

# The West.

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## Edward the Peacemaker Is Dead

The King is dead. Edward, the Peacemaker, has joined the vast majority, plunging the Empire, and indeed the whole world, in gloom and sorrow. Beloved by his subjects, revered by other nations, the world's greatest power for peace and good will has been removed. A nation sorrows and a world regrets.

May 6.—His Majesty the King breathed his last at 11.45 in the presence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, Princess Victoria, Princess Louise and the Duchess of Argyll. (Signed) F. H. Laking, M.D., James Reid, M.D., R. Douglas Powell, M.D., Bertrand Dawson, M.D.

Prince George of Wales, immediately upon his father's death, became king. The initial act of the new ruler was to telegraph to the Lord Mayor of London the announcement of the King's death. The telegram follows: "Buckingham Palace, May 6: "To the Lord Mayor, Mansion House, "I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father, the King, passed peacefully away at 11.45 to-night.—(Signed) GEORGE."

In an instant, the news that all England dreaded, and which they had looked for all day, was flashed through the country. Although the eminent physicians who attended his Majesty in his last moments have made no official announcement as to the cause of his death, it is believed that bronchial pneumonia was the cause. There is no doubt that the King worried greatly over the political situation which confronted him, and that aggravated the illness from which he had been suffering for more than a year. It is only three days ago that his condition became serious.

King Edward returned to London Wednesday after a stay of seven weeks at Biarritz, and it was at once evident to all his intimates that his visit there to regain his health had been futile. Several alarming reports were sent out from Biarritz during the King's stay there, but official denial was given them and the nation kept in ignorance of his real condition until the return of Queen Alexandra from her Mediterranean cruise.

First Inking of Truth

His failure to meet her at the railroad station, as has been his custom for years, gave the first inkling of his real condition. Then it was learned that he was seriously ill in Buckingham palace, and that specialists had been called in to attend him.

The first bulletin this morning was of a cheerful nature, but those that followed soon after gradually became alarming, until at 3.15 it was announced that His Majesty was experiencing choking spells which affected the heart and that the symptoms were of the gravest character. From that time on the great crowds that surrounded the palace awaited what they knew to be the certain end. The announcement of the end which came through the

newspapers shortly after midnight, was quietly received and as quietly discussed by the few late theatregoers and waiting group in front of the palace, which soon dispersed and went home.

Announcement of the End

The departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family soon after midnight was the first indication to the crowds outside the palace that the King had passed away. Shortly before Lord Knollys, His Majesty's secretary, announced to the waiting newspapermen that the King had died. The Queen and Princess Victoria remained in the palace.

Her Majesty with the other members of the royal family and four physicians had been at the King's side throughout the day. Between 9 and 10 o'clock His Majesty rallied slightly and seemed to recognize his family. Then he lapsed into unconsciousness which ended in his death. Several times during the day the physicians had discussed the advisability of an operation, but it was finally deemed unwise, in view of his weakened condition.

Expected a Sudden End

All who knew the King had thought his death would be sudden, and it would not have occasioned great surprise if it had occurred without warning at some social function as a result of heart trouble. Almost to the end he refused to take to his bed, and was sitting up yesterday in a large chair so the palace stories go. One of the last utterances attributed to King Edward was: "Well, it is all over, but I think I have done my duty." He seemed to then have reached a full realization that his death was approaching.

Those in Death Chamber

Besides the nearest relatives in England, the Duke of Fife and the Archbishop of Canterbury were in the death chamber.

When Dr. St. Clair Thomson, the great throat specialist, was called in yesterday morning it was expected that an operation on the throat would be necessary, but after a consultation it was decided the lungs were the seat of the most serious symptoms. Experts were held in readiness to administer an anaesthetic, but there was fear that the weakness of the King's heart might result in a fatal issue and an operation was set aside as a last resort.

The body lies in the King's chamber in the northwest wing of Buckingham Palace, which is brilliantly lighted, while the rest of the great gloomy building, with the exception of Lord Knollys' office, is entirely darkened. It was nearly half an hour after the ruler breathed his last when Lord Knollys, the King's secretary, walked into the office and said to the waiting reporters: "Gentlemen, His Majesty is dead." The intelligence that the end of King Edward's reign had come was not a surprise at the last. The people had been expecting to hear it

any hour since the evening's bulletin was posted at Buckingham Palace and flashed throughout the kingdom. Within a few minutes after the death of the King the home office was telegraphing the intelligence to the heads of other governments and the British diplomats and colonial officials throughout the world.

The fashionable restaurants were just emptying and a few groups of late theatregoers were making their way homewards through the rain, when the streets were filled suddenly with newboys shrilly crying, "Death of the King." The papers were quickly seized and the people discussed the momentous event quietly and soon dispersed. The streets were deserted at one o'clock.

When Illness Developed

It was declared at the palace there was no doubt but that the King caught the chill which developed so fatally during his week end visit at Sandringham for the purpose of inspecting the changes and alterations which had been made in the house and grounds of his Norfolk home.

The weather was cold and damp and His Majesty completely exhausted himself in his inspection of various points of interest to which he was accompanied by Sir Dighton Probyn, keeper of the privy purse and extra equerry. Then Monday evening he returned to town and dined privately in Grosvenor Crescent. The chill was already showing signs of developing when he returned to the palace.

London, May 6.—That the King's end was hastened by worry over the unprecedented political conditions confronting England, tonight is sadly admitted by his friends. For some hours prior to his death the King had been comatose. The scene in Buckingham Palace throughout the day was bitterly sad.

In fact, at 1.30 this afternoon the King had a seizure of cholera spasms which caused the doctors to summon the Queen and other members of the royal family to the sick chamber in imminent expectation of the end. By the administration of oxygen a further rally was brought about, but from 8 o'clock upward the King lapsed into unconsciousness the efforts of the doctors being directed entirely to minimizing the pain of the attacks of choking.

His death is said to have been due not to any growth in the throat, but to the pressure on the lungs caused by inflammation of the bronchial tubes from which, owing to the extreme shortness of the King's neck, it was impossible to afford him any relief throughout his illness. To the end he was not in bed, but in a half sitting and half reclining position on an invalid couch.

King's Last Words

It is said the last words of His Majesty were addressed at 5 o'clock to Sir Edward Laking, his body physician, to whom he said: "I know this is the end; tell the Queen."

When the end came, in addition to the royal family and the doctors, Home Secretary Winston Churchill was present and to him fell the duty of kneeling to the Prince of Wales and greeting him as King. The royal family immediately withdrew from the death chamber. The Dowager Queen Alexandra being led away by the new King and Queen, who shortly afterward returned to Marlborough House.

A Biographical Sketch

Edward VII, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India, was born at Buckingham Palace on the 9th day of November, 1841, and baptized as Albert Edward. He is the eldest son and second child of the late Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg. On the 14th of December in the year of his birth, he was, as heir apparent, created Prince of Wales.

After receiving a careful education under private tutors, he studied at the Universities of Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge. In the summer of 1860 he visited Canada, where he was enthusiastically received, and by special invitation of President Buchanan, extended his visit to the United States, where his reception was no less cordial. He was appointed a brevet-colonel in the army in 1858, and three years later was attached to the Curragh camp in Ireland. In October, 1861, he was made a bencher of the Middle Temple. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of general, and in the spring of that year he set out on a visit to Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Athens, in company with the Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, afterward Dean of Westminster. After the Prince's return from the east he was introduced at the Privy Council. In 1863 he took his seat in the House of Lords, and

about the same time formally gave up his right to succeed to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

On March 10, 1863, he was, at St. George's chapel, Windsor Castle, married to Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the King of Denmark. From this time onward the Prince discharged many important public ceremonial functions in various parts of the United Kingdom. Near the end of 1871 he was attacked by the typhoid fever, and for a time it seemed as if his death was imminent, but he had completely recovered early in 1872. On the 27th of February in that year his recovery was made the occasion of a special thanksgiving service in St. Paul's Cathedral. In October, 1875, he sailed from Dover on his journey to India. He arrived at Bombay in November, and between that date and his departure for England in March, 1876, he visited the chief provinces, states and cities of the Indian Empire, being everywhere received with the utmost cordiality and respect. With the princess he made an extended tour through Ireland in 1885, and in 1888 his silver wedding was celebrated. The establishment of the Imperial Institute, as a memorial to the jubilee of the late queen (in 1887) was mainly due to his suggestions and exertions. In 1896 he was appointed chancellor of the newly created University of Wales. In the Diamond Jubilee year (1897) he established the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund for the better financial support of the London Hospitals. At the great naval review of that year he represented Queen Victoria.

By the death of his mother on the 22nd of January, 1901, he became King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Emperor of India, and elected to be known as Edward VII. On February 14th he and Queen Alexandra opened parliament in state.

education himself taking them to the Britannia, on which they were to spend some strenuous if happy days, and introducing them to Capt. Fairfax, the ship's commander.

Led Simple Life

On the Britannia the young princes led the same life as their fellow cadets, attending the same classes, drilling, playing and messing with them, their only privilege, being that their hammocks were slung behind a separate bulkhead. On July 15, 1879, they were gazetted to the Bacchante and started on their first long voyage as midshipmen, still leading practically the same life as their fellows, sleeping in hammocks, drilling, attending school and learning all the mysteries of navigation. How thoroughly they enjoyed their life and what fine educational use they made of it is proved by the journals in which the princes recorded their daily doings and experiences.

So high an opinion did the Prince of Wales form of this naval training that, with the King's approval, he chose it above all others for his two elder sons who are already half sailors. For some years their most beloved toys have been model boats and their chief recreation mimie sea-fights.

Promoted to Midshipman

In January, 1880, Prince George was promoted to midshipman. In this capacity he crossed the equator, submitting good naturally to the usual hazing by Neptune, lord of the seas. On this cruise the Bacchante visited the Canaries, the Falklands, Simon's Bay,

Mantevideo and Australia, where Prince George remained several months. The Bacchante went from Australia to China and returned to the Mediterranean via Singapore and the Suez canal. A trip from Jaffa through Palestine completed the tour.

Prince George was made sub-lieutenant in 1884 and joined H.M.S. Canada on the North Atlantic station. In October of the following year he became a full lieutenant. Attached successively to various ships, he served with H.M.S. Dreadnought and H.M.S. Alexandra, flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, of which his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, was commander-in-chief.

In 1889 Prince George was presented with his first command, torpedo boat No. 79, during the naval manoeuvres. While in charge of this craft he gave valiant service to a vessel in distress.

Commanded Gunboat

On May 6, 1890, he commissioned the first gunboat, Thrust, and spent a year thereon at the North Atlantic station, visiting Canada and the West Indies. Upon his return to England in 1891 he was promoted to commander. His latest command was H.M.S. Crescent, in which, during 1893, he visited many seaport towns of Ireland and England.

In the closing months of the year 1892, Prince George was taken ill with enteric fever, and for weeks his life was despaired of. He recovered, however, only a short time before his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, became seriously ill from the after effects of influenza. After a few days of suspense the Duke of Clarence passed away and Prince George became the heir apparent.

The elevation of Prince George of Wales to the peerage as Duke of York took place several months after the event which had plunged the British Empire into universal mourning. Probably few are aware that not only of the grandsons, but all the younger sons of the reigning British sovereign, are commoners until formally created peers. The heir apparent alone, in virtue of his being Duke of Cornwall, is, ipso facto, a member of the upper house.

The Dukes of York

Since the days of Edward IV, the second son of the sovereign has in due course become Duke of York, but this custom or rule was broken by Queen Victoria, who made her second son Duke of Edinburgh. Several English kings bore at one time of their lives the title by which his royal

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(Continued on page 3.)



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# A Prince of Sinners

By E. Phillips Oppenheim

Author of "The Tractor," "The Secret," "A Millionaire of Yesterday," "Etc."

CHAPTER XIII.  
Charity the "Crime"

There followed a busy time for Brooks, the result of which was a very marked improvement in his prospects. For the younger Morrison and his partner, loth to lose altogether the valuable Eaton connection, offered Brooks a partnership in their firm. Mr. Ascough, who was Lord Arranmore's London solicitor, and had been Brooks' guardian, after careful consideration advised his acceptance, and there being nothing in the way, the arrangements were pushed through almost at once. Mr. Ascough, on the morning of his return to London, took the opportunity warmly to congratulate Brooks.

"Lord Arranmore has been marvelously kind to me," Brooks agreed. "To tell you the truth, Mr. Ascough, I feel almost inclined to add incomprehensibly kind."

The older man stroked his grey moustache thoughtfully.

Lord Arranmore is eccentric," he remarked. "Has always been eccentric, but I will remain so, I suppose, to the end of the chapter. You are the one who profits, however, and I am very glad of it."

"Eccentricity," Brooks remarked, "is, of course, the only obvious explanation of his generosity so far as I am concerned. But it has occurred to me, Mr. Ascough, to wonder whether the friendship or connection between him and my father was in any way a less slight thing than I have been led to suppose."

Mr. Ascough shrugged his shoulders. "Lord Arranmore," he said, "has told you no doubt, all that there is to be told."

Brooks sat at his desk, frowning slightly and tapping the blotting paper with a pen holder.

"All that Lord Arranmore has told me," he said, "is that my father occupied a cabin not far from his on the banks of Lake Ono, that they saw little of each other, and that he only found out his illness by accident. That my father then disclosed his name, gave him his papers and your address. There was merely the casual intercourse between two Englishmen coming together in a strange country."

"That is what I have always understood," Mr. Ascough agreed. "Have you any reason to think otherwise?"

"No definite reason—except Lord Arranmore's unusual kindness to me," Brooks remarked. "Lord Arranmore is one of the most self-centered men I ever knew—and the least impulsive. Why, therefore, he should go out of his way to do me a kindness I cannot understand."

"It is this really an enigma to you," Mr. Ascough answered, "I cannot help you to solve it. Lord Arranmore has been the reverse of communicative to me. I am afraid you must fall back upon his lordship's eccentricity."

Mr. Ascough rose, but Brooks detained him.

"You have plenty of time for your train," he said. "Will you forgive me if I go over a little of ground with you—for the last time?"

The lawyer resumed his seat.

"I am in no hurry," he said, "if you think it worth while."

"My father came to you when he was living at Stepney—a stranger to you."

"A complete stranger," Mr. Ascough agreed. "I had never seen him before in my life. I did a little trifling business for him in connection with his property."

"He told you nothing of his family or relatives?"

"He told me that he had not a relation in the world."

"You knew him slightly, then?" Brooks continued, "all the time he was in London? And when he left for that voyage he came to you?"

"Yes."

"He made over his small income then to my mother in trust for me. Did it strike you as strange that he should do this instead of making a will?"

"Not particularly," Mr. Ascough declared. "As you know, it is not an unusual course."

"It did not suggest to you any determination on his part never to return to England?"

"Certainly not."

"He left England on friendly terms with my mother?"

"Certainly. She and he were people for whom I and every one who knew anything of their lives had the highest esteem and admiration."

"You can imagine no reason, then, for my father leaving England for good?"

"Certainly not."

"You know of no reason why he

A momentary flash of thought carried him back to the days of the French Revolution. There was a girl as fair and as proud as this one, surrounded by a fierce rabble mad with hunger and the pent-up rage of generations, tearing the jewels from her fingers, tearing ever, he thought, the trimming from her gown.

"You do not answer me, Mr. Brooks," she reminded him.

"He recovered himself with a start. "I beg your pardon, Lady Sybil. Your question set me thinking. We have tried to make people understand, and many have given most generously, but for all that we cannot cope with such distress as there is today in Medchester. I am secretary for one of the distribution societies, and I have seen things which are enough to sadden a man for life, only during the last few days."

"You have seen people—really hungry?" she asked, with something like timidity in her face.

He laughed bitterly.

"That we see every moment of the time we spend down amongst them, his answer. "I have seen worse things. I have seen the sapping away of character—men become thieves and women worse—to escape from starvation. That, I think, is the greatest tragedy of all. It makes one shudder when one thinks that on the shoulders of many people—some portion of the responsibility at any rate for these things—must rest."

Her lips quivered. She emptied the contents of a gold chain purse into her hands.

"It is we who are wicked, Mr. Brooks," she said, "who spend no end of money and close our ears to all this. Do take this, will you; can it go to some of the women you know, and the children? There are only five or six pounds there, but I shall talk to mamma. We will send you a cheque."

He took the money without hesitation.

"I am very glad," he said, earnestly, "that you have given me this, that you have felt that you wanted to give it to me. I hope you won't think too badly of me for coming over here to help you spend a pleasant evening, and talking at all of such miserable things."

"Gladly," she repeated. "No, I shall never be able to thank you enough for telling me what you have done. It makes one feel almost wicked to be sitting here, and wearing jewelry, and feeling well off, spending money on whatever you want, and to think that there are people starving. How they must hate us."

"It is the wonderful part of it," he answered. "I do not believe that they do. I suppose it is a sort of fatalism—the same sort of thing, only much less ignoble, as the indifference which keeps our rich people contented and deaf to this terrible human misery."

"You are young," she said, looking at him, "to be so much interested in such serious things."

"It is my blood, I suppose," he answered. "My father was a police-court missionary and my mother the matron of a pauper hospital."

"They are both dead, are they not?" she asked, softly.

"Many years ago," he answered.

Lady Caroom and Lord Arranmore came in together. A certain unusual seriousness in Sybil's face was manifest.

"Mr. Brooks has been answering some of my questions about the poor people," Sybil answered, "and it is not an amusing subject."

Lord Arranmore laughed lightly, and there was a touch of scorn in the slight curve of his fine lips and his raised eyebrows. He stood away from the shaded lamp, before a great open fire of cedar logs, and the red glow falling fitfully upon his face seemed to Brooks, watching him with more than usual closeness, to give him something of a Mephistopheles aspect. His evening clothes hung with more than ordinary precision about his long slim body, his black tie and black pearl stud supplied the touch of somberness so aptly in keeping with the mirthless, bitter smile which still parted his lips.

"You must not take Mr. Brooks too seriously—on the subject of the poor people," he said, the mockery of his smile well matched in his tone. "Mr. Brooks is an enthusiast—one, I am afraid, of those misguided people who have barred the way to progress for centuries. If only they could be converted!"

Lady Caroom sighed.

"Oh, dear, how enigmatic!" she exclaimed. "Do be a little more explicit."

"Dear lady," he continued, turning to her, "it is not worth while. Yet I sometimes wonder whether people realize how much harm this hysterical philanthropy—this purely sentimental faddism, does; how it retards the natural advance of civilization, throws dust in people's eyes, saves the easy conscience of the rich man, who bargains for immortality with a few strokes of the pen, and finds a miserable occupation for his many weak minds and parasitical females; it is a good deal worse than that. It is a crime."

Sybil rose up, a little unusual flush had stained her cheeks.

"I still do not understand you in the least, Lord Arranmore," she said. "It seems to me that you are making paradoxical and ridiculous statements, which only bewilder us. Why is charity a crime? That is what I should like to hear you explain."

Lord Arranmore bowed slightly.

"I had no idea," he said, leaning his elbow upon the mantel piece, "that you were going to be inveigled into a controversy. But, my dear Sybil, I will do my best to explain to you what I mean, especially as at your age you

are not likely to discover the truth for yourself. In the first place, charity of any sort is the most invidious destroyer of moral character which the world has ever known. The man who once accepts it, even in extreme, is imbued with a poison from which his system can never be thoroughly cleansed. You let him loose upon society, and the evil which you have sown in him spreads. He is like a man with an infectious disease. He is a source of evil to the community. You have relieved a physical want, and you have destroyed a moral quality. I do not need to point out to you that the balance is on the wrong side."

Sybil glanced at Brooks, and he smiled back at her.

"Lord Arranmore has not finished yet," he said. "Let us hear the worst."

Her host smiled.

"After all," he said, "why do I waste my breath? From the teens to the thirties sentiment smiles. It is only later on in life that reason has any show at all. If you should ask your people, to go about with a healthy moral glow because you have fed the poor, or given an hour or so of your time to the distribution of reckless charity—you should ask yourself: What is the actual good of ministering to the outward signs of an internal disease? You are simply trying to renovate the outside when the inside is filthy. Don't you see, my dear young people, that to give a meal to one starving man may be to do him indeed good, but it does nothing towards preventing another starving man from taking his place tomorrow. You stimulate the disease, you help it to spread. Don't you see where instead you should turn—to the social laws, the outcome of which is that starving man? You let them remain unharmed, untouched, while you fall over one another in frantic efforts to brush away today's effect of an eternal cause. Let your starving man die, let the bones break through his skin and carry him up—him and his wife and their children, and their fellows—to your House of Commons. Tell them that there are more tomorrow, more the next day, let the millions of the lower classes look this thing in the face. I tell you that either by a revolution, which no doubt some of us would find worse than inconvenient, or by less drastic means, the thing would help itself. You, who work to relieve the individual, only postpone and delay the millennium. People will keep their eyes closed as long as they can. It is you who help them to do so."

"Dinner is served, my lord," the butler announced.

Lord Arranmore extended his arm to Lady Caroom.

"Come," he said, "let us all be charitable to one another, for I too am starving."

CHAPTER XIV.  
An Awkward Question

"You think they really liked it, then?"

"How could they help it? It was such a delightful idea of yours, and I am sure all that you said was so simple and yet suggestive. Good-night, Mr. Brooks."

They stood in the doorway of the Secular Hall, where Brooks had just delivered his lecture. It seemed to him that he had forewarned a little about that far farewell was a little abrupt.

"I was going to ask," he said, "whether I might not see you home."

She hesitated.

"Really," she said, "I wish you would not trouble. It is quite a long way, and I have only to get into a car."

She made no further objection, yet Brooks fancied that her acquiescence was, to some extent involuntary. He walked by her side in silence for a moment or two, wondering whether there was indeed any way in which he could have offended her.

"I have not seen you," he remarked, "since the evening of your dinner-party."

"No."

"You were out when I called."

"I have so many things to do—just now. We can get a car here."

"It is too full," he said. "Let us walk on for a little way. I want to talk to you."

The car was certainly full, so after a moment's hesitation she acquiesced.

"You will bring your girls again, I hope?" he asked.

"They will come I have no doubt," she answered. "So will I if I am in Medchester."

"You are going away?"

"I hope so," she answered. "I am not quite sure."

"Not for good?"

"Possibly."

"Won't you tell me about it?" he asked.

"Well—I don't know!"

She hesitated for a moment.

"I will tell you if you like," she said, doubtfully. "But I do not wish anything said about it at present, as my arrangements are not complete."

"I will be most discreet," he promised.

"I have been doing a little work for a woman's magazine in London, and they have half promised me a definite post on the staff. I am to hear in a few days as to the conditions. If they are satisfactory—that is to say, if I can keep myself on what they offer—I shall go and live in London."

He was surprised, and also in a sense disappointed. It was astonishing to find how unimportant the thought of her leaving Medchester was to him.

"I had no idea of this," he said, thoughtfully. "I did not know that you went in for anything of the sort."

"My literary ambitions are slight enough," she answered. "Yet you can scarcely be surprised that I find the thought of a definite career and a cer-

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KING GEORGE V.

**Edward the Peace-maker Is Dead**

(Continued from Page 1.)

**Wish of the People**  
 It seemed the wish of the English people that Prince George and Princess May, both great favorites, should marry. The Princess of Wales objected to the marriage, although she had given her consent to an alliance between her eldest son, the Duke of Clarence and Princess May.

Queen Victoria became an ardent advocate of the marriage as the people, and one day the Princess of Wales was seen in the park with Princess May. Prior to an announcement of the espousal of Princess May by Prince George, the Archbishop of Canterbury proclaimed from the steps of the chapel royal that there was no ecclesiastical nor legal objection to the union.

**His Marriage**  
 The marriage took place on July 6, 1893, in the chapel royal, St. James, the ceremony was brilliant, being attended by all the members of the royal family, the Emperor of Russia, then Czarowitz, and King and Queen of Denmark.

On March 16, 1901, the then Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York began their journey around the world, said to have been the most luxurious trip ever taken even by royalty. In India, particularly, Britain's future rulers were received with oriental magnificence, twenty Durbars marking the progress of this pageant of state through his father's Asiatic dominions. The royal pair were conveyed to the Orient by the Ophir, a British battleship, that had been converted into a magnificent yacht, so sumptuous that its like has rarely been seen. Equally splendid was the special train constructed for the purpose of carrying them upon the journey on land.

The first stop was made at Gibraltar. From this fortress at the entrance to the Mediterranean the prince and princess proceeded by way of Malta, Ceylon and Singapore to Australia, arriving at Melbourne on May 5. The royal visit included every part of the Commonwealth and every attention was paid to the man one day destined to rule over the continent in the South Pacific. From Australia, the prince and princess went to New Zealand and Tasmania, arriving on June 11. On August 23, the prince reached South Africa and visited Durban and Cape Town. It was at the latter city that the De Beers company presented him with 800 diamonds.

On September 10, the prince landed in Quebec. The tour of Canada occupied more than a month, the prince travelling across the continent to Victoria, B.C. He sailed for home on October 25. Shortly after his return home, Prince George was created Prince of Wales by royal patent. The new King is a crack shot and indefatigable collector of postage stamps and clippings relating to his wife and himself. But a review of his career indicates that he has had a careful preparation for royal duties and has a serious idea of their importance.

It is said to have been due to circumstances as much as to personality that there was a wide divergence in the characteristics of the King and his heir. But despite this there was an extraordinary sympathy existing between them. Like his father, who was the first heir apparent since the revolution, he was not in open revolt against the monarch he seemed entirely to have interwoven his public duties and private interests with those of the throne.

As an instance, he followed the precedent of his father in unmitigated attendance at big charity meetings. The colonial journey of 1901 may, perhaps,

be considered as the point of departure of his public career, while his famous "Wake up England" speech was the wholly constitutional expression of sympathy with a permanent and far-reaching imperial policy. The new King is a martyr to dyspepsia and has been so ever since his recovery from that attack of typhoid fever which proved fatal in the case of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, who was stricken almost at the same time.

**Abstemious in Habits**  
 Owing to this he is compelled to be abstemious and careful in his habits. He eats sparingly and only certain foods, and never drinks anything but Moselle. At public dinners a bottle of this wine from his own cellar is always provided for him, but he seldom drinks more than a couple of glasses, while, unlike his father, he is averse to staying up late at night and makes a practice of retiring at a fixed hour. It is this dyspepsia which gives him the appearance of being so frail and delicate.

Until his illness a year before his marriage, he was one of the sturdiest members of the royal family of England; a wonderfully clever boxer, possessed of great powers of endurance, delighted at every chance of roughing it, and enjoying the digestion of an ostrich. Dyspepsia, however, dragged him down and chilled his enthusiasm for all those sports about which he was formerly so enthusiastic, save for that of football. For the latter he has retained all his old time fondness.

The stature of the new King is short, and he wears a beard like that of his father, the resemblance being striking. The Duchy of Cornwall on the question yields him a hearty income of about \$350,000.

The demise of the crown causes all ministerial posts to nominally fall vacant, but this is only a formality, as the new King will immediately confirm them in their offices.

The illness of the King was so sudden and found the public so unprepared that the country has not yet realized what its loss means.

It is believed here that President Taft will nominate Theodore Roosevelt as a special plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to represent the United States at King Edward's funeral.

From every point of view the King's death is most untimely. The political parties all regard it as calamitous.

**Political Situation**  
 However acute the situation may become when the house of lords rejects the veto resolutions, there was general confidence that the King would master it and steer affairs aright. Now the country is faced with the possibility of being plunged into another momentous constitutional struggle. It is the time when preparations are under full swing for the gay season, which means a period of not only social but of commercial activity as well. Trade will receive a serious setback all over the country and the term of official court mourning will put off social engagements that can hardly be renewed. The season had promised to be exceptionally gay, but everything must now stop and with it the trade harvest, meaning the loss of millions to London and consequent reaction everywhere.

It is learned that one year ago the King informed the late Duchess of Manchester he had a great shock while alone one day in his brougham. Suddenly he found himself on the floor of that vehicle having sunk there in a faint. She urged him never to go alone again and he heeded, always taking a companion with him when he drove. It was a succession of these alarming spells then that so alarmed the attendant doctors that they issued a warning bulletin that evening. All today his heart was so weak that it failed to respond to stimulants.

**LONG LIVE THE KING**

King George the Fifth Proclaimed King in London—An Historic Ceremony—Much Enthusiasm Displayed.

London, May 9.—George V. stood at an upper window of Marlborough House this morning and looked down on a scene which will live in his memory as one of the greatest episodes of his life. His heart must have been full as he gazed across at the gray quadrangle of the ancient palace of St. James' where a glittering assemblage symbolizing the greatness and the splendor of the Empire had gathered to proclaim the beginning of his reign. Heralds, public servants and great officers of state were clustered on a little balcony around a man in gorgeous medieval dress, who held an open parchment, and as he read some of the phrases, came faintly across the sea of upturned faces to the listening monarch behind the curtain at the half open window.

"Beseeching God by whom kings and queens do reign to bless the royal prince, George the Fifth, with long and happy years to reign over us. God save the King."

The garter of arms folded his parchment and lifted his hand. Silver trumpets blared triumphantly and were answered by the boom of heavy guns; the household cavalry in the court below came to salute and the greatest men of the kingdom stood with bare heads.

The King saw the wave of emotion that spread through the quadrangle and overflowed into the crowded streets; he saw his three little sons below him, their hands at their caps, adding their homage to that of the nation; he heard the cry of the garter king of arms echo through and through the court ways like a rattle of musketry, until it became a mighty shout from the throats of the loyal multitude, "God save the King."

**Proclaimed in the City.**  
 The garter king of arms and his stately company afterwards made their historic journey to the city. They halted at Charing Cross, then at Temple Bar, where after due observance of the ancient civic rights, they proclaimed the King before the Lord Mayor, and finally at the Royal Exchange, where the city received the heralds with traditional enthusiasm.

It was a gray, raw morning. King George was proclaimed under stilled skies and his patient subjects who waited three long hours for the new King's arrival, were chilled to the bone. Some of them shiveringly took up their places at six o'clock around St. James' palace. An hour before a few determined spectators had selected the best positions at Charing Cross.

Seven thousand soldiers from the London barracks and Aldershot were moving along the route by eight o'clock with the smoothness of clockwork and by 8:30 o'clock the streets were lined with horse-aid footguards and line regiments with their bands. Profound silence prevailed in the streets around the palace. The crowd which swelled every moment, was mostly composed of working people, nearly all of them in mourning. Comparatively few could squeeze into the narrow street which afforded the only view of the ceremony. The bulk of them were content to wait quietly above or below the palace and along Pall Mall, where their sole reward was a glimpse of the procession of heralds as it passed toward the city.

**An Historic Spot.**  
 Friday Court, where King George was first proclaimed, is a small paved quadrangle on the eastern side of St. James' palace. It is open to the street which skirts the grounds of Marlborough House, and on the Western side of a balcony with a brick parapet extends its entire length. This balcony has been the scene of many notable events in English history. Here Queen Victoria appeared before her people on the day of her accession; here her grandson was proclaimed at 9 o'clock this morning.

A scarlet cloth covered the dingy brick front and gave a grateful touch of warm color to the dreary setting of this impressive spectacle. It was filled with gentlemen and ladies in deep mourning, save in the centre where an open space was kept for the College of Heralds.

Mrs. Asquith and her children stood on one side; Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill arrived just before the ceremony began. Directly opposite the balcony side of the quadrangle and behind the wall of Marlborough House grounds a platform had been erected. Lord Kitchener and Lord Roseberry stood here looking gravely across the court. Presently three little boys, two of them wearing the uniform of naval cadets, appeared on the platform behind the wall. A little girl joined them. They were the children of the King.

**King George to His People**  
 Ottawa, May 9.—The following telegram was received by His Excellency the Governor-General this evening from Lord Crewe, Colonial Secretary: "Your telegram May 8, has been laid before His Majesty who has commanded me to state that he is deeply touched by the warm sympathy of the Governor-General to the Ministers and the people of the Dominion of Canada. The loyalty and affection of His Majesty's subjects of the King's Dominions Beyond the Seas are a source of great consolation to Their Majesties and to the Royal Family in their sad bereavement."



QUEEN VICTORIA MAY

**CANADA MOURNS**

**Hon. R. L. Borden**  
 Ottawa, May 6.—Hon. R. L. Borden said this evening: "The tidings of sorrow which have just been flashed across the ocean come to the people of Canada with startling suddenness. The words of foreboding had hardly reached us before the last message came. 'God's finger touched him and he slept.'"

"To the people of the overseas dominions the crown personified the dignity and majesty of the whole empire, and through the crown each domain is linked to the other and the Motherland. Thus the sovereign's death must always thrill the Empire, but today's untimely tidings bring to the people of Canada the sense of a still deeper and more personal bereavement. They grieved in their King's title of peace-maker, and they believed him the greatest living force for the right within the empire. In him died the greatest statesman and diplomat in Europe."

"There never was a time when his wise and careful guidance seemed of more vital importance to all who own allegiance to the flag, and especially to those of the motherland the words uttered in his latest moments of consciousness come to us with a peculiar pathos, but also as an inspiration for the daily life of the humblest. 'It is all over, but I think I have done my duty.' He who can solemnly and truthfully say this in his last moments need not and will not fear death, he is King or peasant."

**Hon. W. S. Fielding**  
 Ottawa, May 6.—Hon. W. S. Fielding said that the news of the King's death coming as it did with such startling suddenness would be received with universal sorrow. King Edward was such a strong personality that he retained the power attached to sovereignty in a remarkable manner. The ties of loyalty by which Canadians were attached to his late majesty were

increased by the fact of his visit to Canada as a young man, many of the older generation having met him personally. He would be mourned throughout the world as a constitutional monarch and a peace-maker and nowhere would grief be more manifest than in Canada.

**French Canadians' Regret**  
 Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux said a great king, a constitutional king, a peace-maker, a defender of minorities, his death is the greatest loss the empire could sustain at this juncture. French Canadians deeply regret his loss and in every home there will be sorrow. We shall not soon forget the kindly message cabled to the plenary council at Quebec last fall.

**C. A. Magrath, M.P.**  
 "This is indeed the greatest calamity which has befallen the British people in my time. King Edward's great gifts were unsparringly devoted to furthering the peace of Europe and the advancement of his people. There will be throughout the empire keen grief and the same feeling of temporary helplessness as the people of the United States were plunged into through the loss of Lincoln."

**Hon. MacKenzie King**  
 Hon. MacKenzie King said that the King's death was a loss, not to the British empire alone, but to the whole world and that the news would cause sorrow to many hearts. King Edward had a noble conception of the functions of a monarch and always performed the duties of his post in a kindly and manly manner. By many acts of kindly thoughtfulness he had identified himself with the welfare of his people and it was the main purpose of his life to further the peace of the world. He maintained the throne on strong and enduring foundations and won an abiding place in the homes of his subjects. In no part of the empire would his loss be more deeply mourned than in the Dominion.

**TRAINING CAMPS.**  
 Regulations Governing Formation and Drilling of Cadets.  
 Ottawa, May 8.—The troops ordered to entrain at Brandon will commence their initial training on May 21st, instead of June 28th, and B. Squadron of the 22nd Saskatchewan Light Horse will train in their camp at Brandon instead of at local quarters. The establishment of a Rifle Association at Ros, Sask., is authorized. The allowance for school cadet instructors will in future be as follows: For the training of cadet corps during school year, subject to the certificate of a military inspecting officer, that the cadet corps has been well instructed in the course of military training laid down for it; allowance may be paid to lieutenants or others as follows: When the corps has an enrolled strength of less than 30 cadets, no allowance, from 30 to a maximum of 50 cadets, say \$10.00 per cadet where there are school teachers qualified as cadet instructors a teacher or instructor will be detailed to each company of 50 cadets for their instruction in military training in military in the event of there being but one teacher properly qualified to instruct cadets, and more than one company of cadets connected with education institution receiving instruction from him, a further allowance may be paid him as follows: For each additional cadet over 50 and up to 100, 75 cents per cadet for each cadet, in excess of 100, 50 cents per cadet. In the absence of a school teacher properly qualified to instruct cadets, less 20 per cent, may be paid to any officer of the military, and N.C.O. of militia qualified as a sergeant at a royal school military instruction, or any credibly discharged N.C.O. from His Majesty's Imperial forces, acting as a cadet instructor to a gazette corps. Lieutenants of corps

of school cadet instructors who may instruct cadet corps other than those affiliated with their own schools, may be also paid an allowance, less a deduction of 20 per cent.

**ARRESTED FOR MURDER**  
 Evidence of Peculiar Nature Leads to Arrest of Alleged Murderer  
 Montreal, May 9.—It is thought by city detectives that they have caught the thief who murdered Constables Fortin and O'Connell on Friday last. The man is Timothy Canby, a Liverpool Irishman, and he was arrested this morning as the result of a description published in the Gazette. Canby had been employed as night watchman at the Ames Holden factory a few blocks from the scene of the double murder for the past two weeks, and as such was provided with a revolver.

After reading the description of the stolen rubber boots, the Ames Holders people examined their stock and found similar goods missing. Canby's arrest followed, and since then a good deal of circumstantial evidence has accumulated. He was identified amongst a number of others by proprietors of second hand stores where the thief had tried to sell the boots. It was also found that he had punched the time clock at the factory at 9:26, about five minutes after the double murder had been committed, although he was not supposed to punch it until 9:45. This would indicate that he had escaped and in his agitation had immediately punched the clock with the idea of proving an alibi.

Blood stains were also found on his clothing, and, in addition, he had resigned his job alleging that his wife was sick and had sent for him to return to England. Chief Detective Carpenter stated this evening that he was confident they had the right man, and he will be held for trial on the charge of murdering the two policemen.

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The magnitude of our business warrant it.

**NOTE OUR PRICES**

Prunes, fancy new, per box, 10 lbs.	90c.
Fancy Apricots, per 25 lb. box	\$4.75
Barley, 4 lbs for	25c.
Evaporated Apples, 9 lbs. for	\$1.00
Salmon, 11 tins for	\$1.00
Corn, per tin	10c.
Beans, per tin	10c.

**Rolled Oats:**

20 lb. Sack, regular 80c., our price	65c.
8 lb. Sack, regular 35c., our price	30c.

**Flour:**

Lily, per sack	\$3.00
Robin Hood, per sack	\$3.30
Royal Household, per sack	\$3.30
Golden Rod, per sack	\$2.50

Special price in quantities.

Tea, our special, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
Coffee, our special, 3 lbs. for	\$1.00
Catsup, quart bottles, per bottle	25c.
Rice, best Japan, 5 lbs. for	25c.

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 Money refunded if goods not satisfactory.

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FARMERS: Time and expense are two great essentials in securing money. If you are in need of money see me before deciding.

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Mortgage Loans made to farmers at lowest current rate of interest and on favorable terms of repayment. No time lost in completing loans. Expenses moderate.

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**WANTED**—Local agents for Fire Insurance and Bonds. All unrepresented districts.

**McCALLUM, HILL & CO.**  
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**Money to Loan**

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

**TRACKSELL, ANDERSON & CO.**  
 1719 HAMILTON ST. REGINA, SASK.

**Settlers at Prince Albert.**  
 Prince Albert, May 6.—There is considerable talk in the city that the C. N. R. will build a spur to the Sturgeon Lake Lumber Company's timber limits on the Canby Lake trail. If they do the road will run through A. H. Morin's settlement north of Prince Albert.

Mr. Morin was seen this morning, and he stated that eighty-two of the French-Canadians who came up with Father Berube had settled in this district. The party have taken homesteads all along a road, which they opened up themselves. They are all building their houses along this road.

Last night eighteen Swedes from Seattle were sent to Mr. Morin by the Immigration Agent. This morning Mr. Morin sent them out to look at the land in his settlement. They told Mr. Morin that an agent in Seattle had charged them \$25 to tell them about Canada.

They are delighted with the woods, and are using the trees to build the houses. The eighty-two men have quickly adapted themselves to conditions and have already organized a provisional municipality, with councillors.



# The West

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

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1910.

## A GREAT KING IS DEAD

A mantle of gloom enshrouds the British Nation. The great peacemaker and strong man of the Empire has ceased to wield the sceptre, a loving monarch and adored ruler is no more. All nations join with Britons in mourning the loss of the most dominant personality for the world's peace and progress. Beloved by his people and revered by other nations, his death is felt and mourned by all.

At a time when at home, conditions demand his diplomacy and firmness, abroad the hand of this great monarch more necessary than ever, the great peacemaker is called. His death makes us realize the wonderful influence and power which guided the destinies of the Empire and which preserved the peace of the world. Great as the world thought, his death has brought a realization of his necessity to the Empire and to the world.

His diplomacy secured for his beloved Empire security and peace. Enemies of centuries were made fast friends, and friends firm allies. Within the Empire, though hedged round by constitutional restrictions, without visible interference, he did much to lessen the bitterness of factions, and safely guided the state through difficult situations. He knew his people and guided by the highest sense of patriotism he worked for the betterment of them and the Empire.

Many a name has been conferred upon Britain's sovereigns by the people, but no greater was ever given than that of Edward, the Peacemaker. Only a brief reign but great that it should have earned for the ruler such a title.

## THE SESSION'S WORK

In response to a request, the Hon. R. L. Borden has given a summary of the work of the last session, one of the most important in recent years. Mr. Borden deals with the session as follows:

The occasion permits only of the briefest reference to the past session. Its outstanding features were the Government's naval policy, the tariff negotiations with the Government of the United States following the ratification of the French treaty, and the admission of the Government as to the enormous and ever-increasing cost of the National Transcontinental Railway.

The Government refused immediate and effective aid to the naval forces of the Empire, and pressed through Parliament a measure providing for a navy which could not take its place in the battle line of the British fleet, and which in the event of war, will take no part in defending the Empire from attack or in protecting British commerce unless and until the Government passes an Order-in-Council to that effect. This provision, according to the Prime Minister, was necessary in order to preserve our autonomy, to which the Hon. C. J. Doherty fittingly replied that under such a policy we could not at the same time preserve our autonomy and our honor.

The Government's estimate in 1903 of the cost of the National Transcontinental Railway from Moncton to Winnipeg was less than fifty-five million dollars. They are now obliged to admit that this amount will be exceeded by at least one hundred million dollars, and it has been demonstrated that the total expenditure, including a proportion of the cost of the Quebec Bridge, and the terminals, bridges, etc., will amount to \$218,000,000. The pub-

lic debt, accordingly, during the past fiscal year, has increased by nearly twenty million dollars.

At the opening of the session the Government took a very bold and decided stand respecting tariff relations with the United States, ratified, regardless of consequences. Recent negotiations have resulted in certain concessions which in themselves are not of sufficient moment to justify criticism, but which involve a principle that may lead the country into serious difficulties in the future.

The session has been marked by the usual refusal to permit effective or thorough investigation into administrative scandals. Our reasonable demand for a searching investigation into expenditure upon the Transcontinental Railway was voted down by the usual party majority, and the restricted Lumsden inquiry resulted in the fiasco which the Government intended from the very first.

Minor administrative scandals, such as the sawdust wharf in New Brunswick, the continued expenditure upon the Newmarket canal, and the disposal of Indian lands at Selkirk to eager speculators at less than one-sixth of their actual value, have been abundantly provided.

The Government has, apparently, become possessed with the idea that the revenues and resources of the country belong to them, and not to the people of Canada. Such hallucinations frequently impose themselves upon Governments which have been in power for a long time. The remedy is in the hands of a long-suffering people, who, when thoroughly seized of existing conditions, will not be slow to apply it.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Certain writers have taken advantage of the appearance of Halley's comet to harrow the feelings of readers with speculations as to a possible collision between this wanderer and the earth. They harp on the speed of the comet, the deadliness of the gases which make up its atmosphere, and strive to create a general sense of impending danger that is difficult for weak nerves to support. It would be as sensibly employed in speculating on what would happen to the earth and its inhabitants should the law of gravitation suddenly be suspended, and this planet cease to revolve around the sun. There is no danger of Halley's comet striking the earth. It will miss by the not inconsiderable margin of 15,000,000 miles; and people whose private troubles are so slight that they have nothing to worry about but the approach of Halley's comet are sincerely to be congratulated.

It Has Happened Before. On the contrary, the comet's tail is thought to be made up of gas so highly rarefied that our own atmosphere, let alone the solid planet itself, would cut through as a bullet would bore through a cheese. On many previous occasions this globe has passed through the tail of a comet, most recently in 1811, and before that in 1810. It was as though we had floated through the beam of a far-away searchlight. Only the astronomers knew it was happening. Equally undisturbed we shall undergo the approaching ordeal.

## SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

Interesting Saskatchewan Land Case Up in Ottawa Courts. Ottawa, May 5.—In the Supreme Court, the Saskatchewan appeal of MacLeod v. Sawyer-Massey Co. was heard. The parties are both assignees of the rights of one Bennett, a settler on C.P.R. lands near Moose Jaw, Sask., for which full payment had not been made or the conditions of sale performed. The company brought action for a declaration that they were, as equitable holders and entitled to a conveyance from the C.P.R. Company on performing conditions and the payment of the balance due, and that they were prior to equitable title to MacLeod because the transfer to him was tainted with frauds practiced by another person who had carried on negotiations to obtain the approval of the C.P.R. land commissioner to the assignment of the land sale agreement to MacLeod. At the trial the Chief Justice of Saskatchewan dismissed the motion and held that as the Sawyer-Massey Company had never got the approval of the C.P.R. Company to their assignment, they could not claim a conveyance of land. The full court reversed the decision of the Chief Justice and held that the Company was prior in equity and entitled to performance in respect to obtaining the title to the land.

ESCAPED DEATH. Grievous Peril of Two Fishermen in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Halifax, May 5.—Two French fishermen were rescued by the Lunenburg schooner Nicola from death by starvation and exposure on the Grand Banks, Gustave Germain and Leopold Le-graverand, of Granville, France, were three days and three nights in an open boat without food or water and without oars to control their boat. The men belonged to the square rigged fishing vessel Sansene, of Granville. The Sansene, a bark of two hundred tons, left Granville on March 15, and had been fishing on the Banqueray when the two men, who were Dory mates, became parted from their ship in the fog. After being adrift for a day and a night a heavy sea struck their dory and flung Leopold into the water, washing away their oars and food. Leopold was rescued by his companion. They bailed the water from their half filled dory and did the best they could in their helpless condition. Two days and two nights they struggled against hunger and cold, which numbed their senses, until the fishing schooner on the third day saved them. The men were landed at Canso, and were forwarded to the French consul at Sydney.

Why these masses rush towards the sun with enormous velocity for 35 years or so, and then whisk around and rush away from it with gradually diminishing speed, is a puzzle that astronomers can explain, but it is easier to show a similar phenomenon than to understand the explanation. The comets in their relation to the sun are exactly the same as the relation of a bit of suspended pith, a rod of glass and a stick of sealing wax. A little friction of a handkerchief upon the glass rod will make it attract the pith, suspended on a silk thread. Having been once attracted the pith takes on a charge of what is called static-electricity, and thereafter the glass rod will repel it with as much power as it once attracted. Rub the stick of sealing wax and the

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**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
is the only emulsion imitated. The reason is plain—it's the best. Insist upon having Scott's—it's the world's standard fish and strength builder.  
ALL DRUGGISTS

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## TROUBLE IN CABINET

Liberals at Odds in Ottawa — Fisher and Cartwright Are Rivals — Aylesworth's Quarrel With Globe — Mackenzie King Makes Enemies.

The Transcontinental. M. J. Butler, formerly Deputy Minister of Railways, probably knows as much about the Transcontinental Railway as anyone outside of the Commission. He was for a while Assistant Chief Engineer of the Commission, and took an early opportunity to move out. Then he left the Government service altogether and now is general manager of the Dominion Coal and Steel Works at Sydney.

Now unnamed, Mr. Butler has been mentioning a few things. He addressed the Boston City Club recently, and told the club that the new Transcontinental line will cost \$350,000,000 when completed. This is about \$75,000,000 more than Mr. Borden's estimate of 1908. Mr. Borden figured that the cost of the eastern section, and the guarantee on the western portions would amount to \$250,000,000. The cost of the Mountain and Prairie section above the guarantee would be \$25,000,000. Mr. Butler's estimate of \$375,000,000 would probably include rolling stock and other equipment.

According to the last government statement the Dominion government will be responsible for some \$45,000,000 interest paid without recourse, and some \$17,000,000 for the Quebec bridge, making \$62,000,000. This is quite a raise from the \$13,000,000 which the government undertook in 1904 would be the maximum cost. But if we subtract this \$62,000,000 we find the sum of \$283,000,000 left as the cost to be charged against the company. Thus, while the total cost of the road will be, according to Mr. Butler, fully \$100,000,000 more, the cost which will be a basis of the fixed charges will be \$80,000,000 more. On part of this the annual interest will be only three per cent. This is what the government is to receive. On the part to be paid for by the issue of bonds guaranteed by the Government, the charge will exceed three per cent. for the bonds are not sold at par. The money raised on the Grand Trunk guarantee will cost four to six per cent. The annual charge will not be less than three and a half per cent., or \$2,800 per mile.

No trunk railway on this continent is loaded with fixed charges nearly as large as this. They are much more than double the fixed charges of either the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern. On the other hand, they make the earning capacity of the Canadian Pacific per mile with that of the Grand Trunk Pacific between Winnipeg and Moncton.

Mr. Doherty's Good Work. The closing days of the session have seen remarkably good work performed by Mr. C. J. Doherty, who has come to occupy a very prominent position in the Conservative party. That his work has been brilliant and effective is shown by the tribute paid him recently by a political opponent, the Toronto Globe. "Doherty's last session, and Mr. Doherty is not likely to take any active part in cabinet work in the event of convalescence. Prominent government supporters like Hugh Guthrie and E. M. Macdonald, are pressing for recognition. The present rift in the cabinet lute is not of a day's making. It has been growing slowly but surely, until now its proportions cannot be hidden or ignored."

It is now pointed out, says the St. John Standard, that the tariff surpluses were a happy thought of Mr. Fielding, calculated to relieve the Canadian consumer. The curious feature of this is that the interests of the Canadian consumer should be forcibly and imperatively brought to the attention of Mr. Fielding by the President of the United States.

The Patronage System. J. D. Taylor, M.P., for New Westminster, from his place in the House of Commons made a statement respecting the administration of patronage in his riding: "As to patronage, I wish to reiterate that, while it is impossible to say what the rule-off is on any single transaction, and while there may be transactions with no rake-off, because the administrator of the patronage, like any other administrator, must do many 'thank-you' jobs; yet I state in all sincerity that in my riding the administration of the patronage is worth more than the salary of a cabinet minister. Who pays? Who but the public? If the patronage were abolished the public would save in that riding alone that amount of money every year."

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The internal troubles of the cabinet are becoming more apparent daily. In addition to the Fisher-Cartwright fight there is war to the knife between Mr. Aylesworth and the Toronto Globe. The pardoning proclivities of the Minister of Justice have not been viewed favorably by the reverend editor of that government organ, and Mr. Macdonald is demanding the official head of the Minister on a charger. The editorial head of Mr. Macdonald is likewise being asked by Mr. Aylesworth, who is furious at the assault and battery which the Globe perpetrated on him.

There has also been open hostility recently on the part of the rank and file of the government supporters to Mr. Mackenzie King. His combines investigation bill pressed through for third reading against the advice of Mr. E. M. Macdonald and other Liberal stalwarts, has aroused considerable dissension in the Liberal ranks, and little love is lost between the young minister and the old timers, who have grown grey in the service of the government. It is generally recognized that this is Mr. Aylesworth's last season, and Mr. Doherty is not likely to take any active part in cabinet work in the event of convalescence. Prominent government supporters like Hugh Guthrie and E. M. Macdonald, are pressing for recognition. The present rift in the cabinet lute is not of a day's making. It has been growing slowly but surely, until now its proportions cannot be hidden or ignored."

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**Fifty Years the Standard**

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**A Guarantee of Light, Sweet, Pure, Wholesome Food**

**No Lime Phosphate**

### News of the Province

A teachers' convention will be held in Crank on June last.

Steps are being taken to establish a creamery at Oxbow.

The Northern-Crown Bank has opened a branch at Maymont.

H. C. Fowley, of Swift Current, has purchased the Waldeck Hotel.

S. B. Gillies, a prominent druggist, of Whitewood, died Monday morning.

Lampman, the new town south of Carlyle on the C.N.R., has now a post-office.

The Massey-Harris distributing warehouse at Weyburn is almost completed.

The Matador ranch, north of Swift Current, has 6,000 head of cattle on the range.

Carlyle defeated Arcola at football last week by 2 to 0. Carlyle and Manor played a draw.

R. M. Dale, Qu'Appelle, has left for England with his colt, Kel d'Or, which is entered for the Derby.

The Soo Line towns are agitating for fast time. Already it is in force from North Portal to Midale.

Moose Jaw debentures, amounting to \$160,000, have been sold to Wood, Grundy & Co., of Toronto, for \$155,154.

Victor Apperley, son of Thos. Apperley, a resident of Whitewood district, was drowned at Seattle while bathing.

Wolsley town council intend experimenting with white clove in an endeavor to destroy the wild barley growing on the streets.

Work has commenced on the Broomhill Line. This is a C.P.R. branch between the Arcola and Souris lines, and is heading for Griffin.

James Eaddy, a car cleaner at Moose Jaw, was found dead in the yard last week. Both legs were severed from the body. No one saw the accident.

Mr. Milton Armington, who has been honored by the British and South Kensington Museums, and has won for himself distinction in the realm of art, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Armington, of Grenfell, consequently his success is of interest to the citizens of that vicinity.

**Associated Board of Trade.**  
The annual convention of the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada will be held this year at Brandon from the 9th to the 11th of June. The Saskatchewan board is entitled to several delegates and their appointment will be a matter of importance for one of the meetings in the near future.

**Executive Meets.**  
The Women's Aid Executive for Qu'Appelle Diocese met at Indian Head on Thursday last week to arrange for the annual meeting of the society. The members of the executive present were Mrs. Hill, Regina; Mrs. Pevelev, of Regina; Mrs. Stunt, of Moose Jaw; Mrs. Foster Stewart, of Wolsley; and Mrs. R. B. Gordon and Mrs. F. L. McKay, of Indian Head.

**New Lodge.**  
On Friday evening of last week the lodge "Carrot River," A.F. & A.M., was instituted at Kinistno by Deputy Grand Master D. Christie, of Prince Albert. There were forty-one Masons present, fifteen going from Melfort, while Prince Albert and Birch Hills

were represented. A most excellent repast was provided by Mine Host Nelson, of the Kinistno Hotel. Toasts and songs of an appropriate character were given, and it was early morning when the affair terminated.

**Old Settler Dead.**  
The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of Hilton Keith, who was a victim of a fatality in the Colonist Hotel at Victoria, was one of "Purely Accidental." Mr. Keith was one of the first residents of Indian Head, being there during the time of the rebellion in 1836. He was among the prisoners captured by the Indians when Cameron, Blesedale, McLain and others were carried off. His career was a very notable one, which the Victoria Colonist particularizes, and the news of his death will be received with regret not only in Indian Head, but in all the neighboring towns.

**Baseball League.**  
A meeting of baseball enthusiasts comprising the towns of Stoughton, Creelman and Fillmore met at Creelman on Tuesday, May 3rd. The following schedule was drawn up: Creelman at Fillmore, May 19; Fillmore at Stoughton, May 24; Stoughton at Creelman, June 1; Fillmore at Creelman, June 7; Stoughton at Fillmore, June 14; Creelman at Stoughton, June 17; Creelman at Fillmore, June 23; Fillmore at Stoughton, June 27; Stoughton at Creelman, July 4; Fillmore at Creelman, July 8; Stoughton at Fillmore, July 14; Creelman at Stoughton, July 21. Visiting towns will provide the umpire.

**Teachers' Convention.**  
The executive of the Educational Association of the Weyburn Inspectorate met in Weyburn on April 30, 1910, and decided to hold the annual convention in Weyburn on Thursday and Friday, June 2nd and 3rd. A draft programme was prepared and a committee appointed to complete the arrangements. It is intended to prepare a programme for the Trustees' Department. It is hoped that the Boards will send at least one representative, and that this department may continue the good work begun in 1909. Suggestions or enquiries from trustees and teachers will be welcomed. Miss P. Little, Weyburn, is secretary pro tem.

**Dropped Dead.**  
Saskatoon, May 9.—While just in act of raising a glass of beer to his lips in the Emp're Hotel tonight, an unknown man dropped dead. The bar contained a half dozen others at the time and as this unfortunate man was seen to reel two or three rushed to his assistance, but he collapsed in his tracks and all efforts to revive him proved futile.

Coroner Isbister and Dr. Moran were summoned and the latter pronounced death due to heart failure. The body was removed to the morgue and an inquest will likely be held tomorrow. All efforts to ascertain the identity of the dead man had up to midnight proved unsuccessful. He was a laborer and apparently unknown here.

**Charged With Seduction.**  
Saskatoon, May 10.—Donald McGregor, aged 18, of St. Thomas, Ont., is under arrest here on information from that town, charged with seducing a sixteen year old girl there. He has been the object of search on the part of the police for some time, and was located here by Officer Donald, having been engaged in carpenter work on the south side, and later admitted his identity. He was given a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Brown this morning and will be held here until the arrival of a constable from the Ontario town. The young man before coming here lived with his parents on

a farm at Hagle, Ont., where he kept company with the young girl, and it is because she is under age that the crime is such a serious one.

**Wharf at Prince Albert.**  
The wharf to be built by the Dominion Government at Prince Albert will be an imposing structure when completed. The plans of the wharf are at the Board of Trade office. The profile shows that a retaining wall of stone will be built from the bridge to the Board of Trade office. This stone wall will be built irrespective of the bank of the river and behind the wall will be filled in. The dock will be built along the water front. The wharf will serve a two fold purpose, will protect the bank and will accommodate the river craft. The wharf when completed will be 1,700 feet long, but it will not be all built at once. The proposal is to build this dock in sections, and the \$10,000 passed is for the building of the first section.

**A Professional Vagrant.**  
The recent career of Frederick Birch, who was on Tuesday sentenced by Justices of the Peace Demers and Thompson to six months hard labor for stealing a watch, furnishes a rather interesting story. A short time ago Birch drifted into town apparently on the lookout for a job. This he had no difficulty in finding; in fact he engaged to work for three different parties, viz., J. Dandlin, J. H. Storer and E. H. White, none of whom, however, had the satisfaction of his services. Claiming to be out of funds, he obtained money from various parties, and while stopping at a local hotel, purloined a watch belonging to the Chinese cook.

A warrant was issued for his arrest, but he succeeded in evading the police. A few days ago he visited Ruddell, where claiming that his father, a homesteader, had just died, he succeeded in borrowing a considerable sum of money for funeral expenses, giving a watch as security. Later while Messrs. R. H. Speers and E. H. White were in a Saskatchewan store, they were surprised to see Birch approach the proprietor in an endeavor to borrow \$5, again on the strength of a watch. They notified the police, and Birch was at once arrested and sent up here, where the above penalty was betted out to him. The prisoner, it appears, is a pronounced vagrant, having but a short time ago served six weeks in the local barracks for vagrancy at Lloydminster. — Battleford Press.

**Arcola Star Criticizes the Appointment of Geo. Langley.**  
The elevator commission, appointed by the Scott government, have come together this week to commence their sessions throughout the province to enquire into all questions relative to elevators and especially government ownership. As the commission consists of two men who are leaders in the Grain Growers' Association, Mr. W. F. Green, of Moose Jaw, the secretary, and Geo. Langley, M.L.A., of Redberry, one of the executive of this association, it leaves itself open to suspicion of bias. What the people of Saskatchewan want is an unbiased commission; one that will even be free from the suspicion of bias. With Mr. Green and Mr. Langley comprising a majority of this commission, both of them pronounced government ownership men, no matter how honest they may be in their findings the people cannot but view such findings with some degree of suspicion in favor of government ownership.

It is unfortunate that Premier Scott in appointing this commission did not select some other man than Mr. Langley. His position in the legislature should have precluded him as a member of this commission, and being a pronounced government ownership man and the second of that stamp in a commission of three, the interests of the grain trade would have been much better served if a man sat in his place who had no decided leanings either way. With Mr. Green on this commission the public would have preferred to see even a grain dealer on the commission.

There is a grain dealer's side to this question as well as a grain grower's side, and it would have been far more satisfactory to the people to

have the grain question presented to them from all sides than as it is now with the majority of the commission decidedly one-sided. As things are, however, it is hoped that this question will receive a thorough investigation and that no bias will influence the findings of the commission.

**PETRIFIED SNAKE.**  
An interesting find by two Weyburn Young Men.  
Weyburn, May 6.—Two young men from Weyburn went out for a long walk over the prairie Sunday afternoon trying to locate the different points of interest in and around this locality. The prairie is always interesting to the new-comer, and these young men wandered on for miles. They pelted gophers with stones, and got close enough to a prairie wolf to get a good kodak picture of the animal, but they were more than repaid for all their exertion at about four in the afternoon while the crossing a farm which had considerable stone on it. Seeing signs of blasting in the distance, they went to investigate, when one, more ambitious than the other, tried his strength on a huge piece of broken boulder. It gave way and rolled over, when to the surprise of both they had embedded in the broken piece of rock an almost perfectly formed snake, petrified. From the peculiar shape in which it lays, being coiled about two thirds of the length, and the remaining third standing up with the head inclined forward, gives it the appearance of the famous rattlesnake so well known among the mountains and rocky sections of Canada.

Just how it was caught so suddenly in the act of striking will always remain a mystery, but the fact remains that out upon the prairie lies the petrified form of one of these reptiles.

The young men are keeping its location a secret and intend at the first opportunity to return and have the relic conveyed to town, when it will be placed in the High School Museum where all may go and see the wonderful phenomena.

As no rattlers have ever been heard of in this section, it is all the more interesting, and the wonder is at what period in the world's history the famous rattler roamed over the prairie at will.

**POLICEMAN KILLED.**  
A Member of the R.N.W.M.P. Fatally Shot Near Maple Creek.  
Maple Creek, May 6.—Const. Hobson of the R.N.W.M.P., while removing his carbine from a backboard at East End detachment last Wednesday night, was shot and instantly killed, through the gun being accidentally discharged in some manner.

Constables Wilson and Hobson had been away on duty during the day. Returning to the detachment in the evening they unlocked the team and left the backboard standing in front of the barracks room. About 9 p.m. the deceased walked out to the backboard to get his carbine. A few seconds later Wilson heard a shot. Rushing outside he saw Hobson lying on his back with a bullet wound in his abdomen. The unfortunate constable expired in a few seconds without uttering a word. Judging from the position of the body and the carbine, coupled with the location of the wound it would seem that Hobson must have seized the carbine by the barrel and started to pull it off the seat. In some way the gun was discharged, the bullet passing through the end of the scabbard and into Hobson's body.

The remains were brought to Maple Creek and interred in the R.N.W.M.P. cemetery on Sunday morning.

The deceased was a bright young fellow, and his cheerful and accommodating disposition made him a general favorite with all ranks. He was an Englishman, and had served in the force a little over two years.

London, May 9.—The Express understands that the Duke of Connaught is likely to succeed Earl Grey, if being the particular wish of the late King. Official announcement may be expected shortly. It is suggested also that the Duke should open the South African Parliament first. The Express says no better appointment could be made; it would strike the popular imagination surely and instantly.

**UNIVERSITY SENATE.**  
Seventy Students Were Enrolled During Past Session.  
Saskatoon, May 7.—The Senate passed a statute admitting to a liaison to the University the Provincial Normal School, the Provincial Collegiate Institute, the Theological Colleges within the province and any professional society incorporated by provincial charter.

Emmanuel Theological College, Saskatoon, and Chad's Hostel, Regina, and the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Regina, were admitted to affiliation.

The following were admitted to "ad eundem gradum" degrees:  
Bachelor of Arts—Andrew Murray MacIntyre, B.A. (Man.), Saskatoon; William A. Munroe, B.A. (Queen's), Rosthern; Malcolm Fraser Munro, B.A. (Queen's), Saskatoon; Christina Murray (nee Cameron) B.A. (U.N.B.), Saskatoon.

Bachelor of Science—Alexander Hodger Craig, B.Sc. (McGill), Saskatoon.

Bachelor of Laws—Arthur Moxon, B.C.L. (Oxf.), Saskatoon; Donald Maclean, LL.B. (Dal.), Saskatoon.

Master of Arts—George Herbert Ling, M.A. (Col.), Saskatoon; Edmund Henry Oliver, M.A. (Tor.), Saskatoon; Jean Gordon Bayer, M.A. (Dal.), Saskatoon.

The President reported that the enrollment for the session was seventy; that the students had done diligent work, and on the whole had attained satisfactory standing in the examinations; that the prospects for the coming session were unusually good; that extension courses had been held in Moose Jaw, Regina and Saskatoon, and that next year it was hoped that similar courses would be held in other centres as well.

The following were re-elected members of the Board of Governors for two years: A. Forrest Angus, Esq., Regina; Arthur Hitchcock, Esq., Moose Jaw; John Dixon, Esq., Maple Creek.

**NOW CHAIRMAN.**  
Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Succeeds Van Horne as Chairman.  
Montreal, May 9.—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific, was this afternoon elected chairman of the board of directors of the company to succeed Sir William Van Horne, who resigned. This was decided upon by the board in order to conform with the English practice by which the chairman of a railway is its active working head. Sir Thomas thus becomes titular as well as real head of the company.

Sir William Van Horne for the first time since almost the inception of the railway, ceases to occupy an office at the company's headquarters, although he remains a director of the company, whose early successes were largely due to his genius.

The vacancy on the directorate, caused by the death of Sir George Drummond, was filled by the election of Adam R. Creelman, K.C., general counsel of the company. Mr. Creelman is an Ontario man and made his law studies at Toronto, after which he became a member of the famous firm of McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin and Creelman. About nine years ago he was called to succeed the late ex-Judge Clarke as chief solicitor of the C.P.R., later being appointed general counsel.

**WEED INSPECTION.**  
Manitoba Agricultural College Provides Short Course for Inspectors.  
The staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College is arranging for a short course for municipal weed inspectors to be held at the college June 14 to 17, inclusive. To this course and convention are invited all the local weed inspectors of every municipality in Manitoba. Arrangements have been completed with the railways for special rates for the inspectors, and luncheon will be served to them at the college, free of charge.

The programme covers the following subjects:  
Identification of weed plants at different stages of growth. Identification of common weeds. Proper and common names of weeds. Extent to which, and reason why, one weed is

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA**  
BETWEEN  
Piperski Vukosin, Regina, Saskatchewan, Plaintiff,  
and  
M. Kuluol, Regina, Saskatchewan, Defendant,  
and  
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Garnishee,  
and  
The Canadian Northern Railway Co., Garnishee.  
Upon hearing J. Kelso Hunter, Solicitor for the plaintiff, and upon reading the affidavit of Robert Molton, filed the 28th day of April, 1910, and the affidavit of the said J. Kelso Hunter, filed the 29th day of April, 1910.

It is ordered that service of a copy of this order and of so much of the Small Debt Summons and Garnishee Summons as is sufficient to indicate the nature of the action by advertising in one of the weekly newspapers published in the City of Regina for three successive weeks, addressed to the defendant at Regina, Saskatchewan, shall be good and sufficient service of the said summonses. Dated at Regina, the 30th day of April, 1910.

(L.S.) (Sgd.) W. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.

**TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT THE PLAINTIFF DEMANDS \$31.50** of you for wages, and if you dispute the claim you are to leave a dispute note with the Clerk of the Court at Regina within 20 days after the date of the first appearance of this notice, with 50 cents for his fees, otherwise the Clerk may sign judgment against you by default. You are also notified that a Garnishee Summons has been served upon The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and The Canadian Northern Railway Co. respectively for the amount of the Plaintiff's claim against you.

Dated at Regina, this 4th day of May, 1910.

J. KEISO HUNTER, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA**  
BETWEEN  
Radosev Mateja, Regina, Saskatchewan, Plaintiff,  
and  
M. Kuluol, Regina, Saskatchewan, Defendant,  
and  
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Garnishee,  
and  
The Canadian Northern Railway Co., Garnishee.  
Upon hearing J. Kelso Hunter, Solicitor for the plaintiff, and upon reading the affidavit of Robert Molton, filed the 28th day of April, 1910, and the affidavit of the said J. Kelso Hunter, filed the 29th day of April, 1910.

It is ordered that service of a copy of this order and of so much of the Small Debt Summons and Garnishee Summons as is sufficient to indicate the nature of the action by advertising in one of the weekly newspapers published in the City of Regina for three successive weeks, addressed to the defendant at Regina, Saskatchewan, shall be good and sufficient service of the said summonses. Dated at Regina, the 30th day of April, 1910.

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**TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT THE PLAINTIFF DEMANDS \$31.50** of you for wages, and if you dispute the claim you are to leave a dispute note with the Clerk of the Court at Regina within 20 days after the date of the first appearance of this notice, with 50 cents for his fees, otherwise the Clerk may sign judgment against you by default. You are also notified that a Garnishee Summons has been served upon The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and The Canadian Northern Railway Co. respectively for the amount of the Plaintiff's claim against you.

Dated at Regina, this 4th day of May, 1910.

J. KEISO HUNTER, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA**  
BETWEEN  
Alecka Tharan, Regina, Saskatchewan, Plaintiff,  
and  
M. Kuluol, Regina, Saskatchewan, Defendant,  
and  
The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Garnishee,  
and  
The Canadian Northern Railway Co., Garnishee.  
Upon hearing J. Kelso Hunter, Solicitor for the plaintiff, and upon reading the affidavit of Robert Molton, filed the 28th day of April, 1910, and the affidavit of the said J. Kelso Hunter, filed the 29th day of April, 1910.

It is ordered that service of a copy of this order and of so much of the Small Debt Summons and Garnishee Summons as is sufficient to indicate the nature of the action by advertising in one of the weekly newspapers published in the City of Regina for three successive weeks, addressed to the defendant at Regina, Saskatchewan, shall be good and sufficient service of the said summonses. Dated at Regina, the 30th day of April, 1910.

(L.S.) (Sgd.) W. ROSE, Deputy Clerk.

**TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANT THE PLAINTIFF DEMANDS \$31.50** of you for wages, and if you dispute the claim you are to leave a dispute note with the Clerk of the Court at Regina within 20 days after the date of the first appearance of this notice, with 50 cents for his fees, otherwise the Clerk may sign judgment against you by default. You are also notified that a Garnishee Summons has been served upon The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and The Canadian Northern Railway Co. respectively for the amount of the Plaintiff's claim against you.

Dated at Regina, this 4th day of May, 1910.

J. KEISO HUNTER, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

**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 10, sub-division City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, being the northerly 18 acres of that portion of section 8A, Victoria District (now city) lying north of Lansdowne Road. The highest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

J. H. SPOONER, Regina, Sask.

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

For particulars apply to George S. Peacock, Box 4, Regina, Saskatchewan, liquidator, or to Embury, Watkins & Scott, Barristers, Regina, Sask.

more serious than another. How green, or how soon after ripening will seeds of the worst weeds germinate. Means by which weed seeds are conveyed from one place to another. When are crops so badly infested by weeds, as to require destroying. Best means of, and proper time for, killing weeds. Results obtained by spraying weeds with chemical solutions. Interpretation of the noxious weed act from a legal standpoint.

**Important to Cream Separator Buyers**



Don't make the mistake of assuming that the inexperienced buyer can't see the difference between cream separators.

You can't see the difference in results in quantity and quality of product, ease of operation, cleaning and durability, of course, without comparative use of different machines.

But there is not a sensible man anywhere who in comparing the DE LAVAL and any other cream separator side by side—the design, construction, finish, assembling and un-assembling of parts, simplicity, manifest ease of cleaning and all around practicality—can not appreciate the superiority of the DE LAVAL to the other.

And when it comes to practical test, every responsible person who wishes it may have the free trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his own home without advance payment or any obligation whatever.

WHY make so important an investment as a cream separator without being SURE that you are right? Yes, simply have to ask the nearest DE LAVAL local agent or write the Company directly.

**W. J. M. WRIGHT**  
1743 Rose St., Regina

**THOS. WATT**  
Wholesale Liquor Store

**TEMPORARILY REMOVED**  
to Watt Block, Broad Street

Fine Selection of Rare Wines and Old Matured Whiskey.

**ALL KINDS OF AERATED WATERS.**

P. O. Box 454 Phone 18

**Money to Loan**

We have large sums of private and company funds to loan at lowest rates on the security of City and Farm Property. No delay. Mortgage signed when application made.

**Embury, Watkins & Scott**  
Northern Bank Building,  
REGINA.

I-13

**Eggs for Hatching**

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

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

**VICTORIA DAY EXCURSIONS**

**Fare and One Third For Round Trip**

Between  
**CANADIAN NORTHERN STATIONS IN CANADA**



**Tickets on Sale May 21st to 24th Valid for Return to May 26th, 1910**

Full information from Local Agent, or write  
**R. CREELMAN,**  
Asst. General Passenger Agent,  
Winnipeg, Man.

**PATENT'S PROMPTLY SECURED**

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Advice sent upon request. Marion E. May, Inc., New York, U.S.A.

**Mason & Risch Pianos**

SOLD DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO HOME



**ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT**

**Factory Branch SCARTH STREET REGINA, SASK.**



Important to Buyers



Don't make the mistake of buying that the inexperienced buyer can't see the difference between cream separators.

You can't see the difference in results, in quantity of product, ease of operation, cleaning and durability, of course, with comparative use of different machines.

There is not a sensible anywhere who is buying the DE LAVAL and other cream separator by side—the design, construction, finish, assembly and unassembly of simplicity, manifest of cleaning and all practicality—can appreciate the superior DE LAVAL to the

When it comes to a test, every responsible person who wishes to have the free trial of a DE LAVAL machine at his home without advance or any obligation.

Why make so important investment as a cream separator without being sure that you are right?

Simply write to ask the best DE LAVAL local agent or write the Company.

J. M. WRIGHT  
43 Rose St., Regina

Box 454 Phone 16

OS. WATT

Wholesale Liquor Store

PERMANENTLY REMOVED

Block, Broad Street

Section of Rare Wines

and Matured Whiskies.

KINDS OF AERATED

WATERS.

Box 454. Phone 16.

Money to Loan

Have large sums of private company funds to loan at rates on the security and Farm Property.

Age signed when applicable.

W. Watkins & Scott  
Bank Building,  
REGINA.

For Hatching

Price Prize Winning WHITE EGGS, \$3.00 per fifteen.

A. McInnis

37 Halifax Street. 50-6

TORIA DAY CURSIONS

and One Third Round Trip

Between

DIAN NORTHERN LIONS IN CANADA

CANADIAN NORTHERN

On Sale May 24th Valid return to May 26th, 1910

Information from Local write

CREELMAN,  
General Passenger Agent,  
Himlapp, Man.

TENTIS

PLY SECURED

The business of Manufacturers, who realize the advantages of their Patent Business Transacted, advisory advice free. Charges in advance. Addressed to: Mr. J. M. Wright, 43 Rose St., Regina, Sask., Canada.



# A PAGE for MISSSES CHINA PAINTING A PRACTICAL and FASCINATING OCCUPATION



It is not at all unusual nowadays to see a bevy of pretty young girls up at the Metropolitan Museum of Art hovering about the big glass cases which hold one of the finest collections of Chinese porcelain in the world, and hear them discuss the question of enamels and glazes with quite the air of connoisseurs.

The reason for this is that there is a distinct revival in china painting, and in addition to becoming expert in the art it is considered quite an essential part of the training to make a study of the best examples of old china to be found and from them rather inspiration for the decoration of modern pieces.

For china painting bears very little resemblance to the Bash stuff which paraded in its name some twelve or fifteen years ago. The day of belated china which then inundated the country is past, and in its place is a more artistic and effective ware. Its lines are simple and free, the raised patterns formerly in vogue have been banished, and the applied ornamentation is more conventional and formal. In the matter of shape the tendency is almost wholly in the direction of table ware or articles of home decoration.

In every department of art or industrial training nowadays the "home" idea is made prominent. Girls are learning domesticity, as after a long, dusty motor trip. The young girls in a schoolroom group of two or three will get closely together and carry on an animated conversation in whispers, to the evident envy and often discomfort of their companions who are excluded. Among the older girls the habit of whispering is seldom noticeable, whereas such a thing is unheard of among really grown up persons of refinement and culture.

Could a very sharp line of distinction, however, be drawn between the whispered conversation of two children, who quite frankly take this means of keeping others out of their talk, or the chatter of, say, two or three girls or of a whole group about a subject of which one member present is not interested, because she knows nothing of the persons or events named in discussion? To whisper in rule, as such a thing is unheard of among really grown up persons of refinement and culture.

Some Modern Pieces of Table Ware Showing the New Method of Decoration

to me, and to-day more than ever, that is a peculiarly valuable art for young girls to cultivate. It gives a girl a love for beautiful things for the home table and saves her eyes to the nicety of table appointments, and we all know that a well appointed table is usually the index to a successfully managed household.

"One thing I have especially noticed, and that is that the girl who really loves fine china thinks less of dress, and therefore I encourage a taste for it in my pupils, and as a result a large number of young girls have gone in for making collections. One girl haunts the antique shops for rare specimens of old blue and white Colonial ware with which to augment her collection, another is gradually getting together a set of India, and still another of Canton, while some there are who are just picking up odd pieces here and there wherever they run across a bit that has something of age, decoration, color or glaze to recommend."

"To make collections of this sort is an admirable thing, but the collecting of rare china for girls is particularly so, for it not only gives the collector a special interest in life, but she can never afterward pass by a bit of fine china, porcelain or pottery but she will glean enjoyment from it. This is the reason that I am sending my girls to the Metropolitan Museum, where one of the finest collections should make the average girl quite independent of a teacher, except, of course, when it came to some new and exciting problem; then she would doubtless require the advice of an instructor. In this art, as others, there is a great difference in girls, for some are quick with their hands while others are clumsy.

"It is in the matter of design that the greatest change has taken place, for today it is essential that this shall be precisely suited to the piece of china to be painted or the space it is to occupy. It must be in good proportion and suit the style of article to be painted, for there is as much beauty in the proper division of space as in the value of the design itself. Many artists wholly fail to realize this, and then wonder why their work lacks value. Take a chair, for example; it is pretty or ugly according as the legs and rungs are divided with reference to good spacing. The same rule applies to design in any of the arts and crafts.

"Take that soup tureen, for example," said the instructor, pointing to a quaint old-fashioned piece in one corner of her studio, in Irving place. "I chanced to pick that up at a little store in Eighth avenue and bought it for a dollar, I think. It stood in my studio for a long while before I could determine just what sort of decoration it required. It is antique in shape and required treatment to correspond. One day, after enjoying some de-



Conventionalized Motifs Are Designed to Suit the Shapes of the China

cock's tail carried out in the same blue-green scheme, and it was a great success. Any other would have ruined it.

"A SET of fruit plates seemed to call for an old-fashioned design and nothing appeared more appropriate to match the furnishings of the country house for which it was designed than the apple blossom and fruit, so conventionalized motifs of the flower and bud filled twelve divisions of space about the rim, while similar motifs were carried in toward the centre, the spaces diminishing in number until they converged to a circular disk within which the fruit itself, in conventionalized form, was seen.

"Many girls are painting sets for their mothers in white and gold, a revival of the old-fashioned china of fifty years ago, or else are filling out antique sets which time and service have marred. And given fine shapes and the right sort of gold, there is nothing prettier. I make all my own gold, for the article of commerce is apt to be adulterated, so I get English coin and dissolve it with acid. There are so many beautiful gold bronzes now that it is a joy to work with them, and when foliage applied goes far to supplement good design.

"Not in many years has there been such a demand for hand-painted china as this season and my kilns are fired twice daily in order to turn out my own work and that of my pupils. Just now I am doing a service for a private yacht with a very pretty design conventionalized boats and green wares with pleasing backgrounds of spaces between. Housekeepers, too, are always wanting something new in service plates, salad sets, dinner plates or

## Care of Skin in Cold Weather

In this frosty weather a good cream should be applied to the hands two or three times a day in order to keep them white and soft. At night some cream should always be rubbed on the skin about the nails to prevent hang-nails, to prevent the epidermis from becoming stiff and hard and dust and dirt from collecting in the fissures. In winter the hands must needs be constantly washed, for the first conspicuous marks of a dry are the pretty white hands, but some lotion or cream should be applied after each washing during cold weather anyway.

The average school girl has not the time to regularly manicure her nails as often as she would like, but they can be kept in fairly good condition by the application of cold cream every night and then rubbing on a good rouge paste in the morning. It is seldom necessary to file the nails more than once a week, and, of course, scissors must never be used for the hang-nails. The cuticle skin can be kept in place by simply pushing it down gently with the towels whenever the hands are washed. To cut the skin about the cuticle makes it coarse and uneven.

The nails should never be scathed with anything harder or sharper than an orange wood stick. To remove a stain every means should be tried before a nail bleach is resorted to, for the bleach necessarily contains a strong acid which will make the nails so brittle that they will break constantly by breaking off. Good water with some powdered pumice placed on the nail brush will remove almost any stain, while a bit of lemon is far better than any bleach.

How to keep the face clean in frosty weather is a real problem. Hot or cold water is not really efficacious unless the face is scrubbed vigorously with a coarse rag, which is certainly not advisable for a delicate skin. Soap makes the skin most uncomfortably stiff and tends to coarsen it. Cold cream, on the other hand, makes the skin greasy if applied as often as necessary, and, besides, from any cream there is always the danger of causing hair to grow. During the greater part of the year the face had best be washed first with cold water to remove the surface dirt, then with warm to thoroughly cleanse the skin. If warm is used first it opens the pores and drives in the dust that has collected on the outer skin. A good facial powder may be used, as it is easier to wash, but care must be taken to find one that really agrees with the skin. Cold cream had better not be

## SOCIAL AMENITIES FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL

ONE of the first lessons in politeness, taught a child is that to whisper is not good manners. Sometimes among the younger girls in a schoolroom a group of two or three will get closely together and carry on an animated conversation in whispers, to the evident envy and often discomfort of their companions who are excluded. Among the older girls the habit of whispering is seldom noticeable, whereas such a thing is unheard of among really grown up persons of refinement and culture.

Could a very sharp line of distinction, however, be drawn between the whispered conversation of two children, who quite frankly take this means of keeping others out of their talk, or the chatter of, say, two or three girls or of a whole group about a subject of which one member present is not interested, because she knows nothing of the persons or events named in discussion? To whisper in rule, as such a thing is unheard of among really grown up persons of refinement and culture.

Why, then, is it not equally insulting for two or three to converse and laugh enthusiastically about some party that has just been, or is to be, before another girl who is not a participant in this fun and cannot fall to feel herself not wanted or at best out of place? It is a simple enough matter for one girl to turn to the outside and in a kindly way give a brief description of the topic referred to, or to tell the names of the person or persons being now perhaps laughed about good naturedly, but called by first name or special nickname unknown to others. It is not necessary to enter into lengthy details, but if the subject is not one which can be talked of generally it should be reserved for another time and place, when those who feel they must discuss it can do so in private.

## ATTRACTION TEA TABLE EQUIPMENT.

TEA carts and their furnishings appeal to every girl who has the afternoon tea drinking habit. The most attractive of these household vehicles are of wood finished with black or dull red lacquer, sometimes ornamented with designs in gold, or are of ebony, mahogany or French walnut and of willow in natural color or painted to harmonize with the room decorations. They have glass or board tops and underselves, which are provided with covers of cretonne or embroidered linen.

Two story tea tables of ebony, mahogany or walnut have oval shaped wooden shelves, the under one of which is for cups and plates, and spreading clear feet of wood or brass. Lacquer and willow tables of similar design have glass shelves and straight legs.

Japanese tea sets of finest porcelain show chrysanthemum, cherry blossom and landscape designs in various tones of green, gray and blue, and in the heavier wares are unique combinations of flowers and fruits whose colors are in striking contrast to the ground.

## Diversions for Valentine Parties

VALENTINE parties are great fun in girls' schools, or anywhere, in fact, where there are a large number of girls who are fond of dressing up in fancy costumes. Crepe paper and tissue paper are the best materials for valentine costumes, although any fancy costumes or old dancing frocks can easily be rearranged to carry out the valentine idea. The paper costumes do not take very much time to make, and if worn over a princess slip are sufficiently durable for an evening's wear.

Hearts, cupid, doves, roses, forget-me-nots, lovers' knots, etc., are among the many designs suitable for a valentine costume party. Then there are the comic valentines, and possibly lies the possibility for fun at a valentine costume party. In a school for girls or among a group of girls who know one another's pet fads and follies it is possible to make a great many amusing caricature costumes without hurting any one's feelings too seriously. If the party is for girls only some of the boy friends of the group may also be represented by comic valentine costumes which caricature some of their well known traits or habits. One of the features of the evening may be a guessing match, where prizes are awarded to those who guess correctly the identity of the most persons represented by the valentines.

Another feature for such an entertainment is the making of living pictures. For this it is necessary to have an alcove or a room divided by portieres from the main assembly room.

Each guest is given the opportunity of directing the grouping of a tableau which represents a valentine. She may call on any of the other guests to appear in the tableau. When the tableau is complete the curtains are pulled aside and a guesser is permitted to see it. After all the tableaux have been seen prizes may be awarded to those who have arranged the ones which the audience voted the best. The award of prizes is not necessary, however, to make the tableaux a successful feature.

When valentine couplets is also an amusing diversion at a valentine party, and this may be done in connection with the tableaux if desired. Cards and little penicils are given to the guests, and each is asked to write a couplet descriptive of the tableau. Prizes are given to the best couplets. The couplet making is also amusing without the tableaux. When used in this way a word used in valentine missives, such as love, dove, valentine girl, etc., may be given out by the hostess and the guests asked to write a couplet in which this word is used as the last word of the first or last line.

## FOR THE GIRL WHO CROCHETS.

THE girl who for the last five years and more has been constantly at work turning out gorgeous silk knitted ties of various hues, which she has generously donated to all her relatives and friends, can at last reap her reward, for, with the experience she has thus gained, she can now turn her power to more personally profitable lace making.

Irish lace and a variety of filet known as "towel lace" are comparatively easy for any one at all deft with a crochet needle. To become an adept at crochet work practice is perhaps the first requirement, and especially in lace making a familiarity with this needle is necessary, for the unaccustomed finger pulls and warps the pattern sadly. The good latter being, if anything, the more in apprenticeship on crochet ties that nearly every girl has been serving for the last few years will thus stand her in good stead now, for she can start off on the present fashionable handiwork equipped with at least one essential—a facility in handling her crochet needle.

A few needlework store books of directions in lace making can be obtained. Once the art has been mastered these rules can be worked into many and varied designs, such as would be suitable for either a small medallion, a collar or an entire waist.

A ball of fine linen thread is quite as convenient to carry about as a spool of silk for a tie, while the ever growing strip of lace or wheel can be kept in the same tiny bag or wrist box as formerly held the tie, as it lengthened toward



Local and General

Hon. J. A. Calder left last week for a two months' vacation in Europe.

Postmaster Nichol is in Saskatoon arranging for a street delivery in that city.

F. W. G. Haultain, K.C., is in attendance at the Arcois court this week.

The home of W. E. Hutchinson, on Retailik street, was partially destroyed by fire last week.

W. E. Elkins, who represented the Remington Typewriter Co. in this city, has removed to B. C.

Senator Davis and A. Champagne, M.P., passed through Regina on Monday on their way home from Ottawa.

Professor J. C. Monaghan will lecture tonight in the Regina Theatre. Hon. Mr. Turgson will occupy the chair.

A deputation from Estevan waited on the government yesterday to insist on the G. T. P. south line entering that town.

The bricklayers have decided not to go out on strike, but they will give pecuniary assistance to the unions already on strike.

The greatest musical treat ever given by local talent in Regina was the Clef Club's production of the historical cantata, "Joan of Arc," on Tuesday evening.

W. B. Willoughby, Moose Jaw, passed through the city today from Ottawa, where he had been attending the Supreme Court in the case of McLeod vs. Sawyer-Massey Co.

Mr. S. J. Gage, president of the Board of Trade, Toronto, has been elected a director of the Imperial Bank of Canada, in succession to the late Mr. Charles Cockshutt.

For Victoria Day the Canadian Pacific Railway announce a rate of fare and one-third for the round trip. Tickets will be on sale May 21 to 24, inclusive, final return limit May 26, 1910.

The Saturday Spectator has been purchased from the University Press by E. Marshall Young, who will in future issue that weekly publication, forming The Spectator Publishing Co. for that purpose.

On Friday morning a number of the local Knights of Pythias will go to Saskatoon to pay a fraternal visit to the brethren in that city. Other visitors are expected from the lodges in Prince Albert and Battleford.

At the banquet which was recently held in Bristol, England, in connection with the launching of the Canadian Northern Railway's new steamship, the Royal Edward, the toast of the Press was proposed by Ald. Brown, of this city.

The baseball season in the Western Canada League opened last week. Regina has taken the measure of Winnipeg and Brandon, and today commences a series in Moose Jaw. Regina stands second, Calgary leading the league. A series with Moose Jaw will be played here commencing Monday.

While in Edmonton last week Mr. Nay, of Nay & James, was taken seriously ill. On his removal to the hospital it was found that an operation was necessary, which was successfully performed. Mr. James left for Edmonton on the receipt of the news of Mr. Nay's illness. Mr. Nay will be some weeks before he is able to return to the city.

A very painful accident happened to R. E. Cumming, expressman on C. P. R. train No. 2, while standing at the station on Saturday morning. He was in the act of taking a revolver from his coat pocket, when in some manner it slipped from his grasp and fell, striking upon an obstruction and discharged, the bullet passing through his knee below the knee. He was immediately removed to the General Hospital and given every attention, where it is reported, he is progressing favorably and will be about before many days.

Referendum. A referendum will be taken tomorrow on the matter of a street railway. The vote will indicate the municipal ownership idea in this city. Those who wish a municipal street railway should see that a big vote is polled.

Board of Trade. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trade will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the City Hall. The principal business will be the election of representatives to the Associated Boards of Trade at Brandon, and the presentation of resolutions to be submitted at that convention.

Strikers Arrested. Five of the striking carpenters were arrested on Monday for interfering with non-union workers. They were J. Chamberlain, L. Pomeroy, R. Lawrence, B. J. Record, and A. Scott. Through their counsel, J. F. Bryant, bail was secured. A postponement of the case was secured by the prosecution until today.

Big Abattoir. Regina Cold Storage and Packing Company, Ltd., has been formed with \$100,000 capital and the following as directors: A. J. Gibson, J. M. Young, F. P. Churchill and J. R. Hicks. The building and equipment will cost about \$50,000. The purposes of the com-

pany are: (a) A cold storage business in butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, cattle, hogs and fish; (b) A general abattoir and pork packing business; (c) The manufacture of bye-products.

Knights of Columbus. The annual convention of the State Council of the Knights of Columbus for Manitoba and Saskatchewan met yesterday in the Columbus Club rooms. A resolution was passed deploring the death of King Edward. The election of officers resulted as follows: State Deputy, T. D. Deegan, Winnipeg; State Secretary, F. A. Kennedy, Brandon; State Treasurer, J. J. Smith, Regina; State Advocate, T. J. Murray, Winnipeg; State Warden, Thos. M. Molloy, Regina.

The By-Laws. Friday was a field day in Regina as far as voting was concerned. No less than seven bylaws were submitted to the ratepayers, and all were carried except the street railway franchise, which was defeated two to one. Municipal ownership has a firm hold on this city. The success in the water-works and electric enterprises in this city has thoroughly convinced the people of the feasibility of municipal ownership. Tomorrow a referendum is being taken and a good vote will be a mandate to the council to proceed at once to give Regina adequate street railway facilities.

Larger Premises. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a four-storey building on Hamilton street, which will be portion of the Michaels' block. This necessitates the removal of the offices of Nay & James, and Tracksell, Anderson & Co. Nay & James are erecting a building on Hamilton, and Tracksell, Anderson & Co. have already arranged for premises a few doors south of the Wascana. The new addition will become part of the Regina Trading Co. store, and will give this big concern greatly enlarged premises, and will enable them to take care of their rapidly increasing business.

Nay & James to Build. Announcement is made of the sale of lot No. 31, and part of lot No. 30, in block 306, on Hamilton street, by T. J. Little to M. B. Weeks and the firm of Nay & James. The purchasers intend to proceed at once with the erection of an up-to-date office building. The entire ground floor will be occupied by Nay & James. The building will be about 27 1/2 feet wide by 66 feet in depth, two stories high, with walls of ample strength to carry a third story. The front of the first story will be constructed entirely of Bedford stone, and the second story will be first grade Menominee pressed brick, trimmed with stone. The building will be fully modern in every way and when completed will present a substantial and attractive appearance.

Scottish Rite Masons. On Friday morning a large contingent of Scottish Rite Masons arrived from Winnipeg to institute a lodge of perfection of Perfect and Sublime Scottish Rite Masons. The visiting brethren were here until Sunday, and on Saturday night a banquet was tendered them in the King's Hotel. The officers of the new lodge are: H. H. Campkin, 32, T. P. G. M. L. T. Macdonald, 32, S. G. W. David Lowe, 32, J. G. W. Alex. Shepherd, 14, G. Treas. G. B. Murphy, 14, G. Almoner W. B. Scott, 14, G. Orator W. P. Wells, 32, G. M. C. F. S. Proctor, 30, G. Expert T. S. McLeod, 14, Asst. Expert C. G. Gilbert, 32, Captains of Host J. A. Macdonald, 14, G. Tyler

Underwriters Meet. The annual meeting of the Life Underwriters of this province was held in the city on Saturday. W. D. McBride, the president, was in the chair. The following officers were elected: President, John A. Westman, manager of the Dominion Life; vice-president, D. E. Spencer, manager of the Manufacturers' Life; sec-treas., Mr. Tom, cashier of the Federal Life. The executive committee is: D. E. McEwen, Confederation Life, Saskatoon; W. J. Smith, Canada Life, Prince Albert; William Houston, Mutual Life, Moose Jaw; Andrew McBeth, Mutual Life, Regina; J. P. Brisbin, Federal Life, Regina; L. S. Gurney, Confederation Life, Regina; D. A. Hogarth, London Life, Regina. In the evening a banquet was held. The principal speakers were Rev. Henry, Hon. Mr. Turgson, J. H. H. Young, and W. D. McBride.

Robert Legg Dead. Robert Legg, who has been living in a shack at 1617 South Railway street for the past few years and laboring around the city, died at his home Sunday morning, after a number of months' suffering caused by freezing and neglect to obtain proper medical attention. His condition has been known by the city health officials for some time, who have endeavored to have him removed to one of the hospitals, as did also the city police, but on hearing the cost of his attendance there would be \$1.50 per day he refused to go, and died as he lived in wretchedness, privation and filth. About all that is known of the man is that he is a miser and hoarded his money to such an extent that he refused to purchase food and give his body the necessary attention. He is known to be worth about \$25,000, having a large amount of his money loaned out on mortgages and considerable amount in the bank. The Mackenzie-Brown firm, of this city, has been acting as his solicitors.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES!

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



FOR STRENUOUS BOYS

We do not care how strenuous boys are

"Lion Brand" Clothing

is built to stand the test of time and of the playground—it's cut and shaped with care—double seats and knees on the trousers—double elbows on the coat sleeves—hand shaped collars and a general painstaking care that characterizes this famous brand. That is why Lion Brand lasts so long and gives such complete satisfaction.

The new Spring Styles are all ready and a prettier lot of colors and patterns you never saw. From \$5.00 to \$12.00

Illustrating One of Our Special Models

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

WONDERFUL VALUES

Ladies' and Misses' Suits



The warm weather is here and our Cloth Garments must go

Never have we been able to make such offerings to our customers as we have billed for all this week.

Prices in many instances are at about half their regular values. Every Suit in the department has been knifed deeply. Every Suit a bargain that is sure to be appreciated.

At \$25.00—An assortment of handsome models in a large range of styles and colors. Materials are Wale Cloth, Shepherd's Check, Striped Worsteds and Panamas. Coats are 32 inches long, a varied arrangement of colors. All are lined with Satin, Silk and Cyr-de-Chene. Sizes 32 to 40. Regular up to \$45. Sale Price \$25.00

At \$18.50—About two dozen Smart, Highly Tailored Suits, mostly Serges and Worsteds with long roll collars of corded silk. Full assortment of colors. Sizes 32 to 42. Regular up to \$30. Sale \$18.50

At \$13.50—18 only, Plain Serge Suits. Serviceable and neatly tailored models. Jacket is semi-fitted and single-breasted, Satin lined. Skirt in Kilted effect. Colors: Black, Brown, Navy; also a sprinkling of Shepherd's Checks in small sizes. Regular \$20. Sale price \$13.50

At \$10.00—12 only, Misses Suits of Diagonal Worsteds, made in smart styles, Long Revers outlined with braid. Smart Skirt with panel pleatings. Jacket lined with fancy lining. Colors: Navy, Brown and Green, Ages 14 to 18 years. Special \$10.00

Working Shirts

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

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

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

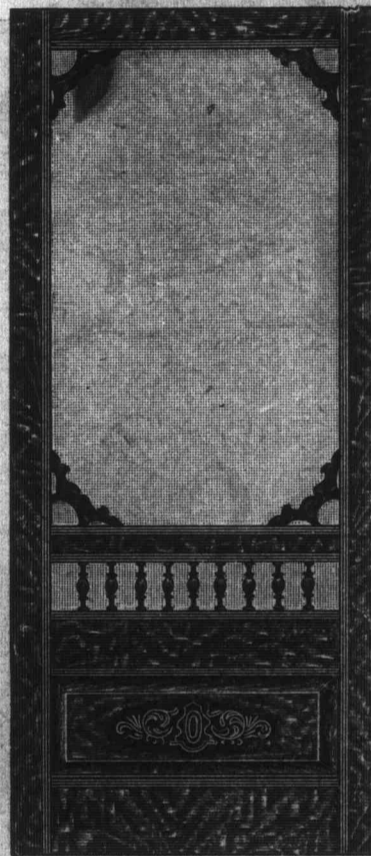
Men's Work Gloves

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

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

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

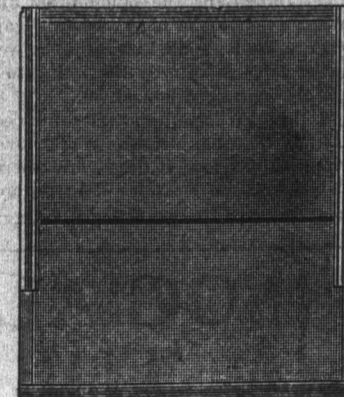
Screen Doors



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

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

Screen Windows



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

There Has Been a Scarcity in Town of

Grey Flannel Blankets

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

If you have been waiting for these blankets you should avail yourself now of this opportunity. Our Leaders are Fine Grey Flannel, in two sizes, 11x4 at \$1.35 and 12x4 at \$1.75.

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

THE NEWEST FAD



Wall Plaque

Appolo Art Brass Craft or Metalography

Thousands of home Arts and Crafts Workers, who love the rough beauty of hammered brass and the artistic results of their own handiwork, are now able to satisfy their long desired wants in this new art, and it doesn't need a long and arduous training—a special skill—or a steady persistence—just a little pleasing pastime now and then in your spare time and you may attain beautiful results.

The following is a partial list of the many beautiful things we have to offer:

- Candle Sticks, Candle Shades, Lamp Shades, Jewel Boxes, Collar Boxes, Ink Stands, Callenders, Shaving Pads, Pipe Racks, Wisk Holders, Card Cases, Tie Racks, Waste Baskets, Tea Pot Stands, Blotters, Fern Pots, Jardiniers, Photo Frames, Book Ends, Paper Racks, Trays, Postal Cards, Cigar Trays, Ash Trays, Cigarette Cases, Handkerchief Boxes

IN THE DRUG DEPT.

Why Risk Your Furs?

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

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

Spring Needs in Drugs and Chemicals

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

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

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

The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED

Western Canada's Greatest Store

Vol. 12, No. THE CO OF

A Study of the Why Ho Color — Va Opinions.

If you should e if he ever saw a surely reply the chances are that —quite wrong. V horse is a white horses which pe are not white at grey horses, wh age, have grown color until they Nevertheless the white, never we will be white. I horses turn white misable—than a ever seen, but, white, though it should be more those originally give.

New, did you e was born white, which covers the decades I have ledge of two in v tions of North A I have seen, whic been born white, really white are A to this vale of o nature or as cendants of such

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For many year ed fixed between historic horse, but er, Prjevalski, sol the Altai Mountai discerned what is original type of in size but a tr characteristics. B been captured, re thoroughly studied color, and that or clay bank. cepted as true th sort of color—wag ginal equine coat, sistent color to t that in range ban unwelcome indee will make a "yalle atively short time a popular color n

Starting with t color is the four fronted with the Terpens, which discovery were t finest equine ty mouse-colored. T bably extinct—W habitat—but a ver the only specime captured, so far was mouse-colore light: This may light on the follo there is surely so nnection between th color.

The B Bay is the gen on the equine col red predominates. ever been advan should have been you come to think no real derivativ by common conse of undying fame nation give but ha derivations of the all know what a why a horse is b

Once upon a time prove that the w etially to the loc in which the color where around a t man was unknow of the historic h mountain habitat. Be the derivati whatever it may, lore of the past ward that hue—the first variation in a red horse is mor eye than a dun on win you learn how are perpetuated— male and so surviv then, was the fir the dun, later the



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to satisfy their long  
need a long and  
ready persistence—  
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Cigarette Cases  
and Boxes

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LIMITED

# The West.

Vol. 12, No. 6

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1910

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year

## THE COLOR OF HORSES

A Study of the Color of Horses—Why Horses Are a Certain Color—Various Theories and Opinions.

If you should chance to ask a friend if he ever saw a white horse he would surely reply that he had, and the chances are that he would be wrong—quite wrong. Why? Because a white horse is a white horse and most horses which people think are white are not white at all. They are merely grey horses, which with advancing age, have grown lighter and lighter in color until they seem to be white. Nevertheless they were not born white, never were white and never will be white. I have known red roan horses turn whiter—if the term is admissible—than any grey one I have ever seen, but, even they were not white, though the reason why they should be more nearly white than those originally grey is not hard to give.

Now, did you ever see a horse that was born white? In an experience which covers the best part of four decades I have had personal knowledge of two in widely separated portions of North America. Five others I have seen which I know must have been born white. Horses that are really white are Albino and come in to this vale of tears as pure spots of nature or as the immediate descendants of such freaks.

The Pre-historic Horse  
Perhaps to the horseman, the subject of equine coloration may not be of much practical interest in dollars and cents, but as a field for academic speculation and research it is fertile in the extreme. In the rocks we can trace the evolution of the horse from his original ancestor (Phacodus primaevus, ancestor of all ungulate animals) to the Pliocene form in which he had assumed a horse-like appearance, if not size. His earliest history is as plain as if written up to that time, but of course his color must remain a mystery. Fossils tell nothing about the liveries worn by animals of an age prior to the advent of man on this round earth.

For many years the great gulf remained fixed between the pre-historic and historic horse, but the Russian explorer, Prjevalski, solved the mystery. In the Altai Mountains in Mongolia, he discerned what is considered to be the original type of horse—a mere pony in size but a true horse in specific characteristics. Prjevalski's horse has been captured, reared in captivity and thoroughly studied. He breeds true to color, and that color is a light dun or clay bank. Therefore it is accepted as true that a yellowish sort of color—was the hue of the original equine coat, and it is a very persistent color to this day, so much so that in range bands "yallars" are very unwelcome indeed. A "yaller" sire will make a "yaller" band in a comparatively short time, and "yaller" is not a popular color now-a-days.

Starting with this yellowish or dun color as the foundation, we are confronted with the curious fact that the Tarpan, which before Prjevalski's discovery were believed to be the earliest genuine type available, were mouse-colored. This race is now probably extinct—Western Asia was its habitat—but a very curious fact is that the only specimen of the Tarpan ever captured, so far as I can find out, was mouse-colored with one bay foreleg. This may or may not throw light on the following contentions, but there is surely some unknowable connection between the dun and the mouse color.

The Bay Horse  
Bay is the general name bestowed on the equine color in which the foxy red predominates. No good reason has ever been advanced why this color should have been called bay. When you come to think of it, the term has no real derivative significance, save by common consent. Lexicographers of undying fame in every clime and nation give but halting definitions and derivations of the word. However, we all know what a bay horse is, but why a horse is bay we take on trust. Once upon a time a man undertook to prove that the word bay referred originally to the location of the region in which the color was evolved—some where around a bay—but the gentleman was unkindly of the antiquity of the historic horse and its original mountain habitat.

Be the derivation of the term bay whatever it may, delvers in the dusty lore of the past are agreed that toward that hue—the foxy red—was the first variation in equine coloration. A red horse is more attractive to the eye than a dun one. Reading your Darwin you learn how variations in color are perpetuated—they attract the female and so survive. Foxy red (bay) then, was the first improvement on the dun, later the golden chestnut, or

golden sorrel as it is commonly but erroneously termed. But still we have no greys and no blacks. These came as sports—accidental exponents of Albinism and Melanism. Whether the dark chestnuts and browns came as the result of the coupling of the black with other colors, or the black came as a sport from these darker hues, need not bother us. After the white and the black came on the earth, whether after the domination of the horse by man or before it, the equine race could run the full gamut of color-tones. As bearing somewhat on this situation the fact remains to this day that white and black horses are the hardest to breed, true to color.

The White Horse  
So now we return to our white horse. Really white horses—Albinos—are foaled white, with pink pigmentless skins. Grey horses are foaled black. Black horses are foaled a rusty brown. Dun horses are foaled dun. Red roans, bays, browns and chestnuts are foaled much the same color—more or less of a rusty red. A foal will begin to shed around the eyes the coat that was born on him. There you can first discover his true color. The domesticated horse is such a composite that exceptions to all rules are frequent, but the facts as detailed hold good in the main. All of which gives us quite a clear insight into the evolution of color in the equine subject. The grey was a later color than the black; the black later than the red; the white a freak, the dun original, the other common colors nearly contemporaneous with each other.

If a grey horse is foaled black and later turns what is called white, it is perfectly plain that he is not a white horse, because if he is foaled black he has a black skin, and black skin remains to his dying day. On the contrary, if he is foaled white he has a skin which is devoid of pigment and the hair must be white. Then we have a really white or Albino horse. Parallels drawn in any sort of a disertation about the horse are usually easily shattered, but this one is ventured. Incidentally, the horse is the meanest thing on earth in this regard, as he is the noblest, if the least intelligent, in many others. Paying particular attention to this matter of coloration I have noted men with hair on their heads "as white as the driven snow," yet with a "bristly adornment" of the hands as black as the ace of spades. Which proves that the whiteness of the poll is an accident, a result, an effect of post-natal environment. So with the everyday white horse of the streets.

So far I have taken no account of piebalds and skewbalds, or of the white markings common to most horses, more especially to the Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, Thoroughbred and other well-known breeds, nor do I propose to here. Piebald means very, but if we take Captain Hayes' word for it we can account for the part-colors easily enough. He says that the Batak ponies in Sumatra were originally a mouse-colored breed. An Albino stallion, however, was foaled within the domain of a certain native potentate, which was commended as a sort of royal prerogative, as it were. This white pony was used in the "royal" stud, with the result, the fashion being set, that the Batak ponies are now a piebald race. Piebald means black and white; skewbald some other color, such as bay or chestnut, and white. If, as Dr. Andrew Wilson was wont to drill into us at the Edinburgh university in the days of long ago, "the present is the key to the past," we know how the part-colors originated. And yet there are other theories and opinions. Perhaps the true gospel of the evolution of the coloration of the horse has not yet been preached. As I began with a question let me finish with another—just to keep interested. Did anyone ever see a grey horse which had not, at the least, either a sire or a dam of that color?

Will Abolish War  
London, May 2.—T. R. Phillips, a Liverpool engineer, says he has invented means of controlling and directing aerostats by electricity controlled electrically. He gave a demonstration at the London hippodrome yesterday afternoon with a twenty foot Zeppelin air ship and showed his ability to raise, lower, drive, stop and turn it at will by manipulation of the key board of a transmitter.  
Mr. Phillips says the principle is applicable to man carrying airships and aeroplanes, but is primarily intended for aerial torpedoes.  
"I can sit in an arm chair in London," he says, "and make an airship drop a bunch of flowers in a friend's garden in Manchester, Paris or Berlin, and with equal ease I can make it drop explosives wherever I like."  
"I believe it will abolish the existing methods of warfare. It has offered the invention to the British government who will inspect it shortly."

A Bad Practice.—The little colt shouldn't be allowed to tag along in the field. He becomes a nuisance, gets too much exercise and chafes worse when he must be kept in.  
An Important Fact.—The cow stall should be kept clean all of the time. There is no place about the barn that needs more attention.

## THE SASKATCHEWAN FARM RECORD AND REVIEW

### WHY OATS ARE CHEAP

Saskatchewan Man Deals With This Question—Market Not Manipulated—Demand Very Light.

In a letter to the Free Press, a Saskatchewan farmer deals with the question of the price of oats in the following manner. The cause of the low price of oats is explained.  
"There is an opinion amongst farmers here that the oat market is being manipulated in some way which causes the very low price at present. In fact it does not pay to grow this grain at present prices, and a number are thinking of taking their teams off the land which would naturally be sown in this grain and putting them to work at railroading, for which there is a good demand.  
"There is nothing to indicate any attempt at manipulation of the oat market. Receipts are liberal and demand light.  
"There are several causes for the low prices. 1st—The west raised about 160,000,000 bushels of oats last year, which means that there was at least 100,000,000 bushels for export out of the country. 2nd—In the early fall it was expected that there would be a very heavy demand from Ontario for oats. This Ontario demand has not materialized to any great extent. There has been a steady but limited movement of oats to Ontario all winter and spring, but not sufficient to make much of a hole in the exportable surplus of the west. 3rd—There has been a light but fairly steady demand for export to Britain since the price dropped, but the bids show clearly that this trade would cease at once if the price advanced, in fact exporters find that even at present prices it is not possible to work over a certain number of loads weekly. The present trade does exceed 40,000 of 75,000 bushels a week. The market resolves itself into the ancient one of supply and demand, and the present outlook is not encouraging for higher prices.  
"As to oats not paying at present prices, which at the point from which the letter comes would be about 23c allowing for freight and handling charges, that would depend entirely on the number of bushels per acre. This particular district was rated last year as having an average of from 60 to 75 bushels to the acre and at that yield the gross return would be \$14.95 per acre, allowing \$8.50 per acre for cost of production, which would include working of land, wages, seed, cost of reaping, etc. there would be \$6.45 per acre of profit, out of which would have to be allowed wear and tear on machinery, depreciation of tools, etc. This would hardly amount to any great extent. There is a clear profit of \$700 for 100 acres (few men have less than 100 acres of oats. This, while not a gorgeous sum, would certainly pay a modest profit.  
"The difficulty probably lies in producing less than 65 bushels per acre, whereas the average should be 85 bushels per acre. In the Yorkton district, where they give oats precisely the same cultivation as they do wheat, the yields went over 100 bushels to the acre; while 85 was the average of the district. With an average of 85 bushels to the acre 23 cents per bushel would pay and pay well. There is a way, however, that oats can be made to yield 25 per bushel in any year, and that is by feeding them to stock and selling the stock. One of the most experienced feeders at the Regina convention of agricultural societies last January where there were over 200 delegates, declared that he could always make oats pay him 25 cents per bushel, by feeding them chopped.  
"It may be, taking everything into consideration, that it will pay the men in this particular district better to use their teams for railway work rather than for planting oats. That is, of course, a question they must decide for themselves, but the above facts they might find it profitable to look into.

Intense Farming.—Japan feeds 62,000,000 people from a cultivated area of 26,000 square miles. On that basis the United States could support, without increasing its tilled lands, a half billion souls.  
An Important Fact.—The cow stall should be kept clean all of the time. There is no place about the barn that needs more attention.

### THE WHEAT ACREAGE

An Estimate of Acreage of This Year's Wheat Crop.

The new and the old are beginning to blend in the gossip of the grain exchange these days. Some are still figuring on the crop of the season that is past. Others are calculating on the crop of the season that is to come.  
According to the estimate of W. H. McWilliams of the Canadian Elevator Co., and others, about eight and a quarter million acres in the three provinces will be sown with wheat this year, which if productivity is at all on a par with ordinary seasons, should bring forth a crop considerably greater than any yet harvested in the history of the country. All such calculations, particularly at this stage, are, of course, guess work only.  
Of last year's crop, in the official estimate of Chas. C. Castle, Dominion grain commissioner, the amount of wheat still to be marketed, aggregates about 9,966,715 bushels; 77,733,285 bushels have already passed inspection for export, 3,000,000 bushels are in transit, Winnipeg, 300,000 bushels have been sold to mills in Winnipeg, 5,000,000 bushels to country mills, 17,000,000 bushels are being held for seed, and 3,000,000 bushels are in store in country elevators.  
Mr. Castle speaking of the returns last week stated that 92 per cent. of the wheat inspected had graded No. 3 Northern and better. Only a very small proportion of it was rejected for wild oats and smut. As regards quantity, quality and price it was the best crop ever marketed in the Northwest. Out of nearly 25,000,000 bushels of oats inspected to date, said Mr. Castle, upwards of 20,000,000 bushels have graded No. 2 Canadian Western or better. Considerably over 90 per cent. graded No. 3 C. W. or better, and possessed milling value.  
The quality and quantity of the oat yield, said to be the best ever produced in the country, are in large measure explainable by the importation of seed oats, made under Mr. Castle's supervision from the old country. Out of the grain crop last year's crop is expected to date is tabulated as follows:  
Oats, Hus. Total Bus. 72,989,105 77,733,285  
Wheat 12,839,190 24,394,100  
Barley 3,273,120 3,927,600  
Flax 3,256,100 3,255,000  
Rye 18,100 18,000

### ONTARIO FARMS

The Change That is Taking Place in Proprietors

The Galt Reporter says that in one corner of the township of North Durham eleven farms have changed hands within the past twelve months, the former proprietors having succumbed to the lure of the West. Their places have mainly been taken by young men from other parts of Canada. In another case a young Englishman from Africa was the purchaser. This last purchase, says the Reporter, gives us a hint of what is coming. The North Durham farmer who buys a piece of land in Western Canada will likely in the near future sell his Ontario holding to either an English or Scotch farmer. This locality, so much like rural England in its topography, and so well served by railways, steam and electric, is one to attract the Britisher, and if the advantages are laid before the British homeseeker in a manner which will be experienced in disposing of well-kept farms at satisfactory figures.  
Another sort of change is coming too. It is computed that in the last nine years, 57,000 Italians have come to Canada, mostly through the States, and that the influx this year will be larger than ever before. Most of these Italians have come to work on railways, but in time they will turn towards the land just as their fellows in England and it will be Older Ontario not the West, that will attract them.

### Farmers May Join Forces

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—After the session of the farmers' convention yesterday, it appears probable that the American Society of Equity will merge into the Farmers' union. The Farmers' union will make no change of name or of rules and policies, which to spell the fact that the union will absorb the name, members and good will of the younger, but very vigorous organization. It is also evident that there will be some general working agreement between the union and the Federation of Labor. It will be only an agreement. There will be no offensive and defensive alliance upon the public questions. Whenever the union and the Federation entertain the same views on a public policy of a public issue, they will work together in harmony to make it successful.

### Grasses and Clovers

Various meadow grasses and several of the clovers are proving to be well adapted to the soil and climate of this province and one of the features of agricultural educational work at the present time is a provincial contest in the growing of alfalfa or lucerne, the most valuable fodder plant known to man. Certain varieties of this plant have been found to be well adapted to growth in Saskatchewan and to encourage their more rapid adoption and use by the farmers of the province several

### PROGRESS IN PROVINCE

Hon. W. R. Motherwell Deals With Wonderful Progress in This Province in Ten Years—Grain Marketing.

(Hon. W. R. Motherwell in Canadian Farmer)

The first decade of the real development of the Province of Saskatchewan has just drawn to a close and we may be said with its completion to have passed the first milestone in the agricultural progress of the province. During that decade the grain production of Saskatchewan as measured in terms of bushels increased thirty-fold in the case of wheat and sixty-fold in the case of oats, the exact figures of production being 3,400,000 bushels of wheat in 1900 and 90,200,000 bushels in 1909, 3,600,000 bushels of oats in 1900 and 105,400,000 bushels in 1909.  
This is a rate of agricultural development which, we believe, it would be hard to duplicate in the annals of the civilized world, yet there is nothing whatever to prevent this record from being repeated or even surpassed during the second decade of our development. The land is here, fertility is abundant in it, and the markets of the world are calling for wheat. All that we need is a sufficient number of incoming settlers of the right kind. Corresponding to the increase in quantity produced, there has been an increase in the price on the farm of the leading agricultural products of Saskatchewan. This increase has been from about sixty cents per bushel for the highest grade of wheat ten years ago to about ninety cents during the year 1909. These are prices after the freight charges and other costs of marketing have been deducted.

Marketing the Grain  
Another feature of the development of agriculture in this province during the past decade has been the marked improvement effected in the conditions under which grain crops are marketed. A considerable amount of competition has been infused into the grain trade. Freight rates have been reduced, grading methods have been improved, transportation facilities have been extended, and in a number of ways the interests of the large body of individual producers have been protected and conserved.

Coincident with the increase in production, enhanced prices, and improved marketing facilities in the grain trade, has been a development of certain branches of the live stock industry. While the rapid extension of farming and of the settled area has gradually lessened to some extent the importance of ranching, which formerly constituted the only system of agriculture in the province, there has been an ever increasing interest taken by farmers in some of the forms of live stock production that the ranchers are gradually being forced to abandon. A large stretch of park-like land extending in a north-westerly direction across the province and embracing a strip of territory several hundred miles in width has been found to be admirably adapted to the pursuit of what we know here as "mixed" farming, but what to the British agriculturist would appear as only normal farming. Thus, while the wheat-raising activities of the southern, central and western portions of Saskatchewan are making the province famous, the industries of dairying and cattle raising are being fostered by the government in the northern and eastern portions of the southern half of the province. The settlers who have taken up land within this area are mainly those to whom this kind of farming is more attractive than exclusive wheat growing. Co-operative creameries fostered and supervised by the department of agriculture are being operated successfully within this belt of park country each year. In 1909 the combined output of these creameries approximated half a million pounds of butter.

### FARM IMPLEMENTS

Manufacturers Deny Statements Regarding the Prices in Europe.

A resolution recently passed by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, contained the statement that the Canadian Manufacturers were charging more for their agricultural implements in Western Canada than in England. This alleged condition was the subject of caustic criticisms by the members of that organization. Since the resolution in question was brought to our attention we have made careful inquiries of manufacturers, and we are now able to state positively that the conditions complained of do not exist. It is regrettable that the resolution passed by the above body protesting against what they maintained was an unjust discrimination against them, no specific instances were brought forward, so that the fallacy of the charges would be definitely fixed. A general error, however, in comparisons of the cost of implements in the west and in the east, or in other countries consists in a neglect that larger and better machines are used on the prairies than elsewhere. Six and seven foot binders are common in Saskatchewan, but are unknown even in Ontario and much more so in England. It argues no discrimination that the English farmer is charged less for his four foot implement than the western farmer for his implement almost double the size. So, too, better and stronger plows are necessary for the extensive operations carried on in the big farms of Canada, than in the cultivated gardens of England, and there what in some cases may look like a lower price is explained by a different quality. But we have the assurance of those who are selling implements, both in Canada and Great Britain, that grade for grade, Canadian farmers get the better price. It might, however, be pointed out that there are very definite reasons why the British farmer should get a loose figure on his farm machinery. To use but one example, it costs ten dollars less per machine to ship binders from Ontario, where the factories are located, to London, England, than from Ontario to Saskatoon. This same condition holds in the case of all other implements. In every case freight charges are less from Ontario to England than from western Canada. More sales are made in England on from thirty to ninety days' time, while in western Canada payments are distributed over two or three years. We feel sure that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers had not all these facts before them when they entered their criticism.

### Not Always His Fault—Good roads

are sometimes, but not always, the result of entire neglect on the part of poor road makers.  
A wheel flament two and a quarter miles long has been taken from the body of a single spider.

### China will hold its first great exposition

national in character, at Nanking from May to October.

eral thousands of dollars will be distributed in cash prizes for the best ten-acre fields of alfalfa growing in Saskatchewan in 1914. The agricultural press and one of the railway corporations are contributing largely to this fund, while the farmers themselves through the medium of the agricultural societies, are also co-operating with these agencies and with the department of agriculture in this important, novel and interesting contest.  
No survey or review of agriculture as today exemplified in Saskatchewan would be at all complete which did not record the wonderful change that has taken place during recent years in the methods of cultivation employed on the farms of the province and particularly in that vast stretch of open prairie which was once thought to be quite too deficient in rainfall for successful or probable grain farming. Thanks to the intelligent and untiring efforts and experiments of a band of pioneers from Eastern Canada and the Old Land, of whom Mr. Angus MacKay, now for twenty-one years superintendent of the world-famed experimental farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, is the honored leader, millions of acres of the lands of this province have been given high value as wheat-producing areas, which, but for the secrets governing success in grain growing under our conditions of soil and climate, gradually wrested from Nature by them, would still have been classified as ranching lands. As such their average producing power was a steer worth, say, \$75, for each twenty acres every fourth year; as arable land their producing power is two crops of wheat each worth on an average \$15.00 per acre every three years. Thus, by scientific principles of soil cultivation applied to practical farming by intelligent and persevering men, has the potential value of millions of acres of its kindliest and most easily worked soil been increased ten-fold to this province, and, consequently, to the bread-eating world—for this is of imperial significance. At the same time, all of this land that has not already been entered for or is not reserved from entry is still available to whoever will at the old familiar price of \$10 for one hundred and sixty acres.

### THE FOREST PRODUCTS

Immense Timber Production of Canada—Where Produced and in What Quantities—Lumber Produced in This Province.

Lumber  
The production of sawn lumber is shown by the figures to be in the neighborhood of 3,348,176,000 ft., board measure, per annum, valued at \$54,338,086. In this Ontario leads with a production of 1,294,794,000 ft., valued at \$24,388,077. Quebec being second with 690,135,000 ft., of the value of \$10,838,608, and British Columbia third with 647,877,000 ft., worth \$9,107,186. The other provinces rank in the following order: New Brunswick, 308,400,000 ft., valued at \$4,081,402; Nova Scotia, 216,825,000 ft., of the value of \$2,873,730; Saskatchewan, 91,168,000 ft., valued at \$1,576,820; Manitoba, 66,447,000 ft., value \$867,969; Alberta, 41,382,000 ft., valued at \$583,244. The total production of wood pulp is 363,079 tons, made from 482,777 cords of wood and valued at \$2,931,653.

### Shingles

British Columbia easily leads in the production of shingles, producing 734,652,000 of the value of \$1,331,206. Its nearest competitor is Quebec, which produced 406,440,000, valued at \$849,787, and then follow, in their order, Ontario, with a production of 225,533,000 valued at \$461,155; New Brunswick, 109,513,000, worth \$328,865; Nova Scotia, making 33,141,000, valued at \$69,370; Manitoba, turning out 1,125,000, worth \$3,150, and Saskatchewan, which produces 592,000, valued at \$1,363,996.

### Laths

In the manufacture of laths Ontario takes first place with 263,241,000 to her credit, valued at \$612,856. Little more than half that number, namely, 138,991,000, is made by her nearest competitor, New Brunswick, the value of whose product is \$286,088. Quebec made 92,814,000 laths, worth \$189,076; British Columbia, 86,862,000, worth \$208,255; Nova Scotia, 62,638,000, worth \$136,893; Saskatchewan, 18,477,000, worth \$40,173; Manitoba, 7,370,000, at a value of \$10,900, and Alberta 1,069,000, worth \$3,584.

### Railway Ties

During the year the railways purchased 13,978,416 cross-ties for which they paid \$5,281,888. Of these the steam railways (47 in number) had bought a total of 25,772 miles of track; 13,738,157 paying therefore \$5,189,674, and the electric roads (numbering 32 and having 818 miles of track) purchased 240,259 ties costing \$92,011. Cedar (including under this term both the eastern and the western cedars) is easily the favorite wood for ties, twice as many ties being of this species as of any other, while hemlock and tamarac in about equal numbers take next place.

### Poles Used

Reports as to the poles purchased were received from 46 telegraph and telephone companies, 151 electric light, power and railway companies and 19 steam railways owning their pole lines. These represent 66,644 miles of line, supported by 2,488,246 poles. These companies bought a total of 185,807 poles, paying for these, at the point of purchase, \$284,549. Of these 185,807 poles 162,211 were of cedar, other woods used being tamarac, spruce and Douglas fir.

### Disappointed Settlers.

It is rumored that the steel for the C.N.R. between the Soo line and Bell will not be laid before the season's crop is ready for delivery. If this is true it will be a great disappointment to those who are intending to build stores and residences in the new town, as they had fully expected to get the necessary lumber without having to haul it from Weyburn. It seems to the settlers hereabouts that as Bienfait had railway accommodation, that the steel employed to connect with that town might more appropriately have been used in making connection with Bell. But High Sutherland's interests were more to be considered than that of the poor mossbacks of the Souris valley—Mercury.

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are sometimes, but not always, the result of entire neglect on the part of poor road makers.  
A wheel flament two and a quarter miles long has been taken from the body of a single spider.

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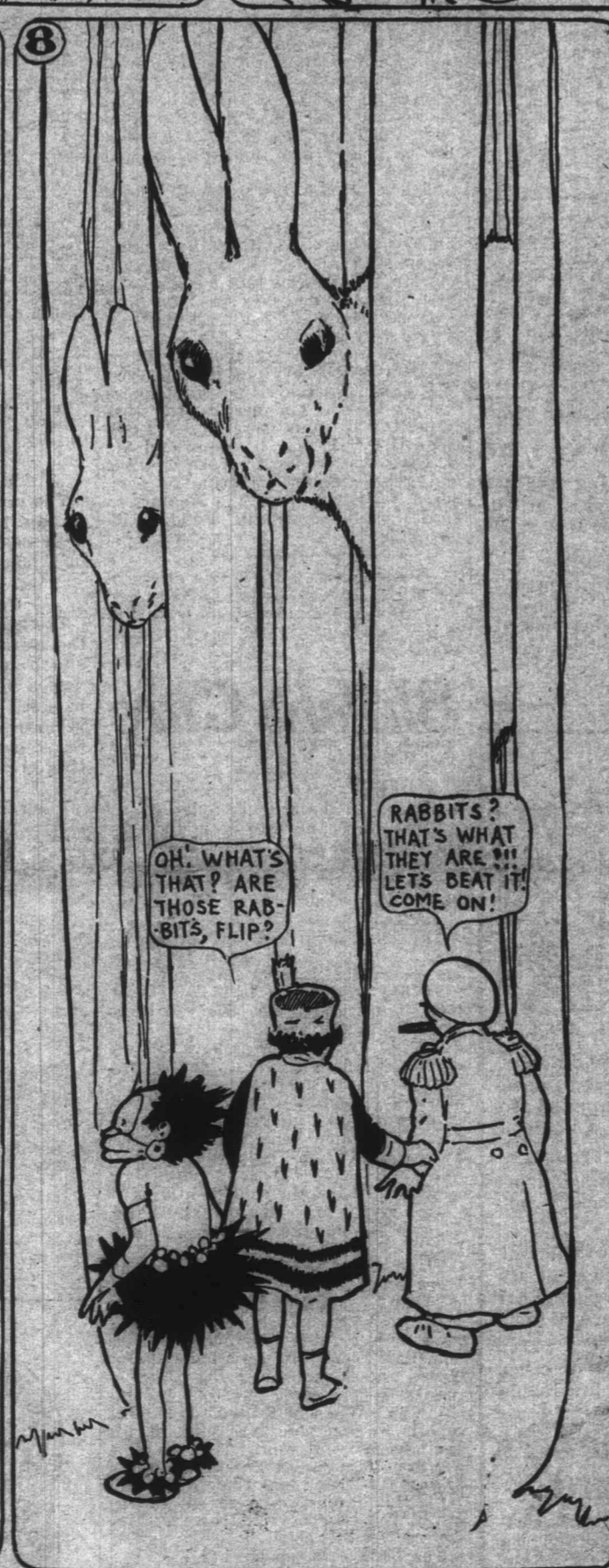
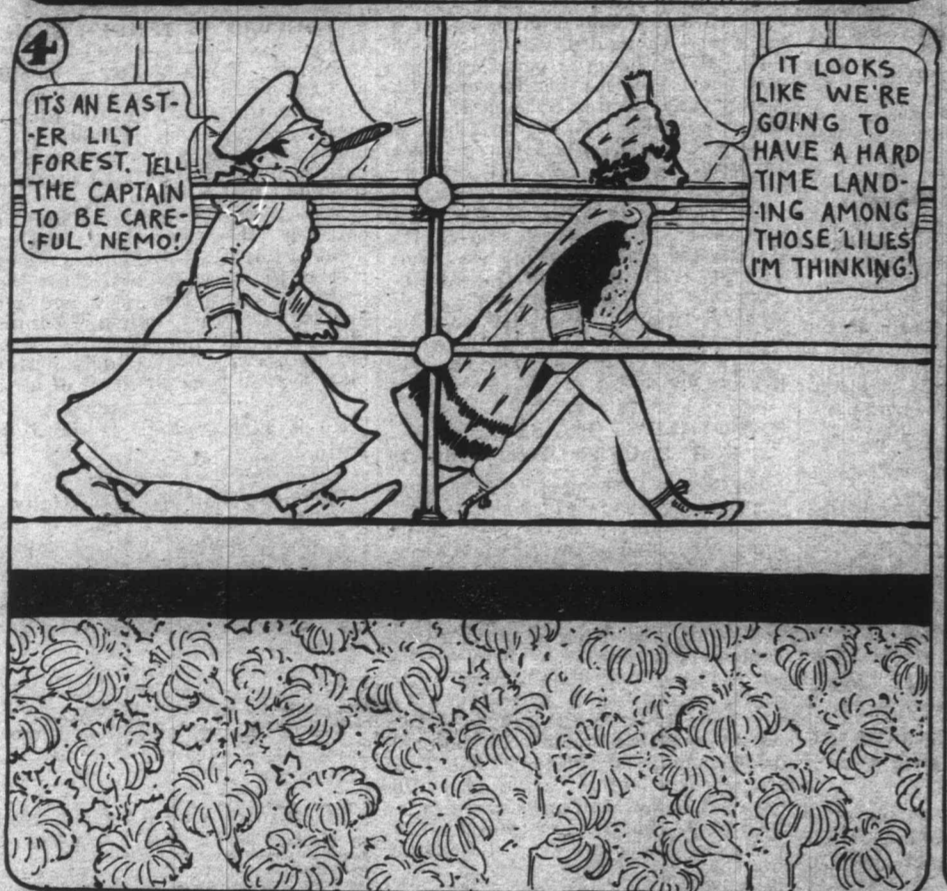
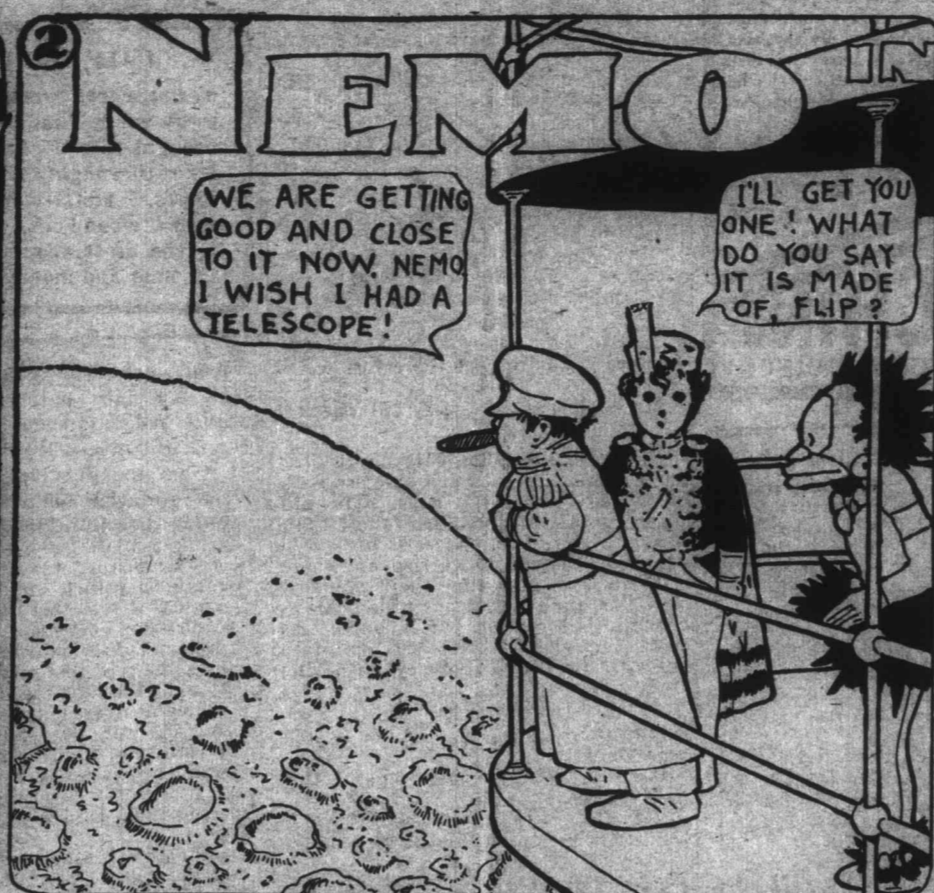












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