

The West.

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Vol. 12, No. 3

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1910

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year

GREAT WATERWAYS RAILWAY SCANDAL

Clarke Does Not Face The Investigation--Minty Refuses To Go To Edmonton--Jim Cornwall Tells His Story--Severe Examination By Bennett--Many Interesting Disclosures at the Investigation.

Edmonton, April 12.—The sitting of the Royal Commission to inquire into the Alberta and Great Waterways deal recommenced this morning, and the Waterways people exploded a bombshell through W. L. Walsh, K.C., counsel for the commission. At the opening of the enquiry he said that within the past half hour he had received information that Minty and his attorney, Mr. Robson, K.C., of Winnipeg, had returned to Winnipeg and that W. R. Clarke refused to appear before the commission. These refusals came as an absolute surprise, as Mr. Robson had assured the commission of the presence of Clarke today, and Minty himself had declared he was going to remain and give all the evidence required. His refusal to appear is modified by a declaration that he will give evidence if called by the commission in Winnipeg.

B. Bennett said this was because he knew the commission could not force answers outside the province. The commission adjourned until the afternoon and may adjourn again for a week or so on account of the new developments.

Edmonton, April 14.—The Great Waterways investigation commission sat this morning. J. E. Cornwall was placed on the stand and commenced his explanation of his connection with the Athabasca Railway. W. L. Walsh, K.C., counsel for the commission, speaking of Minty's action said that it was a gross breach of the facts and he might yet call on the commission to issue a warrant against Minty for contempt of court. Mr. Walsh said he intended to prove that the Alberta and Great Waterways road was a myth on the phantom and that the Canadian West Construction Company was the substance. He said he also intended to prove that the \$50,000 capital of the A. & G. W. was a feat of book-keeping, having been placed on the books of the bank to the credit of A. & G. W., and then debited to W. R. Clarke a few hours afterwards. Mr. Robson, lawyer for the A. & G. W., wired Mr. Biggar today to send the papers Minty had brought to the commission which were to be returned at once. Minty asked that the papers be impounded by the commission.

At the afternoon session, Cornwall said he was no longer connected with A. & G. W., and that he had over a year transferred all his holdings to W. H. Clarke for a consideration, the consideration being the verbal agreement between him and Clark to have the latter invest \$25,000 in Cornwall's name in steamboats on the great waterways. Clarke has already invested \$14,000 in this project. All the agreements between him and Clark had been in regard to this proposition and Cornwall declared he knew nothing of the bond deal and paid no attention to the matter, for he had no interest in it.

Clark's Evidence Essential.

As time proceeds it shows more clearly than ever that the necessity of Clark's testimony in the investigation is of paramount importance, and if this is not forthcoming, which is very probable, the investigation will fall short of what it is held for.

Cornwall in his testimony told how Hawes had failed to sell the bonds of the road, and how Bowen came along and setled the option for Clark. He told of Clark's coming to Edmonton and the prolonging of the option. He denied having in any way endeavored to assist Clark in getting the Government guarantee of the bonds. He happened to be in New York when B. Woods, Deputy Attorney General, and C. W. Cross, attorney treasurer, were there at the time the bonds were taken by special train to Morgan's. He did not know then why they were there. He was there on other business in connection with his steamboats. He did not know that Clark left New York for London a few days after he met these men in New York.

He declared he knew nothing of the formation of the Canada West Construction Company until he heard of it in the legislature. He said he knew nothing of the order-in-council of the Alberta cabinet approving the bond issue.

Edmonton, April 15.—When he produced the minute book of the Great Waterways Railway Company and read extracts from the minutes of the meetings held in Edmonton and New York, W. L. Walsh, chief counsel in

the sole person who was to receive benefit from the securing of the grantee from the government.

Cornwall said he never expected to receive benefit because he never expected to be successful.

Cornwall's Wedding Trip.

In the afternoon the session was a long fight between Cornwall and Bennett, the latter endeavoring to force the witness to make some damaging admission, and the witness holding his own very well. There was one dramatic moment, when Bennett asked Cornwall whether he had met Mrs. Bowen in San Francisco while on his wedding trip.

"Now Mr. Bennett," said Mr. Cornwall grimly, pointing a finger at the lawyer, "you want to be careful in—" "Don't you try to intimidate me," interrupted Bennett, glaring back at the witness.

Judge Scott made some remark and the matter was dropped, but it looked like fireworks for a time.

Both the government people and the insurgents appear to be very happy at the aspects of the investigation shown thus far, even though the A. & G. W. itself is receiving some very severe blows. Bennett all the afternoon had Cornwall asserting and reasserting his steps up to the time of the taking over of the Athabasca Railway by the Clarke interests.

The introduction of Mrs. Bowen's name in the case promises interesting developments. Mrs. Bowen is the wife of the man who obtained the option for Clarke.

When her name was first brought up by Bennett, Mr. Cornwall said, "Yes, I know you have her in Calgary now, Mr. Bennett."

"And we'll have her husband too, when we want him," retorted Bennett.

Cornwall has had now a day and a half on the stand and will be on for another day at least. The commission will sit Saturday morning and then adjourn.

Edmonton, April 18.—Today J. K. Cornwall concluded his long siege in the witness stand before the Royal Commission inquiring into the Waterways Railway deal. Though subjected to severe cross-examination by R. B. Bennett, nothing new of importance was elicited. The only occurrence of interest was when a letter from Biggar to Minty was read. Biggar said Cornwall objected to the appearance of the men who were assisting him, claiming there was too much truck cost, top hat and spats in the matter.

Norman McKenzie, K.C., wished it understood that this letter was confidential and not intended for such an occasion as this. Mr. Bennett said he believed that this was quite true, and Judge Clark remarked that "quite a number of documents gave that impression."

Cornwall explained that the wearing apparel of Faulkner and Hawes was referred to. He said that up to that time he did not think such clothing had been seen in Edmonton and he thought it had left a bad impression on the government. Though present at every critical period in the railway deal since the June when Bowen got his option, Cornwall said it was merely by coincidence and not by design or prearrangement. It came out that the reason Clark refused to appear was he feared the evidence he might give would prejudice another suit in which he was a party.

The afternoon session of the Royal Commission was taken up with the examination of J. A. L. Waddell, engineer of A. & G. W. Mr. Waddell is one of the foremost authorities on bridge and structural work in America and his book on the subject is the first authority, but he admitted today that he had not done much railroad engineering. He told of his connection with W. R. Clarke. He said that Clarke's father was his friend and he has known Clarke since he was a boy. They were looking for some proposition to get into together and this cropped up. He was in more as a friend than as an engineer. He told Mr. Johnson, who conducted the direct examination, of his trips to Europe as consulting engineer while Clarke conducted the negotiations for the sale of the bonds. He told how Clarke had been disgruntled apparently at one time because of some commission that he should get some commission for managing the sale of the bonds, but Morgan and Co. did not seem to think so. Waddell did not remember whether this took place up on the first trip to England or the second.

At many points in his narrative his memory failed. He said he personally had nothing to do with the European transactions, having gone simply in case he was wanted to answer engineering questions. He admitted he had never been to Fort McMurray, but had this last winter been within seventy miles of it.

Once he was wired to Phillips, who was one of the men who conducted preliminary surveys, saying there was "some thing doing." This he explained meant simply he wanted Phillips to come back to work. In another telegram he informed Phillips it would be necessary to refer to him, "Waddell" simply as "the doctor," he explained this

as following out the directions of Clarke "to be discreet."

On March 16, 1910, Waddell wired Clarke a long cipher message in which he said "do not agree to operate the railroad, you will make a grave error if you do." In explanation of this Waddell said he thought Clarke was being imposed upon and he did not want this to happen. A message to him on March 10, when he was just coming from a trip along the A. & G. W. route was from Goddard and said: "Real glad you are coming, keep mum."

Mr. Waddell told the commission he could not understand why he was told to "keep mum."

R. B. Bennett took up the cross-examination and elicited the information at the outset that Clarke yesterday wired to Waddell giving him power to draw \$5,000. Waddell told Bennett that he was not to get a salary and a fixed sum for his services in the A. & G. W. His salary is \$35,000 a year and the fixed sum he will get is \$75,000 part in a short time and the remainder upon the completion of the road. He said he had for years and years received an income of \$55,000 to \$30,000 yearly.

"But that was for building bridges, not railroads," remarked Bennett.

"Yes," admitted Waddell.

Woodman praised Cell Goddard to Clarke as an engineer. Woodman is the man who is supposed to have made the first \$13,000 estimate for the Athabasca syndicate.

Clarke asked Waddell to meet Goddard and to size him up. He did and Goddard was retained.

Clarke at first had three projects: one of a road from Edmonton south, which was abandoned after a preliminary survey; one of a road to the Peace River, which was also dropped; and one to Fort McMurray which eventuated in the present A. & G. W. At the outset he had hopes of obtaining from the Dominion Government a cash subsidy of not less than \$3,500 a mile and a guarantee of bonds from the Alberta Government, the amount to depend entirely upon the result of negotiations. Waddell knew Clarke had no intention of using his own money to build the road, but thought he expected to interest capital through his bank, which is an old established one. The commission adjourned until tomorrow.

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ENORMOUS COST OF G.T.P.

Four Times the Original Estimate—How the Patronage List Has Been Abolished—Pugsley's Slippery Methods.

The debate on the Lumsden whitewashing committee held on March 31 brought out several excellent examples of the manner in which the National Transcontinental is being built. For example, here is one table supplied by Mr. Houghton Lennox, he gave twelve of the 21 contracts and showed that the figures for rock excavation stand thus:

No.	To Cost.	Has Cost.	Will Cost
1	\$ 71,158	\$ 578,228	\$ 810,135
2	29,236	109,128	175,930
3	244,379	317,534	373,152
4	920,760	1,106,410	1,475,480
5	716,738	1,385,956	1,847,942
6	308,710	859,157	909,696
7	1,017,305	914,300	1,956,002
8	568,821	2,878,912	4,318,338
9	608,607	603,553	1,071,804
10	1,303,517	4,950,507	5,569,320
11	471,450	1,668,702	2,336,184
12	940,169	376,093	432,960

Thus the rock alone will cost more than it was expected that the whole road would.

Then Mr. Lennox compiled the following comparison with regard to thirteen contracts which are fairly well advanced; it shows what the engineers thought the work would cost and what it is costing:

No.	To Cost.	Costing
1	\$ 899,895	\$ 1,765,600
2	288,090	536,663
3	715,424	951,091
4	1,838,134	2,475,095
5	1,646,253	3,100,000
6	1,385,941	2,105,624
7	2,377,409	3,856,738
8	5,011,340	7,320,763
9-10	5,297,257	12,963,243
11	1,691,073	3,937,627
14	3,815,379	5,154,350
21	12,000,000	17,466,298
	\$37,189,101	\$60,782,902

This it works out as follows:— We have 13 contracts to cost \$37,189,101, costing \$60,782,902. We will have 8 contracts to cost \$20,808,054, costing 42,985,686. Add under-estimate of 5 p.c. 5,188,932 \$108,967,560

Add interest during 8 years construction, say 4 years at 3% p.c., simple interest 15,155,461

Total cost when road completed for schedule items only \$124,123,041

Only 7 years interest at 3 p.c. compound 28,532,128

Total cost of scheduled items, years after completion, this is all extra \$152,655,169

And to this must be added the Quebec Bridge, as well as the right of way, the rails, the fastenings, the terminals, the station houses, the turntables, the sidings, the telegraph system, the workshops, the elevators, the bridges—over \$50,000,000 more.

Great University.
Calgary, Alta., April 18.—An effort is being made by some prominent people of Calgary to organize a large un-denominational university in this city.

That is a pretty big proposition, but it is one which seems to be meeting with much encouragement from prominent men in this city, and the movement is taking head.

Western Canada College has been a very successful college, and one suggestion is that it be made the foundation for a strong Western Canadian University.

Dr. Blow is the most active person promoting the idea, but others are very willing to take it up.

He has already been assured of strong support both in money and in grants of lands in the immediate district adjoining Calgary.

It is probable that a public meeting will be called at a nearby date to discuss the situation, and start active work of organization.

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Saturday Night's Criticism

In last week's issue, I drew attention to Hon. William Pugsley's enthusiastic advocacy of the proposition to hand over to a United States syndicate a vast water power on the St. Lawrence River. Since then, I had occasion to make a few enquiries into the canal project to connect Montreal and New York, which the Hon. William is also supporting.

Saturday Night then reviews the project in a highly unfavorable manner, and proceeds to say: "No influential Canadian body is behind the scheme, which the Minister of Public Works has endorsed, and his attitude on this question is just as mysterious as it is on the Long

Sault power scheme, unless Hon. Mr. Emmerson's declaration that a two million dollar fund had been raised in the United States to influence Canadian legislation may be a clue in his own interest. Mr. Pugsley should lose no time in setting himself right before the electors of the Dominion on these two matters, for just at present he is a very bad odor.

The Korean Bureau of Finance is experimenting with the production of salt with a view to making it a government monopoly.

Moss has been forced to make an impression upon hard-ear by exploding a dynamite carriage upon it.



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**THE GRAIN
 ON FARM**

Bulletin Showing Grain Held by
 Farmers on April First—Quali-
 ty of Last Year's Crop Unex-
 celed.

Ottawa, April 18.—A bulletin of the
 census and statistics office issued to-
 day shows that at the end of March
 the quantity of wheat in farmers'
 hands in the whole of Canada was
 about 18.23 per cent. of the crop of
 last year. This is 39,484,000 out of
 166,744,000 bushels, as compared with
 20.23 per cent., or 22,747,000 bushels
 out of the harvest of 112,434,000 bushels
 in 1908.

Of oats there was 40.03 per cent., or
 141,499,000 out of 353,466,000 bushels,
 as against 43.62 per cent., or 109,232,
 000 out of 250,377,000 bushels last
 year.

Of barley there was 29.81 per cent.,
 or 16,517,000 out of 55,898,000 bushels,
 as against 38.56 per cent., or 15,692,000
 out of 46,762,000 bushels last year.

Of buckwheat there was 1,835,000
 out of 7,806,000 bushels, being 23.50
 per cent., as against 29.03 per cent.,
 or 2,078,000 bushels out of 7,153,000
 bushels last year.

Of corn, which was nearly all pro-
 duced in Ontario, there was on farms
 at the end of March 3,604,000 bushels
 out of a total crop of 19,267,000 bushels.

Of potatoes there was 42,289,000 out
 of 99,087,000 bushels or 42.68 per cent.
 as against 41.10 per cent., or 32,542,
 111 bushels out of a crop of 73,709,000
 bushels last year.

Of turnips and other roots there
 was 15.93 per cent., being 17,157,000
 out of 107,724,600 bushels, as against
 39.18 per cent., or 39,671,000 bushels
 out of 101,248,000 bushels last year.

Of hay and clover there was 23.61
 per cent., being 2,793,000 out of 11,
 877,000 tons, as against 34.51 per cent.,
 or 3,852,000 tons out of 11,459,000 tons
 of the crop of 1908.

It is estimated that 95.87 per cent. of
 the wheat crop of the Dominion in
 1909, equivalent to 159,868,000 bushels,
 was of merchantable quality; of oats
 90.86 per cent., being 321,190,000 bushels;
 of barley 92.87 per cent., being
 51,499,000 bushels; of rye 89.98 per cent.,
 being 1,543,000 bushels; of buck-
 wheat 87.42 per cent., being 6,225,000
 bushels; of corn 81.04 per cent., being
 15,606,000 bushels; of potatoes 79.89
 per cent., being 79,140,000 bushels;
 of turnips 86.17 per cent., being 92,838,
 000 bushels of the total yield. Three
 of the crops were over 90 per cent.
 in quality, four ranged from 80 to 90,
 and only one was under 80 per cent.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Sas-
 katchewan and Alberta the quantity of
 wheat on farms at March 31 was 18.90
 per cent., being 26,682,000 bushels out
 of a total product of 147,482,000 bushels,
 as against 17.89, 0.00 or 18.93 per cent.
 out of 91,853,000 bushels last year.

Of oats there was 45.44 per cent.,
 being 84,254,000 out of 185,439,
 000 bushels as against 44,425,000 or
 45.93 per cent. out of 96,718,000 bushels
 last year. Of barley there was
 37.58 per cent., being 16,818,000 out
 of 31,358,000 bushels as against 7,722,
 000 or 33.68 per cent. out of 22,928,
 999 bushels last year.

The report of the Department of
 Trade and Commerce shows that there
 had been inspected at Winnipeg and
 points west for the seven months end-
 ed March 31, 69,514 cars of 78,032,000
 bushels of wheat, 12,154 cars or 23,
 092,600 bushels of oats, and 3,118 cars
 or 3,741,600 bushels of barley. At the
 same date last year the figures were
 61,008 cars or 64,152,000 bushels of
 wheat, 1,152 cars or 16,473,600 bushels
 of oats, and 2,517 cars or 3,091,200
 bushels of barley.

Of the total production of wheat in
 the North-West provinces last year
 95.48 per cent. was merchantable, of
 oats 95.13 per cent., and of barley
 95.44 per cent. Manitoba shows the
 highest percentage of merchantable
 wheat, oats and barley, being 98.33 for
 wheat, 97.59 for oats and 98.13 for
 barley. In Ontario there was at the
 end of March 3,017,000 bushels of
 wheat as against 4,550,000 bushels last
 year, of oats 37,780,000 as against 44,
 715,000 bushels, of barley 4,920,000 as
 against 7,144,000 bushels, of potatoes
 13,274,000 as against 10,026,000 bushels,
 of turnips and other roots 11,658,000
 as against 32,757,000 bushels in 1909.
 In Quebec at the same date there was
 on hand, of oats 13,667,000 as against
 14,000,000 bushels in 1909, of potatoes
 14,671,000 as against 7,042,000 bushels,
 of turnips and other roots 2,161,000 as
 against 3,673,000 bushels last year.

In the Maritime provinces there was on
 hand of oats 5,788,000 as against 6,
 089,000 bushels last year, of potatoes
 10,970,000 as against 12,488,000 bushels,
 of turnips and other roots 2,488,000
 as against 3,673,000 bushels in 1909.

The figures for 1910 are for the be-
 ginning of March, while those for this
 year are of the end of the same month.

The percentage of the products of
 the farm in 1910 which was of mer-
 chantable quality ranks high for all
 the crops in all the provinces, the only
 exception being potatoes in the Mar-

time provinces, where correspondents
 report heavy losses to this crop
 through rotting.

The condition of live stock in the
 Dominion at the end of March was
 uniformly high for all classes of
 farm animals, being 93.38 for horses,
 91.42 for miltch cows, 89.30 for other
 cattle, 92.43 for sheep and 92.77 for
 swine. In 1909 the condition of horses
 was 81.40, of miltch cows 78.70, of other
 cattle 73.70, of sheep 78.32, and of
 swine 74.24. The high standard con-
 dition of live stock is attributed by
 correspondents to the mildness of the
 winter and the excellent quality of
 hay and other fodder, particularly
 corn, and to the very general abun-
 dance of coarse grains and roots. The
 standard for a healthy and thrifty con-
 dition of farm animals is low.

Correspondents report an early
 opening of spring in all parts of Canada,
 and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and
 Alberta as well as in the counties of
 Ontario along Lake Erie and Lake On-
 tario about one half of the seedling
 was finished at the end of March. A
 very favorable account of the condi-
 tion of fall wheat is given for Ontario
 at the same period, but in Alberta the
 crop suffered to some extent from
 drought at the seeding season and later
 from winter exposure.

COLONIAL WHEAT FREE

Arthur Balfour Announces That Tariff
 Reform Means Free Colonial Wheat
 London, Eng., April 15.—Replying to
 a letter from a Unionist M.P., Rt.
 Hon. A. J. Balfour says: "Wheat that
 is grown within the limits of the Em-
 pire should be imported free. This
 policy will, I believe, commend itself
 to the judgment of the British com-
 munity and will certainly be received
 with favor in the colonies."

Mr. Balfour's announcement is re-
 garded as likely to have an effect on
 the industrial constituencies at the
 next election. The free trade view,
 however, is that untaxed colonial grain
 will not affect the price of bread as
 three-fifths of the grain is imported
 from foreign exporters, who would
 raise the price to pay the duty. Colo-
 nial and British farmers would do
 likewise to make extra profits, so
 the statement will not prevent the cry of
 a "little loaf."

The Morning Post, the organ of the
 advanced tariff reformers, determined
 to disagree with the Unionist leader's
 new policy and hopes agricultural
 members' candidates will stick to their
 guns in the matter of pledging them-
 selves to fight, when the time comes,
 for fair play to home agriculture.

Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill has re-
 ceived a large sum for the purpose of
 his free trade campaign and is arrang-
 ing for 2,500 special lectures, during
 the next twelve months by distinguish-
 ed men, including Lord Avebury and
 Brassey.

The Standard publishes views of
 leading tariff reformers, expressing
 great satisfaction at Balfour's pro-
 nouncement.

GREAT HARBOR.

Montreal Will Spend Six Million and
 Improve Harbor.

Montreal, April 17.—Major George
 W. Stephens, who returned today
 from Europe, announced that work on
 the great Montreal harbor scheme
 would be begun tomorrow, and that
 an expenditure of \$1,500,000 annually
 would be made for four years. The
 commissioners, working harmoniously
 with the government, will produce
 results that will give Montreal an
 open port for eight months of the
 year. The section to be started this
 year will be the raising of a high level
 wharf, giving accommodation
 for 25 instead of 20 large ocean steam-
 ers in the port proper; the construc-
 tion of a high level double track rail-
 way from Victoria Pier eastward
 seven miles, to be eventually taken all
 round the island, besides dredging
 a good portion of the harbor.

The chairman says that there is no
 doubt, however, with improved ice
 breakers that the announcement can
 be made to the world that two months
 more of navigation can be added to
 the present time.

Two more steamship lines, the Cana-
 dian Northern and the Italian from
 Naples, will bring their boats to Mon-
 treal this year. Speaking of Mon-
 treal's importance as a shipping port
 he says that the terminals here of
 the C.P.R., G.T.P., and C.N.R. em-
 brace eighteen hundred spare miles.

Elevator Commission Meetings.

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| Moose Jaw | Lanigan |
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| Wolpole | Kinley |
| Wapella | Rosetown |
| Esterhazy | Outlook |
| Salcoats | Tugaske |
| Bangor | Davidson |
| Abernethy | Lumsden |
| Bulyea | Swift Current |
| Nokomis | Mamlay Creek |

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

**WHERE THEY
 DEFRAUDED**

Debate on Sale of Lands of St.
 Peter's Reserve—Conservatives
 Claim That Indians Were De-
 frauded.

Ottawa, April 14.—Shortly after 11
 o'clock tonight a division was taken
 in the commons on Geo. Brantbury's
 motion of censure of the government
 for alleged wrongdoing and bribery on
 the part of officials of the Indian de-
 partment in connection with the sale
 of St. Peter's reserve. The motion
 was rejected by 107 to 57, a govern-
 ment majority of 50.

The debate on Mr. Brantbury's mo-
 tion continued throughout morning,
 afternoon and evening sittings of the
 house, there being a great deal of re-
 petition of arguments on both sides
 of the house. Hon. Frank Oliver
 spoke for three hours in reply to
 Brantbury's four-hour speech of the
 previous evening, going very exhaust-
 ively into the details of the case.

He asserted that the surrender was
 brought about in an honest way and
 the department had nothing to apolo-
 gize for.

This view was combated by speak-
 ers on the other side of the house, in-
 cluding Messrs. Meighen, Milledro
 and Crothers.

Other speakers were Dr. Molloy, of
 Saskatchewan, and G. E. McCraney, of
 Saskatchewan, who averred that there
 had been on wrongdoing and that the
 land had brought its full value. After
 the division the house went into com-
 mittee of supply, some progress being
 made on public works estimates.

Mr. Oliver said the policy of the
 government as to the surrender of In-
 dian reserves was that wherever land
 could be turned into money for the
 benefit of the Indian this should be
 done.

The minister went at length into
 the technicalities of these sales, and
 declared that the Indians had free
 right of sale and got value for what
 they had to sell. Proceedings and
 negotiations were in progress during
 the greater part of a year. The sale
 was advertised in several newspapers,
 and handbills were also distributed;
 505 of the band of 289 were present.
 He considered it an equitable as well
 as a strictly legal sale.

Mr. Oliver said the sale was held in
 December because after the crop had
 been sold some in the people had
 more money.

W. H. Sharpe, of Lisgar, asked why
 he sold school lands in June and July.
 Mr. Oliver said school lands were
 scattered, and buyers would have to
 be able to see them when there was
 no snow on the ground.

Afternoon Debate.

Continuing in the afternoon Mr.
 Oliver said the assertion was that the
 chief of the band and his four coun-
 sellors had been bribed to induce
 other members of the band to sign
 the document of surrender.

Mr. Brantbury interjected that a
 minister had shown his ignorance of
 the matter all through his speech. The
 members of the band had not signed
 the document and therefore it was
 not legal.

Mr. Oliver insisted that the Indians
 knew before they voted what they
 were voting for. The terms had been
 discussed time and again. How it
 could be construed into a bribe by
 officials of the Indian department he
 failed to understand. He did not wish
 to shelter any officer of the depart-
 ment for political considerations.

As regards the sale, he would say
 without reference to any member of
 the house that any one who said it
 was sold without proper advertisement
 was absolutely regardless of truth.

The land was sold by auction in the
 open light of day. However, it was
 an extraordinary case and extraordi-
 nary measures had to be taken. The
 advice of the highest authorities in
 the province of Manitoba was secured.

The Indians received a large sum of
 money for their land and had been
 placed on a more suitable reserve of
 75,000 acres. The Indians had bene-
 fited instead of having lost by the
 transaction and his only criticism was
 that they had been too liberally dealt
 with. A number had already settled
 on the reserve.

As a result of the action of the gov-
 ernment Selkirk has been put in line
 for development in a way it could
 never have been with this Indian
 settlement around. Every step in the
 transaction had been carried forward
 in the interests of the Indians and a
 department had nothing to be ashamed
 of.

After the Government.

W. S. Middlebro, of North Grey, said
 the transaction was a blot upon the
 administration of the interior depart-
 ment. Part of this land which had
 been sold for \$5 and \$6 per acre was
 sold itself by the government for \$20
 per acre, and other portions of the
 same land, exactly as valuable and as
 rich, was assessed at \$22 per acre. The
 fact that it was sold for so little
 was conclusive proof that something
 was wrong. No public body, no pro-
 vincial authority, and not even the
 town of Selkirk had petitioned for
 the sale, but only S. J. Jackson, the for-
 mer member.

Mr. Middlebro quoted figures to
 show that the lands of the Swan
 Lake Indian reserve had sold at from
 \$15 to \$20 per acre, while the lands
 of the Sheik Lake reserve had brought
 over \$17 per acre. As the minister
 had the information in the department
 there was no excuse, Mr. Middlebro
 argued for allowing the St. Peter's re-

**WILL PROTECT
 WORKMEN**

The Great Implement Company
 Inaugurates System of Protec-
 tion for Workmen—Intoxica-
 tion the Only Cause to Prevent
 Participation.

Chicago, April 13.—Setting an ex-
 ample to other corporations and man-
 ufacturing concerns throughout the
 country, the International Harvester
 Company will put into effect on May
 1st a voluntary liability agreement
 with its employees, whereby it shall
 assume, without any legal formality,
 the liability for any accident to an
 employee while the course of duty
 in any of the plants of the company.
 This will affect 25,000 employees in
 five states.

The purpose of the plan is to in-
 sure to employees at the twine, steel
 and lumber mills, and at the mines,
 prompt, definite and adequate com-
 pensation for injury occurring to
 them while in the performance of
 their duties; also to provide compensa-
 tion to the relatives dependent up-
 on any employee whose death results
 from such an accident.

Four states in the union, Illinois,
 New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota,
 are engaged through committees in
 investigating the subject of employ-
 ers' liability and employees' compensa-
 tion with a view of submitting re-
 ports and recommendations as the
 basis of executive action. The In-
 ternational Harvester Company has op-
 erations in all four of these states.

Cast aside the doctrines of "con-
 tributory negligence," "assumed risk"
 and "fellow servant," the company
 proposes to pay, without regard to its
 legal liability, a definite scale of com-
 pensation to all its employees injured
 as the result of accident while
 they are at work. There is one limit-
 ing clause inserted to safeguard the
 company, prohibiting the payment of
 benefits where the injury is due to
 intoxication of where the employee
 fails to utilize the safety appliances
 provided by the company, or where
 there is gross or willful misconduct.

NO NEGROES WANTED.

Edmonton Board of Trade Wishes Big
 Tax Levied.

Edmonton, April 18.—That the in-
 creasing influx of colored people into
 the Dominion, and especially into the
 Edmonton district and the homestead
 country surrounding, constitutes a
 serious menace, and that immediate
 steps for the prevention of immigra-
 tion of negroes from the other side
 should be taken, was the opinion ex-
 pressed by Mr. Powell at the meeting
 of the board of trade. The question
 was raised in a communication on the
 subject in which Mr. Powell dealt
 with the race problem of the States,
 and prophesied a similar problem on
 this side of the line unless immediate
 steps are taken.

Mr. Powell is a Canadian who has
 spent many years in the southern
 states, where, he states, the principal
 work of the police courts is the hand-
 ling of cases of negro crime. Edmon-
 ton, he was claimed, already had over
 100 colored residents, and their pres-
 ence had a demoralizing effect. Even
 the best of negroes were not desir-
 able as citizens, since they were unassim-
 ilable with whites. In 1870 there
 were about 5,000,000 of them in the
 United States, in 1880, 7,638,999, and
 in 1910, between nine and ten mil-
 lions.

A desire was expressed that a cap-
 itation tax of \$1,000 be levied on all
 colored people entering the country.
 In briefly addressing the board Mr.
 Powell pointed out that the passage of
 a resolution condemning negro im-
 migration might have the same effect
 with the Dominion government. He
 declared that already trouble had
 been caused in Edmonton by the pres-
 ence of colored people.

On Thursday of last week he said,
 two women had been attacked by ne-
 groes in the north part of the city.
 It was decided that a committee
 should be appointed by the board to
 draw up a resolution, expressing
 the board's desire that negro immi-
 gration be prohibited.

President McGregor pointed out
 that some of the finest homestead
 land is being taken up by negroes,
 thus becoming worthless for white
 settlement.

Messrs. Powell, Montgomery and
 Fisher were nominated by the pres-
 ident to deal with the matter.

SHACKLETON.

The Great Antarctic Explorer in Can-
 ada.

Ottawa, April 17.—Sir Ernest Shack-
 leton, the man who went farthest
 south, has only been in Canada three
 days, but he has already imbibed the
 spirit of Canada, and he may, the next
 time he breaks from the beaten path,
 go west instead of south. The British
 explorer was the recipient of an ad-
 dress from St. George's Society of
 Ottawa in the city hall on Saturday,
 and in the course of his reply, which
 was characterized by humor, he
 said that the Canadian microbes had
 got into his blood and that he might
 go west instead of south. In private
 conversation he added that two years'
 crop of the Western wheat field
 might do him more good in liquidation
 of his debts than any number of lec-
 ture tours.

Col. White, of the North-West
 Mounted Police, wanted to engage Sir
 Ernest as a member of that force, but
 that suggestion had to be left over for
 the present at least. The man who
 got farthest south admitted that
 nothing would please him better than
 to aid in the development of the farthest
 north so far as Canada is concerned.
 After the presentation of the address,
 which as a purely formal affair, the
 mayor of the capital, Charles Hope-
 well, gave Sir Ernest the freedom of
 the city and the "stock man" accept-
 ed the compliment upon the mayor's
 condition that he could do as he
 pleased so long as he did right. Sir
 Ernest left on Saturday afternoon to
 resume his tour in the United States.

Joint Stock Companies.

The following joint stock compan-
 ies have been incorporated: The Con-
 sumers' Supply Co., Limited; The
 Prince Albert Dairy Co., Limited;
 Yorkton Forwarding and Storage Co.,
 Limited; The Grains Land Co., Lim-
 ited; Saskatchewan Securities, Limited;
 The Froisher, Building & Trading
 Co., Limited; The Saskatchewan Pro-
 vincial Poultry Association, Limited;
 Corrugated Metal Culvert Co., Limited
 and Western Distributors, Limited.

The following rural telephone com-
 panies have been incorporated: The
 Fairplay Rural Telephone Co., Lim-
 ited; The Fleming, North Rural Tele-
 phone Co., Limited; The Empire

FOOD FOR A YEAR

ANNEDY MEN

FOR 20 YEARS

Everybody knows through their own experience that thousands of patients have been cured by their great...

ANNEDY

NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEMIPLEGIA, PARALYSIS, BLADDER DISEASE, etc.

Dr. J. H. Kennedy, Detroit, Mich.

Food & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Do not miss this. Located at \$13.00 per acre.

4 miles. Cheap. Improved. Good buying.

MAIL

comes glowing hot a few minutes after the little paper and is a dustproof bag.

Street, Regina

TO. LIMITED

Mr. Clemens weak and ill; his face sallow and his eyes...

Checks.

April 18.—C. G. Treasurer of the West...

With Insurgents

April 18.—In a speech to Parliament today, Mr. Balfour...

that the reactionary interest in legislative work and cited the opposition...

BYLAW No.

A By-law of the City of Regina to Provide for the Raising of the Sum of \$18,000.00 to be Expended in the Erection and Equipment of an Isolation Hospital.

WHEREAS the Council of the City of Regina deem it expedient to erect an Isolation Hospital for the City on Block known as Stevens Place, in the City of Regina, and to equip the same;

And Whereas it is expedient for the purpose of defraying the cost of the erection and equipment of said building that debentures should be issued to the amount of Eighteen Thousand Dollars (\$18,000.00) payable in thirty years from the first day of July, 1910, bearing interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, which sum of Eighteen Thousand Dollars (\$18,000.00) is the amount of the debt intended to be created by this By-law;

AND WHEREAS the amount of rateable property in the city according to the last revised assessment roll, namely, the assessment roll for the year 1909, is Eleven Million, Seven Hundred and Fourteen Thousand, Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight Dollars (\$11,714,868.00);

AND WHEREAS the total amount of the existing debt of the said City is One Million, Eight Hundred and Fifty-Eight Thousand, Two Hundred and Forty-Five Dollars and Ninety Cents (\$1,858,245.90), of which no part, either principal or interest, is in arrears;

AND WHEREAS the said City is by law required to make provision for a sinking fund to cover the repayment of its debenture indebtedness;

AND WHEREAS the amount of funds or securities held by the City to the credit of the sinking fund is ninety-five thousand, four hundred and forty-four dollars and eleven cents (\$95,444.11);

THEREFORE, the Council of the City of Regina enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Council of the City of Regina to borrow on behalf of the said City upon the credit of the municipality at large, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), to be expended in the erection of a Children's Shelter on Lots 3, 4 and 5, in Block 414, in the City of Regina, by the issue of debentures of the said City of Regina at large, for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) to be payable as hereinafter provided.

2. The said debentures shall bear date on the 1st day of July, 1910, and shall be made payable in such manner that the whole amount of the principal indebtedness incurred there-by shall be paid at the end of thirty years from the first day of July, 1910.

3. The rate of interest shall be 4 1/2 per centum per annum, computed from the first day of July, 1910, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year during the currency of the said debentures and coupons shall be attached to each of the said debentures representing the respective payments of interest.

4. The said debentures shall be sealed with the Corporate Seal of the said City and shall be signed by the Mayor and City Treasurer, and the said Coupons shall each bear the signatures of the Mayor and City Treasurer engraved or lithographed thereon, and the debentures and coupons shall be made payable at the Bank of Montreal, Toronto or at the Bank of New York, Montreal, Toronto or Regina, and the debentures may be issued in sterling or currency or partly in the one and partly in the other.

5. In addition to all other amounts due shall be levied and collected in each year during the currency of the said debentures on all rateable property in the said City by special rates sufficient to cover the sum of Eight Hundred and Ten Dollars (\$810.00) for the annual interest and the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty Dollars and Ninety-Five Cents (\$320.95) by way of sinking fund to meet the principal at maturity, making in all the sum of One Thousand, One Hundred and Thirty Dollars and Ninety-Five Cents (\$1,130.95).

6. This By-law shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1910.

7. This By-law shall be submitted to the burgesses on Friday, the 6th day of May, 1910, and for the purpose of taking the votes of the burgesses thereon, polling places shall be open between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon in each of the following places:

- Ward 1—Corporation Weigh House, Market Square.
Ward 2—City Hall.
Ward 3—Polling Booth, corner of Victoria Street and Lorne Street.
Ward 4—Polling Place, corner of Albert Street and 11th Ave.
Ward 5—Polling Place, corner of Dewdney Street and Cornwall Street.

8. On Saturday, the 7th day of May, 1910, in the City Hall in the City of Regina, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the Returning Officer shall sum up the number of votes given for and against this By-law.

9. On Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1910, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, the Mayor shall attend at his office in the said City Hall for the purpose of appointing persons to attend at the various polling places, and at the final summing up of the votes by the Returning Officer on behalf of the persons respectively interested in promoting or opposing the passing of this By-law respectively.

Read a first time this 12th day of April, 1910.

(Sgd.) R. H. WILLIAMS, Mayor. (Sgd.) A. E. CHIVERS, City Clerk.

Read a second time this 12th day of April, 1910.

(Sgd.) R. H. WILLIAMS, Mayor. (Sgd.) A. E. CHIVERS, City Clerk.

Read a third time and passed this day of April, 1910.

(Sgd.) R. H. WILLIAMS, Mayor. (Sgd.) A. E. CHIVERS, City Clerk.

BYLAW No.

A By-law to Provide for the Raising of the Sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) to be Expended in the Erection of a Children's Shelter.

WHEREAS it is expedient to erect a Children's Shelter on Lots 3, 4 and 5, in Block 414, in the City of Regina;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient for the purpose of raising the amount necessary to be expended in the erection of such shelter, and debentures be issued to the amount of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) payable in forty years from the first day of July, 1910, bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, which sum of Ten Thousand Dollars is the amount of the debt to be created by this By-law;

AND WHEREAS the amount of rateable property in the said City according to the last revised assessment roll, is eleven million, seven hundred and fourteen thousand, eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars (\$11,714,868.00);

AND WHEREAS the total amount of the existing debt of the City is one million, eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand, two hundred and forty-five dollars and ninety cents (\$1,858,245.90);

AND WHEREAS the amount of funds or securities held by the City to the credit of the sinking fund is ninety-five thousand, four hundred and forty-four dollars and eleven cents (\$95,444.11);

THEREFORE, the Council of the City of Regina enacts as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Council of the City of Regina to borrow on behalf of the said City upon the credit of the municipality at large, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00), to be expended in the erection of a Children's Shelter on Lots 3, 4 and 5, in Block 414, in the City of Regina, by the issue of debentures of the said City of Regina at large, for the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) to be payable as hereinafter provided.

2. The said debentures shall bear date on the 1st day of July, 1910, and shall be made payable in such manner that the whole amount of the principal indebtedness incurred there-by shall be paid at the end of forty years from the first day of July, 1910.

3. The rate of interest shall be four and a half per centum per annum, computed from the first day of July, 1910, payable half-yearly on the first day of January and July in each year during the currency of the said debentures, and coupons shall be attached to each of the said debentures representing the respective payments of interest.

4. The said debentures shall be sealed with the Corporate Seal of the said City and shall be signed by the Mayor and the City Treasurer, and the said coupons shall each bear the signatures of the Mayor and City Treasurer, engraved or lithographed thereon, and the debentures and coupons shall be made payable at the Bank of Montreal, Toronto or at the Bank of New York, Montreal, Toronto or Regina, and the debentures may be issued in sterling or currency or partly in the one and partly in the other.

5. In addition to all other amounts due shall be levied and collected in each year during the currency of the said debentures on all rateable property in the said City by special rates sufficient to cover the sum of Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$450.00) for the annual interest and the sum of One Hundred and Five Dollars and Twenty-five Cents (\$105.25) by way of sinking fund, making in all the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty-Five Dollars and Twenty-five Cents (\$555.25).

6. It shall be lawful for the Council of the City of Regina to lease to The Children's Aid Society of Regina, during the pleasure of the said Council at a nominal rental, the said shelter, when erected.

7. This by-law shall take effect on the first day of July, 1910.

8. This by-law shall be submitted to the burgesses on Friday, the 6th day of May, 1910, and for the purpose of taking the votes of the burgesses thereon, polling places shall be open between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon in each of the following places:

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9. On Saturday, the 7th day of May, 1910, in the City Hall in the City of Regina, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the Returning Officer shall sum up the number of votes given for and against this by-law.

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THE MARKETS.

Winnipeg, April 18.—Rains, snow and frost appear to have no bullish effect on the wheat market. World shipments were 5,440,000 bushels greater than for the same week last year, Russian shipments alone being more than double. Reports as to export were very contradictory, some houses claiming trade was good, others that British bids were scarcer and entirely out of line. There was lots of wheat for sale, indeed, there was quite a passion to unload. The cash demand however, was somewhat light. May wheat that had been bought over \$1.09 sold as low as \$1.01 1/2. Winnipeg prices were very sloppy. April dropped 1/4c, May 1/4c to 1c, July 1/4c. Oats held fairly firm and were fractionally higher.

Winnipeg Cash Prices table with columns for Wheat, No. 1 Northern, No. 2 Northern, etc.

Winnipeg Options table with columns for Wheat, April, May, July, October, etc.

American Options table with columns for Chicago, May, July, September, etc.

Winnipeg Live Stock table with columns for Choice export steers, freight, Choice export heifers, freight, etc.

COW BEATS RECORD table with columns for Gave 90 Pounds of Milk Daily, Produced 29.27 Pounds of Butter, etc.

Body Found. Wapella, April 18.—The residents of Bilewood District were startled yesterday when human remains were found in a bluff near the residence of T. J. Barber. Most people will remember the disappearance of Mrs. T. Barber in September of last year, of whom no trace could be found. Two boys out rabbit-hunting yesterday found the remains in a small bluff less than a mile from her home. The police and coroner were immediately notified. So far as can be learned at present it appears to be a case of suicide.

Blows from a bullet and revolver shots have failed to penetrate a "burglar proof" glass made in France.

Wholesale and Retail advertisement for F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA, featuring 100,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER. Includes contact information and a list of patterns and colorings.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

Old Methods Are Passing Away And Big Rancher Must Give Way to Small Farmer—A Profitable Occupation.

During the fall and early winter an enquiry was conducted into the present status and future prospects of sheep-raising in Saskatchewan. A schedule of questions was sent to several hundreds of sheep-ranchers, both old and new, throughout that Province. A surprising number responded and many went to some trouble in expressing their opinion as to the advantages and disadvantages connected with sheep-raising. Letters of enquiry were also sent to a number of the leading packing house operators, wool dealers, and smooth wire fence companies, asking them a number of questions as to those aspects of the sheep industry with which they were concerned. Here again a gratifying response was met with and there was evident upon the part of those companies a desire to co-operate in any movement looking to the fostering and building up of this neglected industry.

In Transition Stage.—An analysis of the replies received from sheep ranchers indicates that the industry of sheep raising is in a transition stage in Saskatchewan. The large flock of the exclusive rancher of sheep is being replaced by the more numerous and smaller flocks of the general growing farmers who keep sheep in addition to their other occupations, those ranchers who replied to the circular of enquiry, considered the industry as viewed from their standpoint to be on the decline. Some other disposition of their flocks or were bringing their methods into harmony with the changed conditions of their districts; others desired that old conditions might be restored and the ranching industry perpetuated, not recognizing that the homesteader and farmer has come to stay and would vastly increase the production of wealth per acre in their locality. Some of the replies were of the following nature: "My opinion of the sheep industry is that it will soon be a thing of the past on account of the ranch being taken up by farmers." In addition to this cause, the difficulty of controlling watering places and preserving them from entry, the scarcity of winter pasturing grounds near home, the competition for range rights and privileges of horse and cattle ranchers, and the increased cost of holding large range areas due to the supplementary revenue tax, were given as reasons for the decadence of the ranching industry.

The average weight of fleece was 7 1/2 lbs., and the average price obtained for the wool was 9 1/2c. In 1909 and in 1908, 25c. This average income from wool per flock of 48 sheep (excluding 17 lambs) was \$23.43 in 1909. The average price obtained for lambs was \$5.50, and for sheep \$7.25. The usual amount of stock to be marketed each year from a flock constituted as above described would be 4 wether lambs (the best and most advanced), 7 shearing wethers, and 5 of the 15 aged ewes. Such a selection for the market would leave ample margin for the renewing and expanding of the flock and is a moderate estimate. At the average prices given above, the 4 lambs would realize \$22.00, and the 13 shearing wethers and aged ewes \$87.00, a total of \$109.00. Add to this the value of the wool clip, \$23.43, and it will be seen that the prospective sheepman may safely count upon a cash return each year of about \$132.00 upon a flock averaging in size at July 1st each year 48 head, even after liberal provision has been made for increasing the flock providing his methods and equipment and market are up to the average standard now obtaining throughout that Province. These figures are merely offered here as a guide to the large number of farmers who are thinking of going into sheep-

raising, chiefly as a means of controlling their wool problem. They are based upon averages and must not be considered as approaching the income possible if approved methods are followed.

No Danger of Over-production. Nearly all correspondents reported that the local butcher shop afforded a sufficient market for all they produced, though Winnipeg, Brandon, Prince Albert, and Regina, occasionally were named as shipping centers. The ranchers in the southwestern portion of the province, of course, find in Winnipeg their principal market for both mutton and wool. With the local markets not fully supplied, and the number of sheep for shipment each declining each year, there is no danger of over-production for years to come. This is further borne out by the testimony of the packers to which reference will be made later on.

The most popular breeds among Saskatchewan farmers are: Shropshire, Oxford, Southdown, Leicester, Merino, Cheviot and Rambouillet, and they are named in the above order of frequency. Thus the short woolled mutton breeds largely predominate. Pure-bred rams are very generally used when obtainable, but many correspondents report a desire to use such, but no knowledge of where they may be obtained.—Ed.

Threw Bricks. London, April 15.—Horace Davis, an Irishman, called at the office of the Times this morning and demanded to see the editor. When told that the editor did not come to the office until evening, Davis hurled a brick through a window, smashing the plate glass. He was arrested and taken to the police court. There the magistrate asked him: "What grudge have you got against the Times?" "Every decent Irishman has a grudge against the Times," the prisoner retorted. "I know that this is no place to talk politics," the prisoner continued, "but I am thinking about Piggott." The magistrate remanded him.

ASQUITH WINS. Unionists Admit They Made a Mistake Early in Session. London, April 19.—From yesterday's parliamentary turmoil one solid fact emerged. Lord George came off second best in the conflict with O'Brien, but he is going to get his budget majority of 93, for the budget guillotine resolution is a measure of the ample majority, composed of Liberals, Laborites and Redmondites, he will put the budget through the Commons at double-quick time. Moreover, Lord Lansdowne has pledged the Lords to accept the budget.

When thus passed by the Commons, this assurance that the budget is safe is an undoubted electoral gain for the majority, but their position over the Lords' veto is still a precarious one, and leading Ministers admit they have no expectation that the King will give Premier Asquith those guarantees for the creation of 600 peers at the first time of asking, which Asquith pledged himself to demand immediately if he Lords refused to accept the abolition.

Premier Asquith will then resign, and the Ministers will count on Mr. Balfour's disinclination to accept office on the score of health and great financial and other difficulties of the situation. A cabinet minister said this morning that even if Balfour accepted office in the hope of saving the King from the unpleasantness of electoral attacks from extremists like Kier Hardie, he would fall to pieces over his inability to secure supplies in the teeth of a coalition majority. "Thus," added the minister, "we shall compel a general election over the simple and long issue and so long as we as a cabinet and party hang together we are bound to win sooner or later."

Candid Unionists themselves own admit the mistake they made in running away at the beginning of the session when they had the chance of defeating the ministry on the hops amendment.

A coin operated newspaper selling machine adapted to papers of all sizes and adjustable for varying prices, has been patented by a New York man.

NOTICE. Offers will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 27th day of May, 1910, for the purchase for cash of the following property, namely: Lots 8 and 9 in Block 36, sub-division City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, being the northerly 18 acres of that portion of section 8A, Alberta District (now city) lying north of London Road. The highest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

THOS. WATT Wholesale Liqueur Store. TEMPORARILY REMOVED to Watt Block, Broad Street. Fine Selection of Rare Wines and Old Malted Whiskey. ALL KINDS OF AERATED WATERS. P. O. Box 464. Phone 16.

News of the Province

A Soo Line baseball league is being formed.

McKenzie & Provost, of Estevan, are locating in Weyburn.

The Maple Leaf Hotel at Yellow Grass has been sold to F. Hoban, Hal-bridge.

Rev. Arthur Wells and Mrs. Wells are removing from Balgonie to Kindersley.

Leroy G. Jones, a member of the Iowa State Legislature, is moving to Hal-bridge.

Maple Creek council is taking an official census of that town, and expect it to show 1,500 inhabitants.

Forty-one thousand dollars worth of Weyburn debentures were sold last week to a Toronto firm for \$41,377.

Craig citizens are aroused over the refusal of C. N. R. to grant an elevator site to the Farmers' Elevator Co.

Indian Head board of trade has been reorganized, with E. L. McVicar as president and J. P. Walthew, secretary.

R. C. Porter, agent for the British-American Elevator Co. at Girvin, has been accused of misappropriating the company's money, and has been committed for trial.

Henry Pauls, a farmer living in the district north of Rush Lake, was struck by lightning Monday afternoon while working in the field during a severe electrical storm.

T. Jarrott, until recently editor of the Gayley Herald, has vacated newspaper work to accept a position on the staff of the customs office at North Portal, and his wife will join him as soon as he secures a suitable residence. His brethren of the quill will all join in wishing him success in his new vocation, though they regret his departure from among their ranks. He is not the only newspaper man on the customs staff, as the head of the department at North Portal, Mr. A. C. Patterson, has had journalistic experience as editor of the weekly newspaper at Qu'Appelle several years ago.

Saskatoon, April 14.—A. W. Cooper, the man who made such a stir a year ago as a merchant of Nutana and who left suddenly on Good Friday, 1909, and was afterwards captured, and then skipped his own bail of \$500 on which he had been released on remand, was given his trial today after being brought back from Calgary, where he was caught a few weeks ago. The evidence of B. A. Archibald, whose business he bought but did not pay for, was sufficient to warrant Police Magistrate Brown in committing him for forgery and fraud and he will be held in Prince Albert jail till next month when the assizes will be held.

Prince Albert, April 13.—It is stated that an announcement will be made at Ottawa by the Minister of Railways before the House rises in regard to the Hudson and Pacific Railway Co. whose officials are now here and whose survey parties have been organized and are apparently awaiting such announcement before taking the field. A good deal of speculation has existed regarding this enterprise which proposed building a railway from here to Hudson Bay. The company, which has English capital behind it, bought up an old charter and started work, apparently without taking the usual steps for federal or provincial aid.

Prince Albert, April 13.—Father Berube and 633 repatriating French Canadians of the manufacturing towns of New England states arrived here at 3.30 this afternoon on a solid Grand Trunk Pacific special of 11 coaches. On the arrival of the train, the party was photographed and then Father Berube addressed them, telling them of the glories of the great province of Saskatchewan, and urging them to show to the world that a French colony could be second to none. Immigration officials arrived yesterday to look after sleeping arrangements. Tomorrow the party will go out to Shellbrook to look out for land and next day will inspect townships north of the town.

Experimental Farm
The Department of Agriculture has secured land for the establishment of an experimental farm at Scott, Sask., on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Hon. Sydney Fisher announced that the land had just been obtained.

New Bank
The Bill establishing the Weyburn Security Bank, which was passed by the House of Commons at Ottawa recently and has been awaiting the Royal assent, is now a law, having on April 8 received the signature of the Governor-General of Canada in the name of His Majesty the King. This is the last act needed to make the Bill a law and make Weyburn the home of the head office of the only purely western chartered bank in the Dominion. It will be some time before the Security Bank will receive their charter, and it is the intention of the company to begin business under the charter at the beginning of next year.

Sold Turkey Track.
On Tuesday a deal of considerable importance and of some magnitude

was put through here, when Tony Day, of Medicine Hat, disposed of the Turkey Track Ranch, twenty miles south-east of town, lands, leases and stock, to E. Cruickshank, the well-known rancher, and J. D. Stimpson, of Moose Jaw. There are 700 head of horses on the ranch, and while the actual price has not been disclosed, the amount discussed was \$50,000. Mr. Day started in on the Turkey Track about seven years ago in a small way, and his clean up shows that he made a good investment, while at the present prices of horses the new owners of the Ranch will have no difficulty in carrying on his profitable business. — Swift Current Sun.

Inhuman Sual.
The people here were sorry to learn of the recent death of Joe Hayes, an old country fellow of the middle age, who worked through here and at the Landing, and who had a farm at Miry Creek. His body was found at the Landing, and the enquiry showed that it was probable that he had his neck broken by falling from his wagon. There is a great deal of indignation expressed at the unscrupulous way in which the body was disposed of, for it is said that he was merely rolled in his blanket and covered up without ceremony, a short distance from where the body was found. While the unfortunate man was not by any means a favorite, the people here would have given him a decent burial. — Swift Current Sun.

Lampman.
Lampman is the name of the township on the C. N. R. southwest of Carlyle, a new town already springing into being and growth. On the stubble of last year's crop now stands a promising number of buildings, in different stages of completion, and in a few months will present to the visitor a busy town. At present business is at a standstill, the tradesmen looking for goods to arrive when traffic starts on the new line, and when it does Lampman will boom. There are now two lumber yards the Crescent and the Rogers Lumber Co., grocery which also is the post office, hardware, implement agency, two boarding houses, pool room, and a livery barn doing business. It is also stated that another hardware, two general stores, blacksmith, machine shop, and drug store will soon be opened up.

Sale Bank.
Fort Qu'Appelle, April 18.—An announcement has been made that the Imperial Bank of Canada has bought the old established private bank of D. H. McDonald Co. The Imperial Bank will open here on Wednesday, April 20, in the office occupied by D. H. McDonald & Co. for exactly 22 years and 5 months on April 19. During all this time the bank has been in the same office and under the control of D. H. McDonald. Hard times and good times have been here in these years, but during it all the bank has filled the needs of the district, the faith of the concern has always been strong (even in the early years) in the ultimate success of the country, in which success they have participated. The interests of the firm are still large in the district, and they will continue their land and agency business here as usual. They will shortly proceed with the erection of a new office building.

Creameries.
W. A. Wilson, Government Superintendent of Dairying, who has returned from an inspection of government creameries in the provinces states that the Langenburg Creamery Co. have decided to enlarge their plant and build a new creamery according to government plans and specifications, which will provide up-to-date facilities for handling the entire milk supply of the district. At Tantallon the creamery building has been remodelled and alterations have been made allowing for more efficient cold storage. There are now altogether seven government creameries in the province, located at Melfort, Birch Hills, Lloydminster, Langenburg, Tantallon, Moosomin, and Qu'Appelle, with an approximate output of half a million lbs. of butter each season. Langenburg and Tantallon alone turned out 170,000 lbs. of butter during the six months of last year, and with the proposed increased facilities they will manufacture at a reasonable estimate fully 200,000 lbs. this season.

Confidence Man.
Arthur Pittman, a man with one leg, a crutch and a card, favored us with a visit of two or three days this week. The card stated that he had lost his leg a few months ago in the C. P. R. yards at Regina, that had a mother and two sisters dependent upon him, and that he was uneducated. Mr. Pittman's face happened to be familiar to citizens, one of whom members him working the same game six years ago. The card, of course, states that he is trying to get sufficient funds to buy a cord leg. The men who know him say that he has two cork legs, one given him by the C.P.R. and other by the Brotherhood of Brakemen. He varies his programme by telling some people that he has a wife and family. We are informed, however, that he has neither wife nor barns, mother nor sisters. It is

stated that his peripatetic calling has proved so lucrative that he is the owner of a comfortable residence in Brandon and a section of land in Saskatchewan. Having been firmly requested by Constable Frodsham to leave the town he took his departure on Wednesday evening for Govan, where he will likely stay as long as his welcome lasts. The case is being investigated, and if it is not a case of mistaken identity Mr. Pittman will likely enjoy for a time the bill-of-fare provided by the people of Canada.—Nokomis Times.

THE GAZETTE

Many New Justices and Notaries Public Appointed

The following recent appointments are published in the current issue of the Saskatchewan Gazette.

Justices of the Peace—James Mills, of Willow Brook; Phillip Brenton, of Gull Lake; Robert Loudon, of Happyland; Norman Marklock McLeod, of Neudorf; Edward Hawkins Greenstreet, of Lloydminster; Lawson Wilfrid Norman, of Tuskas; George William Bilbrough, of Swift Current; Arthur Wellesley Hotham, of Strassburg; Henry Flagg, of Hawarden; Llewellyn Morgan Davis, of Tugaska; Percy Edward Knowles, of Maymont; George Edward Newman, of Balgonie; Alfred Charles Foster, of Lloydminster; Jas Dalgleish, of Weyburn; George McIntyre Brown, of Howell; James McKeagney-Guilmette, of Howell; Adolf Becker, of Langenburg; Edward John Russell, of Kindersley; Hammond Jesse Kinley, of Kinley; Tomis Alfred Hart, of Leslie; William Christopher Reader, of Glenide; Herbert Albert Cook, of Netherhill; William Henry Spencer, of Jasmint; Alfred James Greessill, of Delphini; Edgar J. Harding, of Forward; J. Edward Caldwell, of Moose Jaw; James Herbert Edwards, of Govan; William Frederick Leicester, of Allan.

Commissioners for Oaths—John B. Steehr, of Glenide; Odion J. St. Denis, of Duck Lake; William Bell Cumming, of Saskatoon; William Henry Walte, of Zealandia; Arthur John Sharp, of Saskatoon; Mary Jane Currie, of Milestone; Robert James Hill, of Canora; Rene Meyssonnier, of Soeris Valley; John Selkirk, of Hamona; Albert Ansell, of Montreal, Que.; John Kovach of Othoon; Fred Clyde Brooks, of Sturges; John Rogers, of Regina; Louis Joseph Forster, of Alston; David Dalgleish, of Hal-bridge; Reginald Francis Wright, of Regina.

Acting Process Issuer—Ernest N. Argue, of Melville, to be acting process issuer for the Judicial District of Yorkton.

Issuer of Marriage Licenses—Harold W. J. Fisher, of Bethune.

Coroners—Thomas Herbert Arge, of Windhorst; Wilbert Duncan Dixon, of Kindersley.

Auditors—James A. Thompson, of Delisle; C. A. R. Gordon, of Shellbrook.

Game Guardians—M. P. Gallagher, of Tugaska; Wm. Moore, of Eyebrow; John Cooper, of Tugaska.

Resignations and Retirements—John Barry, of Kuroki, commissioner for oaths; George Cummings, of Lumsden, issuer of marriage licenses; William Xavier Wright, of Battle Creek, Justice of the Peace; Otto Waldemar Anderson, of Humboldt, Justice of the Peace.

WALCANA.

Seeding is getting pretty well along. The bulk of wheat is sown.

Mr. Henry Beare, of Ontario, has moved to his Wascana farm (the Neil Martin farm).

Mr. H. J. Henderson has sold his farm, and the new owner is now on the place.

Mr. W. E. Cooney has sold one of his farms to Mr. Thair, who is now in occupation.

Only one of the Wascana old timers is left here now.

I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST Liniment in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever the next day.

Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

C. P. R. BRANCHES.
Superintendent Announces Big Work in the South.
Weyburn, April 17.—Superintendent Uren of the C. P. R. was in Weyburn on Tuesday for a few hours on his way to forward, when he made his first trip over the new C. P. R. line from Weyburn westward.

In a conversation with the Herald he stated that the company would assuredly complete 25 miles of line west of Forward this year and that by October 1st he expected the new line would be hauling grain from a district of 51 miles west of Weyburn. The road for this distance would be put in good shape by next winter.

Next year he was convinced the contractors would make a rapid move in, construction in the direction of Lethbridge if they were not again handicapped by a shortage of labor. There was a great country to be opened up, and the C. P. R. being the first in the territory would try to maintain its lead.

Superintendent Uren stated that the Weyburn-Lethbridge extension was not the only line the C. P. R. would build through Southern Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta. The company would assuredly build a line from Estevan, across to Lethbridge, considerably south of the Weyburn-Lethbridge route keeping as close as possible to the American boundary. This line will eventually be used for the Soo-Spokane service, as it will be over 100 miles shorter than the present route via Moose Jaw. The Soo-Spokane flyer will, however, not depart from the present route for three or four years at most, as it will require that period of time to build the new line and get it in good enough condition to run the fast train over it.

It is understood the C. P. R. will build from a point on the proposed line westward from Estevan a branch line to Moose Jaw, passing through the town of Forward. A charter for this branch line is held by the company.

GOVERNORS OF COLLEGE

First Meeting in Regina Last Week—Dr. Carman Was Present—Officers and Committees Appointed—Site Selected Soon.

The first meeting of the Board of Governors appointed by the Methodist Conference special committee for the new college to be organized in Saskatchewan under the auspices of the Methodist Church was held in the parlour of the Methodist Church, Regina, Wednesday. In the morning there were present Rev. A. Carman, D.D., General Superintendent of the Methodist Church (presiding); Revs. T. Jackson Vray, Moosomin; W. W. Abbott, Saskatoon; E. A. Davis, Indian Head; J. T. Harrison, Balcarres; E. J. Chegwinn, Moose Jaw; Messrs. O. Neff, Moosomin; E. A. Vrooman, Arcola; B. R. Richardson, Grenfell; and the following from Regina: Rev. J. H. Oliver, Rev. J. A. Doyle, Western Secretary of Epworth Schools; Mr. Justice Brown; Judge Hannon; Charles Wiloughby; T. E. Perrett; J. W. Smith; J. A. Cross; C. B. Keenleyside, and D. J. Thom.

After some introductory remarks by Dr. Carman and Rev. J. H. Oliver, the nominating committee were appointed and the board then adjourned to the King's Hotel, where they had lunch together.

On reassembling at two o'clock the following officers were appointed: committee. President, Geo. W. Brown; first vice-president, F. P. Richardson; Gr. neff; second vice-president, F. N. Darke, Regina; third vice-president, J. H. Grayson, Moose Jaw; secretary, D. J. Thom, Regina; treasurer, Mr. Justice Brown, solicitor, J. A. Cross. The board as constituted by the General Conference Special Committee consisted of 30 members last year, but power was given to increase the number to 40. The following eight names were added to the board: Vin-

cent Massey, Toronto, representing the Massey Estate which has undertaken the erection of a women's residence and academy of music for the college to cost not less than \$100,000; F. N. Darke, Regina; J. H. Grayson, Moose Jaw; Dr. Singleton, Rouleau; Rev. Hugh Dobson, Grenfell; Rev. O. Darwin, Regina; Miles McKay, Oxbow, and John Spicer, Saskatoon. Of this number Rev. O. Darwin and F. N. Darke were present at the afternoon meeting.

Committees Appointed.
This being the first meeting of the board, the business transacted was largely of an organizing nature, including the appointment of committees to further the interests of the cause in its various aspects. A committee consisting of the officers of the board and of the local members was appointed to select a site for the college. A further committee consisting of Rev. J. M. Oliver, G. W. Brown, Mr. Justice Brown, Rev. E. A. Davis and T. E. Perrett was appointed to consider the matter of a suitable principal, making enquiries and reporting at the next morning. The drafting of a scheme to present to the conference for the raising of a sum of \$125,000 which the Saskatchewan Conference has guaranteed towards the institution was referred to another committee. A number of other details in connection with organization were considered, and the meeting adjourned to again meet at the call of the executive. It is anticipated that the general secretary of education and possibly Vincent Massey will be passing through Regina some time before the annual conference, and in that case it is likely that another meeting of the board will be held before the annual conference which meets early in June. The feeling of the board is that considering the fact that this has been the first meeting a great deal of good work has been accomplished in a satisfactory manner. Satisfaction is also expressed at the fact that representatives were present from all parts of the province and are throwing their energies heartily into making this, the first educational venture of the Methodist Church in the province, an unqualified success.

H. S. & P. RAILWAY.
Reported That the Government Will Not Aid This Enterprise.

Ottawa, April 14.—From what can be gathered here there does not seem to be much foundation for the report that the government before the end of the session will announce its intention of giving a subsidy to the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway.

In the first place Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when asked some days ago, to make a statement as to what government business remains to be introduced this session, said that among other matters there would be a renewal of some railway subsidies, but no new ones. Then the minister of finance, when asked about the matter, said that he does not desire to say anything at present, but it is more than likely that he means just what he says, particularly in view of the statement made to the effect that a subsidy to this line was refused last year.

No confirmation is obtainable here of the report that six vessels are now in course of construction at Sunderland for the Hudson Bay route. The report is doubted because it is not thought probable that any company would commence the construction of vessels before the first mile of railway had been built, as it will take some years to construct the road and provide proper terminal facilities for the successful carrying on of the extensive grain trade via the Hudson Bay route.

Ontario Suffragettes
Toronto, April 17.—The provincial Legislative Suffrage Association has been organized. The president is Mrs. Emma Lawlor Dutton. Miss Olive Smith, who created a "scene" at the closing of the last session of the Legislature, has been appointed organizer. A weekly letter will be sent to newspapers and Ontario ministers will be asked to give a Sunday annually to the cause.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Assiniboia Conservatives Hold Meeting at Estevan—A Rousing Time—Officers and Delegates Appointed.

A meeting of representatives from various parts of the federal constituency of Assiniboia was held at Estevan on Friday, April 8th, 1910, for the selection of 20 delegates from said constituency to attend the Dominion Conservative convention to be held at Ottawa on June 15 and 16, 1910.

The following delegates were selected: Gainsboro, Thos. Coney; Carleton Place, E. J. Condy; Carleton Place, R. J. Porteous; Glen Ewen, C. H. Blank; Oxbow, S. McMurtry; Alameda, J. J. Heaslip; A. M. Ellis; Estevan, M. H. King; Hitchcock, Jas. Vance; N. Portal, W. H. Dorsey; Macoun, E. H. Johnson; Midsale, W. J. Mackay; Hal-bridge, Dr. Hicks; Weyburn, Dr. R. H. Smith; Fillmore, Dr. W. J. Mann; Stoughton, H. A. Archer; Arcola, J. T. Wood; Carlyle, D. Cameron; Forget, Alex. MacDonald; Manor, Geo. Dicken; Redvers, J. S. Lutz; Kelsey, Campbell; Estevan, W. J. Carleton; Maryfield, Albert Zeiler; Wainwright, A. S. Porter; Douglaston, W. H. Chambers; Stanley, Dr. Bowman; Farnlight, Neil McCorochoe.

The following resolutions were introduced by C. B. Smith and J. J. Heaslip, of Alameda, respectively: That this convention of the Liberal Conservative party of the constituency of Assiniboia put on record its feeling of confidence in and admiration for Robert Laird Borden, our leader, and of the policy and course which he has pursued since called upon to assume the position of leader of this party, particularly during the present session of parliament, and especially in connection with the naval and fiscal policies which he has enumerated and for which he has fought.

Whereas the desperate financial straits of the government of Saskatchewan have become known resulting in the introduction of direct legislation and the reduction of grants for educational purposes, and whereas such a condition is the direct result of the disastrous financial arrangement forced upon this province by the federal authorities at the time of the establishment of provincial autonomy, therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of the Conservatives of the electoral district of Assiniboia in convention assembled the crown revenues should be restored to the province and that ample compensation should be made for such of the resources that have been already alienated.

Both the above resolutions were carried unanimously. Almost every part of the constituency as represented; the meeting was enthusiastic.

POSTPONED.
Conservatives Decide to Set Another Date for Convention.

Ottawa, Ont., April 12.—Two Conservative gatherings of more than common interest were held here today. The first was a caucus of party members of parliament and the second was a meeting of the committee in charge of the convention called to decide whether the convention should be held in June or postponed.

In view of the appeal of the Conservative party of Nova Scotia, where a local general election is pending and which it was understood would be brought off in June on a date appointed by the federal Conservative party for a convention, the committee today decided to postpone the convention, submitting a decision to a special Conservative caucus tomorrow morning.

Ten days or so ago R. L. Borden, opposition leader, sent a request to the delegates appointed to represent the province, asking his opinion as to whether the convention should be brought off in June or not and this decision today is the result. At the caucus of the Conservative members, the question of the leadership of the party was opened for discussion. Mr. Borden stayed away from the caucus as did also several of the whips. The situation was thoroughly threshed out and it was frankly admitted that Mr. Borden's leadership had never been in doubt. Not a single voice was raised in protest, and the other hand every member who spoke warmly endorsed Mr. Borden.

Endorsed R. L. Borden.
The caucus broke up amid hearty cheering, and the chairman, George H. Perly, handed out the following official statement: "At a Conservative caucus this morning a discussion took place regarding the extraordinary reports that have lately appeared in newspapers concerning dissensions in the Conservative party and alleged criticism of the leadership of R. L. Borden."

"There seems to have been no real foundation for any such reports, and the caucus unanimously passed a resolution expressing implicit confidence in Mr. Borden as leader of the Liberal-Conservative party and its unanimous desire that he should continue to hold that position and pledge to him his allegiance and loyalty."

One of the newest wireless cookers is more compact than its predecessors by reason of the fact that a vacuum is used for insulation instead of a packing of felt, paper or similar material.



DE LAVAL Cream Separators

NOT THE "MAIL ORDER" KIND
The World's Standard De Laval Cream Separators are not sold in the "mail order" way and therefore not advertised with the big newspaper space and big "special claims" used to sell low grade separators in that manner.

Part of the money spent in costly advertisements and catalogues to sell inferior separators in the "mail order" way is put into vastly better made machines in the case of De Laval separators, and part of it into commissions to local agents who look after the setting up of the machine and the instruction of the user in its proper use, as well as the prompt supplying of any needed parts for it in the years to come.

That's the difference in the method of sale between the De Laval and most other makes of cream separators, of which the De Laval buyer gets the benefit instead of the newspapers and printer.

If you don't know the nearest De Laval agent to you send for a catalogue and his address.

W. J. M. WRIGHT
1743 Ross St., Regina

STAMPSHIPS LIMITED

"The Royal Line"
Inauguration of Fast Passenger Steamer Service, between Montreal, Quebec and Bristol

Magnificent Triple Screw Turbine Steamers
ROYAL EDWARD AND ROYAL GEORGE

Six passenger decks with elevator service. No vibration. Superior First, second and third class accommodation.
Fr. Bristol Sailings Fr. Montreal May 12... Royal Edward... May 26... Royal George... June 9... Royal Edward... June 23

For rates and reservations apply to nearest Railway or Steamship Agency, or to
WM. STAPLETON,
Gen. Agent, Passenger Dept., Room 24, Scott Block, Winnipeg, Man.

LAURA SECORD MONUMENT.

Memorial of the Heroine of Beaver Dams to be Erected
St. Catharines, April 14.—Work is now in progress in this city on the monument to be erected by the commons to the memory of the late Laura Secord, the heroine of Beaver Dams. A grant of two thousand dollars was made by the commons at the solicitation of Mrs. J. G. Currie, this city, and the monument will be erected on the Heights at Queenstown, where Mrs. Secord saved her husband from death. It will rise from a square base of Canadian granite, seven feet to the side, three steps being constructed. It will be surmounted with a square die of granite, with plinth of carved maple leaves, and pointed cap, the whole forming a very neat design. On one side will be inserted a bronze medallion of Laura Secord, with the inscription, and on the other side will appear the record of the death of her husband. Above the medallion will be carved the words, "This monument has been erected by the Government of Canada to Laura Ingersoll Secord." Below the inscription will continue, "Who saved her husband life in battle on the Heights, October 13, 1812, who risked her own in conveying to Capt. Fitzgibbon information by which he won the battle of Beaver Dams."

In some portions of Italy rancid butter, formed into balls with shells of cheese, is used for lamps.

SPECIAL NOTICE. BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 63 Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. Wetness is not its own fault. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

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We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Inventors, and all who desire to protect their rights by having their Patent Applications prosecuted. Our services are free. Charge made only on successful issue. Address: Mr. J. M. W. Wright, 1743 Ross St., Regina, Sask., or New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

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Factory Branch SCARTH STREET REGINA, SASK.

There are... The Hero... hands of the... dock, says an... embarkation... suite; but, I... the royal yac... and decorative... sleeping in a... a snug in the... The Prince... his son to P... and Albert... hours with... when the of... presented to... 8 in the even... departure fo... followed by... It took the... cross the oc... elapsed befor... of Great Bri... St. John, Ne... head winds... ed in rout... wrapped t... times that... discerned fro... The Hero... Arjand, and... Fyning Fish... John, Newfor... steeds of Nep... fish people w... days have b... in Rotten Be... since passed... Some dang... evident durin... commodore... during ch... shown. Five... num change... notified. On... mpore was... anxious ten... covered that... risen, not fa... Toronto, N... Quebec, Mon... other cities... of Wales, an... ed with g... genuine loya... ceptions giv... tained at a... bells, plect... hotel accom... way lines. T... who was the... glory, cross... rapids on a... prince over... had success... barrow... One incid... last journe... was during... ford, on the... don to Niaga... damsels inva... seen, and c... bands from... royal party i... securing am... ing to the p... of his memo... ladies of Que... carried off... tassels of th... over the pri... Hero... The journe... through the... price was h... enthusiasm... dian one in b... Lord Renfre... Wales... "By a, astr... Sir Gardner... nal Printed... the very day... hour on whic... British fleet... Mowatt, enter

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 ent, Passenger Dept.,
 m 64, Scott Block,
 Winnipeg, Man.

CORD MONUMENT.
 the Heroine of Beaver
 to be Erected
 is, April 14—Work is
 in this city on the
 erected by the com-
 munity of the late Laura
 rone of Beaver Dams.
 thousand dollars was
 common at the solic-
 J. G. Currie, this city,
 ent will be erected on
 Queenstown, where
 ved her husband from
 from a square base
 nite, seven feet to the
 being constructed. It
 ted with a square die
 plinth of carved and
 painted cap, the whole
 neat design. On one
 erted a bronze medal-
 eard, with the in-
 Above the medallion
 the words, "This mon-
 erected by the Gov-
 ada to Laura Inger-
 below, the inscription
 "Who saved her husband
 the Heights, October
 asked her own in con-
 Fitzgibbon information
 in the battle of Beaver

IAN SPANKING.
 not cure children of bed-
 constitutional excesses for
 M. Summers, Box 53
 send free to any mother
 treatment, with full
 do no money, but write
 dren trouble you in this
 to the child, the chances
 it. This treatment also
 aged people troubled with
 day or night.

WENT'S
ILY SECURED
 despatch of Manufacture
 ts who realize the advan-
 Patent.
 tinary advice free. Char-
 21. Advice sent upon re-
 sion, 127 C, New York Life
 4 Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

No Alum **No Lime Phosphate**
Fifty Years the Standard
Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
Made from Grapes
Makes the food of superior healthfulness and finest quality



THE KING IN CANADA.
 There are many living in the Do-
 minion today who can recall when
 the young Prince of Wales, then in
 his 19th year, embarked for Canada
 on H. M. S. Hero at Plymouth on
 July 9th, 1860, just 50 years ago.

The Hero had been a month in the
 hands of the officials at Devonport
 dock, says an article, "fitting for the
 embarkation of the prince and his
 suite; but, like the arrangement of
 the royal yacht, there was an absence
 of any luxury in the accommodation
 and decorations, his royal highness
 sleeping in an ordinary ship's cot
 stung in the commodore's fore-cabin.

The Prince Consort, accompanied
 his son to Plymouth in the Victoria
 and Albert and spent a couple of
 hours with him on board the Hero,
 when the officers of the ship were
 presented to him, but returned before
 8 in the evening. The Hero took
 departure for Portsmouth at dawn,
 followed by a royal salute.
 It took the prince a fortnight to
 cross the ocean, that time having
 elapsed before he left the throne
 of Great Britain set foot on shore at
 St. John, Newfoundland. Persistent
 head winds and fogs were encoun-
 tered en route and the gold, "fog
 wrapped the city so densely at
 times that the mainmast could not
 be discerned from the poop.

The Hero was accompanied by the
 Ariadne, and another warship, the
 Flying Fish, left previously for St.
 John, Newfoundland. These noble
 steeds of Neptune, of which the Brit-
 ish people were so proud in those
 days have been exhibited one by one
 in Rotten Row since and have long
 since passed to the scrap heap.
 Some danger from icebergs was
 evident during the voyage and the
 commodore gave orders to arouse
 him during the night if a decided
 change in the temperature was
 shown. Five degrees was the min-
 imum change at which he was to be
 notified. On one occasion the com-
 modore was aroused and given an
 anxious ten minutes before he dis-
 covered that the temperature had
 risen, not fallen.

Toronto, Newfoundland, Halifax,
 Quebec, Montreal and Niagara and
 other cities were visited by the Prince
 of Wales, and everywhere he was re-
 ceived with truly affectionate and
 genuine loyalty and enthusiastic re-
 ceptions given him. He was entertain-
 ed at a constant succession of
 balls, picnics and free passes with
 hotel accommodation on all the rail-
 way lines. The prince saw Blondin,
 who was then in the height of his
 glory, cross the famous Niagara
 rapids on a hawser, and the daring
 rope walker wanted to take the
 prince over in a wheesharrow, as he
 had successfully done the empty
 barrow.

One incident alone of the prince's
 land journeys must be recorded. It
 was during a royal lunch at Brant-
 ford, on the railway line from Lon-
 don to Niagara, where a bevy of fair
 damsels invaded the cloakroom, un-
 seen, and carried off all the black
 bands from the white top-hats of
 the royal party in order to make sure
 of securing among them the one be-
 longing to the prince as a precious relic
 of his memorable visit. The young
 ladies of Quebec had at the same time
 carried off every tag from the green
 tassels of the bell-rope which hung
 over the prince's cot on board the
 Hero.

The journey from the Dominion
 through the United States, where the
 prince was hailed with the greatest
 enthusiasm, differed from the Cana-
 dian one in being "incognito," and as
 Lord Renfrew, instead of Prince of
 Wales
 "By a strange coincidence," says
 Sir Gardner Englehart in his Jour-
 nal Printed for Private Circulation,
 "the squadron arrived at Portland on
 the very day and almost at the very
 hour on which just 85 years ago a
 British fleet of six sail, under Captain
 Mowatt, entered the harbor (of Port-

HORSES
SPRING MANAGEMENT OF FARM HORSES
 In far too many instances the work
 horses on the farm are not given a
 fair chance to do the heavy spring
 work with ease and comfort. Refer-
 ring to this subject, a writer in the
 Michigan Farmer says: As the sea-
 son for active field work approaches,
 the farm horses should come in for
 a share of the farmer's thoughtful con-
 sideration. Almost every spring some
 farm horses, and particularly young
 horses, in every community are put to
 work in an unfit condition, with the
 inevitable result that their value is
 decreased and their period of useful-
 ness shortened. This is due to several
 causes. Often they have not been
 properly exercised during the winter
 season and their muscles are soft and
 their hair long, a combination which
 makes them unequal to the hard work
 to which they are sometimes put with-
 out any preliminary period for getting
 them into proper condition.

For some weeks before the hard
 farm work begins the horses should
 be better fed and better groomed in
 order to put them in good "heart" for
 the hard work to come. Then they
 should be worked in moderately at
 the start in order to get their muscles
 properly hardened for the more se-
 vere tasks which follow. It is not an
 uncommon thing in spring, when the
 horses are put to heavy plowing, to
 see their shoulder muscles quiver, the
 result of the severe strain placed upon
 them and many a young horse has
 been grieved or otherwise injured
 because the driver did not appreciate
 the necessity of working him mod-
 erately until he had gotten into a
 physical condition to endure the heavy
 work without such injuries.

Another frequent cause of injury to
 horses is poorly-fitted harness. Possi-
 bly the collar may have fitted fairly
 well before the horse was put to work
 but the inevitable shrinkage in flesh
 which results from the strain of the
 hard spring work soon makes the col-
 lar loose, and sore shoulders, sore
 necks or galls are the natural result.
 These are too often allowed to devel-
 op without applying the proper rem-
 edy of a better fitting collar and are
 at best difficult to heal when once
 set. As a consequence the horses are
 unfitted for work, and in many
 cases are left with unsightly scars
 which no future treatment can re-
 move. Aside from the humanitary
 standpoint, it is good business policy
 to give attention to these little things
 in getting the farm horses worked in
 properly during the spring season.

A proper ration for the horse is an-
 other point which should receive the
 careful attention of every farmer at
 this season of the year. When oats
 are available, they make either alone
 or in combination with corn, a very
 satisfactory ration for the work horse,
 but where corn alone is available it
 will pay to supply some other in-
 gredient in the ration which will help
 to balance up this feed, as the horses
 can be kept in good condition more
 cheaply when a fairly well balanced
 ration is fed. Another little thing
 which is too often neglected with
 horses is to provide them with salt.
 This may best be done by keeping it
 before the horses in a little box at all
 times, so that they may satisfy their
 natural appetite without eating too
 much salt at one time, which will in-
 crease their thirst and keep them in
 discomfort while at work. Another
 thing which is very beneficial to
 horses, especially during the spring
 season, is the feeding of some roots.
 This gives a desirable succulence to
 the ration, and has a cooling effect,
 which offsets the heating tendency of
 the liberal grain ration which must
 be provided to keep horses in condi-
 tion while at hard work. Too many
 farmers will allow their horses to be-
 come thin in flesh during the hard work
 of the strenuous spring season, with
 the result that they remain thin through-
 out the year or until the fall work is
 over. It is the experience of good
 horsemen that it costs no more to
 keep the horses in good condition
 throughout the year provided they are
 fed and worked judiciously, than it
 does to allow them to become thin,
 and then be obliged to put them in
 condition again, besides, a horse that
 is thin is less and broken in
 spirit will not give as good returns
 for his feed as one that is kept in
 good condition throughout the work-
 season. The farm horses are worthy
 of as careful feeding and attention as
 the farm stock, which is maintained
 as a source of profit, and good care
 and attention will pay as well or bet-
 ter when bestowed upon them as when
 bestowed upon any other class of
 farm stock.

SHEEP IN EUROPE.
Statistics Show Big Falling Off in Last Fifty Years.
 A great diminution in the number
 of sheep in Europe is shown by sta-
 tistics furnished by M. Tisserand, a
 French agricultural authority. In 1840
 France had 32,000,000 head of sheep,
 whereas on Jan. 1, 1907, the number
 had fallen to 17,000,000. But a greater
 decrease is shown in Germany. Of-
 ficial figures placed the number of
 sheep in that country in 1870 at 25,
 000,000; in 1907 it had fallen to 7,
 000,000. In Austria-Hungary there are
 only half as many sheep as in 1869,
 when the country possessed 20,000,
 000. The least variation has been in
 England. In 1871 there were 33,000,
 000 sheep there, and today there are
 estimated to be 31,500,000.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

EXPLOSION AVALANCHE
Many Killed in Quebec Construc- tion Camp by Avalanche Caused by an Explosion—Killed Mostly Foreigners.
 St. Alphonse, Que., April 15.—Seven
 men are known to be dead and seven
 more still missing as the result of a
 premature explosion and landslide
 which buried the night gang and 23
 camp near Bagotville yesterday after-
 noon. The known dead and injured
 are: Stanislaus Gagne, resident engineer;
 O'Brien, assistant engineer; Cam-
 mings, Toronto; an unknown Swede
 and two unknown Danes. The fatally
 injured are: William Peterson; an
 unknown Dane, two unknown Swedes,
 missing and probably dead. Seven
 men, mostly foreigners.

Work was being carried on on the
 construction of the railway in the
 canton country, 200 miles from Que-
 bec. The day gang were busy blast-
 ing out a cut three miles from Bagot-
 ville, while the night gang was asleep
 in the camp below. Fifty barrels of
 dynamite and 200 barrels of powder
 had been prepared. It is stated that
 the men working the battery did not
 give the usual warning before firing
 the blast, and an unexpected slide of
 some 75,000 cubic yards of soft earth
 and gravel rushed down from the cliff
 upon the camp below, where the night
 gang were sleeping.

Without a moment's warning the
 unfortunate men were buried under
 a huge mass of debris, and it took
 considerable time before their fel-
 low-workmen could organize effective
 measures of rescue in the approach-
 ing darkness. The work of rescue
 was pushed ahead and medical aid
 was summoned from the village of
 St. Alphonse and Bagotville.

Exploded Prematurely.
 Quebec, April 15.—Late news from
 the scene of yesterday's catastrophe
 at St. Alphonse on the construction
 of the new railway states that a
 quantity of dynamite and 200 barrels
 of powder went off prematurely, caus-
 ing a landslide of 75,000 cubic yards
 of earth and rock which covered the
 camp in which eight men were sleep-
 ing. The names of the men under the
 debris so far known are: Stanislaus
 Gagne, of St. Joseph d'Alma, who was
 a student at Toronto University, and
 also a member of the firm of O'Brien,
 Gagne and Jennings contractors of
 the line. One Dane and one Swede
 were taken out dead. Wm. Hender-
 son, a Swede, was rescued in a dy-
 ing condition. Olsen, a Swede, but
 found a contusion of the brain. Sonoy,
 of Saint Hedwidge Lake St. John,
 had a leg broken. The total number
 of dead and injured is not definitely
 known as yet.

WHY PRICES SOAR.
Supply of Meat Decreasing and Popu- lation Increasing.
 Gradually we are finding out the
 real cause of the high prices for meat.
 Figures just published by the United
 States Department of Agriculture
 show that the number of food animals
 in that country has decreased by 5,
 000,000 since 1901, while there has
 been an increase of 12,000,000 in popu-
 lation.

The following table shows the num-
 ber of cattle, sheep and swine in the
 United States on January 1st of the
 years named:

	1901	1910
Cattle	62,338,333	69,000,000
Sheep	59,750,000	57,250,000
Swine	57,000,000	47,750,000
Total	179,000,000	174,000,000

While the number of animals has
 decreased the total value has in-
 creased by 22 per cent. since 1901.
 The farm value of cattle, sheep and
 swine in 1901 was \$1,943,000,000, as
 compared with \$3,388,000,000 in 1910.
 What applies to the United States ap-
 plies to Canada, only on a smaller
 scale.

MILITARY JAUNTS.
 Two Eastern Regiments May Go to
 the Old Country This Year.
 Montreal, April 14.—While in Mon-
 treal on their way to England this
 summer, the Queen's Own Rifles,
 of Toronto, will be the guests of the 86th
 crack Montreal French Canadian
 regiment. It was stated today that
 Rodolph Forget, the millionaire hon-
 orary colonel of the 65th regiment, is
 considering the advisability of follow-
 ing Col. Sir Henry Pellatt's lead and
 taking the whole regiment on a visit
 to Paris and London this year. The
 offer has been made by Col. Forget,
 but is dependent upon whether the
 regiment will get fitted into shape to
 carry itself with credit against the
 crack regiments of France and Great
 Britain.

Crop Movement.
 Seven months of the crop year of
 1909-10 have been completed and in
 that time 74,379,900 bushels of wheat
 have passed inspection at Winnipeg.
 This gives the following condition as
 to the crop:

In interior	74,379,900
In transit and bought with- out inspection	10,000,000
For grinding in interior mills	6,000,000
For seed and feed	15,000,000
Total	105,379,900

In Canada we eat mutton from the
 United States and mutton from Aus-
 tralia. There is a market for mixed
 farming in this country.

WOOD BISON.
 New York, April 4.—That the wood
 bison is not a myth, but a gigantic
 reality, will be demonstrated beyond
 question nearly in May, when the
 skeleton, hide and a horned head of the
 largest wild animal ever shot on the
 American continent is shipped from
 near Fort Smith, Northwest Territo-
 ries, to be added to the collection
 in the museum of natural history. Not
 only is it the greatest in bulk, but it
 is the first wood bison ever killed by
 a white man. The records of killings
 by Indians are so meagre as to be
 untrustworthy.
 Mr. Harry V. Raward, of New
 York, known a few years ago as
 "Adirondack Harry," because of his
 familiarity with the wilds of Northern
 New York, was the successful hunter,
 and to prevent doubt being cast upon
 his claims he has made affidavits
 to the circumstantial evidence of his in-
 dia guides and the five white men
 who assisted in skinning the creature;
 will be submitted to the American
 bison society, which is collecting all
 available data concerning the nearly
 extinct animal. It was under its
 auspices that they undertook the
 search.

The weight of the bison shot by
 Radford was 2,402 pounds; length of
 head and body to root of tail, 9 feet
 7 inches; height at shoulder, 5 feet
 10 inches; girth behind forelegs, 9
 feet, 9 inches; circumference of neck,
 6 feet; circumference of muzzle be-
 hind nostrils, 2 feet, 5 inches; length
 of hair on tail extending beyond last
 vertebra, 13 inches. One tail vertebra
 reached the extraordinary length of
 18 1/2 inches.

Identify Unsettled.
 Mr. Radford started on the expedi-
 tion in February, 1909, with the ex-
 press purpose of determining whether
 it was identical with the bison that
 used to roam the prairies in Yellow-
 stone Park, a thousand miles south,
 or whether it was a distinct sub-
 species. This question has never
 been determined, and will not be sat-
 isfactorily until Radford's specimen is
 received here and inspected by the
 experts. Dr. William T. Hornaday,
 director of the Bronx zoo, and author
 of the Extirmination of the Bison,
 said to the young explorer a few days
 before he packed his kit that he was
 greatly in doubt whether the wood
 bison was "even a valid sub-species
 of the plains of the bison." There is
 one mounted skin in existence, and
 that is in the Ottawa museum. The
 animal was killed years ago by an
 Indian.

Arrived at Edmonton, Alberta, Mr.
 Radford remained until June 1, to
 study the habits of the rare animal
 he was seeking, so far as he could
 and from the unlimited experience
 of the hunters with whom he came in
 contact. He had made up his mind
 to devote at least a year to the quest,
 and he realized that if successful, he
 must have the complete specimen,
 with a full set of authenticated mea-
 surements. He obtained a special per-
 mit from the Canadian government
 after he had convinced the officials
 that his hunt was solely for scientific
 purposes.

The hunter reached the timbered
 country about the Great Slave River
 late in June, and from then until he
 attained his object he was cut off
 from civilization. He descended the
 Mackenzie river to its delta within
 the Arctic circle, mapping and explor-
 ing the country as he went. He made
 a long search through the valley of
 the river, questioning Indians and
 making personal observations. Pack
 horses, dog sleds and dogs were used
 for the journey.

The hunt continued without inter-
 mission from June to the last day of
 November without success. No game
 except that actually used for food
 was shot. Countless opportunities to
 kill caribou or moose were offered,
 but not accepted. From June 1, 1909,
 to January 1, 1910, Mr. Radford walked
 in noisiness on bare ground or in
 snowshoes over snow wastes more
 than twelve hundred miles. Not that
 time he learned everything that could
 be learned about the habits and
 ranges of the wood bison.

Mammoth is Found.
 On the morning of December 1,
 when about fifty miles southwest of
 the small Hudson's Bay post on Slave
 River, the hunter came across a trail
 that indicated the proximity of an
 animal of extraordinary size. He and
 his guides were on snowshoes. The
 thermometer was seventeen degrees
 below zero, and as the day advanced
 the mercury fell still lower. The
 chase led over uneven hummocks and
 was most exhausting. The quarry
 itself began to show fatigue and en-
 abled the party to get close.

Mr. Radford was amazed when he
 got a good view of the immense bul-
 k in the gathering gloom. It looked
 as big as an elephant. Carefully steal-
 ing to leeward, he got to a clearing
 where the view was unobstructed.
 He did not intend to take any chances
 with such a magnificent prize in view,
 and waited until he was within sixty
 yards before he sighted his rifle and
 fired. The bull tumbled as if to charge,
 and then lumbering off toward a dip
 in the snow. Mr. Radford fired again,
 and then a third and a fourth time
 with his steel-lined shells. Each bul-
 let took effect. The bison ran 150
 yards, and then lurched over dead.
 All the shots went through the fleshy
 parts of the body, so that their tremen-
 dous penetrating power did not in-
 jure any part of the bony structure.
 The thermometer had been falling
 steadily, and it was necessary to make
 a very rapid inspection of the appear-

ance of the mouth, nostrils, tongue
 notes could be made before they were
 stiffened by death. When the tem-
 perature reached 40 below zero Rad-
 ford and his Indian helpers made for
 camp, six miles away; after covering
 the carcass with snow to keep it from
 freezing. By the light of the moon
 next morning at three o'clock the task
 of disembowling and skinning the
 animal was resumed. This was done
 in a temperature of 37 degrees below
 zero with bare hands. Then the
 measurements and weights were re-
 corded in the presence of five wit-
 nesses—all white men. The steel
 yard had been tested by a govern-
 ment inspector and stamped as ac-
 curate. The skin and head of the
 wood bison weighed 415 pounds.
 The largest buffalo ever measured
 by a naturalist was an old bull shot
 in 1888 on the Montana plains by Wil-
 liam T. Hornaday. It was regarded
 as of abnormal weight, probably 2,
 100 pounds. This is 300 pounds less
 than the mammoth killed by Adirondack
 Harry. The pursuit of the wood
 bison has cost him about \$1,000.

"GREEN GOODS" GALORE.
 United States Officials Believe It
 Comes From Canada.

New York, April 14.—Boston, New
 York and other American cities are
 being flooded with "green goods,"
 which officials of the United States
 government believe are being sent in-
 to this country from Canada.
 For some months manufacturers of
 spurious money have been very ac-
 tive, and large amounts of it have
 been sold to gullible victims in this
 country, who purchased it with a
 view of disposing of it to the unsus-
 pecting public.

They have succeeded in their at-
 tempt to such an extent, that the
 matter has been brought to the at-
 tention of the secret service agents
 of the postmaster-general. Negotia-
 tions for the sale of "green goods"
 were conducted principally through
 the mails and the post office depart-
 ment is endeavoring to put a stop to
 it and bring the offenders to justice.
 For some weeks the inspectors of
 the post office department have been
 co-operating with the secret service
 department of the treasury in their
 efforts to apprehend those engaged
 in this unlawful enterprise. The treas-
 urer has led to Canada, and Postmaster-
 Inspector Boyle is now in the Do-
 minion at work on the case.

Despite the secretiveness of the
 American government officials, it was
 learned that Inspector Boyle will have
 the assistance of the Canadian gov-
 ernment in his efforts to apprehend
 the men who are sending the counter-
 feit money across the border.
 He will visit Montreal, Toronto,
 London, Ottawa, St. John, Winnipeg,
 Halifax, Quebec and other cities in
 Canada in his search.

GENERAL BOOTH'S MESSAGE.
 Great Salvation Army Leader Issues
 Birthday Address.

London, April 12.—"I am issuing
 only one address on the occasion of
 my birthday this year," said Gen. Wil-
 liam Booth, commander-in-chief of the
 Salvation Army. "I intend to spend
 the day quietly at home, when I shall
 be 81."

"Sixty-five years ago," runs the
 message I am sending out, "I decided
 to try throughout life to please my
 Heavenly Father by giving help to
 the sinning and suffering people
 around me, and insure to myself an
 entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven
 at the journey's end. In passing one
 milestone after another on the jour-
 ney through life I have again and
 again asked myself anxiously, and I
 hope honestly, how well I have kept
 to the path I have chosen and what
 progress has been made. Some years
 have been marked with anxiety, diffi-
 culty and distress, but this one I
 hope to be able to say, as doubtless
 many around me are saying, that in
 a large measure the object has been
 attained with a good prospect of ul-
 timately reaching the goal.
 "One great truth dominates all
 other thoughts," added Gen. Booth,
 "which is, that nobody can do any-
 thing wisely without God's inspira-
 tion and blessing. Try always to pre-
 serve a living, spiritual contact with
 God. Do not pray and then forget
 God. Bear him always in your
 thoughts and pursue Him always re-
 specting your conduct. Attempt no-
 thing without him. As the years pass
 he will speak more clearly to you
 and your self-confidence and wisdom
 will grow steadily."

KING DOES NOT OBJECT
 Canadian Companies May Use Word
 "Royal"

Ottawa, April 14.—E. A. Rivett, mem-
 ber for Hochelaga division of Montreal
 today conveyed to the members of the
 common committee on banking and
 commerce the information that His
 Majesty King Edward has no objection
 to the use of the word "Royal" in
 connection with the naming of com-
 panies. The announcement was made
 during consideration of a bill to incor-
 porate the Royal Guardians, a fraternal
 society which for some years has
 held a provincial charter in Quebec.
 At the last session a federal char-
 ter was sought, but when the final
 stage was reached in the house ob-
 jection was taken to the word "royal"
 and it did not go through. A petition
 was therefore sent to His Majesty
 and on March 26, Lord Crewe,
 in a brief cable to Earl Grey, an-
 nounced that His Majesty approv-
 ed of the use of the word "royal."
 The thermometer had been falling
 steadily, and it was necessary to make
 a very rapid inspection of the appear-

KILLED AT CALGARY
Jealous Man Kills His Sweetheart And Then Commits Suicide — A Tragedy in Calgary's Red-Light District.

Calgary, April 15.—Driven insane by
 mad jealousy, an Italian whose name
 is Giuseppe More (Joe) shot and killed
 a girl by the name of Rosie Smith,
 a denizen of the red light district at
 Nose Creek and formerly his sweet-
 heart, and then putting the revolver
 to his own head blew out his own
 brains, dying instantly. The scene of
 the tragedy was the house of Leta
 Wilson, one of the well known resorts
 of the segregated district.
 The Italian who committed the ter-
 rible deed came to the house about
 five minutes to two, apparently quite
 happy and smiling. He was met at
 the door by the keeper of the resort
 and asked if he might see Rosie. Con-
 sent was given and he proceeded up
 the stairs to her room where he was
 directed. He had been upstairs for
 about 20 minutes when shots were
 heard.

Leta Wilson, the proprietress, rushed
 upstairs and threw open the door of
 the room, which was not locked.
 Rosie Smith was lying prostrate on the
 floor at the foot of the bed and a
 great stream of blood gushing from a
 terrible wound above her left ear, and
 beside her lay Joe, her Italian admirer,
 lifeless with a terrible wound at his
 right ear and blood streaming into a
 pool mingling with that of the woman
 he had shot.

Giuseppe More was in Sacramento
 in 1904 and judging from papers which
 were found in his room he was con-
 nected with some regiment there, from
 which he received certificates of iden-
 tification. In the drawers of his dress-
 er were post cards and letters ad-
 dressed to him from people in Brook-
 lyn written in Italian, and in the top
 drawer was found an envelope contain-
 ing a substance and labelled "love
 cure," sure to destroy the poison."
 He was also in Montreal for some
 time, for several of his letters are ad-
 dressed to him at West Craig St.
 More, accompanied by the woman

Local and General

G. J. Johnson left on Sunday for a trip to England.

Geo. Langley, M.L.A., was in the city this week.

Regina building permits for the first half of April were \$201,675.

The Great West Saddlery Co. are opening a branch in this city.

Dr. Lee de Forest will address a Canadian Club banquet in a few days.

A canvass by the ladies on Saturday disposed of over 700 Greater Regina buttons.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, the hero of the Antarctic, will lecture in Regina on May 24th.

Mayor Williams denies the rumor that Simpson & Co. are associated with him in his new store.

J. Williamson, a brother of W. M. Williamson, is visiting in the city after an absence of ten years.

Nay & James were awarded \$45,000 worth of Regina public school debentures for \$44,144 last week.

L. T. McDonald left on Sunday for Spokane, Wash., and other points to book attractions for the fair.

Grading gangs of J. D. McArthur are in the city and will begin work on the G.T.P. south extension.

The resignation of H. C. Lawson as secretary of the Board of Trade was accepted on Thursday night.

Storey & Van Osgood are calling for tenders for a warehouse building at Weyburn for Cameron & Hesp.

Lionel Gurney leaves this week for the coast. Mr. Gurney was secretary of the Saskatchewan Football Association.

The motion to consider re-arrangement of walks in Victoria Park was voted down by the council on Monday night.

The debentures of Sperling school district, Sperling, Man., amounting to \$10,000, were yesterday awarded to Nay & James.

President Murray, of Saskatchewan University, addressed the Regina Canadian Club on Friday on "The Making of a Nation."

Owing to the opposition of Winnipeg and Calgary, a Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine has been refused Regina.

Last week J. C. Eaton, head of the great Eaton Co., visited Regina. The trip was purely one of pleasure and that firm has no intention of opening a store in this province.

Work on the excavation for the new \$50,000 block for the Security Bank of Weyburn has commenced. The new building will be modern in every respect and when completed will be the finest in Weyburn.

Snyder Bros., contractors of this city, who were recently awarded the contract for the new school at Estevan, Sask., have a large force of men at work and expect to have the building finished early in the summer.

A meeting in the Trades Hall on Monday night, developed considerable opposition to the Street Railway franchise. The opponents are the Lord's Day Alliance and the Trades unionists.

The city have been requested by the Board of Trade to extend a civic invitation to the Canadian Manufacturers Association, who will stop off at Regina, on their way to their annual convention, which is to be held this year at Vancouver, to meet at Regina in 1911.

The Collegiate Literary society are arranging to hold an entertainment in the collegiate auditorium Friday evening, April 22. In addition to a splendid programme contributed by the students themselves, arrangements have been made for the appearance of Condie choir.

The C.P.R. floral department is sending out this spring over 80,000 packages of flower seeds to its employees. There are 32 varieties of seeds, and these are made up in large parcels which contain one package of each variety. These seeds are brought from China and Japan, from South America, Great Britain, Holland, Russia, California, Bermuda, Iceland, Africa, Germany, India and other countries, and, as experience has shown, are the best of their kind procurable. The success attending the beautifying of the Canadian Pacific lines has been remarkable. At nearly every station there are pretty garden plots and neat lawns and the employees are not less enthusiastic in their work of beautifying than is Mr. N. S. Dunlop, the head of the floral department who devotes a great deal of time and attention to the details of this scheme which has had such a beneficial effect in transforming the usually commonplace and uninteresting railway station grounds into beauty spots. Mr. Dunlop has received many letters of encouragement from employees of the great transcontinental line which testify to their high appreciation of the company's floral work, and indicate that their own efforts to make the C.P.R. a veritable road of roses are both willingly undertaken and enthusiastically carried out.

Fair Building
The plans of Sharron & Tripp for the new main building for the exhibition grounds have been accepted. In the design submitted it is evident that the architects have endeavored to provide a main building of attractive appearance, classic in design and having all the necessary requirements for exhibition purposes. It has been drafted with a view that it should be the one stately building of the exhibition and one that will be a credit to the fair as well as to the city. The four sides are all equally attractive and the entrances are large and convenient, each having three pairs of double doors six feet wide. These entrance doors are arranged to swing into recesses thus giving four passages to and from the building eighteen feet in width. One hundred and twelve windows have been arranged for containing some 4,500 square feet of glass. These windows are placed seven feet and a half from the floor line thus allowing exhibitors to use all their floor space and permitting light to be evenly distributed over the entire building. Lavatories are conveniently arranged and are accessible from the interior or exterior of the building.

Tennis Club
At the adjourned annual general meeting of the Regina Lawn Tennis Club, held in the City Hall Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
Patrons—Hon. J. A. Calder, Hon. J. T. Brown.
President—H. V. Bigelow.
Vice-President—B. B. Carter.
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer—F. C. Cummins.
Committee—Dr. R. A. Wilson, F. G. Wheat, W. E. H. Stokes.
It was decided to have the club courts prepared at once so that the tennis playing can start on Saturday next. The entrance fee remains as before, \$5 for gentlemen, and \$3 for ladies.

The executive was authorized to proceed at once with the incorporation of a company to take over a most desirable property which has been secured, for the purpose of building of several tennis courts and bowling greens and a handsome club house to meet the requirements of next year. The present grounds will not be available after the present season.

Civic Estimates
The following estimates of the different civic committees were submitted to the council Monday night and approved:

Tot. Estimate	
Finance Committee	\$175,312.87
Works Committee	15,577.00
Markets Committee	2,943.40
Fire, Light and Power Committee, Fire Dept.	11,000.00
City Hall Committee	4,830.00
Health and Relief	16,857.35
Parks and Boulevards Com.	9,788.25
Cemeteries Committee	970.90
Reception Committee	2,000.00
Police Commissioners	10,702.00

The Waterworks Committee estimated a surplus of \$20,000.
In order to facilitate work fifty per cent. of these amounts have been allocated to the different committees until the details have been examined by the Finance Committee.

Murder.
Rosburn, Man., April 18.—The inquest as to the death of Philip Kuszel, who was found dead yesterday with his skull crushed in near a muddy slough near Rosburn, which took place today, the jury's finding being to the effect that Kuszel had come to his death by a blow or blows from a blunt instrument dealt by some person or persons unknown.

Two detectives are working on the case, and a Galician settler is suspected of complicity in the crime. It is said that Kuszel travelled out from Rosburn with the man suspected and was ever seen again. Later, the man suspected was seen carrying a big roll of bills. It was definitely known that the dead man had a big roll of money with him when riding out from town.

Engineer Saves Train
Wolsley, Sask., April 18.—While a passenger special was going through here this afternoon at a fair rate of speed, it narrowly missed a collision with an engine and two cars which were shunting on the main track. Only the promptness of the engine driver on the special avoided a bad accident. His fireman, who was on the outside of the engine, jumped and was thrown heavily to the ground, injuring his head. He was taken to Mrs. Ingram's hospital and at last accounts tonight he was doing well and expects to be about in a day or two.

Sale of Lots
On Thursday and Friday, Auctioneer Sheppard was busy selling city property. In all 212 lots were sold for \$93,613. The largest purchaser was J. K. McInnis who got \$41,501 worth of city property.
Fire will completely consume pure sugar, but will leave an ash if the sugar is adulterated.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

To meet as far as possible the demand for specially trained office help the Regina Federal Business College will keep their shorthand and typewriting classes open all summer. New Students will be welcomed any school day, to take the places of members of the advanced class who are leaving to accept positions. Students of good general education need not pay until course is completed and money earned.

Suits For Girls and Women

Girls and Young Women who want good looking suits at small cost should read this. Plenty of girls in Regina haven't secured their spring tailor-mades yet. Those who have, have made great inroads in the Trading Co's assortment. Because of this busy-ness, the girls who need suits may profit very materially today, for we have lowered the prices on all the suits remaining.

\$14.50, \$15, \$17, \$18.50, \$20

are today's new prices—and the savings are very much worth while.

Severely plain are some, while others are made a bit fanciful with silks, braids and buttons for the girl who wants elaboration on her tailor-made.

In all new shades and in most all sizes. And remember—new shipments are arriving every day—we are bound to have new things since last you looked.



Men's Ready-for-Service Clothes

\$15.00 TO \$35.00

The famous 20th Century, Fit-Rite and a number of representative makers are to be found represented in the most carefully selected and largest assortment of spring clothing we have ever had. The garments this season are handsome and the prices are attractive. The tailoring is perfect and the fabrics are the pick of the world's mills. The responsible, well-known firms and their guarantee and reputation stand at stake.

\$20 The Spring Suits at this price attract two classes of men—the man accustomed to ordinary ready-made clothes, who learns that he may dress much better at no more cost—and the spender who discovers that big money is not necessary to get good clothes in fine effects.

Lisle Thread and Lace Hose 50c

In all the newest of the new shades to match your summer or spring costume, comes the spring hosiery. In Lisle thread with embroidery or lace insertion. Well shaped and well woven, every pair of first quality, at, per pair 50c.

Silk Gloves 35c, 50c to \$1.50

Just arrived—2 dome fasteners—double tips, first quality—in all spring shades at 35c., 50c., to \$1.50

A White Lawn Waist For 85c

Made of fine, white lawn, tucked front and back, newest full length sleeves, nicely finished with lace, all prices up to 85c.

Lawn and Linen Waists in great variety and splendid designs of lace embroidery trimming, newest sleeves and fashion touches. Our leader at \$4.50

This is To Be a Season of Silks

Silks are not POPULAR, they are IMPERATIVE. To be right up-to-date you must have a silk gown or at least a silk waist or two.

RAW SILK in two different weights for spring or summer shirt waist suits, coats and wraps. In twenty different shades, 26 in. wide. Very specially priced at per yard 75c.

MOIRE SILKS for fancy dresses and blouse waists. Very popular in new colorings and guaranteed fast colors and pure silk. In old hose, pale blue, navy, cadet blue, green, wistaria, brown, black and white. Very special at per yard 75c.

Men's Cravenette and Rubberized Raincoats

There's a perfect rage for rubberized rain coats—Motorists must have them—other men want them, too. Cravenette rain coats are always in demand. While there are other waterproofing processes, Cravenette is internationally the best.

Although rubber has gone up considerably in cost—by sheer good luck we were able to get a supply of Rubberized Coats.

Our Special is a fine, lightweight Rubberized Coat with rubberized silk lining, well made, good length, ventilated arm pits, high close collar, and very specially priced at \$7.00

Other Coats at \$7.50, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18 up to \$26

IN THE DRUG DEPARTMENT

FREE International Stock Food FREE

\$3.00 Per Pail

A Climatic Thermometer and Barometer Combined. One of the Handiest Things You Can Have on the Farm.

For a limited time only we will give FREE one of these \$2.00 Thermometers with every \$3.75 Pail of International Stock Food at \$3.00, or with a combination order of \$1.00 package of International Poultry Food and a bottle of Colic Cure.

Don't forget this offer is for a limited time only and good only when coupon is presented.

GOPHER POISON—25c. per bottle, 5 bottles for \$1.00, 1 dozen bottles for \$2.00. Full directions on every bottle in English and German. Local Improvement Districts write us for special prices on half gross, gross and three gross lots. Every bottle guaranteed.

THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR

One Climatic Thermometer and Barometer Combined

VALUED AT \$2.00

If presented when making the purchase of one \$3.75 pail of International Stock Food at \$3.00, or one combination order of \$1.00 package Stock Food, \$1.00 package of International Poultry Food and one bottle of colic cure.

No thermometer given unless this coupon is presented.

W.A-5

The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED

Western Canada's Greatest Store

FAR

PRICES V BE U

Secretary Wilson Explains the United States Outside Supply

"Chief beef," said Secretary of Agriculture, the New York Standard of high priced cheap grating late has passed, and that, with it there cheap beef. So ago vast herds of fattened on the West, on the minimum of cost to market price of the fixed the prices of rest of the country age of the beef as "the product of corn and its animal state, an animal in cage." There is no that the value of duced by this com- materially reduce come.

The changed con- tion are in part for the striking de- export figures of ports of live cat- maximum in 1904. Exports in 1905, and in 1906, 584,238 a decline to 443,021 in 1908 and the Shipments of fresh 300,000,000 pounds, 000 pounds in 1909, tines. Cattle ship- eight months of the were 117,125 head, 140,958 head for period last year, a fresh beef have dro 689 pounds to 55, with the hundreds lars annually paid people for beef and export trade in the a matter of very aside from its influ- ances. Prices wou- at all affected if e- tively. From offic- pears that the an- the United States 13,000,000 head, amounting to not 000 pounds. Along as these pur expor- significant.

It may be assum- cause and another- uation in beef pri- be assumed from, from probable co- tendency of prices- upward rather than is at present no v- fluence even sugge- decline in prices or- advances. The or- such an influence seems to lie in a- to the free list on- and the force of- tain. The argum- cattle is of possib- can consumers.

against it are a re- venues and injur- terests. The first- dismissed entirely- present revenues fr- so small that they- sidering. The sec- questions of fact a- American cattle- proposal for free- lions that such a- drive them out of- frightened by a bu- that could be in- be enough to equ- quently shown in- ation of the herd- The only possib- ment to this coun- bers of the West- Australia. Shipm- shipments from an- country other than- limited. Argentina- chilled and frozen- cattle. Few live ca- be brought from- it is even doubtf- our present duty- on fresh beef wo- large importation- from them. It may- tain that not enou- effect materially a- terest. The notio-

men



to be right up... Very popular... \$7.00

ette and raincoats

for rubberized... \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18

eter and red

urchase of one at \$3.00... coupon is pre-W-A-6

Co. LIMITED

Second Section

The West.

Vol. 12, No. 3

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1910

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year

THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM RECORD AND REVIEW

PRICES WILL BE UPWARD

Secretary Wilson of United States Explains the Cost of Dear Beef—United States Must Look for Outside Supplies.

"Chief beef," says United States Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in the New York Sun, "is not the product of high priced land. The day of cheap grazing land in this country has passed, and the inference is plain that with it there passed the day of cheap beef. So recently as ten years ago vast herds of cattle were fed and fattened on the free ranges of the West, on the public domain, at a minimum of cost to their owners. The market price of the range fed animals fixed the prices of the herds of the rest of the country. A large percentage of the beef supply of today is what is described by Secretary Wilson as "the product of two raw materials, corn and an animal body in a raw state, an animal unprepared for Chicago." There is no reason for belief that the value of the substance produced by this combination will be materially reduced in the years to come.

The changed conditions of production are in part at least, responsible for the striking decline shown in the export figures of recent years. Exports of live cattle reached their maximum in 1904, with 593,409 head. Exports in 1905 were 567,806 head, and in 1906, 584,239 head. Then came a decline to 424,051 in 1907, to 349,210 in 1908 and to 207,542 in 1909. Shipments of fresh beef fell from 300,000,000 pounds in 1904 to 123,000,000 pounds in 1909. This decline continues. Cattle shipments for the first eight months of the current fiscal year were 117,125 head, as compared with 140,958 head for the corresponding period last year, and shipments of fresh beef have dropped from 90,917,689 pounds to 55,401,198. Compared with the hundreds of millions of dollars annually paid by the American people for beef and beef products—the export trade in those articles is now a matter of very little importance, aside from its influence in trade balances. Prices would be little or not at all affected if exports ceased entirely. From official estimates it appears that the annual slaughter in the United States is approximately 13,000,000 head, with a product amounting to not far from 6,500,000,000 pounds. Alongside such figures as these our export trade is quite insignificant.

It may be assumed that from one cause and another there will be fluctuation in beef prices, but it may also be assumed from known facts and from probable conditions that the tendency of prices hereafter will be upward rather than downward. There is at present no visible domestic influence even suggesting a permanent decline in prices or a check on further advances. The only possibility of such an influence or such a check seems to lie in a transfer of cattle to the free list on our tariff schedule, and the force of even that is uncertain. The argument in favor of free cattle is of possible benefit to American consumers. The arguments against it are a reduction of national revenue and injury to American interests. The first of these may be dismissed entirely for the reason that present revenues from that source are so small that they are not worth considering. The second involves some questions of fact and some of theory. American cattle raisers meet any proposal for free cattle with assertions that such a proceeding would drive them out of business. They are frightened by a bugaboo. All the cattle that could be imported would not be enough to equal the variation frequently shown in the annual enumeration of the herd of the United States. The only possible sources of shipment to this country are our neighbors of the Western Hemisphere and Australia. Shipments and possible shipments from any South American country other than Argentina are very limited. Argentina and Australia sell chilled and frozen beef and not live cattle. Few live cattle would or could be brought from these countries, and it is even doubtful if the removal of our present duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound on fresh beef would result in any large importation of that commodity from them. It may be regarded as certain that not enough would come to effect materially any American interest. The notion of enormous re-

ceipts from Argentina and Australia is false and foolish. Our immediate neighbors, Canada, Mexico, Cuba and other nearby countries, remain as possible sources of supply. From these countries a few hundred thousand a year might be obtained, and it is in such receipts that a possible protection to consumers is found, but no menace to producers. The total herd of all the countries within 2,000 miles of any American port would probably exceed by little if at all one-third the number of the cattle in the United States. Deduct from the number annually available for slaughter in all those countries the beef required for domestic consumption and the surplus that might be sent here as cattle or as beef would serve rather to steady prices than to reduce them materially. Canada's herd numbers about 8,000,000 and surplus for export is a little over 200,000 head. Few Mexican cattle would be wanted because of the inferior grade of the stock. Cuba has a herd of about 3,000,000 and limited shipments could be made from there. While the Payne tariff was under discussion there were assertions that free hides would ruin some American industries and impoverish others, but they have not done so, and will not do so. There would be no injury and there might be benefit in free wheat, free coal, free lumber and free cattle.

POULTRY. A Necessary Part of a Successful Farmer's Stock.

By Geo. Robertson, Ottawa. That poultry should be kept on every farm, is acknowledged, if not by word, then by deed. There are so few farmers who have not some fowl that I am safe in saying that poultry is kept on every farm. True, on perhaps the majority of farms, they are kept in a very haphazard way, but at any rate, they are found there. What I want to emphasize here is, that farmers are making a great mistake in not paying more attention to their poultry than most of them do. With eggs ranging in price from twenty cents a dozen in summer to sixty cents in winter, and dressed fowl selling up to twenty and twenty-five cents a pound for roosters, as at present, it is not hard to see that there are large profits in the business.

Start in Spring The spring season is the best time to make a start. If you already have some good, vigorous birds, select about a dozen of the best, and get a good, strong, healthy male to mate with them. Keep the breeding pen separate from the general flock, so that the eggs will be set from none but the best birds. If you have no birds that you consider good enough to breed from, get some eggs from a reliable breeder, and don't let a dollar or two hundred stand between you and the best you can get. But don't imagine, because you are asked a higher price from one breeder than another, that the higher-priced eggs are necessarily the best. You don't need exhibition stock, all you want is good vigorous birds of a breed that suits your taste. Perhaps no fowl is better suited to general farm conditions than those of the type of the Plymouth Rocks.

I am not in this article going into the manner of feeding and raising the chicks, all I am going to say is, don't rush off and buy a lot of expensive machines for hatching and brooding. Take your time, the old biddies will do very well for a start, then after a year or two, when you have got thoroughly established, if you decide you need the assistance of artificial methods, you can try them. Later, I will try to tell you how I successfully raise my chicks in a manner that I think should appeal to farmers, as it is very simple and requires very little time.

Blizzard in Manitoba. Winnipeg, April 15.—Manitoba has been all day in the grip of a snow and sleet storm. In addition to delaying trains, has in addition to paralyzing the western metropolises and paralyzed the wires of the Great Northwestern Telegraph and Western Union Telegraph Companies, the C. P. R. telegraphs being, however, but very little interfered with. The storm does not extend far into Saskatchewan. The wires are down to the south and none too good east. The glaze of ice covering everything completely stopped all vehicular traffic, while so strong was the wind that pedestrians navigated the streets under difficulty.

As far as known Africa has one inhabitant to each eleven square miles.

REPORTS ON THE CROPS

Official Crop Reports Will Stop Gambling—This Method The Work of a Sick Man—Crop Reports Will Fix Price.

At a cost of \$15,000 a year the United States Congress can put on a firm footing an enterprise that is designed to stop gambling in agricultural products. The money is asked to help pay the expenses of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, whose work is likely to be sadly deranged when David Lubin relinquishes his connection with it. Standing before the Agricultural Committee the other day, Mr. Lubin quietly informed the members that he had not more than a year to live. His doctor had pronounced his doom, and he wished to make arrangements for the future welfare of the institute which will be his monument. He explained that as long as he lived there was no necessity to call on Congress, for he is a wealthy man, and has given his work for nothing. The time has come, however, when skilled and necessarily highly-paid services are required if the International Institute is to continue the important work it has begun.

The purpose of the institute is to stop gambling on agricultural products by spreading broadcast the information that has hitherto been made use of by the speculator, who secures it at a fabulous price. The demand for agricultural products can be pretty well determined by past statistical data. There is not much chance of gambling here; the quantity is too certain. What is matter for speculation is the supply, which is determined by taking account of the supply on hand and the condition of the growing crop. A study of the known demand and the probable supply fixes the price. The work of the International Institute is to gather from all over the world the earliest official information about the condition of the growing crop. This information, spread broadcast, should make gambling on crop reports out of the question.

Nearly fifty years ago the United States Government perceived the danger of permitting information concerning its agricultural products to remain a private monopoly. Thereupon it established its crop reporting bureau, in the face of strenuous opposition. But the price of agricultural products is a world price. No one country can set it. The most accurate crop information from any particular nation is not itself sufficient data upon which to calculate price. This is where the international bureau comes in. Its aim is to induce all governments to collect crop information, which will be forwarded to Rome, there to be re-issued by telegraphic bulletins to all parts of the world. The bureau will be effected, an editorial office, and the independent reports; the factors will be wired to it from Chicago and Winnipeg and Irukutak and Singapore. It will telegraph the product to the ends of the earth.

At the present time the world's summary of supply is produced by the private interests which blend the official and the unofficial crop reports, giving the world the characteristic fluctuating and the unnecessary fluctuations and thus disturb the capital and labor of the land of the factory the world over. These unofficial reports disturb the relation of the reports of the exchange fully as much as unsecured paper money formerly did the medium of exchange, secured money. Commenting on this situation, Mr. Lubin said the other day: "Surely in all the world, in area it ranks with the largest of European Kingdoms. It measures 150 miles from north to south and 200 miles from east to west, or eight million acres in all. It embraces whole ranges of mountains, entire water systems, volcanoes, mineral lands and thousands of lakes. Over it roam 1,000,000 head of cattle, 700,000 sheep and 300,000 horses. The "farm house" is the most magnificent in the world—a palace costing \$1,600,000 in gold, superbly furnished, with rooms to accommodate 500 guests."

A Philadelphian has invented a universal clock. Across the top of a map of the world, marked in meridians, there passes a hand marked in three-quarter hours, showing the time at every city at once.

return. A successful, energetic business man for a generation, he found it impossible, with increasing health, to remain inactive. So he began to set some foundations under his castle in the air about an international crop reporting agency. He interested President Roosevelt, and was given some official status, and gradually he spread his propaganda among other nations, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Austria and Belgium have fallen in line, and will organize government crop reporting bureaus. The necessary international treaty establishing the institute has been ratified by 49 different governments. A grant of \$15,000 a year from the United States government would, according to Mr. Lubin, guarantee the permanency of the work.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION

Secretary Green Asks the Grain Growers' Association to Prepare for Commission—A Number of Questions to Decide.

The following circular letter has been issued by F. W. Green, secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, to the local association. It gives a general plan of the work that will be undertaken by the Commission: Dear Sir,—The Elevator Commission is likely to hold sittings at several country points for the purpose of receiving the views of the Grain Growers and others in reference to the proposed levator system, and although the itinerary is not permanent, yet, it seems to me that our local association should lose no time in appointing a committee to lay the views of their association before the commission. I am informed that the commission wishes to give every man who wishes to make a statement, offer evidence or present ideas, an opportunity of doing so, bearing upon the questions as to whether you should advise a government monopoly of all the elevator systems, or a line of elevators, one at each shipping point; or would you suggest a line of levators at only such points as the people shall especially petition for; or would you suggest a system of elevators, each controlled by a local board and amalgamated under one central management; or would you favor a complete system with all the necessary equipment to handle our grain from the initial shipping point, to the ultimate market, able to hold its own in open competition with any other trust or combination whatsoever.

Re Management.—Do you desire the central management to be a commission of three with equal authority? How would you appoint them? Would you desire a Board of Directors with one business manager as head, or would you desire a board of trustees, one of which should retire every two or three years, or would you prefer the whole system to be under the direct control of the minister of agriculture, or a board consisting of the minister of agriculture and two nominees of the Grain Growers' Association, one of the latter to seek appointment every third or fourth year; or have you any other ideas or suggestions to present that would aid the commission in the selection of the most suitable solution.

If you do not appoint some one to do this work your ideas might be sent direct to this office. An early reply as to your instructions will oblige. Yours truly, F. W. GREEN, Secretary.

The Biggest Farm in the World. The announcement that the Republic of Mexico is about to make some effort to curb the princely aspirations of Don Luis Terrazas, of the State of Chihuahua, promises to bring into the public eye one of the most remarkable and at the same time one of the least known of the world's unusual men. Four years ago a German prince travelled 5,000 miles to visit a "farmer," and this farmer was Don Luis, whose "farm," Mexicans are now beginning to believe is getting too large for the public health.

In short, it is the biggest farm in the world. In area it ranks with the largest of European Kingdoms. It measures 150 miles from north to south and 200 miles from east to west, or eight million acres in all. It embraces whole ranges of mountains, entire water systems, volcanoes, mineral lands and thousands of lakes. Over it roam 1,000,000 head of cattle, 700,000 sheep and 300,000 horses. The "farm house" is the most magnificent in the world—a palace costing \$1,600,000 in gold, superbly furnished, with rooms to accommodate 500 guests.

A Philadelphian has invented a universal clock. Across the top of a map of the world, marked in meridians, there passes a hand marked in three-quarter hours, showing the time at every city at once.

COMPULSORY INSURANCE

Advocates a System of Compulsory Hall Insurance—Comparison of Cost Between Government and Private Insurance.

The following paper, by Mr. Angus Grant, was read at a meeting of the Lamsden Grain Growers' Association on Saturday, February 15th: As the Province of Saskatchewan is almost exclusively a grain growing province it therefore naturally follows that the question of hall insurance is one of the most important for the farmers' consideration, as no doubt every year the grain growers of this Province suffer heavy losses from destruction by hail. During the last few years there have been in operation an optional insurance system at a premium rate of 11, 15 and 19 cents per acre, with an indemnity loss of \$3, \$4 and \$5 an acre respectively, resulting every year in large deficits and heavy drains on the funds of the Province, and causing endless anxiety and unrest among the farmers. The subject, therefore, that this Association has kindly requested me to present a paper upon is one on universal hall insurance, and no doubt you are all aware we have in Saskatchewan a very large area of arable land, comprising like 50 million acres, comprised within the Local Improvement Districts and Rural Municipalities throughout the Province. We find we have still 35 or 40 million acres of arable land outside those districts, leaving an area of something like 30 million acres of rough or pasture land that have not considered to raise any revenue from. It is, therefore, quite apparent from these figures that a large amount of revenue could be collected from these fifty million acres; but to be nearer the point, we will allow for ten million acres of rough or pasture land in those districts that would not be taxed, leaving forty million acres that would be revenue producing. We find that by levying a rate of one cent an acre on these forty million acres referred to a revenue of \$400,000 would be raised annually, which, I claim, would be ample to meet the requirements of the Province for a number of years, with a provision in the system that a half or quarter cent could be added if in time it was shown that the one cent did not cover all losses. Deducting from this sum of twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars for administration we would still have the sum of \$375,000 annually for a hall fund, which would be collected through the Department of Agriculture, Regina, and payable before the first day of July in each year, all claims to be settled by the following November.

But I hear someone say it is unfair to me. I have never been halloed out. I am a mixed farmer and why should I pay for the exclusive grain grower. If I want to insure my crop I can do so with the private companies. Yes, certainly you can; but what do you pay for your protection, at the same time quite forgetting the object of our existence as an association in trying to eliminate the private gain in the disposal of our produce. Why not apply the same principle to hall insurance and eliminate the private companies from any longer living on the farmers' toil, and whose sole object is in making money out of the producers of Saskatchewan, and which I will prove to you? Another objection to the compulsory system of hall insurance that we sometimes hear is why not insure against frost. I claim that is no argument at all. By our mode of cultivation we can to a very great degree eliminate the frost scare in this connection, and in addition to that, a frosted crop has a certain value, whereas if there is a clean sweep by hail there is no crop whatever. The advantages to be derived from the system; it would be an equitable tax on all the farmers of the Province. Each would pay according to the amount of land held by him; it would compel the speculators with their thousands of acres of arable land to contribute their fees for the farmers' protection, because it is the farmer's labor that puts the value on his land; it would give to the Province a credit undreamed of; it would be purely cooperative system; it would eliminate the private hall insurance companies with their exorbitant rates; it would save the farmers thousands and thousands of dollars annually which now goes to the private companies.

We will take it from the view point of the large farmer who cultivates a section of land with his four hundred acres in crop and he wishes to insure his crop with the system now in operation and he takes a third class risk, which costs him \$7.05 per one hundred for insurance, and he takes a few thousand dollar risk on his four hundred acres. This will cost him \$282. Whereas under the compulsory

system it would only cost him the small sum of \$4.00, or on his section of land \$6.40. Now we find that it would take 44 years at 6.40 to make up the amount of one risk of 400 acres, and would not be fortunate indeed if he only was halloed out on only one occasion in that time. Let us look at the homesteader who is starting and who finds himself short of funds. Would it not be much easier on him to pay \$1.50 on his one hundred acres of crop than to pay the sum of \$58 on a second class risk of \$1,000 insurance. What I want to point out is this, that with the increased cost of farm labor, the high price of horses, the farmers of Saskatchewan cannot afford to insure their crops at these high rates, for it has been proven beyond the shadow of a doubt, both in Saskatchewan and Alberta, that the higher the premium the larger the deficit. The total premium received by the four companies doing business in the province for 1909 was \$218,703.10, and their total payments for losses amounted to \$154,388.86, leaving them a balance of \$65,314.24.

I will now make a comparison, as there are a few among us who very much doubt the one cent covering all the losses. The total premium would be \$375,000, exclusive of administration, allowing \$200,000 for losses. Providing we had it in operation this year and you must remember that this amount is fifty thousand dollars in excess of what the private companies' losses were, we would still have a surplus of \$175,000. I have observed that the private companies have completely evaded the fifth class risk, and here again I repeat what I mentioned previously, that their object was to make money out of the producers. What an injustice to the farmers who are situated in districts which have been halloed out three times in ten years, that these companies would not take their applications. Is this the way to build up progressive agricultural communities? I believe there are scores of districts throughout the province where hall has fallen three times in ten years.

Under the system here outlined this difficulty could be got over and all would be on an equal footing and banded together for their common interests. But some one asks how are you going to get the system into operation, the Government is not in sympathy with the movement. By a united and popular demand from the farmers of the Province the Government will certainly accede to their request, as there will be no constitutional difficulty to be overcome. In conclusion I have endeavored to give a brief summary of a system which I honestly believe if put into operation will result in unbounded confidence, greater prosperity and general contentment among all classes of our population, and in conjunction with Government ownership of elevators it will make the Province of Saskatchewan the brightest diadem in the Great Galxy of Confederation.

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Predicts Meat Famine. Fred Blake, Sr., one of Nebraska's substantial stock farmers, looks at the pork and beef situation as a serious matter as regards future supplies and after a half-century's experience as an old butcher, makes the prediction that hogs will go to 15 cents before the next crop of pigs is ready for market.

Says Mr. Blake: "Here it is only the end of March and the country away short of hogs—millions short—and no relief in sight until the next crop comes on, and these pigs not born yet. The farmers have been, and are now tempted by the high prices to sell both corn and hogs. I live in the corn, hog and alfalfa belt of Nebraska and a few years ago a man could get in his buggy and in an hour could buy a carload of prime fat hogs within a radius of two miles from the city limits. Today many of those farmers have not one hog on their farms. The farmers are well along in years and have a big balance at their banks. Algernon and Percival have left the farm and are now chauffeurs. They part their hair in the middle, wear bangs on their foreheads and an important look. There is no one at home to look after the old sow, M. exmte and Flosie used to help, but now they have to attend the Conservatory of Music and the Kensington's reception, etc.

"I am not a pessimist, but I will say with Lincoln I view with alarm the pace we are going. Here we are with consumption having overtaken production, but we do not seem to care about a little thing like this just so we can get automobiles and put on fool style. There will surely come a day of reckoning before the masses are ready. Suppose when Mr. Roosevelt returns he should make some move that would offend Mr. Morgan. Would it be much trouble for him to precipitate another panic? I think not. The man who owns a snug little farm, is out of debt and has a few good cows around, under a good cover in bad weather, is the only person who need not dread a panic."

THE ALFALFA COMPETITION

Generous Prizes Offered For Great Alfalfa Contest—Competition Committee, Their Plans, the Rules of Contest and Prizes.

Saskatchewan is clearing the floor for a great contest. The event will not be spectacular, but its effect will be greater than that of any previous movement that has taken place in the agricultural development of the West. It is not less than a provincial competition in the growing of alfalfa, a leguminous crop which will both enrich the soil in nitrogen and humus and furnish a highly nitrogenous food for all classes of live stock. This movement was inaugurated at the Agricultural Societies' Convention held at Regina in January last, when it was decided that a prize of \$1,000 would be awarded for the best ten-acre field of alfalfa in Saskatchewan in 1914. The editor of Bulman's Magazine at that time offered a cash prize of \$250, and others also volunteered assistance. More recently, William McKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, offered to provide the required \$1,000, and needless to say his offer was accepted immediately. But the competition has outgrown the first plan; ten times \$1,000 would not be more than sufficient to finance the competition as it is now planned to conduct it.

The Agricultural Societies' Convention favored the plan of having the competition conducted by a committee appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. The committee named by the Minister consists of the Dean of the College of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, the Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, and the President of the Grenfell Agricultural Society, with the Director of Extension Work in the College of Agriculture as secretary. The convention of the committee, Dean Ritchie, asked for a meeting of the committee to prepare plans to govern the contest, and this was held at Indian Head on April 14th.

The approved plan provides for a division of the province into four parts. Prizes will be offered for the six best fields of alfalfa in each of the districts. The prizes will be as follows: First, \$500; second, \$400; third, \$300; fourth, \$200; fifth, \$100; sixth, \$75. The first prize field in each of the four districts will be scored for the championship, which will consist of a magnificent silver trophy. All contestants must be paid up members of the nearest agricultural society. Entry must be made before August 1, 1913, and the crop must have been sown not later than the season of 1912. The entry fee has been fixed at the nominal sum of \$5.00, and must accompany the entry which is to be sent to the Director of Extension Work previous to the date specified. A full list of the rules governing the competition are being published for the guidance of interested persons, and will be supplied free on application to the secretary of the committee, F. Hedley Auld, Regina. There has already been shown a marked desire on the part of the agricultural papers and others interested in agricultural development to assist in financing this great competition. The committee decided, however, that while it would gladly accept cash contributions and give due credit for such donations, it could not accept special prizes of any kind to be given for a specified purpose, as the changing of conditions would still further complicate the judging, which is not an easy matter in a contest so large as this will be.

Treachorous Japs. Ithaca, N.Y., April 11.—The Japanese are treacherous; they covet the Philippines and were it not for the fact that they are bankrupt now, they would fight for them," said Rev. J. W. Hendrick, of Ovid, one of the best known priests in the Rochester diocese of the Catholic church, yesterday in commenting upon his impression of Japan and the Philippines, on his return from an around-the-world trip. Mr. Hendrick is a brother of Thos. Hendrick, bishop of Cebu, P. I., who died a few months ago.

"Buddhism is a fake in Japan," he said. "The only religion they have over there is war, and it is spelled with a capital 'W.' They are treacherous with us, just as they were with China and Russia.

"While I visited Archbishop Hardy in Manila and on my visit to my brother in Cebu before he died, I had an opportunity of studying conditions. "I do not think Japan is to be trusted."

A Prince of Sinners

By E. Phillips Oppenheim

Author of "The Traitors," "The Surefire," "A Millionaire of Yesterday," Etc.

CHAPTER VI.

The Man Who Went to Hell

The Hon. Sydney Chester Molyneux stood with his cue in one hand, and an open telegram in the other, in the billiard-room at Eaton. He was visibly annoyed.

"Beastly hard luck," he declared. "Parliament is a shocking grind anyway. It isn't that one ever does anything, you know, but one wastes such a lot of time when one might have been doing something worth while."

"Do repeat that, Sydney," Lady Caroom begged, laying down her novel for a moment. "It really sounds as though it ought to mean something."

"I couldn't," he admitted. "I wish to cultivate a reputation for originality, and my first object is to forget everything I have said directly I have said it, in case I should repeat myself."

"A short memory," Arranmore remarked, "is a politician's most valuable possession, isn't it?"

"No memory at all is better," Molyneux answered.

"And your telegram?" Lady Caroom asked.

"Is from my indefatigable uncle," Molyneux groaned. "He insists upon it that I interest myself in the election here, which means that I must go in tomorrow and call upon Rochester."

"The younger girl looked up from her chair, and laughed softly.

"You will have to speak for him," she said. "How interesting! We will all come in and hear you."

Molyneux missed an easy cannon, and laid down his cue with an aggravated air.

"It is all very well for you," he remarked dismally, "but it is a horrible grind for me. I have just succeeded in forgetting all that we did last session, and our programme for next. Now I've got to wade through it all. I wonder why on earth Providence selected for me an uncle who thinks it worth while to be a Cabinet Minister?"

Sybil Caroom shrugged her shoulders.

"I wonder why on earth," she remarked, "any constituency thinks it worth while to be represented by such a politician as you. How did you get in, Sydney?"

"Don't know," he answered. "I was on the right side, and I talked the usual rot."

"For myself," she said, "I like a politician who is in earnest. They are more amusing, and more impressive in every way. Who was the young man you spoke to in that little place, where we had tea?"

"His name is Kingston Brooks," Arranmore answered. "He is the agent for Henslow, the Radical candidate."

"Well, I liked him," she said. "I had a vote I would let him convert me to Radicalism. I am sure that he could do it."

"He shall try—if you like," Arranmore remarked. "I am going to ask him to shoot one day."

"I am delighted to hear it," the girl answered. "I think he would be a wholesome change. You are all too flippant here."

scope for any amount of ingenuity. Since that dear man in Paris has hit upon the real secret of enamelling, we are thinking of extending the limit to sixty-five. Lily Costigan is seventy-one, you know, and she told me only last week that Mat Harlowe—you know Harlowe, he's rather a nice boy in the Guards—had asked her to run away with him. She's known him for three months, and he's seen her at least three times by daylight. She's delighted about it."

"And is she going?" Arranmore asked.

"Well, I'm not sure that she'd care to risk that," Lady Caroom answered, thoughtfully. "She told him she'd think about it, and, meanwhile, he's just as devoted as ever."

They crossed the great stone hall together—the hall which, with its wonderful pillars and carved dome, made Eaton the show-house of the country. Arranmore's study was a small octagonal room leading out from the library. A fire of cedar logs was burning in an open grate, and he wheeled up an easy-chair for her close to his writing table.

"I wonder," she remarked, thoughtfully, "what you think of Syd Molyneux?"

"Is there anything to be thought about him?" he answered, lighting a cigarette.

"He's rather that way, isn't he?" she asked. "I mean for Sybil, you know?"

"I should let Sybil decide," he answered.

"She probably will," Lady Caroom said. "Still, she's horribly bored at having to be dragged about to places, you know, and that sort of thing just because she isn't married, and she likes Syd all right. He's no fool!"

"I suppose not," Arranmore answered. "He's of a type, you know, which has sprung up during my absence—absentee civilization. You want to grow up with it to appreciate it properly. I don't think he's good enough for Sybil."

Lady Caroom sighed.

"Sybil's a dear girl," she said, "although she's a terrible nuisance to me. I shouldn't be at all surprised either if she developed views. I wish you were a marrying man, Arranmore. I used to think of you myself once, but you would be too good for me now. You are exactly the right age for Sybil."

Arranmore smiled. He had quite forgotten his letters. Lady Caroom always amused him so well.

"She is very like what you were at her age," he remarked. "What a pity it was that I was such a poverty-stricken beggar in those days. I am sure that I should have married you."

"Now I am beginning to like you," she declared, settling down more comfortably in her chair. "If you can keep up like that we shall be getting positively sentimental presently, and if there's anything I adore in this world—especially before luncheon—it is sentiment. Do you remember we used to wait together, Arranmore?"

"You gave me a glove one night," he said. "I have it still."

"And you pressed my hand—and it was in the Setons' conservatory—how bold you were."

"And the next day," he declared, in aggrieved tone, "I heard that you were engaged to Caroom. You treated me shamefully."

"These reminiscences," she declared, "are really sweet, but you are most ungrateful. I was really anxious to know you. They were all fearfully anxious to get me married, because Dumesnil always used to say that my complexion would give out in a year or two, and I wasted no end of time upon you, who were perfectly hopeless as a husband. After all, though, I believe it paid. It used to annoy Caroom so much, and I believe he proposed to me long before he meant to do so as to get rid of you."

"I, Arranmore remarked, "was the victim."

"Upon my word," she declared, "I have an idea. It is the most charming and flattering thing, and it never occurred to me before. After all, it was not eccentricity which caused you to throw up your work at the Bar—and disappear. It was your hopeless devotion to me. Don't disappoint me now by denying it. Please don't! It was the announcement of my engagement, wasn't it?"

almost repellent hardness. His emotions, and the man himself, seemed frozen. Lady Caroom had seen him look like it once before, and she sighed. Nevertheless, she persevered.

"For nearly twenty years," she said, "you disappeared. You were reported at different times to be in every quarter of the earth, from Zambesi to Pekin. But no one knew, and of course, in a season or two you were forgotten. I always wondered, I am wondering now, where were you? What did you do with yourself?"

"I went down into Hell," he answered. "Can't you see the marks of it in my face? For many years I lived in Hell—for many years."

"You puzzle me," she said, in a low tone. "You had no taste for dissipation. You look as though life had scorched you up at some time or other. But how? Where? You were found in Canada, I know, when your brother died. But you had only been there for a few years. Before then?"

"Aye! Before then?"

There was a short silence. Then Arranmore, who had been gazing steadily into the fire, looked up. She fancied that his eyes were softer.

"Dear friend," he said, "of those days I have nothing to tell—even you. But there are more awful things even than moral degeneration. You do me justice when you impute that I never ate from the trough. But what I did, and where I lived, I do not think that I shall ever willingly tell anyone."

A piece of burning wood fell upon the hearthstone. He stooped, and he picked it up, placed it carefully in its place, and busied himself for a moment or two with the little brass poker. Then he straightened himself.

"Catherine," he said, "I think if I were you that I would not marry Sybil to Molyneux. It struck me today that his eyeglass-chain was of last year's pattern, and I am not sure that he is sound on the subject of collars. You know how important these things are to a young man who has to make his own way in the world. Perhaps I am not sure, but I think it is very likely I might be able to find a husband for her."

"You dear man," Lady Caroom murmured. "I should rely upon your taste and judgment so thoroughly."

There was a discreet knock at the door. A servant entered with a card. Arranmore took it up, and retained it in his fingers.

"Tell Mr. Brooks," he said, "that I will be with him in a moment. If he has ridden over, ask him to take some refreshment."

"You have a visitor," Lady Caroom said, rising. "If you will excuse me I will go and lie down until luncheon time, and let my maid touch me up. These sentimental conversations are so harrowing. I feel a perfect wreck."

She glided from the room, graceful, brisk and charming, the most wonderful woman in England, as the Society papers were never tired of calling her. Arranmore glanced once more at the card before his fingers.

"Mr. Kingston Brooks," he read. "He stood for a few seconds, motionless. Then he rang the bell."

"Show Mr. Brooks in here," he directed.

CHAPTER VII.
A Thousand Pounds.

Brooks had ridden a bicycle from Medchester, and his trousers and boots were splashed with mud. His presence at Eaton was due to an impulse, the inspiration of which he had already begun seriously to doubt.

Arranmore's kindly reception of him was more than ordinarily welcome.

"I am very glad to see you, Mr. Brooks," he said, holding out his hand. "How comes it that you are able to take even so short a holiday as this? I pictured you surrounded by canvassers and bill-posters and journalists, all clamoring for your ear."

Brooks laughed, completely at his ease now, thanks to the unspoken cordiality of the other man. He took the easy-chair which the servant had noiselessly wheeled up to him.

"I am afraid that you exaggerate my importance, Lord Arranmore," he said. "I was very busy early this morning, but I shall be again after four. But I am allowed a little respite now and then."

"You spend it very sensibly out of doors," Arranmore remarked. "How did you get here?"

ly heard of it yesterday afternoon, but this morning it seems to me that every one whom I have met has alluded to it."

The Marquis was lounging against the broad mantelpiece. Some part of the cordiality of his manner had vanished.

"Well?"

"Lord Arranmore, I wondered whether it was not possible that some mistake had been made," Brooks said. "I wondered whether Mr. Wensome had altogether understood you properly."

"I did my best to be explicit," the Marquis murmured.

"Or whether you had misunderstood him," Brooks continued, doggedly. "This fund has become absolutely necessary unless we wish to see the people starve in the streets. There are between six and seven thousand operatives and artisans in Medchester to-day who are without work through no fault of their own. It is our duty as citizens to do our best for them. Nearly every one in Medchester has contributed according to their means. You are a large property-owner in the town. Cannot you consider this appeal as an unenforced rate? It comes to that in the long run."

The Marquis shrugged his shoulders. "I think," he said, "that by the subject of charity Englishmen generally wholly misapprehend the situation. You say that between six and seven thousand men are out of work in Medchester. Very well, I affirm that there must be a cause for that. If you are a philanthropist it is your duty to at once investigate the economic and political reasons for such a state of things, and alter them. By going about and collecting money for these people you are doing them a disservice. I think that you are a little short of a crime. You must know the demoralizing effect of charity. No man who has ever received a dole is ever again an independent person. Besides that, you are diverting the public mind from the real point of issue, which is not that so many thousand people are hungry, but that a flaw exists in the administration of the laws of the country so grave that a certain number of thousands of people who have a God-given right to productive labour, don't get it. Do you follow me?"

"Perfectly," Brooks answered. "You did not talk like this to Mr. Wensome."

"I admit it. He was an ignorant man in whom I felt no interest whatever, and I did not take the trouble. Besides, I will frankly admit that I am in no sense of the word a sentimentalist. The distresses of other people do not interest me particularly. I have been poor myself, and I never asked for, nor was offered, any sort of help. Consequently I feel very little responsibility concerning these unfortunate people, whose cause you have espoused."

"May I revert to your first argument?" Brooks said. "If you saw a man drowning then, instead of trying to save him you would subscribe towards a fund to teach people to swim?"

"That is ingenious," Lord Arranmore replied, smiling grimly. "but it doesn't interest me. If I saw a man drowning I shouldn't think of interfering unless the loss of that man brought inconvenience or loss to myself. If it did I should endeavor to save him—not unless. As for the fund you speak of, I should not think of subscribing to it. It would not interest me to know that other people were provided with a safe passage against drowning. I should probably spend the money in perfecting myself in the art of swimming. Don't you see that no man who has ever received help from another is exactly in the same position again? As an individual he is a weaker creature. That is where I disagree with nearly every existing form of charity. They are wrong in principle. They are a debauchment."

"Your views," Lord Arranmore said, "are excellent for a model world. For practical purposes, I think the little pedantic you are quite right in your idea that charity is a great danger. I can assure you that we are trying to realize that in Medchester. We ask for money, and we dispense it unwillingly, but as a necessary evil. And we are trying to earnestly see where our social system is at fault, and to readjust it. But meanwhile, men and women and children even are starving. We must help them."

"That is where you are wholly wrong, and where you retard all progress," Arranmore remarked. "Can't you see that you are continually plunging under dangerous leaks with putty instead of lead? You muffle the cry which but for you must ring through the land, and make itself heard to every one. Let the people starve who are without means. Legislation would be poison to the multitude. You create the criminal classes with your charities; you blindfold statesmen and mislead political economists. I tell you that the more you give away the more distress you create."

Brooks rose from his seat.

"Charity is older than nations or history," Lord Arranmore said, "and I am foolish enough to think that the world is a better place for it. Your reasoning is very excellent, but life has not yet become an exact science. The weaknesses of men and women have to be considered. You have probably never seen a starving person."

Lord Arranmore laughed, and Brooks looked across the room at him in amazement. The Marquis was always pale, but his pallor just then was as unnatural as the laugh itself.

"My dear young man," he said, "I could show you what I have seen your hair would turn grey, and your wits go wandering. Do you think that

I know nothing of life save its crust? I tell you that I have been down in the depths, eye, single-handed, there in the devil's own cauldron, where creatures in the shape of men and women, the very sight of whom would turn you sick with horror, creep like spawn through life, brainless and soulless, foul things who would murder one another for the sake of a crust—or—Bah! What horrible memories!"

He broke off abruptly. When he spoke again his tone was as usual.

"Come," he said, "I must let you have this journey for nothing. After all, the only luxury in having principles is in the departing from them. I will give you a cheque, Mr. Brooks, only I beg you to think over what I have said. Abandon this doling principle as soon as it is possible. Give your serious attention to the social questions and imperfect laws which are at the back of all this distress."

Brooks felt as though he had been awakened from a nightmare. He never forgot that single moment of revelation on the part of the man who sat now smiling and debonair before his writing-table.

"You are very kind indeed, Lord Arranmore," he said. "I can assure you that the money will be most carefully used, and amongst my party, at any rate, we do really appreciate the necessity for going to the root of the matter."

Arranmore's pen went scratching across the paper. He tore out a cheque and placing it in an envelope, handed it to Brooks.

"I noticed," he remarked, thoughtfully, "that a good many people coming out of the factories hissed my carriage in Medchester last time I was there. I hope they will not consider my cheque as a sign of weakness. But after all," he added, with a smile, "what does it matter?—Let us go in to luncheon, Brooks."

Brooks glanced down at his mud-splashed clothes and boots.

"I must really ask you to excuse me," he began, but Arranmore only rang the bell.

"My valet will smarten you up," he said. "Here, Fritz, take Mr. Brooks into my room and look after him, will you? I shall be in the hall when you come down."

As he passed from the dressing room a few moments later, Brooks paused for a moment to look up at the wonderful ceiling above the hall. Below, Lord Arranmore was idly knocking about the billiard balls, and all around him was the murmur of pleasant conversation. Brooks drew the envelope from his pocket and glanced at the cheque. He gave a little gasp of astonishment. It was for a thousand pounds.

(To be Continued.)

BURIED ALIVE.

Doctor's Accounts of Recent Cases—Reform of Burial Laws Urged.

Presiding at the annual meeting in London of the Society for the Prevention of Premature Burial, Dr. J. Stenson-Hooker said that there was a constantly increasing list of dangers from premature burial, to say nothing of the actual cases of premature burial. The number of cases brought to the secretary was getting appalling.

"Not a few months ago he was called in to see a little child of between one and two years of age who had collapsed into what the parents believed to be a dead trance. If those parents had been of the uneducated type immediately there really might have been serious danger of that child being buried alive."

Dr. Walter R. Hadwin, of Gloucester, said he had sought to lessen the seriousness of premature burial by urging that the organ within a sealed coffin would soon be exhausted and that a person could not live more than three or four minutes. But that depended upon several circumstances. Mr. Bernard, a Paris surgeon, certified, said Dr. Hadwin, that in the parish of Riol he himself saw a monk of the Order of St. Francis (a subject of catalepsy) who had been buried for three or four days taken from his grave breathing and alive with his arms lacerated near the armpits which bound him. An account of this was drawn up by public authority. It would appear to be quite possible for a person to live forty to sixty minutes in a closed coffin, and that a century of time would be compressed into that brief period.

Dr. Brindley Jones mentioned a case at Harmondsey in which a man who had been found hanging had been certified as dead by two medical men. He was the third medical man called in and after trying artificial respiration for an hour the man began to breathe. The man was removed to St. Guy's hospital, where he completely recovered.

A resolution was unanimously carried, calling upon the government special to reform the burial laws.

CONFESSES TO MURDER.

Edmonton Negro Tells of Killing the Husband of White Paramour.

Edmonton, April 14.—James Chapman, a negro, who has been living on Namayo avenue with a white woman, who is not his wife, has confessed to the R.N.W.M.P. of the murder of the woman's husband, Lawrence Matthews, in Stillwater, Okla., on December 5, 1908. Both are now under arrest. Chapman was induced to make the confession by jealousy of another man who was a frequent visitor to the house. Chapman states Mrs. Matthews strangled her husband to death while he slept, a previous effort to poison him with strychnine having failed. An Oklahoma sheriff is now en route to this city.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

KITCHENER ON SITUATION

Pays to Keep Our Powder Dry—Canada's Little Navy—Food Great Factor in Promoting International Peace.

Chicago, April 14.—"Kitchener of Khartoum," King Edward's highest army officer, and the future director of England's military policy, spent an hour and a half in Chicago today, leaving for New York on the Twentieth Century Limited. He arrived from the coast at 1 p.m., and was met by Major Frederick Grant, representing President Taft, who took him for a short ride through the city. When the Overland Limited pulled into the Northwestern depot the hero of Om Durman was "mopped."

General Grant, Captain C. W. Peaton, General Grant's aide-de-camp, Colonel John F. Byrne Fitzgerald, late of the British army, and a host of enthusiastic Britblers lacking official recognition, found themselves blocked off from the car carrying General Kitchener by more than a hundred men who had served in Thorneycroft's division and played hob with fate at Spion Kop in South Africa. Also there were more than fifty Cape Mounted rifles to shake the hand of their ex-chief.

"Discussing the military situation of the world, General Kitchener touched upon international peace, England's future military policy, the armament of Canada, the effect of the Panama canal upon the world's future, army and navy growth of the next century, and the part to be played by the Pacific Ocean in the panorama in the world history to be flashed across the space of the next hundred years."

Taking up the subject of militarism, he spoke guardedly, for as he said: "One must be careful when a thoughtless word might be wrongfully taken to mean something one did not intend it to."

"Canada's military future? Well, that's hard to say," said the great general. "You see, I haven't visited Canada. I see no aggressiveness in the future, so far as Canada is concerned, however. The little navy they are building up there is only that they may sleep a little easier at night. You know you rest better with a 'bobby' walking around the block. I suppose they will some day begin to increase the navy there just for the same reason. I see no reason why international peace should not continue from this very moment. One never knows, however, when something will stir up trouble, and war does not often announce itself far in advance. It always pays to keep one's powder dry."

"Is that an expression of England's future military policy?" Lord Kitchener was asked.

"Well, I wouldn't put it that broadly. England is at peace with all the world, but our surest safeguard of peace is always to be ready until such time as some international agreement shall be reached, if such there be. England will be ready at all times to lend her influence towards peace. I think I may say that broadly, without respect to my military position there."

"What would you consider the greatest factors tending to international peace?" was asked.

"Food. I think food is one of the first. Your Panama canal has come into the lists now as a new factor also. You see, that nation whose food supply is cramped, is restless and irritable. It wants to expand. It wants what the other fellow has. It was a comfort to my heart as a peace loving man (if really am, you know), to see broad acres of food-producing land in your country and to hear Canada could duplicate it. Then the Panama canal was the best move your country ever made. It will bring the east and the west of you close together, and be a big factor, not only in commerce, but in your military future."

"Now, your question about the Pacific Ocean is a hard one; I can tell you," he proceeded with a deep sigh as he gazed out of the window.

"I wish I knew what the future would bring forth for the Pacific. It is gratifying to us that the canal is being built at Panama, for that helps to simplify matters; but only by the movement of nations in the future can we tell what part the Pacific will take in history."

"This is the hardest thing for me, as an army man, to tell you. My idea of the future of the army and navy is that the navy must be of the first consideration. Either in defence or offense, the navy must take the initiative; but, in pride at my armies, let me add, just for you, that they will have depend upon the armies, my boys, before any nation can whip another."

"My whole view of the future is one made peaceable by force of arms. Even with an international agreement for peace, some force must exist to punish offenders."

A machine gun which the United States army is testing fires more than 300 shots a minute, weights but 30 pounds, and can be operated by two men, one loading as the other aims and fires it.

Pure liquid asphalt seeps from the earth in a number of places in the Mexican state of Tamaulipas, but so far from existing methods of transportation, no efforts have been made to exploit it.

ROSES

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