of high-quality cottage cheese by creameries and milk plants is recommended by United States department of agriculture. It is stated that by pasteurizing skim milk as it comes from the separator and beginning the manufacturing process as soon as possible, the cheesemaker can better control flavor and texture. "No trouble need be experinced," says the bulletin, "in making a high quality of cottage cheese posseessing both the characteristic flavor and body, from properly pasteurized skim milk of good quality.'

The benefits to be derived from proper pasteurization are so great as to make it highly advisable to adopt that system. Little additional work is required, provided suitable quipment is available, and but little is added to the cost of making.

Advantages of Pasteurization

The most important advantages derived from pasteurization, as pointed out in the bulletin, is that a sanitary safe, product free from disease-producing germs is insured. Pasteurization also allows a more perfect control of souring through the use of pure culture starters, thus insuring the formation of an acid curd, giving the characteristic sour-milk flavor so much desired.

"The man who once most wisely said,
'Be sure your right then go ahead,'
Might well have added this, to wit:
"Be sure your wrong before you quit.'"

If your hair is soft, glossy, full of life, and **right**, you know you are happy.

If your hair is not what it should be you should consult me.

DON'T DELAY

My scalp treatments are a recognized science

The results are guaranteed

MADAME BELMONT
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Phone M5469 Calgary

Write for Free Coiffure Book

ODD FACTS

Onion sauce is served on toast for a luncheon dish.

Turnip roots may be left in the ground until frost.

Potato soup is much improved by a few tips of parsley.

Wooden plates or platters are handy to dry vegetables on.

Stale cake crumbs can be very well used in fruit pudding.

Spinach contains a great deal of the much talked about vitamins.

Cereals are generally the most nourishing of the cheaper foods.

Stuffed eggplant makes a good maindish for a vegetarian dinner

Try rubbing a spot of fresh paint off with a piece of the same fabric.

A tough piece of meat will cook tender if it is first soaked in vinegar.

Celery leaves may be dried, pulverized and bottled to use in seasoning.

Beans, milk, peas ,cheese and peanuts are substitutes for meat, in food value.

If a glass jar refuses to open ,set it top down in an inch or two of hot water.

Tomatoes which are not fully ripe on the vines may be set in the sun to finish.

The lighter salads are appetizers; the heavey ones should be regarded as central dishes.

Parsley roots may be lifted and set in a frame to serve as a garnish in the winter time.

When bacon is good and sweet the lean is firm and bright and the fat quit white.

Excellent shortcakes may be made with biscuit crust and raspberry jam. gooseberry jam is also a good filling.

New gas mantles if immersed in vinegar and hung up to dry will give a more brilliant light and last longer.

If eggs and grated cheese are added to some of the simple cream soups one has an excellent substitute for meat,

Don't forget that it is as important to learn about pits, dug-outs and cellars for storing garden products as it is to grow it.

Sandwiches made of chopped sweet peppers are delicious for the school basket lunch.

If you give away old clothes see that they are if possible ,cleaned pressed and mended.

QUADRUPLETS GROW FAST
3 BRUNETTES, 1 BLONDE

Hollis, Okla.—The famous Oklahoma Quadruplets, which have attracted large crowds of spectators at the various state fairs in the southwest, at which they have been exhibited, are fast growing to womanhood.

The girls—four of'em—are daughters of Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Keys, of Hollis, and compose one-half the family of eight children. They were born on June 4, 1915 and at no time since birth has their health been in danger. Three of the girls are brunettes and the fourth is a blonde, while the parents are both brunettes.

Mr. and Mrs. Keys have solved in a way the problem of birthday parties for a large family, for one celebration does for the quartet of girls.

The law of nature is that a certain quantity of work is necessary to produce a certain quantity of good of any kind whatever. If you want knowledge you must toil for it; and if pleasure, you must toil for it—Ruskin.

S. BERING
Optometrist Optician
130-8TH AVE. E.
YOUR EYES
They are worth dependable service. We specialize in the OPTICAL MEASUREMENT of eyes, and the making of the correcting glasses. Personal attention in every case.
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Next to White Lunch

DEAF PEOPLE
DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD can now be most certainly cured by the newly discovered "French Orlene." This new remedy goes right to the actual seat of the trouble, and effects a complete and lasting cure in a few days.
One box is ample to cure any ordinary case, and has given almost immediate relief in hundreds of cases which had been considered "hopeless."
Mr D. Borthwick, of Dalbeattie, N.B., writes: "Your new remedy, which I received from you some time ago, HAS COMPLETELY CURED MY HEARING AFTER MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS DEAFNESS. I will be pleased to recommend it to all my friends."
Scores of other equally good reports.
Try one box today, which can be forwarded securely packed and postpaid to any address upon the receipt of money order for $1. There is nothing better at any price.
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Advertisers desiring to reach the farmer, rancher or country folk of Southern Alberta will do well to investigate the special combined advertising rate we are making for advertising in this GREAT SERIES OF WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS WE PUBLISH IN ALBERTA. If you are looking for an opportunity to increase your business you should not fail to take advantage of this means of reaching the people.
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CALGARY - - ALBERTA

ANY KIND OF SHOES MADE TO ORDER
WHEN WE SHOW SHOES that we have repaired on our modern machines, the first-time visitor is struck by the fine and perfect work, such as no old-time hand cobbling could produce. And the fit of the shoes is not interfered with by drawn stitches on parts. Bring an old pair in for a test. You'll not be in such a hurry to throw old shoes away hereafter.



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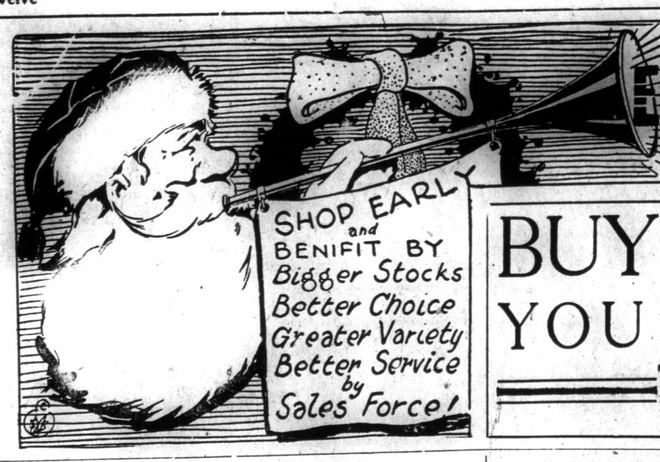
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CALGARY'S "SCHOOL OF QUALITY"
THE ONLY TEST RESULTS THE ONLY TEST
When judged from the standpoint of Results Attained by Students, the Sprott-Shaw College stands pre-eminent. Discriminating students, who demand "Quality" in Business Education, are attending our classes in ever-increasing numbers. All who read our printedi matter are impressed with the superior positions and liberal incomes secured by our students after comparatively short terms of study.
Our courses in Telegraphy and Railroading are directed by Mr. J. Benedict, who has had over thirty years' practical experience with the C. P. R. If you wish to study the French language call up the Sprott-Shaw.
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Reputed the Best in the West.
Highly efficient, expert staff of teachers.
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Tooth Talk On the Ground Floor
NO STAIRS TO CLIMB EASY TO LOCATE
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GOOD LIGHT AND VENTILATION
CLEANLINESS is akin to godliness, particularly around the mouth. A lack of attention to the teeth and tissue of the mouth means cavaties and a tartar, which generally produce a foul breath and pyorrhea (the bugbear of the dentist), a loosening of the teeth, diseased gums and eventually their loss, while a little attention NOW may mean the saving of them with no pain and very little expense. The saving of your teeth means you will not need to have your teeth crowned; you will not need artificial teeth or plates, with the expense and bother of having them throughout the rest of your natural life. A stitch in time surely saves nine.
WE GUARANTEE OUR WORK WE GUARANTEE OUR MATERIALS
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We do not charge for consultation nor advice given, and our time is cheerfully at your disposal.
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OUR AMBULANCE is recognized as the most billowy in riding qualities, is geared for an emergency in speed and our attendants have acquired that faculty of carefulness that distinguishes Armstrong service from the ordinary. And yet it costs you LESS.
Night and day attendants. Wire or phone us at our expense to meet any train and we will gladly render all possible assistance.
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BUY XMAS GOODS NOW!
YOU HAVE TIME TO INSPECT
THEM THOROUGHLY

Jimmie Bulstrode Buys a Christmas Tree

(Copyright, the Bobs-Merrill Co.)

There was never in the world a better fellow than Jimmy Bulstrode. If he had been poorer his generosities would have ruined him over and over again. He was always being taken in and was the recipient of hundreds of begging letters, which he hired another soft hearted person to read. He offended charitable organizations by never passing a beggar's outstretched hand without dropping a coin init. He was altogether a distressingly impracticable rich person, surrounded by people who admired him for what he was and by those who tried to squeeze him for what he was worth.

It was a general wonder to people who knew him slightly why Bulstrode had never married. The gentleman himself knew the answer perfectly, but it amused him to discuss the question in spite of the pain, as well as for the pleasure that it caused him to consider—the reason why.

Mary Falconer, the woman he loved was the wife of a man whom Bulstrode could only think of in pitiful contempt. But, thanks to an element of chivalry in the character of the hero of this story the years, as time went on, spread back of both the woman and the man in an honorable series, of whose history neither one had any reason to be ashamed.

Nevertheless, it struck them both as rather humorous, after all, that of the three concerned her husband should be the only renegade and, notwithstanding, profit by the combined good faith of his wife and the man who loved her.

Oh, there was nothing so easy in the task that Jimmy set for himself! And it did not facilitate matters that Mary Falconer scarcely ever helped him in the least. She was a beautiful woman, a tender woman, and there were times when her friend felt that she cleverly and cruelly taunted him with Puritanism and with his simple old fashioned ideas and crystal clearness of vision, the culte he had regarding marriage and the sacred way in which he held bonds and vows. It was no help at all to think she rebelled and jested at his reserve; that she did her best to break it—and there were times when it was a brilliant siege. But down in her heart she respected him, and as she saw around her the domestic wrecks with which the matrimonial seas are encumbered and knew that her own craft promised to go safely through the storm, Mary Falconer more than once had been grateful to the man.

As far as Bulstrode himself was concerned, each year—there had been ten of them—he found the situation becoming more difficult and dangerous. Not only did the future appear to him impossible as things were, but he began to hate his arid past. He was sometimes led to ask, what, after all, was he getting out of his coloccal sacrifice? The only reward he wanted was the woman herself, and, unless her husband died, she would never be his. Bulstrode had not found that he could solve the problem, and now and then he let it go from sheer weariness of heart.

In the face of the window of the drawing-room where Bulstrode sat on this afternoon of an especial winter's day the storm cast wreaths of snow that clug and froze, or dropped like feathers down against the sill The gentleman had his predilections even in New York, and in the open fireplace the logs crumbled and disintergrated to ashen caves wherein the palpitating jewels of the heat were held. Except for this old-fashioned warmth, there was none other in the room, whose white wainscoating and pillars low ceilinged and quaint chimney-piece, characterized one of those agreeably proportioned houses still to be found in lower New York around Washington square.

Bulstrode had received about half an hour ago a letter whose qualities and suggestions were something disturbing to him:

"There is such a thing, believe me" (Mary Falconer wrote in the pages which Bulstrode opened to read for the twentieth time), "as the gloom of Christmas Jimmy. People won't frankly own to it. They're afraid of seeming sour and crabbed. But don't you, who are so exquisitely apt to feelings—to other people's feelings,—at once confess it? It attacks the spinster in the bustling winter streets as she is elbowed by some person, exuberantly a mother, and so arrogantly laden with delicious-looking parcels that she is almost a personal Christmas tree herself. I'm confident this gloom of Christmas, grips the wretched little beings at toyshop windows as they stand "choosin' " their never-to-be-realized toys. I'm homeless in a city fairly redolent of holly and dinners, and where the array of other people's homes is terrifying. And, my dear friend, it is so horribly sure it haunts the vagrant and the rubble that no doubt it attacks others whose only grudge is that their hearths are not built for Christmas trees or the hanging of stockings. But these unfortunates are not saying anything aloud, therefore we must not pry.

"There's a jolly house-party on at the Van Schooling's. We're to go down tomorrow to tuxedo and pass Christmas night, and you are, of course, asked and wanted. Knowing your dread of these family feasts possibly from just such a ghost of the gloom—I was sure you would refuse. But it's a wonderful place for a talk or two, and I shall hope you will go. Welcome, not even follow, but go down with me."

There was more of the letter—there always is more of women's letters. There minds and penss are so charmingly facile; there is nothing a woman can do better than talk, except to write.

Bulstrode smoked slowly, the pages between his fingers, his thoughts traveling like wanderers towards a home from which a ban had kept them aliens. His eyes drifted to the beginning of the letter. He wasn't familiar with the homeless vagrant class. His charities to that part of the population consisted in donations to established societies, and haphazard giving called forth by a beggar's extended hand.

If anybody may be immune to the melancholy of which hi friend Mrs. Falconer spoke, it should surely be this gentleman, smoking his cigar before the fire. The unopened letters—there was a pile of them—would have offered ample reason why. No one of the lot but bore some testimony to the generous heart which, beneath dinner-jacket and behind the screw-faced watch with the picture in the back of it, beat so healthy and so well.

(To be continued next week)

SOME EPIGRAMS

The hardest tumble a man can take is to fall over his own bluff.

Opportunity knocks frequently ,but she sometimes wears mittens.

Everybody readily agrees with the man who doesn't think much of himself.

"BOB"

Ald. R. C. Marshall

TO THE ELECTORS OF CALGARY:

If my record and experience in the Council meet with your approval, I would appreciate your marking me as your first choice on the aldermanic ballot next Monday.

During my service in the Council I have never failed to take a definite, outspoken stand on all questions that came up. I cannot paint my record in gaudy colors to appear other than it was, as my services to the city in the future will be given exactly as they have been in the past.

My name will appear on the ballot as follows:

Marshall, R. C.

When in Calgary Take Advantage of the Prices on

BOOTS SHOES and RUBBER GOODS

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These are most appreciated when daintiness is combined with utility. A glance over our stock will show how this is accomplished. We have silk and wool sweaters in all colorings and sizes. Also silk scarves in fancy mixtures and plain colors. Waists are always an acceptable present, and our range offers a wide selection both in Georgette crepe and crepe de chine.

We Now Call Your Attention to FURS

Our display includes almost every kind of fur you desire from Royal Ermine to the ever popular Hudson Seal. Our styles in coats are the very latest. Tell us your needs now while the display is complete.

F. HARLING

Exclusive Ladies Wear and Fine Furs

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HARVEY DRUG CO. 129 Eighth Avenue East

We not only have the largest, but the finest and most varied SELECTION of Christmas and New Year Gifts to be found in WESTERN CANADA. EACH and EVERYONE a 1917 CREATION. Not a shopworn or last season's article on display. In spite of importation difficulties due to the war situation, we are showing an exceptionally fine line of GENUINE imported French Ivory and Ebony goods. OUR FRENCH IVORY though EXTREMELY DELICATE and carrying the TONE and MELLOWNESS of RARE OLD ELEPHANT IVORY is manufactured expressly for this climate and will not WARP or CRACK, or lose its LUSTRE. WE GUARANTEE SAME.

The Christmas Gift---KODAKS From $1.75 to $32.50

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Ivory Toilet Sets, $8 to $35.00
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Ebony Manicure Sets.
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White Ivory and Ebony Hair Brushes, hand drawn bristles $2.50 to $9.00.
White Ivory Hand Mirrors.
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Perfume Bottles with Ivory Mounts.
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Purses and Hand Bags that have a quality all their own. The very latest.
Eastman Kodaks that are autographic and up-to-date. As a gift a Kodak will be a joy forever.
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Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens.
Stationery, etc.

The Gentleman's Fancy

Autostrop Safety Kits, $5.00 to $7.50.
Gillette Safety Razors, $5 to $9
Straight Razors, $2.50 to $5.00
Razor Strops, $2.00 to $5.00
Lather Brushes, guaranteed, $1.50 to $7.00.
Military Brush Sets, Ivory, Ebony and Natural Ebony, $2.00 to $9.00.
Cloth Brushes.
Pipes, $1.00 to $8.50.
Cigars, Cigarettes.
Ash Trays.
Pocket Knives.
Manicure Implements.
Bill Folds.
Tobacco Pouches.
Toilet Waters.
Thermos Bottles and Thermos Lunch Kits.
Money Belts.
Back Belts.
Drinking Cups.
Stand Mirrors.
Reading Glasses, 4-in. to 6-in. diameter.
Chamois Vests.
Fountain Pens, etc.

We have an unlimited supply of individual and odd Toilet pieces, Manicure Implements, Trinkets, etc., in our guaranteed White Ivory which will not warp, crack or lose their lustre.
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Saturday, December 15th--The Red Letter Day
WATCH FOR IT!

LAUGH and LIVE AND TAKE] **Harvey's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil** To Give Life a New Meaning
PRICE ONE DOLLAR THE BOTTLE

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil is prepared in our own laboratory from Carrageen or Irish Moss and Genuine Imported Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Jamaica Rum and fresh lemons with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

With careful blending, we have to offer you a Perfect Product, which is not only pleasant to the taste, but easily assimilated by the digestive organs, making it an ideal Tone-up for all Pulmonary affections.

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We absopositively guarantee it to put PEP and SNAP into the worn-out system.

Full 16-oz. bottle sells for $1.00

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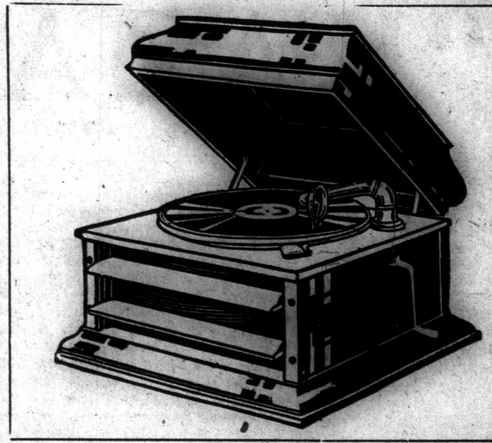
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129 EIGHTH AVE. EAST
CALGARY, ALBERTA



STANDARD MUSICAL PAGE

NEWS AND VIEWS ON MUSIC AND MUSICIANS





Calgary as a Musical Home

In a new country usually the people are so interested in the race for wealth that the subject of music is somewhat foreign to their makeup. This condition, however, has not prevailed here. Almost from the beginning of the history of the province the people have evinced a desire for music in some form. Perhaps he beautiful climate has had some effect of drawing the people from the sordid things of life and raising their ideas and desires above wealth making.

In Calgary we can boast of everything in the musical line and while Grand Opera as given by the greatest celebratees of the day are somewhat foreign to our sight still these artists that have appeared in Calgary have been so hospitably received that there is little doubt that they will reurn and many others after them.

The musical artists of Calgary are in their infancy, so to speak. Very few have what may be called a foreign musical education, but the lack of a foreign education is hardly noticeable. What they lack in the hightr forms of music are made up in other attractions that go far to entertain and please the public. So while the entertainments that are seldom given from time to time by the younger musicians of Calgary are seldom well known, still the attendance is usually very good owing to the fact that each musician has a large chosen se of friends who appreciate the efforts of their leading light and attend in a body.

• • •

Besides the artists we have many stores and places where all kinds of musical instruments may be purchased. Nothing in the musical line has been forgotten by these dealers who vie with each other to raise the standard of music by furnishing the latest model, whether piano, pianola, player or other forms of musical instruments. The latest models are all here and the demonstrators are ready and willing to show the strong features of their models at all times. So whether you are looking for upright piano or player, a music box or a band instrument, Calgary firms can supply your wishes readily and reasonably.

• • •

Calgary's leading musical school house, the Adlam College, has made a wonderful name for itself in the past four years. Mr. Adlam is in charge of the college and gives instructions in piano, violin, voice and all the smaller instruments. Mr. Adlam also gives special attention and terms to young children.

• • •

Henry Casadesus and the Society of Ancient Instruments gave a recent concert at the French Soldiers' and Sailors' Club maintained at 6 east Sixty-eighth street by Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, of whose hospitality to their compatriots they had heard before they sailed from France.

A revised version of "The Star Spangled Banner," to be sung by the Oratorio Society of New York, was made for the United States government's department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, by a committee including Messrs. Earhart, Sousa, Sonneck, Ganvort, and Damrosch.

The first national community song day is to take place in Washington on December 9 at a meeting of the National Council of Women in the auditorium of the Capital City's new Central High school.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra started a five weeks' tour from the Carolinas to Canada by playing a full symphonic program to the boys in khaki down at Camp Lee in Virginia.

PLANS OF THE MUSICIANS

Maud Powell, now in the West, received word from her husband and business manager, H. Godfrey Turner, that he has offered her services as violinist to fill the gaps made by the cancellation of Fritz Kreisler's tour, "wherever her itinerary permits, and at the same fees," every dollar to be turned over to the American Red Cross.

Jascha Heifetz played his first violin recital in Chicago recently to a house sold out in two days after he had appeared with the Chicago Orchestra in Tschaikowsky's concerto under the leadership of Fred Stock.

A CHANCE TO SEE BEAUUTIFUL CALIFORNNIA

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A man gets off a trolley car the RIGHT way—and then collides with an "L" pillar, or steps in front of a taxicab.



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"KAZAN"

THE WOLF DOG, By OLIVER CURWOOD

(Continued from last week.)

Today he placed the tallow and bran before Kazan, and the smile in his face gave way to a look of perplexity. Kazan's lips had drawn suddenly back. A fierce snarl rolled deep in his throat. The hair along his spine stood up. His muscles twitched. Instinctively the professor turned. Sandy McTrigger had come up quietly behind him. His brutal face wore a grin as he looked at Kazan.

"It's a fool job—tryin' to make friends with him," he said. Then he added, with a sudden interested gleam in his eyes, "When you startin'?"

"With first frost," replied McGill. "It ought to come soon. I'm going to join Sergeant Conroy and his party at Fond du Lac by the first of October."

"And you're going up to Fond du Lac—alone?" queried Sandy. "Why don't you take a man?"

The little professor laughed softly.

"Why?" he asked. "I've been through the Athabasca waterways a dozen times, and know the trail as well as I know Broadway. Besides, I like to be alone. And the work isn't too hard, with the currents all flowing to the north and east."

Sandy was looking at the Dane, with his back to McGill. An exultant gleam shot for an instant into his eyes.

"You're taking the dogs?"

"Yes."

Sandy lighted his pipe, and spoke like one strangely curious.

"Must cost a heap to take these trips o' yourn, don't it?"

"My last cost about seven thousand dollars. This will cost me five," said McGill.

"Gawd!" breathed Sandy. "An' you carry all that along with you! Ain't you afraid—something might happen?"

The little professor was looking the other way now. The carlessness in his face and manner changed. His blue eyes grew a shade darker. A hard smile which Sandy did not see hovered about his lips for an instant. Then he turned, laughing.

"I'm a very light sleeper," he said, "A footstep at night rouses me. Even a man's breathing awakes me, when I make up my mind that I must be on my guard. And, besides"—he drew from his pocket a blue steeled Savage automatic—"I know how to use this." He pointed to a knot in the wall of the cabin. "Observe," he said. Five times he fired at twenty paces, and when Sandy went up to look at the knot he gave a gasp. There was one jagged hole where the knot had been.

"Pretty good," he grinned. "Most men couldn't do better'n that with a rifle."

When Sandy left, McGill followed him with a suspicious gleam in his eyes, and a curious smile on his lips. Then he turned to Kazan.

"Guess you've got him figgered out about right, old man," he laughed softly. "I don't blame you very much for wanting to get him by the throat. Perhaps—"

He shoved his hands deep in his pockets, and went into the cabin. Kazan dropped his head between his forepaws, and lay still, with wide-open eyes. It was late afternoon, early in September, and each night brought now the first chill breaths of autumn. Kazan watched the last glow of the sun as it faded out of the southern skies. Darkness always followed swiftly after that, and with darkness came more fiercely his wild longing for freedom. Night after night he had gnawed his steel chain. Night after night he had watched the stars, and the moon, and had listened for Gray Wolf's call, while the big Dane lay sleeping. Tonight it was colder than usual, and the keen tang of the wind that came fresh from the west stirred him strangely. It set his blood afire with what the Indians call the Frost Hunger. Lethargic summer was gone and the days and nights of hunting at hand. He wanted to leap out into freedom and run until he was exhausted, with Gray Wolf by his side. He knew that Gray Wolf was off there—where the stars hung low in the clear sky, and that she was waiting. He strained at the end of his chain, and whined. All that night he was restless—more restless than he had been at any time before. Once in the far distance, he heard a cry that he thought was Gray Wolf, and his answer roused McGill from deep sleep. It was dawn, and the little professor dressed himself and came out of the cabin. With satisfaction he noted the exhilirating snap in the air. He wet his fingers and held them above his head, chuckling when he found the wind had swung into the north. He went to Kazan, and talked to him. Among other things he said, "This'll put the black flies to sleep, Kazan. A day or two more of it and we'll start."

Five days later McGill led first the Dane and then Kazan to a packed canoe. Sandy McTrigger saw them off and Kazan watched for a chance to leap at him. Sandy kept his distance, and McGill watched the two with a thought that set his blood running swiftly behind the mask of his careless smile. They had slipped a mile down-stream when he leaned over and laid a fearless hand on Kazan's head. Something in the touch of that hand and in the professor's voice, kept Kazan from a desire to snap at him. He tolerated the friendship with expressionless eyes and a motionless body.

"I was beginning to fear I wouldn't have much sleep old boy," he chuckled McGill ambiguously, "but I guess I can take a nap now and then with you along."

He made camp that night fifteen miles up the lake shore. The big Dane he fastened to a sapling twenty yards from his small silk tent, but Kazan's chain he made fast to the butt of a stunted birch that held down the tent flap. Before he went into the tent for the night McGill pulled out his automatic and examined it with care.

For three days the journey continued without mishap along the shore of Lake Athabasca. On the fourth night McGill pitched his tent in a bunch of banskian pine a hundred yards back from the water. All that day the wind had come steadily from behind them, and for at least half the day the professor had been watching Kazan closely. From the west there had come a scent that stirred him uneasily. Since noon he had sniffed the wind. Twice McGill had heard him growling deep in his throat, and once when the scent had come stronger than usual he had bared his fangs, and the bristles stood up along his spine. For an hour after striking camp the little professor did not build a fire, but sat looking up the shore of the lake through his hunting glass. It was dusk when he returned to where he had put up his tent and chained the dogs. For a few moments he stood unobserved, looking at the wolf-dog. Kazan was still uneasy. He lay facing the west. McGill made note of this, for the big Dane lay behind Kazan—to the east. Under ordinary conditions Kazan would have faced him. He was sure now that something in the west wind. A little shiver ran up his back as he thought what it might be.

Behind a rock he built a very small fire, and prepared supper. After this he went into the tent, and when he came out he carried a blanket under his arm. He chuckled as he stood for a moment over Kazan.

"We're not goin to sleep in there to-night, old boy," he said. "I don't like what you've found in the west wind. It may be a—thunder-storm!" He laughed at his joke, and buried himself in a clump of stunted banskians thirty paces from his tent. Here he rolled himself in his blanket, and went to sleep.

It was a quiet starlight night, and hours afterward Kazan dropped his nose between his forepaws and drowsed. It was the snap of a twig that roused him. The sound did not awaken the sluggish Dane but instantly Kazan's head was aleart, his keen nostrils sniffing the air. What he had smelled all day was heavy about him now. He lay still and quivering. Slowly, from out of the banskians behind the tent, there came a figure. It was not the little professor. It approached cautiously, with lowered head and hunched shoulders, and the starlight revealed the murderous face of Sandy McTrigger. Kazan crouched low. He laid his head flat between his forepaws. His long fangs gleamed. But he made no sound that betrayed his concealment under a thick banskian shrub. Step by step Sandy approached, and at last reached the flap of the tent. He did not carry a club or a whip in his hand now. In the place of either of those there was the glitter of steel. At the door to the tent he paused and peered in, his back to Kazan.

Silently and swiftly—the wolf now in every movement, Kazan came to his feet. He forgot the chain that held him. Ten feet away stood the enemy he hated above all others he had ever known. Every ounce of strength in his splendid body gathered itself for the spring. And then he leaped. This time the chain did not pull him back, almost neck-broken. Age and elements had weakened the leather collar he had worn since the days of his slavery in the traces, and it gave way with a snap. Sandy turned, and in a second leap Kazan's fangs sank into the flesh of his arm. With a startled cry the man fell, and as they rolled over on the ground the big Dane's deep voice rolled out in thunderous alarm as he tugged at his leash. In the fall Kazan's hold was broken. In an instant he was on his feet ready for another attack. And then the change came. He was free. The collar was gone from his neck. The forest, the stars, the whispering wind were all about him. Here were men and ok there was—Gray Wolf! His ears dropped and he turned swiftly, and slipped like a shadow back into the glorious freedom of his world.

A hundred yards away something stopped him for an instant. It was not the big Dane's voice, but the sharp crack— crack—crack, of the little professor's automatic. And above the sound there rose the voice of Sandy McTrigger in a werld and terrible cry.

CHAPTER XXVI

An Empty World

Mile after mile Kazan went on. For a time he was oppressed by the shivering note of death that had come to him in Sandy McTrigger's cry, and he slipped through the banskians like a shadow, his ears flattened, his tail trailing, his hindquarters betraying that curious slinking quality of the wolf and dog stealig away from danger. Then he came out upon a plain and the stillness, the billion stars in the clear vault of the sky, and the keen air that carried with it the breath of the Arctic currents made him alert and questioning. He faced the direction of the wind. Somewhere off there far to the south and west, was Gray Wolf. For the first time in many weeks he sat back on his haunches and gave the deep and vibrant cray that echoed for miles around him. Back in the banskians the big Dane heard it; and whined. From over the still body of Sandy McTrigger the little professor looked up with a white tense face and listened for a second cry. But instinct told Kazan that to the first call there would be no answer, and he now struck out swiftly, galloping mile after mile, as a dog follows the trail of its master home. He did not turn back to the lake, nor was his direction toward Red Gold City. As straight as he might have followed a road blazed by the hand of man he cut across the forty miles of plain and swamp and forest and rocky ridge that lay between him and the McFarlane. All that night he did not call again for Gray Wolf. With reasoning was a process brought about by habit—by precedent—and as Gray Wolf had waited for him many times before he knew that she would be waiting for him now near the sand-bar.

To be continued)

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who had it

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson

No. 555D Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true—Pub.

SUPPORT UNION GOVERNMENT

Women of Canada:

"Be True to the Boys At the Front"

Sir Robert Borden in his manifesto says: "The franchise will be extended to women, not chiefly in recognition of devoted and capable service in the war, but as a measure of justice too long delayed. If men die, women suffer; if they are wounded, women heal; if they are maimed, women labor."

The franchise is extended to the women relatives of fighting Canadians, in order that they may help hasten Victory and bring the boys back from the trenches covered with the glory they have won.

A Vote for a Unionist Candidate Is a Vote for Reinforcements

The Union Government is pledged to carry on its work of raising the 100,000 reinforcements so urgently needed to support the Canadians at the front. Laurier and his adherents would stop this work, take a referendum, and experiment with voluntary enlistment, the possibilities of which have been exhausted. The most clear-headed, right-minded Liberals have gladly and without coercion helped to form the Union Government; they have weighed the pros and cons, they have not allowed politics to interfere with their patriotism, or their promise to our brave boys in France to "see them through."

WOMEN WHO CAN VOTE

Every woman may vote who is a British subject, 21 years of age, resident in Canada one year, and in the constituency 30 days, who is the mother, wife, widow, daughter, sister or half-sister of any person, male or female, living or dead, who is serving or has served without Canada in any of the Military forces, or within or without Canada in any of the Naval forces of Canada or of Great Britain in the Present War, or who has been honorably discharged from such services, and the date of whose enlistment was prior to Sept. 20th, 1917.

Such women should vote for the Unionist Candidate to ensure prompt reinforcements at the front.

Every ounce of strength in Canada should be exerted to help right a monstrous wrong the Prussian hierarchy would inflict upon the world. That is why the vote is placed in the hands of those most dear to our soldiers, trusting that the wifely love, and motherly devotion, and sisterly care, will vote as the boys would vote to carry on the work begun, and so far continued in the heroic spirit of self-sacrifice.

Unionist Party Publicity Committee

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Cured His R

I was badly ruptured a trunk several years said my only hope of c operation. Trusses did Finally I got hold of s quickly and completely Years have passed and t never returned, although hard work as a carpente no operation, no lost tim I have nothing to sell, full information about find a complete cure tion, if you write to me Pullen, Carpenter, 80 Avenue, Manasquan, N. out this notice and sh others who are ruptu save a life or at least a of rupture and the wor of an operation.

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I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

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knew that she would be waiting for him now near the sand-bar.

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FRANKLYN FARNUM IN "ANYTHING ONCE"

One of the most ridiculous situations ever introduced in moving picture comedy will be presented at the Princess theater on Wednesday and Thursday, when "Anything Once" will be offered with Franklyn Farnum star of the occasion. When the picture was made the idea of a wagon load of exploding fireworks was incorporated in the producer's plans—but it was never dreamed that the team of horses drawing the load of Fourth of July explosives should run away. That was because the team had never been consulted and had not been trained to stand still while rockets and firecrackers rang the celebrated welkin in their immediate rear. When the scene was photographed there were, fortunately, enough cameras trained upon the team to "get" all that subsequently transpired—and good luck further attended the producer in that the horses were running in the open country where there could be no possible accident either to man or beast. The team just naturally ran itself tired with rockets "swishing" and giant fire-crackers popping to speed the advance. The incident makes one of the most spectacular, as well as one of the most hilariously funny scenes imaginable.

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 803D Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

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SERIALS *at the* PICTURE SHOW

READ THE STORY THEN SEE THE PLAY

Thrilling Automobile Chase Over the Cliff With a Girl

Cast

Pearl Standish .....Pearl White
The Priestess .....Ruby Hoffman
Richard Carslake .....Warner Oland
Tom Carlton .....Henry Gsell

The thrilling automobile chase with Pearl unconscious in one machine, opens the 15th episode of the Pathe serial, "The Fatal Ring," at the Pantages theatre all next week.

While Pearl is struggling with Carslake, his lieutenant hits Pearl with a blackjack and she sinks back unconscious. Carslake opens the door and looks back. Surprised he sees Tom, who immediately recognizes him. Filled with rage Carslake mutters to himself, draws his revolver and fires at Tom, who is fast gaining on him. Speeding along at top speed they are now in the country. They near a railroad crossing. A freight train and Carslake's car are heading for the crossing at the same time. It seems inevitable that the two moving vehicles will clash. Will they? Carslake's car just skins across the tracks as the locomotive thunders by. Through this Tom is delayed by the fast moving cars. Not a second to waste, Tom takes the road alongside the track.

Carslake instructs his men to cut through the woods, which will lead to a cliff. When fifty feet from the edge of the cliff, they will jump, leaving Pearl in the car. Descending a hill, the three men jump from the machine.

The car with no driver moves fast towards the cliff. Carslake and his confederate crawl behind a boulder at the top of the hill and gaze down with intense excitement. Just as the car is a few feet from the edge Tom drives his car in front of it and is butted by Carslake's car over the cliff.

In the fall Tom grabs a rock and clings for life. Carslake and his men loosen a boulder at the top of the hill, and shove it downwards towards Pearl. Tom manages to climb to the top of the cliff. Ten feet from Pearl he stands transfixed as he gazes at the boulder, then rushes and rescues her.

Tom again tries to persuade Pearl to give up her fight for the Doamond but she refuses. She does agree to become his wife after her recovery The next moring Pearl and her aunt prepare to give a masquerade ball, announcing the engagement of Tom and Pearl.

Through one of his spies, Carslake learns of the reception and plans to go. Also the Priestess and her adherents read of the ball and decide to mask and go. The Priestess is under the impression that Pearl has the Diamond and this is her chance.

The night of the reception, Pearl masks as Juliet and Tom as Romeo. To be realistic and romantic, Pearl suggests that Tom and she go out on the balcony and he act as a real Romeo. Tom hesitates, but Pearl scolds him; he climbs down from the balcony and when on the ground starts to plead with her like Romeo of old.

In the armory room Carslake removes the setting from a hilt of a scimitar. About to escape, he is attacked by one of the Priestess' adherents. Two other men rush at Carslake and a hand to hand struggle follows. Hearing a noise, Pearl looks in the window. Frightened, she calls Tom, who climbs up and they rush in. Tom draws a knife, while Pearl takes some sort of a weapon from the wall. Pearl is attacked by two adherents, while Tom engages in a duel with Carslake. Tom is overpowered and falls to the floor. Pearl catches hold of one adherent, bangs his head against a corner of the wall and he falls. Carslake escapes.

Outside the Standish home, Carslake meets three of his men. His attention is called to the figure of Pearl coming towards him. A shot is fired and Pearl falls to the ground. As Carslake is about to pay his men Pearl appears and holds them up. The Priestess sneaks from the house and sees the pione figure, supposed to be Pearl. Turing the face upward she sees Cicely, a woman assistant of Carslake. Pearl demands the Diamond of Carslake. Instead of the Diamond Carslake is about to hand her the setting when one of his men snatch Pearl's gun. The Priestess takes the Diamond from the pocket of Cicely.



Playing at the Princess, Wednesday and Thursday

Would You Save the Wife You No Longer Love or the Other Woman?

Cast

Margaret Warner .....Ruth Roland
Horace Kennedy ..Roland Bottomley
Mary Kennedy .....Corene Grant
Edgar Doyle .....Neil Hardin
Frank Norwood ....Phiio McCullough

Confronted with the necessity of choosing between the life ofnLw-esa.t choosing between saving the life of your faithful wife in whom you have lost interest and the woman with whom you are in love! That is the question that surges in the mind of Horace Kennedy in the sixth episode of "The Neglected Wife," Pathe's big serial to be shown at the Allen theatre Monday and Tuesday.

Fate has brought Margaret Warner the girl whom Kennedy loves, his wife, and Norwood who is becoming deeply interested interested hrdl hrdl deeply interested in Margaret together on th Kennedy house-boat. Edgar Doyle, Kennedy's bitter enemy, has set fire to the boat while the men are ashore. Norwood and Kennedy return to find the boat in flames.

Margaret, first tempted to save herself leaving Mary to her fate, on second thought tries to save the wife who stands between her and the man she loves. In a thrilling succession of scenes she rescues Mary and Kennedy and in turn is rescued by Norwood.

Norwood engages in a fight with Doyle, while Kennedy bravely swims to the house-boat. Taking the rowboat which Doyle had, Norwood starts after Kennedy. Margaret calls to him that she is going to throw Mary's body over the railing. Mary's body falling into the water from deck above is siezed by Norwood. Kennedy struck by a beam lies unconscious near the stairs. Margaret pulls him over the railing, and with Norwood's assistance he too is saved, but Margaret faints and as Norwood jumps up to save her the little boat begins drifting down the river, with Mary and Kennedy. Norwood swims to shore with Margaret on his back and informs fishermen that Kennedy and his wife are on the rowboat. Drifting downstream, they are finally rescued. At the hotel Mary regaining consciousness discovers that Kennedy is still out of his senses and in his delirium repeats, And Mrs. Kennedy must never know, dear," The other woman," says Mary breathlessly, "f he would only speak her name."

Automobile and the Driver Hurled Thirty Feet Into River

As the great Salt Lake drawbridge between Long Beach and San Pedro lifted high its huge length slowly into the air, a roadster was noted traveling at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour, pursued by a second machine, driven over the railroad tracks, dashing toward certain death, an open drop of thirty feet into fifteen feet of water. No power on earth could stop the them. At the steering wheel of the roadster sat a white-faced man, his jaws firmly set. He leaped clear of the machine into the airN..cavehrdl,f the machine in mid-air, as he shot over the cement block under the drawbridge. Both man and machine hit the water simultaneously with a terrific splash. Somewhere, workmen were shouting. The occupants of the second machine stood hovering over the chasm. The man in the water came up a foot distant from the wreckage and swam clear of it.

"There's another stunt finished," said William Betram, director of Pathe's new serial, "The Neglected Wife," the sixth episode of which is to be shown here at the Allen theatre Monday and Tuesday. This serial based on Mabel Herbert Urner's famous stories, "The Journal of a Neglected Wife" and "The Woman Alone' was produced by Balboa. It features Ruth Roland, popular heroine of "Wha Pays?" and "The Red Circle." Mr. Betram had figured out to a mechanical perfection, the death-defying stunt and on his signals depended the life of Norman Manning, who had driven the car over the railroad on the drawbridge into the open drop. One signal there was for the bridge tender, one for a high masted launch in mid-channel, and the other for the man in the roadster at the far end of the railroad track. On a flat-boat near the launch, the camera man tok an upward shot at the "thriller."

George Dameral, last seen over the Orpheum circuit in "Temptation", has a new act written by Will M. Hough and entitled "The Little Liar." It is described as a musical farce and is said to be even more pretentious than "Temptation". Myrtle Vail and Edward Hume are again his principal assistants.

Doraldina, who has been credited with introducing the Hawaiian craze to New York and making it popular, is now slated for vaudeville. It is expected she will appear in New York very soon.

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A Wicked, Kind Villain He Is

Warner Oland, arch villain of the Pathe serial, "The Fatal Ring," the fifteenth chapter of which will be shown at the Allen theatre next week, and probably the best heavy on the screen, grinned sardonically as Pearl White, star of the serial, was suspended head downward over a great pot of molten lead in the taking of one episode.

With cunning equal to that of His Satanic Majesty, Oland, impersonating the character of Richard Carslake, had devised a horrible end for the heroine. Only a thin rope held between life and the most awful of deaths in the fiery caldron. Over this rope the fiend had smeared cheese, and then turned loose a horde of half-starved rats. In their frantic efforts to get the last morsel of cheese, the rats were gnawing the rope. It was a matter of minutes only until the rope would separate and the beautiful young girl would be immersed in the bath of death.

"Mercy" she pleaded. But the heartless wretch sneered disdainfully, flecked the ash from his cigarette and hissing through his clenched teeth, "I know no mercy," left her to her fate.

"As I was saying," Oland continued, as he backed out of the camera's range and resumed his seat on a pile of "property" rocks, "I've had this dog for nine years. We've taken him every place with us—to California and all over. You know how attached you get to 'em, just like you do to a child.

"The other night he took sick. It was two o'clock in the morning and the nearest veterinarian was twelve miles away. But I got out the car and fetched him.. It was breaking dawn when he arrived and worked with the dog until I came to work. He said he would be all right by this evening but that we'd have to quit feeding him so much ice-cream and cake. Funny how you'll get attached to a dog, isn't it?"

"Carslake," called the director, "ready for scene 321." Oland hurried into the set, the sneering and sardonic grin on his face as he watched the ferocious rats gnaw the rope thinner and thinner.

ELSIE JANE WILSON DIRECTS ZOE RAE

One of the few women directors in pictures has been given charge of the company of which little Zoe Rae is the star, and their first release will be seen at the Princess theatre, when the Butterfly picture, "The Little Pirate," is shown there on Monday and Tuesday.

Elsie Jane Wilson the new recruit to the rather thin ranks of woman producers, is in private life the wife of Rupert Julian, the well known Bluebird producer and actor. She has assisted him in many of his productions and plays one of the leading parts in "The Circus of Life," the feature starring Zoe Rae which he made for Butterfly pictures lately. Miss Wilson is an Australian by birth, and an actress of reputation, who has had as much experience both on the stage and on the screen. She created the original vampire role in "A Fool There Was," and she played the heavy in the Geraldine Farrar picture "Temptation." Miss Wilson's last role for the screen was the mother in "The Circus of Life," but for the present she has quite given up acting for the director's authority, and will produce a series of features with the baby actress as her star, and a fine company in her support.

Vaudeville performers are doing their bit. So many enlisted under their birth names rather than their stage names that it has not been an easy task to keep track of their number, but every day reveals new patriots. The National Vaudeville Artists, the organization of the vaudevillians, is now preparing to hang a service flag on Broadway before it gets too bulky. The flag will contain 355 stars, and it is worthy of note that over half of these men volunteered.



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