

# The Alberta Star

Vol. X

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1908.

No. 11

## WAGONS

New shipment of the best Wagons in the country just arrived.

Call and let us show them and hear of our attractive terms

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

## PHIPPS Restaurant and Bakery

Preserving Fruits at lowest possible prices  
GIVE YOUR ORDERS AT ONCE

### Large shipment of fresh Chocolates arrived

Cadbury's, Cowan's and Foblers. Swiss Milk Chocolate  
Nut Milk Chocolate. Chocolate Burnt Almonds  
Chocolate Dipped Walnuts. Maple Buds are our leaders

## The Alberta Drug & Book Co.

Limited  
LETHBRIDGE AND CARDSTON

Everything in  
DRUGS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS  
FISHING TACKLE, KODAKS and Supplies.  
Quality first, Price next

## PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET

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

### Fresh Fish, Poultry and Game in season.

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF CAHOON HOTEL.

It's not what you earn that makes you rich But what you save

We pay 5 per cent interest on Savings Deposits and Compound Quarterly

C. E. SNOW & Co.  
BANKERS.

## ORTON AT LAST OBTAINS WATER

Residents Are Made Happy

We received word this week from our correspondent at Orton that water had at last been found. The people of the district had long sought for this necessity and at last their efforts were rewarded. Heretofore, water for drinking purposes was obtained six miles from the town and had to be hauled in barrels. This will prove a great boon for the district. The well-digging machine is under charge of Mr. Sharp and it was through his able management that water was obtained.

### Information Wanted

A writer from Ogden, Utah, wishing to locate in Alberta as land is too high in the Salt Lake Valley, writes as follows:—"I am informed that it is very cold up there. When does winter begin and when does it end? What are the principal farm products and amount per acre?" In regards to winter it would be a very difficult question to answer as winter begins where summer leaves off and has no regular season.

### Quarterly Conference Commences To-morrow

Quarterly Stake Conference will convene here on Saturday and Sunday. Meetings will be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Apostle David O. McKay and Jos. McMorris of the Seven Presidents of Seventies, Salt Lake City, will be in attendance.

### FERNIE RELIEF FUND

The following is a list of donations which have been received up to date:—  
Carried over from last week \$97.75  
Warren Gifford 1.00  
J. A. Woolf 2.00  
Mrs. Steed 0.50

### Little Girl Breaks Her Arm

A week ago Thursday the little daughter of Mr. Wm. Ainscough had a very nasty accident befall her. She was playing on a hay-stack near the house when she fell to the ground, lighting on her arm and breaking it. The fractured member was carefully dressed by Dr. Brant and is now improving nicely.

### Constables On Trains

Toronto, Aug. 17.—In order to stop the rowdiness on harvesters excursion trains the C. P. R. has had special constables sworn in to accompany each load of laborers.

## HANDSOME CUP FOR WINNERS

Would Like To See It Played For

Owing to some cause or other the Raymond Baseball Team failed to show up on the 7th, when they were scheduled to play here. They would now like to arrange a game for Labor Day or for one of our Fair dates. Either one would suit them.

Early in the season a handsome cup was donated to the winners of the League, by Mr. R. A. Gillies, the popular Jeweler at Raymond, on condition that all the games will be played. The cup is certainly a beauty and well worth winning. Mr. Gillies went to considerable expense in getting the trophy, which arrived last week, and is now on exhibition at Raymond. Neither team will get the cup unless the deciding game is played. The Rustler says: "We know that with the team we could put out, Cardston would be easy for us."

## Liberal Meeting Largely Attended

W. C. Simmons Delivers forcible Address

Probably the largest turnout for some time was that which gathered to hear the issues of the day discussed at the public meeting, held in the Assembly Hall, Tuesday evening. The ladies were out in full force and seemed to take great interest in the proceedings. On the stand were seated, J. A. Woolf, Dr. J. M. Tanner, J. W. Woolf, M. P. P., W. C. Simmons, M. P. P., Premier A. C. Rutherford and Martin Woolf, chairman. The meeting was called to order at 8.45 with Mr. W. C. Simmons as the first speaker.

Was pleased to see so many present, especially the young men and ladies. Referred back to the 1st "pioneer organization in the district, of which Mr. J. A. Woolf was president. The first political struggle commenced in 1896. It was at this time when Mr. Frank Oliver made his first appearance. His rapid rise in politics.

The present campaign would be conducted as those heretofore.

### POLITICAL QUESTIONS

The speaker went back to the time of 1896 and dwelt briefly on the questions effecting the country at that period. How the country prospered under the Liberal administration Railways and transportation facilities.

In 1896 the cry had been for immigrants. The Government the past year had to restrict the immigration and now we receive the cream. All accomplished in 12 years.

### TRADE POLICY

The same success attended the trade policy and the promises of 1896 were more than fulfilled. What the Liberal government has accomplished.

The speaker did not know why the Conservative party were asking the people to replace their confidence. It looks, so far, that the campaign would be of petty scandal.

Went over briefly the trade returns from 1896. Rapid development under Liberal rule. In referring to the financial stringency of last year, Canada had passed through safely while the United States institutions in many cases, had gone under.

The speaker would have like to have dwelt on the expansion of railways, shipping and canals, and the petty charges made by the opposition, but time would not permit.

### LAND QUESTION

As this was to be one of the great issues of the day, the speaker thought he would touch it briefly before closing remarks. Told what both governments had accomplished during their periods of administration. Would like to have Mr. Magrath explain land grant which was given to the A. R. and I. Co. when he was commissioner. Was also prepared to prove that they hadn't lived up to their agreement with the government. Referred briefly to the finance question.

Mr. Simmons in closing his remarks said that he expected to be here sometime later, after he had visited the rest of his constituency.

A beautiful selection was then rendered by the Glee Club, which brought forth much applause.

The chairman introduced Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Premier of Al-

berta, as the next speaker.

Had been here on two previous visits, but this was the first time on a political stunt. Felt that it was his duty to meet with the citizens and inform them of what they were doing.

Following is a summary of his speech.

### MINISTRATION OF LAWS

Subsidy from Dominion Government \$1,254,125. Subsidy last year \$59,000. Expect same this year. Large taxes from liquor licenses and railways and smaller taxes on other incorporations. From local sources \$800,000 a year. In all we have a revenue of \$2,100,000 annually.

Last year \$300,000 was spent for educational purposes. Alberta and Saskatchewan gave more for this purpose than any other provinces. For Agriculture \$400,000, but with a refund from the creameries of \$190,000.

Salaries \$205,000. Fees received more than paid for administration.

Hospitals \$35,000. Small charities \$5,000.

Dept. of Public Works, \$1,200,000.

Improvement of roads and bridges \$600,000.

Many public buildings are commenced throughout the province. Court House at Cardston was the first building completed. Public buildings purchased from Dominion Government at reasonable figures.

In speaking of the Calgary Normal School, the speaker said it was the best in the Dominion of Canada. Was glad to hear that Cardston was sending six students for the coming session.

Legislative building at Edmonton will cost 1 1/2 millions.

The province is not neglecting the educational facilities. School houses are springing up all over the country. Recently a school district was opened up 350 miles northeast of Edmonton.

### TEXT BOOKS

Owing to the fact that there are no good book publishing firms in Canada, the first addition of the new text books for the schools are being published in New York. The speaker went on to explain fully the reasons given for such procedure. The books will be furnished free to the pupils.

The Dept. of Agriculture have been giving grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and will continue to do so. This year gave \$25,000 to the Dominion Fair at Calgary.

The chairman introduced Mr. J. W. Woolf, M. P. P. as the next speaker.

Was very pleased to see so many out to hear the Premier. Referred to work of Government and his connections with Mr. Rutherford at Edmonton. Spoke of Mr. Simmons' speech and touched briefly on the different questions.

The chairman then arose and said that any questions could be asked by the meeting.

Mr. H. C. Phipps said he would like to have the Premier see to it that the text books, next time, be made in Canada.

Mr. Rutherford in replying stated that it would be done if the books came up to the mark and the Government contract.

The chairman adjourned the meeting.

## \$48 DONATION ACKNOWLEDGED

Not Too Bad For for the Kensington Class

Citizen's Committee  
Fernie, B. C.  
August 12, 1908

Mrs. H. W. Brant,  
Cardston, Alta.

Dear Madam:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your kind favor of the 8th inst., enclosing draft for \$48, donated by Kensington Class in Cardston.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that we most heartily appreciate your kind action in this matter and you can rest assured that this very generous donation will be used to the best advantage.

Yours respectfully,  
Fernie District Fire  
Relief Committee,  
per H. G. Lockhad  
Secretary.

### Normal School Students

The following successful students left for Calgary yesterday, where they will attend Normal School:—

Misses Mary Smith, Rose Archibald and Vere Olsen, Messrs G. Parker, P. Sheffield, O. Wight and Joseph Earl. The session will last until the Christmas holidays, when they will return ready for school teaching.

## TO THE RATEPAYERS

Of the Cardston School District

Did I not consider this unseemly and the present contest a matter of personal spite on the part of a certain element, I should withdraw in favor of Mr. S. M. Woolf who is my much esteemed friend.

If experiences as a man of business, as a graduate of Manitoba University, as a holder of Normal School certificates from the Provinces of Manitoba and (what is now) Alberta, and as the principal of your school for nearly three years have given me qualifications that are worthy of your consideration, then I ask for your support in this election of a Trustee.

Stirling Williams.

## RATEPAYER'S MEETING

School Matters Discussed Thoroughly

A ratepayers meeting for the purpose of discussing School matters, was held here in the Assembly Hall on Saturday evening last. The attendance was good, and much interest was manifested throughout the meeting.

Mr. W. O. Lee, was elected chairman for the evening and brought the meeting to order. Discussions re the High School then took place. Messrs M. Spencer, T. Duca, S. Williams, J. W. Woolf, J. W. Low, E. J. Wood, M. Woolf, W. Laurie and J. P. Low were the principle speakers. Means by which the expenses of the school could be cut down, were discussed at great length, but no satisfactory conclusions could be arrived at. It was decided that outside pupils should be made to pay more for tuition.

As it was rumored around that the council wanted the high school stopped, Mr. Mark Spencer rose and made several explanations. He stated that the report was false as a grant had already been given for this year's work. The council was in favor of a school and would not like to see the work cease. But they wanted it run on the least possible expense and that was why the meeting was called.

The meeting was adjourned at a late hour and everybody went away, feeling that they had at least learnt something concerning school matters.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The new world of the twentieth century in Canada's fertile northland on the Arctic slope, The Canadian prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have nearly reached the 100,000,000 bushel mark of annual wheat production, and there is also being produced nearly a million bushels of other grains annually. The tract of country from which this enormous yield of grain is being produced is practically confined to what has been known in past years as the fertile belt. The limit of product on in this area is far from being reached. In the country north of this is a great clay belt estimated to contain at least 10,000 square miles, where all the ordinary vegetables and harder grains can be grown. There are other sources of wealth here. About eleven years ago there was bred on the Athabasca, 170 miles north of Edmonton, a prospect hole looking for natural gas. The gas came in such force as to stop the operations, and this gas well, the largest known in the world, has been burning continually ever since. Up and down the Athabasca, above and below this point, are remarkable deposits of oil sands, as they are called, which, if utilized, would furnish paving material in abundance.

Moreover, there is indisputable evidence of enormous wealth in petroleum, which is oozing out as it has done through centuries has caused these strange deposits. In the vicinity of the tar sands, along the Athabasca, also are extensive deposits of salt, where it can be taken from the surface in great masses, pure white. Along the banks of the lower Mackenzie for many miles are great areas of burning coal. When the discoverer of this river, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, passed down about 1780 the same coal was burning, and it never has stopped since. The country is so large and so little known that no one could say what hidden sources of wealth there may be. In view of the development of Cobalt, from an unmarked spot in the wilderness seven years ago to the greatest silver mining district in the world it is difficult to predict the possibilities of this great unexpected country north of the Saskatchewan. Last winter in Ottawa the statement was made before a committee of the senate that in the north of Edmonton, extending down the Peace river as far as wheat production is possible, there is a tract of country fit for settlement as great as that now settled west of Winnipeg.

Statistics deal directly with facts, but the facts may be differently interpreted, and possibly there will be much diversity in the reasoning on the statistics of suicide that are presented by George Kennan in an article in McClure's Magazine. There will be general agreement with the author, however, upon certain points that he emphasizes and general interest in the figures, statements and explanations that he offers for consideration.

Mr. Kennan finds that suicide is especially prevalent between the 45th and 55th parallels of north latitude, the number within these parallels being 172 to the million, and the largest number outside being ninety-three to the million. The annual number of suicides is about 10,000 in the United States and about 70,000 in all Europe. It is increasing rapidly everywhere, and in the United States it has increased from twelve in the million in 1881 to 126 in the million in 1907. Climate, Mr. Kennan says, has little or nothing to do with it, but season and weather a great deal. Contrary to the general impression, suicides are least numerous in December and most numerous in June, and far more numerous in the clear and beautiful days of June than in its wet or cloudy days.

The suicide rate is always reduced by any great and absorbing public calamity or excitement. This is universally true of wars, but was just as marked in connection with the destruction of San Francisco. The suicidal impulse increases rapidly from childhood to old age. It is much higher among the officers and soldiers or sailors of armies and navies than among any other people. The rate is higher among physicians, lawyers, journalists, teachers and all professional men except clergymen than among other classes. There are fewer suicides by far among women than among men.

By a comparison of the north of Ireland with the south of Ireland, and the Protestant cantons of Switzerland with its Catholic cantons, Mr. Kennan shows that suicides are much more common among Protestants than Catholics. In Switzerland they are four to one. It is more common among all Christians than among Jews and Mohammedans. It is impracticable to give all of the writer's conclusions, but his most significant comment is that appearances seem to teach "that suicide is a by-product of the great complicated machine that we call civilization."

THE CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTIERS

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL SESSION OF HIGH COURT.

The Most Prosperous Year for the Order in Its History — A Large Delegation in Attendance.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the High Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters opened in the city of Niagara Falls on June 9, 1908, with a large number in attendance, including High Court officers and delegates representing subordinate courts of every Province of the Dominion. After the usual opening ceremonies and the appointment of the several standing committees, the High Court officers submitted their reports, which showed the order to be in a most flourishing condition. The progress made by the order during the past year far surpassed that of any previous year of its history.

The High Chief Ranger, J. A. Stewart of Perth, Ont., after extending a hearty welcome to the representatives present, submitted his report, which was replete with facts and figures relating to the growth and extension of the order during the past year.

On the 1st of January, 1907, the order had a membership of 64,655, and there were initiated during the year 7,912 new members, being an increase of 7.1 over the previous year. During 1907, 2,134 members lapsed and 409 died, leaving a net membership at the close of the year of 68,424.

The increase in the insurance reserve of the order during the year amounted to \$251,818.42. On January 1st, 1907, the amount on hand in this branch was \$2,174,872.45, and at the close of the year \$2,426,690.87. The amount paid in death claims was \$412,295.24.

The Sick and Funeral Benefit Department is also in a flourishing condition. During the year no less a sum than \$134,418.44, covering 5,903 claims, was paid in this branch. The amount of the credit of this fund at the close of the year was \$112,867.48.

The High Chief Ranger in concluding his address, expressed the hope that the meeting would be a pleasant one for the members and a profitable one for the order, and that the large volume of business transacted through the head office at Brantford.

The amount of insurance premiums received during the year was \$75,316.29, which with the interest on the reserve account made the total receipts in this branch \$665,149.96. There were 409 death claims paid, amounting to \$413,331.54, leaving the sum of \$251,818.42 to carry to the reserve fund, which at the close of the year was \$2,426,690.87.

The Sick and Funeral Benefit Branch of the order also showed a marked advance. The amount of fees received during the year was \$151,650.01, and interest \$2,159.81. The total receipts amounted to \$153,809.82. There were 5,903 claims paid, amounting to \$134,418.44, leaving \$19,431.38 to carry to the reserve fund, which at the close of the year amounted to \$112,867.48.

There were 68,424 members in good standing at the close of the year, carrying \$69,653,560.00 insurance.

There were issued from the High Secretary's office 8,064 insurance certificates and 7,965 membership certificates, or a total of 16,029, and in addition there were endorsements made on 1,455 insurance certificates.

The report of Robert Elliott, High Treasurer, showed the funds of the order to be in a most satisfactory condition. The receipts in the several funds were: Insurance, \$665,149.96; Sick and Funeral Benefit fund, \$153,809.82; general fund, \$91,669.93; total receipts, \$910,669.71. The total expenditure in these funds amounted to \$642,867.63. The surplus income over expenditure amounted to \$267,802.08.

The surplus insurance funds are invested as follows: Municipal and school debentures, \$2,187,339.59; Dominion of Canada stock, 150,000.00; Deposits in chartered banks, 20,000.00; Current accounts in chartered banks, 69,351.28; \$2,426,690.87. The total assets of the order amounted to \$2,587,037.70, and its liabilities \$33,976.68. Assets over liabilities, \$2,553,061.02.

LAUNCHES

Open, Canopied or Cabined. Our own make and equipped with our own engines. Made in all sizes 22 to 46 feet. Special bargains in other makes. Sizes 18 to 30 feet. We invite inspection. Purchasers' expenses paid. We are Ontario Agents for the well-known "Chestnut" Canoe. Best quality. Send for particulars of the "Chestnut" uncapizable, unsinkable model. ENGINES Gas and Gasoline. Marine-2 to 70-h.p. Stationary 3 to 100-h.p. Large display for cash. Write for catalogue and prices. Canadian Gas Power & Launches, Limited, Toronto

Board, Brantford; M. D. Carroll, Montreal; C. E. Britton, P.H.C.R., Gananoque; L. P. D. Tilley, St. John; J. A. A. Broder, Montreal; Mark Mundy, Gananoque; J. L. Roberts, High Auditor, Brantford; J. P. Hoag, High Auditor, Brantford; W. Walker, High Registrar, Montreal; Rev. W. J. West, High Chaplain, Bluevale; W. G. Strong, Superintendent of Organization, Brantford; Lyman Lee, High Court Solicitor, Hamilton; Hon. Colin H. Campbell, High Court Solicitor, Winnipeg; D. E. McKinnon, District High Secretary, Winnipeg; R. G. Affleck, P.D.H.C.R., Winnipeg; and R. H. Shanks, P.D.H.C.R., Winnipeg.

DON'T EAT WHITE MEN.

Preference of Pacific Cannibals Based on Superstition.

It was only recently that news came out of the western Pacific of the killing of a missionary on one of the Solomon Islands to be the funeral baked meat of a cannibal feast.

Private advices from the official charged with the investigation of the murder comment upon the probability that the cannibal had come out of civilization in the condition of a white man.

But there was no evidence of any sort to offset the statement made by the murderers that they had not eaten the white man. Their statement found confirmation in the condition of such of the bones as were recovered, for each had been brought to a high polish and stained with turmeric to a brilliant yellow.

The charge of eating white men seems very hard to down. Even now, when every one should know better, it is by no means unusual to find the statement made by the Hawaiians at Kealakekua ate Capt. Cook, yet they were not cannibals at all.

In the western Pacific, where cannibalism is constantly practiced except under the immediate eye of white men, it is natural to be suspicious of practitioners of such gastronomy. Yet a white man who might be killed in the most jovial way by these savages, would ever be eaten by them.

Here is a piece of testimony on the subject from a seafaring German who has lived for thirty years and more among these cannibals of the Pacific, Herr Parkinson of the Bismarck Archipelago.

"During my long residence in these islands," he writes, "I have not yet been able to establish a satisfactory confirmation in a single case in which white men, though but here, have actually been eaten by the Melanians. The bodies of the murdered have often enough been discovered and simple peeps sent to remind the cannibals of their crime, but the eating of any of these portions no definite information can be had.

"It seems quite difficult to comprehend why the cannibal who eats his own kind should reject the white man as an article of food. Yet if we consider the senseless superstition of the Melanians, which in my opinion has driven him to cannibalism, because through eating the bodies of the slain he expects to come into a full enjoyment of all the powers of his white man, thus does it become comprehensible that he will not eat the body of a white man whom he has killed because of his belief that the spirit of the murdered man will exert an influence over him which he does not at all regard as desirable.

"The late King Gord of the Shortland Islands once told me in answer to my question the not particularly flattering reason 'Spirit belong all white man no good.' In general one receives the reply that the white man as meat does not taste good. This I hold to be a subtle ruse under which the sly native hides his dread of the spirit of the slain."

FRANKNESS WITH DAUGHTERS.

Playing at hide-and-seek with our daughters is such a mistake. We cannot blind ourselves to the fact that she is changing daily, that every day adds to her development. We must be aware that each month and each year which rolls over her head carries her closer to womanhood. We know that she does not look upon life at seventeen as she looked upon it at fourteen, and she knows that we know it. It is no use for us to try to deny it. It is still a child, never gives a thought to such things. Elsie is not a child any longer, and the sooner we cease playing at the game of hide-and-seek with her the better it will be for us both. We want the broad, full light of day upon all our thoughts and all our deeds where our daughters are concerned. Ideally, she must be heart of our best friend and soul.

ON THE FARM.

RAPE AS A FORAGE CROP.

Pastures will, in many districts, be short this year, owing to failure of the clover seeding last year, and the stock being turned out earlier this spring than usual, because of the shortage of feed in the barns. It will, for these reasons, be necessary, in many cases, to provide some forage crop to supplement the grass pasture and the hay crop as well. For the latter purpose, millet, or a mixture of oats and peas, will probably be as suitable and profitable as anything available, but the seeding of these will be more expensive than usual on account of the advanced market prices. For forage, there is no seeding as cheap as rape, the seed of which seldom runs higher than eight to ten cents per pound, while two or four pounds per acre is a sufficient seeding. For hogs, lambs and calves, or other young cattle, there is no better pasture than rape, though it is not suitable for milking cows, owing to its effect upon the flavor of the milk. The seed of rape is almost exactly similar to that of turnips, and may be sown with a turnip drill or the grass-seeding attachment of a grain drill, or broadcasted by hand or with the grass seeder. If sown in drills with the grain drill, all the openings except two must be plugged, and the rubber tubes for these directed to the holes the proper distance apart, say 24 to 30 inches, to admit of horse hoeing, which will greatly help the crop and keep it free from the robbery of moisture by weeds. Rape may be sown any time in June or July, and in good soil, well prepared, in a favorable season, will be fit for pasture in six to eight weeks. It is well not to turn stock, except hogs, on it if it is eight or ten weeks old, as it is better for cattle and sheep if higher than this, as it is when the stalks attain the size of a man's finger, that the feed is the most palatable and nourishing. It is especially useful as a late fall pasture, lambs and calves flourish on it right up to snow fall, as frost does not injure, but rather improves its feeding value. On rich clean land a good crop of rape may be obtained by sowing the seed broadcast and covering it lightly with the harrow. For this seeding, about four pounds per acre is sufficient, but when sown in drills two pounds is quite sufficient. From the middle of June to the first of July, as a rule, the best time to sow, but in a showery season a barley stubble plowed down after the crop is harvested, and the land brought to a fine tilth by harrow and roller immediately after the plow, and repeated use of the harrow and roller, may produce a considerable crop of rape for late pasture. Rape may be successfully grown on an upland soil prepared by rolling immediately after the plowing and harrowed repeatedly to secure a fine seed bed, rolled again before sowing. A thin layer covered grass pasture, after being eaten down, may, in this way, be utilized for a crop of rape. Stock should at first be turned on rape when it is free from dampness from dew or rain, and when the animals are not hungry, as otherwise, bloating may occur, but when they become accustomed to it, they may safely be kept constantly upon it, though it is not so good for fattening as when it is the range of a grass pasture. Ewes or older sheep are more liable to bloat on rape than are lambs, which are very seldom affected in that way. If rape is sown in drills, and there is no better plan, it is better to sow with a double-mouldboard plow, cultivation by means of the horse hoe should commence as soon as the plants are easily traced in the line of the row. This will destroy all weeds while young, and will stimulate the rapid growth of the crop. Shallow but frequent cultivation should follow at intervals.

THE DAIRY COW A WONDERFUL CREATURE.

Building up a dairy herd is not so easy to a man who has not the things ready made to his hands. It is this representative of the great American class of farmers, who are content to be bred in the sweat of his face, who can ill afford to make mistakes. He is the average, brave hearted, struggling burden bearer who ever should have concern that any message that is sent may reach him, says W. F. McSparran, Penn. To his mind, I have heard given the advice to sell and invest the proceeds in as many good cows as they will buy; but buying is the very last way to get good ones. My advice to such a man would be to get into shape to feed his cows a good full ration for a whole year. A cow may be better than she looks or worse than she looks; the only way to tell one is to live with her. Get rid of the poor ones—they take the bread out of our mouths but the more promising ones may surprise you with judicious feeding. Put them to the test; shelter them from storms; be kind to them; don't try to half starve them on a half dry pasture but give them full round year ration. Send your scrub bull to the butcher and get the best of your breed that you can buy. The dairy cow is a wonderful creature. From the food she eats she must maintain her physical well being, nourish her young and furnish milk for her master. There is a broad look in that last sentence, which if the farmer will take it will help wonderfully in indicating to him how he should treat his cows. It ought to sink deep into the mind of every farmer. We will repeat it: "From the food she eats she must maintain her physical well being, nourish her young, and furnish milk for her master."

SAVE THE BOYS.

Boys should be taught, at least by the time they are sent to school, something of the nature of the body, of the temptations they will have to face, and of the fearful consequences to body and soul of yielding to sin. Parents will now find that they have to contend against serious and powerful competitors for the confidence of their own children.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

"Hello, Rummel, I hear your watch has been stolen?" "Yes, but the thief has already been arrested. Only fancy, the stupid fellow took it to the pawnshop! There it was at once recognized as mine, and the thief was locked up."

Money talks, but it is not heard in heaven; save when it speaks through lips which it has stirred to grateful love.

Fashion Hints.

FADS AND FANCIES.

This is a dry and a season of coats. Rows of face now have a touch of color and embroidery. There is nothing English about new fashions; they are altogether French. Noisy accessories as a rule accompany the quietest of the new tailor modes. Parasols of pink lined tan linen with white tips and handles are pretty and fashionable. The long coat is called the pacolet. The prettiest variation of it is in colored muslin. A necklace and bracelet of amethysts, connected with gold chains, have ear-rings to match. Two silver quilts, caught with a rosset of tulle, can be arranged in many different ways in the hair. One of the smartest fashions of the summer is the long, half-rose, ornate coat worn over thin lingerie gowns. The noisy waistcoat and hat are worn with the quietest and neatest of suits, in fine black or navy or gray herringbone serge. The turn-over collar is as fashionable as ever with a shirt waist or shirt waist suit, but it does not belong to the juniper. The guimpe for summer dress will be pretty made of embroidered red felt net, of embroidered batiste or swiss, or of sheer lawn with a lace finish. Raye may be worn any time in June or July, and in good soil, well prepared, in a favorable season, will be fit for pasture in six to eight weeks. It is well not to turn stock, except hogs, on it if it is eight or ten weeks old, as it is better for cattle and sheep if higher than this, as it is when the stalks attain the size of a man's finger, that the feed is the most palatable and nourishing. It is especially useful as a late fall pasture, lambs and calves flourish on it right up to snow fall, as frost does not injure, but rather improves its feeding value. On rich clean land a good crop of rape may be obtained by sowing the seed broadcast and covering it lightly with the harrow. For this seeding, about four pounds per acre is sufficient, but when sown in drills two pounds is quite sufficient. From the middle of June to the first of July, as a rule, the best time to sow, but in a showery season a barley stubble plowed down after the crop is harvested, and the land brought to a fine tilth by harrow and roller immediately after the plow, and repeated use of the harrow and roller, may produce a considerable crop of rape for late pasture. Rape may be successfully grown on an upland soil prepared by rolling immediately after the plowing and harrowed repeatedly to secure a fine seed bed, rolled again before sowing. A thin layer covered grass pasture, after being eaten down, may, in this way, be utilized for a crop of rape. Stock should at first be turned on rape when it is free from dampness from dew or rain, and when the animals are not hungry, as otherwise, bloating may occur, but when they become accustomed to it, they may safely be kept constantly upon it, though it is not so good for fattening as when it is the range of a grass pasture. Ewes or older sheep are more liable to bloat on rape than are lambs, which are very seldom affected in that way. If rape is sown in drills, and there is no better plan, it is better to sow with a double-mouldboard plow, cultivation by means of the horse hoe should commence as soon as the plants are easily traced in the line of the row. This will destroy all weeds while young, and will stimulate the rapid growth of the crop. Shallow but frequent cultivation should follow at intervals.

GALL-STONES.

An attack of gall-stone colic in its severest form is one of the most painful affections which humanity is ever called upon to endure. Fortunately it is not a very common affection, and it is not always so painful, but one never knows when it may become so; hence the occurrence of one attack, however mild, is a dangerous signal which the sufferer will do well to heed.

The pain is due to the passage of a gall-stone through the bile duct toward the intestine, and varies from mere discomfort to intense agony, according to the size of the stone. The pain usually begins suddenly, when the stone enters the duct leading from the gall-bladder to the intestine, and ceases with equal suddenness when the offending body drops out of the bile duct into the intestine. The pain is sharp, usually continuous, but occasionally intermittent, and may last from a few hours to several days.

If the attack continues a long time, it is accompanied by vomiting and signs of collapse—pinched features, cold, clammy sweat, extreme restlessness, pallor or blueness of the skin, hiccough, rapid and feeble pulse, and chilliness. Jaundice is not uncommon, but is not always present.

There may be only one attack, but as a rule there is a succession of them, some mild, others severe. The treatment is therefore twofold—relief of the immediate pain and prevention of future attacks.

The sufferer should keep as quiet as possible, lying on the back with hips elevated. Sometimes a firm bandage encircling the abdomen affords great relief, but it is necessary to take no food, not even milk, as long as the attack lasts. Fasting even for two or three days will do no harm. The popular fear of loss of strength from starvation in such cases is groundless.

Water, preferably hot, may be taken, unless, as sometimes happens, it increases the pain. Olive-oil in generous amount often seems to give relief and shorten the attack, although the belief that it dissolves the gall-stones is probably erroneous.

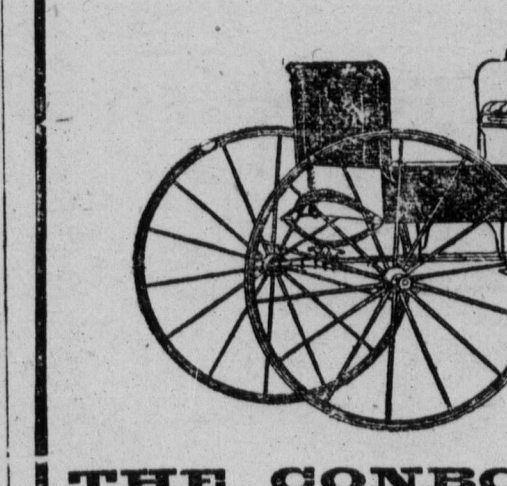
The bowels should be freely moved, preferably by an injection. Hot cloths laid over the region of the liver are usually grateful, and sometimes a hot bath acts well by relieving the spasm. If simple remedies do not bring relief, more powerful, or even a surgical operation, may be necessary.

After the stone has passed, treatment should be instituted to prevent a return if possible. The patient should live chiefly on fruits, fresh vegetables, and a moderate amount of farinaceous foods, avoiding meat, especially fat meat, and highly seasoned foods of all kinds.

A course of treatment by such mineral waters as Vichy or Carlsbad is highly beneficial, and abundant exercise in the open air will assist greatly in the treatment.—Youth's Companion.

TRISCUIT

Simply a Shredded Wheat wafer, containing in the smallest bulk all the nutriment and strength-giving material of the whole wheat. Appetizing and always ready to serve. Delicious as a Toast, with Butter, Cheese or Fruits. Sold by all grocers.



THE CONBOY CARRIAGES have a provincial reputation for style and durability. Don't Buy until you see your nearest Carriage Agent and get full particulars, or write for No. 48 Catalogue, showing our new and handsome designs for 1908. The Conboy Carriage Co., Limited, Toronto.

RAPE AS A FORAGE CROP.

Pastures will, in many districts, be short this year, owing to failure of the clover seeding last year, and the stock being turned out earlier this spring than usual, because of the shortage of feed in the barns. It will, for these reasons, be necessary, in many cases, to provide some forage crop to supplement the grass pasture and the hay crop as well. For the latter purpose, millet, or a mixture of oats and peas, will probably be as suitable and profitable as anything available, but the seeding of these will be more expensive than usual on account of the advanced market prices. For forage, there is no seeding as cheap as rape, the seed of which seldom runs higher than eight to ten cents per pound, while two or four pounds per acre is a sufficient seeding. For hogs, lambs and calves, or other young cattle, there is no better pasture than rape, though it is not suitable for milking cows, owing to its effect upon the flavor of the milk. The seed of rape is almost exactly similar to that of turnips, and may be sown with a turnip drill or the grass-seeding attachment of a grain drill, or broadcasted by hand or with the grass seeder. If sown in drills with the grain drill, all the openings except two must be plugged, and the rubber tubes for these directed to the holes the proper distance apart, say 24 to 30 inches, to admit of horse hoeing, which will greatly help the crop and keep it free from the robbery of moisture by weeds. Rape may be sown any time in June or July, and in good soil, well prepared, in a favorable season, will be fit for pasture in six to eight weeks. It is well not to turn stock, except hogs, on it if it is eight or ten weeks old, as it is better for cattle and sheep if higher than this, as it is when the stalks attain the size of a man's finger, that the feed is the most palatable and nourishing. It is especially useful as a late fall pasture, lambs and calves flourish on it right up to snow fall, as frost does not injure, but rather improves its feeding value. On rich clean land a good crop of rape may be obtained by sowing the seed broadcast and covering it lightly with the harrow. For this seeding, about four pounds per acre is sufficient, but when sown in drills two pounds is quite sufficient. From the middle of June to the first of July, as a rule, the best time to sow, but in a showery season a barley stubble plowed down after the crop is harvested, and the land brought to a fine tilth by harrow and roller immediately after the plow, and repeated use of the harrow and roller, may produce a considerable crop of rape for late pasture. Rape may be successfully grown on an upland soil prepared by rolling immediately after the plowing and harrowed repeatedly to secure a fine seed bed, rolled again before sowing. A thin layer covered grass pasture, after being eaten down, may, in this way, be utilized for a crop of rape. Stock should at first be turned on rape when it is free from dampness from dew or rain, and when the animals are not hungry, as otherwise, bloating may occur, but when they become accustomed to it, they may safely be kept constantly upon it, though it is not so good for fattening as when it is the range of a grass pasture. Ewes or older sheep are more liable to bloat on rape than are lambs, which are very seldom affected in that way. If rape is sown in drills, and there is no better plan, it is better to sow with a double-mouldboard plow, cultivation by means of the horse hoe should commence as soon as the plants are easily traced in the line of the row. This will destroy all weeds while young, and will stimulate the rapid growth of the crop. Shallow but frequent cultivation should follow at intervals.

THE DAIRY COW A WONDERFUL CREATURE.

Building up a dairy herd is not so easy to a man who has not the things ready made to his hands. It is this representative of the great American class of farmers, who are content to be bred in the sweat of his face, who can ill afford to make mistakes. He is the average, brave hearted, struggling burden bearer who ever should have concern that any message that is sent may reach him, says W. F. McSparran, Penn. To his mind, I have heard given the advice to sell and invest the proceeds in as many good cows as they will buy; but buying is the very last way to get good ones. My advice to such a man would be to get into shape to feed his cows a good full ration for a whole year. A cow may be better than she looks or worse than she looks; the only way to tell one is to live with her. Get rid of the poor ones—they take the bread out of our mouths but the more promising ones may surprise you with judicious feeding. Put them to the test; shelter them from storms; be kind to them; don't try to half starve them on a half dry pasture but give them full round year ration. Send your scrub bull to the butcher and get the best of your breed that you can buy. The dairy cow is a wonderful creature. From the food she eats she must maintain her physical well being, nourish her young and furnish milk for her master. There is a broad look in that last sentence, which if the farmer will take it will help wonderfully in indicating to him how he should treat his cows. It ought to sink deep into the mind of every farmer. We will repeat it: "From the food she eats she must maintain her physical well being, nourish her young, and furnish milk for her master."

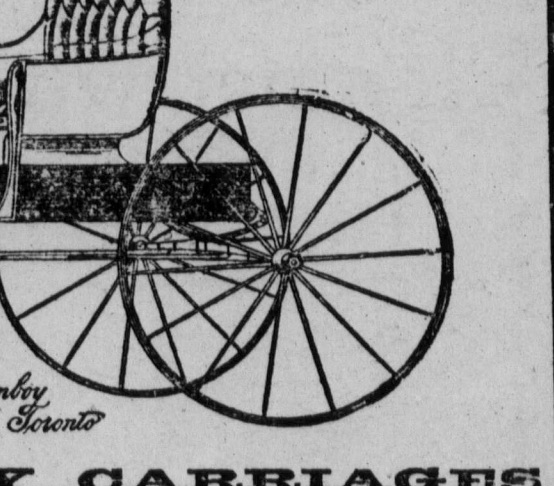
SAVE THE BOYS.

Boys should be taught, at least by the time they are sent to school, something of the nature of the body, of the temptations they will have to face, and of the fearful consequences to body and soul of yielding to sin. Parents will now find that they have to contend against serious and powerful competitors for the confidence of their own children.

OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

"Hello, Rummel, I hear your watch has been stolen?" "Yes, but the thief has already been arrested. Only fancy, the stupid fellow took it to the pawnshop! There it was at once recognized as mine, and the thief was locked up."

Money talks, but it is not heard in heaven; save when it speaks through lips which it has stirred to grateful love.



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## Our Letter From Paris

PARIS, June 2.

THE Parisian tailor has been very lucky this season, for the weather has been inclement in the extreme, and the charming spring frocks usually worn at this time of year by the elegantes had to be saved for some future occasion. Costumes of cloth and serge have been, up to date, the only ones worn, and even dark colors are favored; but these tailored suits are interesting because they are quite different from any production of former years.

There are skirts of largely checked black and white linage, accompanied by jackets of fine black satin-faced cloth, cut swallow-tail and worn over a white satin vest and an old lace jabot. Sometimes they are trimmed with soutache and sometimes with passementerie. The tailors, too, have launched skirts of materials that have hitherto never been seen. They show alternating stripes of patterned and plain stuff exactly matching each other. This material is pleated, and with each motion, it produces an iridescent effect which is most original and chic. With these skirts a plain silk or cloth jacket is worn. The revers and vestings are embroidered and braided.

The tailors are combining novelties of great elegance, and nowadays the so-called classical tailor-made is never seen in a close-fitting version. There are curved backs on tailored coats.

White serge suits are shown in the shops, although it has been too cold for them to be seen on the street as yet. These are made on the inimitable style, heavily trimmed and bound with white soutache braid. When there are others where the jackets are cutaway. These, too, are bound in soutache. The skirts for these suits are made walking length, and they are either circular or gored.

A jacket seen of a new shape, by Doucet, is loose at the waist and cut round in front. Its originality consists in a kind of draped front, so arranged as to form three deep folds fastened with three pearl buttons.

The tailors have certainly made the most of their popularity, for they have launched also new fashions for men, which have become instantly the rage among the beaux of Paris. According to the present fashion a man's coat must be cut tight at the waist and finished with wide skirts, while two pockets are cut across. The most fashionable colors are dark green, violet and brown. The vests are almost always made of a light material and bound all around, pockets and all, with the same material in a much darker shade.

But to return to the costumes of the ladies. Pleated skirts, except for very light materials, seem to have gone out of fashion, but, if they are no longer pleated, they are trimmed with braid and many small buttons. The plainest skirts have now a wide fold at the back. They are higher at the waist line and loose, but very tight over the hips. With skirts cut on this plan very little trimming is used. When soutache is used as trimming it is in a small design; the Greek key is a favorite for a simple skirt. When skirts are long any kind of trimming can be used, and covered buttons are again in fashion—they look well on fancy tailor-made dresses. Buttons, too, like those used on men's trousers, are original and new.

A particularly elegant tailor-made costume, seen at the Cafe Madrid the other afternoon, was made with brown, green and gray mixed woolen material, trimmed with black silk soutache, finished down the front with a cambric ruche edged with valenciennes. The green straw toque was trimmed with a torse of velvet and three or four bright green quills.

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Elvira

## COSTUMES FOR SUMMER WEATHER



## To Help You Make a Shirtwaist

MANY women make their own shirtwaists and blouses who would never think of cutting out and sewing up a skirt of the simplest variety. One reason for this is, I suppose, because the waist is in small sections and may be easily handled and conveniently tucked away in the workbag, while the skirt is bulky, refusing to be readily disposed of, and can, by no stretch of the imagination, be called "fancy work."

The very best of patterns needs to be adjusted to the individual wearer. Did it ever occur to you how unreasonable we are in what we require of a pattern? Every woman who buys a pattern expects it to fit her—and just think how many women buy the same pattern! If these same women tried on one another's clothes, how well do you suppose they would fit?

It is well worth knowing where to make alterations so as not to disturb the lines and style of the pattern.

The line of the neck and the line of the arm-size should never be cut close to the pattern, for these are places where frequently alterations are made.

Collars are often hard to fit because the neck has been cut out too much. To adjust the collar properly to the neck, the waist should be tried on and the neck, which has been cut high, clipped little by little, and gently stretched until it settles into place without a wrinkle. Then the collar may be pinned about the neck, fitting it comfortably and smoothly, then pin its lower edge carefully to the waist neck. The very best collars are straight strips of material, curved gradually at the top to measure one-quarter to one-half of an inch higher in the back than in the front. It is possible to fit these straight collars smoothly, provided the waist is cut high enough at the neck. A collar with a wide curve at its lower edge, which sets down below the throat line, gives the neck a thick look and robs it of all slender, column-like grace.

A common fault is to cut out the arm-size too much under the arm. This done and the sleeve sewed in, the arm is pinned to the side and loses all freedom of motion; whereas, if the waist is cut under the arm, the sleeve may be tight, yet the arm may be raised above the head with no disaster to the waist.

When the shoulder seams must be altered care should be taken to keep the line true and the position right—neither too far to the front nor to the back. At the base of the collar the neck line should be divided into three equal parts; the line from shoulder seam to shoulder seam across the front should measure exactly twice as much as the line from shoulder seam to shoulder seam across the back.

The shoulder seam must not be too long, else the sleeve cannot be fitted with the necessary trim, square look.

To adjust the waist at the belt line a narrow belt should be pinned about the waist line, and to this the fulness should be pinned, keeping the seams and line of fulness as perpendicular as possible. Let the under-arm seam fall straight and let it be an easy fit from the arm-size to the belt line.

Gather the fulness into about a seven-inch space at the belt line in front, three and a half inches each side of the center front if the shirt closes in the front. A five-inch space will hold the fulness of the back at the waist line.

COSTUMES for summer weather must not only include light dresses of silks and cottons, but also a few gowns that may be worn on cooler days at seashore and mountains, and for these there are no better materials than wool voile and light cashmere. There is no reason, however, why the gowns—no matter how warm they may be—should be either stiff or unbecoming, and there are a few suggestions on the page today for the making of such frocks.

In the first place, they should not be too short. Wool voile is a material that needs a little sweep to give the appearance of grace that belongs to it. Then the material is so elastic that it will not hold without a belt line, so it is not the sort of thing that may be made in one piece to hang from the shoulders.

A wool voile in a soft shade of brown is made in pleats, while the veer effect is obtained by two bands of embroidery crossed in the front. These are edged with a narrow ruche of lace and fastened by four satiny covered buttons in black. The circle is of black satin, while a band of the same finishes the collar at the top. This gown is most attractive, and might be worn in the afternoon if the occasion be not too formal.

A pretty model, which would be good for linen as well as voile, is in a shade of grayish blue. The long

line from the right shoulder across to the left side is good, and the little vest-like front is becoming. The gumpie itself is of tucked sheer linen, while the cravat is of black satin with a wide ruche of lace, which should match that used for the vest. The band around the gumpie line should be of taffeta; if made of the material it would not hold in place. If linen be used, the band may be of the same, and should be stitched. The gown is really charming, and it is so simple that it could not fail to be satisfactory.

A striped wool voile is worn over a gumpie of shiny lace. The neck and sleeve edging, as well as the band down the front, are of brown taffeta, which material also covers the buttons.

This frock would also be very attractive made of linen, gingham or cotton voile. In fact, any of these dresses may be made of other materials, although voile and cashmere are so soft and wear so long that they are very desirable. The first gown with the crossed vest would be beautiful of silk cashmere in a soft shade of champagne, and it would then be appropriate for quite dressy occasions.

Of course, a variation in the color of the wash will do wonders toward helping the costume from plainness to dressiness, and when really handsome dresses are needed cotton cloth is the ideal material.

## SEEN IN THE SHOPS

**Waterproof Silk**

PARASOLS which may serve in all kinds of weather are becoming more and more recognized, and they may be found in all the gay colors. There are some even with knife-pleated ruffles around the edge. These last will deceive every one, for they look just like the lightest of sunshades, but they are really waterproof and will protect one from the rain.

One parasol handle and frame will now do as a foundation for several parasols, for the newest ones have separate covers of different colored silks to simply stretch over the one frame. Think how convenient this would be for traveling, for it would be necessary only to carry a stick and frame covered with a somber waterproof cover, which would be quite appropriate in case of rain or shine, and then, when one has reached her destination, the parasol could be

turned into a light and airy thing that would suit any dress.

There are, too, some afternoon coats made of waterproof silk to wear with summer gowns for driving and motor-ing. It seems as though in time we will all wear waterproof clothes entirely; and indeed it would be a clever idea, for it would save a great deal of the anxiety caused by the ever-fickle weather.

**Important Accessory**

GIRDLES with sash ends are becoming more popular than ever and they are shown in a large variety of styles—some of them tied in front, some in the back and some on the sides. They are made in all shades and widths of ribbon. There are many shops, too, which make a specialty of building girdles to exactly fit the person desiring them. Girdles are an important feature of the costume, and good fit and good style in this little accessory is worthy consideration.

**Fluffy Neckwear**

HUGE bows and frills of net have lace-trimmed or embroidered edges, and are worn with stocks of tucked net. Some of the newest neckties are made of finest silk mousseline or mull, fully eight inches in width, with deep embroidered edge. They are tied in two loops and two wide ends.

**Novelties in Jewelry**

IN JEWELRY the best houses are showing all sorts of little odds and ends which help make the toilet complete. Little watch charms in the form of telegrams have a message engraved inside and one has merely to open the envelope to find it. They are made in enamel and gold. Then there are

## Children's Frocks Easily Ironed



CHILDREN'S clothes must be washed! That is a statement which allows of no argument. In fact, it is an axiom. So, when selecting models for children, wise mothers have found that the most satisfactory are those which are easy to iron. This year the designers have realized the importance of the laundering qualities, and they have put on the market several styles of frocks that may be laid flat upon the ironing board on Tuesday morning. These are open from top to bottom on both sides, directly in front or directly in the back. If the dress is pleated, it is obvious that it simplifies matters greatly if the buttons are on either side, for it may then be laid flat on a large table; otherwise it is necessary to baste in the pleats so they will keep their shape. The buttonholes are covered with a flap, so that when the dress is on the child, there is no visible opening. This greatly aids to the style of the dress.

A little frock fastened on one shoulder is so arranged that, by unbuttoning it, it may be slipped over the board to iron

Some are made in one piece, with a kind of square hole cut out for the neck, which is filled up by a dainty cambric gumpie. If fulness is needed in the skirt, the frock is laid in pleats, with the upper part stitched whole to the waist line, while the skirt is allowed to fly; this is a very satisfactory way to make such a dress, and when the neck is trimmed with Hamburg it is very effective.

Other little dresses are made of plain gingham piped with bright tann plaids, and still others are piped with white. Dresses for little boys are made of stripes and trimmed with checks. While bordered lawns make fascinating "frocks" for little girls, these may be guiltless of trimming.

The gumpie must, of course, be separate, but it is not necessary for it to extend all the way to the waist, for it may be held in place by a few large loops.

**Narrow Ties**

NECKWEAR is interesting to talk about, for there is always a new style or finishing touch which is quite worthy of consideration. There are narrow ties of velvet ribbon or striped taffeta, made into a smart bow in front with ends several inches long, finished with a gold tassel or with a fringe of colored beads. Another new fad is a band of tiny beads knitted into a design and decorated with fringe; this barbaric necklace passes once round the neck and ties in front in a loose knot over a jabot.

**A New Color**

"RUST" is the very latest creation in the color line, and it is—as the name implies—a sort of reddish brown. At present it is said to be rather a popular shade for dress materials, because it allows of almost any color but—violet, green, pink or blue will harmonize with it equally well.

**Decorative Hatpins**

HUGE hatpins are still in vogue, and there are some new ones of pearl, which are stuck through the hair at the side, just above the ear, and this gives the effect of a rather barbarous adornment. Some of these large pins are very handsome, for they are made of jade, ivory or finest jet.

**Popularity of the Ruche**

RUCHING is as popular as ever, and is worn at the top of the collar. Some of it is two inches in width and made of four thicknesses of material. This is somewhat exaggerated, but it really does make an attractive finish to the top of the new frocks. Some of the ruching is hand-embroidered; other sorts are plain white, finished with the little puffing of valenciennes lace edging.

# Alberta Star

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and the Presentation of Current News and the Diffusion of Useful Information.

Published every Friday at  
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

FRED BURTON  
EDITOR AND MANAGER

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\$1.50 per annum in advance.  
Six months 75 cts in advance.

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

AUGUST 21, 1908.

The election will take place this fall, but the exact date is not yet known.

The Cardston district is always pleased to receive visits from the Hon. Premier and Minister of Agriculture.

Be sure and use your vote on Monday.

A man can run a store with out advertising, and he can wink at a girl in the dark—but what's the use.

There is always two sides to a question. It would have made it interesting if we could have heard the other side on Tuesday evening.

Nothing else of the same cost adds so much to the attractiveness of a town nothing else gives such an air of prosperity and thrift, of comfort and content as the good repair and neat appearance of building and fences and generally well kept up premises. A few dollars spent by way of paint, and a little time now and then fixing up, toning up and keeping things in order, has a most wonderful effect and a store of satisfaction. Great and imposing edifices are not necessary to beauty and attractiveness. We know of some humble cottages, yet are so enveloped in neatness and tidiness of all things round about, we never look on them but we are reminded it must be pleasant to be there.

That the Town Council would make an all-round good body of School Trustees was clearly brought out at Saturday evening's meeting.

All the rate-payers should be out on Monday and use their right of voting. The passing of the By-law and the election of a School Trustee, should interest every voter.

Teacher's salaries in Cardston School amounts to \$4,800 annually. It pays to be a school teacher.

Have regular hours of sleep, not four one night and ten the next. It is a mistake to think we can equalize the time needed for brain repair by this kind of thing. As well think we can nourish the body properly by having one meal to-day and four or five to-morrow.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Editor "Star"

Just one word about School Trustee Election. The people elected Mr. Williams to the position not knowing there was a legal technicality invalidating the election. The gentleman has been legally nominated again and there is no good reason why he should not be elected this time to complete his own term. From the street talk freely engaged in one can readily gleam that the sole reason for opposition to his re-election arises from personal animus.

We will be in a sorry mess some day if prejudice instead of judgement controls our actions. Mr. Williams is the best qualified man in the District for the position of Trustee in our growing city.

Rate Payer.

## TOO BUSY

This world is full of men who are "too busy" to do things, and what is needed most, and what we want to cultivate is the idea of doing what is before us at once. "Procrastination is the thief of time," and surely many a man puts off until to-morrow that which he should do today. This "too busy" remark often indicates nothing more than pure laziness, although it is not always policy to tell a man so when he hands you that excuse. Many men are "too busy" to attend to the details of their business, "too busy" to live—and so they just slip off this Mother Earth without anyone being the worse for it. These "too busy" men are no use to themselves or to humanity at large.

## FARM HELP SUPPLIED

The Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to secure a share of the harvest help coming to the west this season. Arrangements have been made with the railway authorities to ticket a sufficient number of harvest hands to Alberta points to insure a safe harvesting of the crop. The department has sent a representative to Winnipeg in order to see that the province gets its fair quota of men and also to prevent a larger number going to any one point than is necessary to meet the demand. As these men will only be ticketed to the station, farmers requiring help should leave their name and location with their nearest railway agent or arrange with friends in town to secure and send out to them the help they need.

[Owing to the omitting of part of this letter on the 1st page, we are publishing it again, complete]

## TO THE RATEPAYERS

Of the Cardston School District

Though unseated as a Trustee on a technical point, I am in no way disqualified in the present election.

Did I not consider this unseating and the present contest a matter of personal spite on the part of a certain element, I should withdraw in favor of Mr. S. M. Wooll who is my much esteemed friend.

If experiences as a man of business, as a graduate of Manitoba University, as a holder of Normal School certificates from the Provinces of Manitoba and (what is now) Alberta, and as the principal of your school for nearly three years have given me qualifications that are worthy of your consideration, then I ask for your support in this election of a Trustee.

Stirling Williams.

## Card of Thanks

We desire to thank the many friends who so kindly aided and assisted us during our recent bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Phipps

## 300 Editors Coming

Will Visit Cardston In Special Train

Three hundred members of the National Editorial Association representing newspapers from New York to Vancouver will be the guests of Lethbridge on the 31st according to the Lethbridge Herald. The Board of Trade there, has been asked to look after entertainment and at a meeting of the executive last night in Lethbridge, it was proposed that Mr. Naismith be asked to kindly place a locomotive at the disposal of the excursionists to take their special train of nine cars out to the experimental farm and through the South country.

## For Sale

Five soldiers land grants, apply to  
Captain P. Whimster  
133 Sask. Ave.  
Portage la Prairie

# BURTON'S VARIETY STORE

Weekly Price List

## School Supplies

### Slates

Acorn Brand, high grade, machine smoothed. Our price 10c.

Sterling improved noiseless Slates, bound with Red Felt. Our price 15c.

### Lead Pencils

Highest grade made—Polka dot, Kangaroo, Marble Herald, Teddy Bear and Sastika. 5c each.

### Lead Pencils

Highest grade—Prismatic, Memorandum, Zero and Rhinoceros. 2 for 5c.

### Lead Pencils

Medium grade—Nickle tip, rubber. 3 for 5c.

### Pencil Boxes

Hinged cover, filled with metal top glass Ink Bottle, Lock and Key. Only 5c.

### School Book Straps

School Book Straps from 20 to 45c.

### School Bags

Waterproof, from 30 to 40c.

### Scribblers

Take your choice from an assortment of over one thousand.

### Stephen's Inks

The best made, 5c. per Glass Bottle

## The Highest Paid Cook In Lethbridge

IS EMPLOYED AT THE

# Hotel Dallas

HE HOLDS THE JOB BECAUSE HE "DELIVERS THE GOODS."

"The Proof of the Pudding is the EATING THEREOF."

# UNION BANK OF CANADA

Capital, Res and Undivided Profits Exceed \$5,000,000.

With 90 Branches from Fort William to Vancouver, the Union Bank of Canada covers the West more thoroughly than does any other Bank.

Every modern Banking facility offered to Farmers, Ranchers, Grain and Cattle Dealers and Merchants. Collections made. Money transmitted to any part of the world. Savings Department established at every Branch. \$1.00 starts an account. Interest at highest current rate paid quarterly.

Cardston Branch.

R. H. Baird, Manager.

## CITY MEAT MARKET

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

R. REEDER, Mgr.

# Woolf Hotel

Pioneer Hotel of Cardston

Rates \$1.50 per day

Our Table Service is Unexcelled

Pratt and Thompson

## Tin and Graniteware

Cardston Tin and Hardware Store

Tinsmithing, Repairing and General Work

J. T. NOBLE

The Government Judges at the Recent Agricultural declared

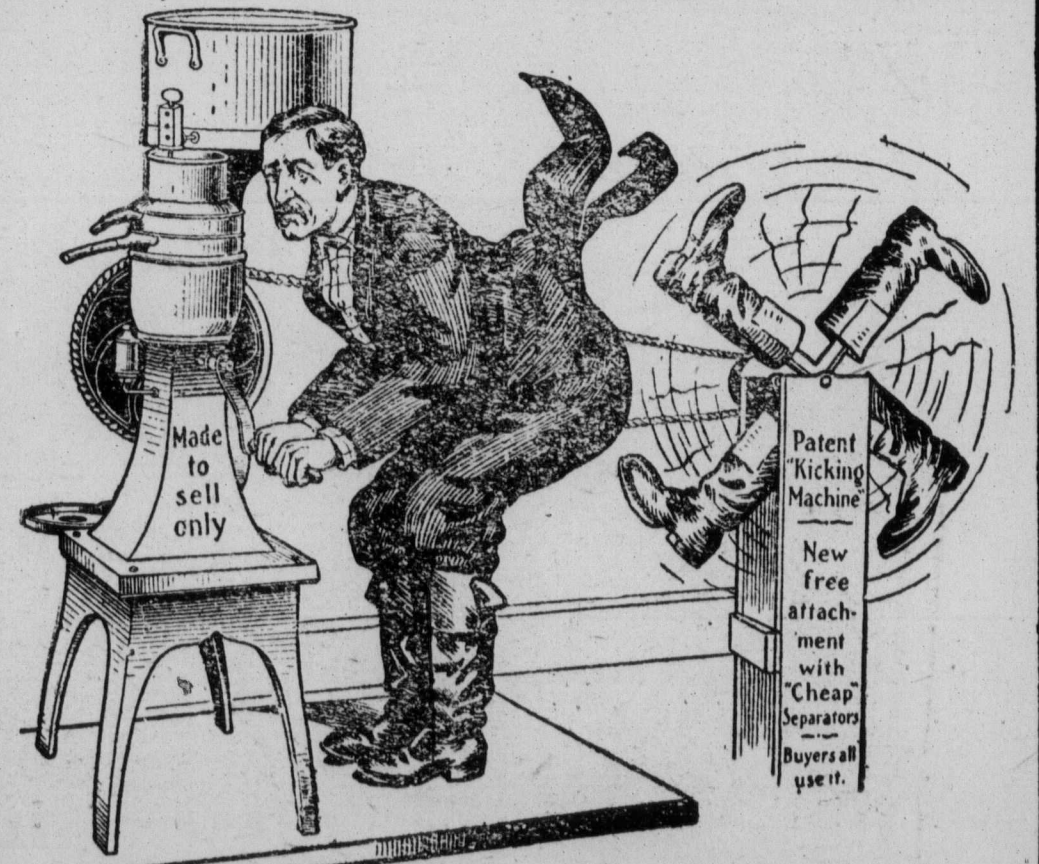
# Hansen's Purebred Shorthorns

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

JAMES HANSEN, CARDSTON.

# CREAM SEPARATORS

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



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

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

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

ROBT. IBEY

Agent.

## Local and General.

Mr. D. S. Beach, went into Lethbridge on Wednesday.

All sizes of Glass Fruit Jars at Burtons Variety Store.

Special choir practices this week, on account of conference.

R. A. Clarke, Lethbridge, came in on Wednesday.

E. S. Hillier, Blood Reserve, is in town.

Mrs. C. A. Anderson accompanied by her two sons, returned on Wednesday.

The parties who went to the lakes last week are gradually returning.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rawley, Wetaskiwin, came in on Wednesday.

Miss Avilda Green, Magrath has been visiting in town this week.

Born to the wife of Mr. Alonzo Hall, Wednesday, 19th inst. a daughter.

Is Cardston to have a flour mill? The question will be decided on Monday by the vote of the rate-payers.

The prize list for the Agricultural Fair to be held in Cardston on Sept. 24th and 25th, is ready for distribution.

Messrs A. E. Rutherford, W. C. Simmons and J. W. Woolf, left on Wednesday train for Raymond, where they held a meeting that evening.

FOR SALE—Will sell or trade one new buggy, single seat, heavy top, costing when new \$160.00. Apply L. B. Young, Cardston.

The grain elevators at Cardston, Raley and Coaldale, owned and operated by A. L. Foster and Co., Lethbridge, have been disposed of to a local Company there, to be known as the Lethbridge Grain Co.

Mr. Ino. Ross, inspector of schools from Strathcona, paid us a visit last week. Mr. Ross as will be remembered, was our school principal here several years ago, and has a host of friends in this district.

A trainload of twenty-five cars, of cattle were taken east from Milk River Monday night. Another train of the same number of cars were shipped from the same point on Tuesday, and forty seven cars are also being loaded at Gray Lake. All are for shipment to the Old Country via Montreal.

In the recent field crops competition throughout the province, Mr. F. A. Adams, Macleod, came 1st, scoring 92½ points with his plot of Alberta Red. T. H. Woolford, Cardston came second with 91½ points. Mr. A. E. Weston, Lethbridge 3rd, with 90½ points and Mr. Hazard of Medicine Hat 4th, with 83 points.

Mr. T. H. Woolford, returned on Wednesday from the northern part of the province where he has been engaged in judging fields of growing grain. He was accompanied by the Hon. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture and Provincial Secretary.

The C. P. R. issued a statement showing the earnings for the fiscal year ending June 30. The gross earnings for the twelve months were \$71,384,173; and net 21,792,266—a decrease in the net for the year of \$3,510,942, which leaves a very comfortable margin.

The storekeeper who does not advertise and does not systemize his business might just as well put up his shutters. Judicious advertising means financial success. Never in the history of the commercial world has advertising occupied so dominant a place as it does today.

A use has been found for the English sparrow. Over in New York it is found that the noisy little fellows are doing splendid work for the shade trees by waging war on the white winged Linden moth. A reader of The Woodstock Sentinel-Review is responsible for the statement that the English Sparrow may also cultivate a taste for potato bugs.

### Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received for carpenter work, plastering, and painting of the H. C. Phipps' Block, Main Street, Cardston. Plans and specifications at Mr. Phipps' Store. All bids to be in by the 26th. September. The right reserved to reject any or all bids.

H. C. PHIPPS

A nice shower of rain visited the district yesterday.

Trap-shooting seems to be the sport these evenings.

Mr. J. P. Low and family left for the lakes on Wednesday.

In the recent elections in Saskatchewan, the Liberals got 26 seats and the Conservatives 14.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Jepps and Mrs. Barton, Stirling, were visitors in town on Wednesday.

Dr. Griswold and L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee, were in town yesterday.

The roller skating rink was closed on Wednesday night for the summer months.

Mr. A. E. Humphries, Lethbridge, was in town again on Tuesday.

A fine baby boy arrived at the home of Mr. Wm. Lyman, on Monday.

Mr. W. H. Irwin, and two sons, Lethbridge, were visitors in Cardston over Sunday.

Mr. Fred Turner, real-estate man and all-round booster for Magrath, was in town this week.

Mr. S. L. Eversfield, returned on Saturday from a business trip to Lethbridge.

Raymond would like to play Baseball here on Labor Day or one of the Fair days. How about it!

Two hundred thousand Hungarian farmers, among the most desirable class of immigrants, will settle in Western Canada within the next four or five years.

The fur catch in the far North is said to have been very small this year consisting mostly of bear and rat skins with few silver fox.

The elections on the By-law and School Trustees takes place on Monday in the Council Chamber. It is to be hoped that a good vote will be registered.

Mr. and Mrs. McLain left for the south on Monday. Mr. McLain has been engaged for the past few months as a contractor for Mr. J. C. Cahoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Turner of Logan, Utah, are spending a few days in town. Mr. Turner is manager of the Logan Republican.

Elder H. D. Folsom, was the speaker at the Assembly Hall on Sunday evening last. The meeting was held under the direction of the Seventies Quorum and was well attended.

A Tennis Tournament is being held in Edmonton on Sept. 4th, 5th, and 7th. Two cups are being presented and are open for competition to any person having resided in Alberta for three months.

At the nominations held on Monday for school trustee, the names of Messrs. Stirling, Williams and S. M. Woolf were handed in. The election is called for Monday, the 24th. inst. The poll will be open in the coun. cham

The area planted to corn in the United States this year is given as 100,976,000 acres, which is 11 per cent, or 1,065,000 acres more than last year.

Industrial accidents occurred to 400 people in Canada during the month of June. Of this number 137 ended fatally. Agriculture and the railway service headed the list with 28 fatalities each.

President Roosevelt is severely criticized for his assertion at Newport that the United States needed a hard-hitting navy to keep out undesirable immigrants who might try to force their way into the country. The utterance is taken as especially referring to Japan, and it is regretted as needless at a juncture when that country shows every desire to be friendly and accommodating.

The special postage stamps issued in commemoration of the tercentenary celebration at Quebec are still on sale. The stamps are of most artistic design and are larger than the ordinary size, to allow adequate representation of historic scenes, portraits, etc. The description of each denomination is as follows: Half cent, grey, picture of the Prince and Princess of Wales; one-cent, green, portraits of Champlain and Cartier; two cent, red, King Edward and Queen Alexandra; five-cent, blue, representation of L'Habitant de Quebec; seven-cent, yellow, pictures of Montcalm and Wolfe; ten cent, mauve, picture of Quebec in 1700; fifteen-cent, picture of the parliament west of the old regime; twenty-cent, green, picture of a courier du bois with Indians.

*Thygen the day will with  
Happyness be  
Largest sale of High Quality  
in the West  
W.H.K.*

BORN—To Mrs. James Hansen on Thursday, a daughter.

Mr. F. McDonald, Okotoks, came in on Monday.

Mr. J. Seeley, proprietor of the Seeley Hotel, Stirling, was a visitor in town on Wednesday.

Mr. A. M. Hepler and party returned from the lakes on Monday evening.

Free text books in the schools are being furnished by the Government.

The first draw for \$25 of Atkins solid leather shoes takes place Sept. 30th at 7 p. m.

Several crowds of young people from Magrath passed through on Wednesday enroute to the lakes.

The Base Ball Boys are giving a dance this evening in the Assembly Hall. The proceeds will go to defray their expenses.

Thos. Adamson left on Wednesday for Utah, where he expects to make his permanent home.

Apostle David O. McKay and Jos. McMurrin came in from Magrath on Tuesday. In company with Pres. E. J. Wood they visited the Cockrane ranch and Kootenai lakes.

A special train came in from Lethbridge, yesterday afternoon, bringing several government officials. They are here in connection with the International Canal question, which is at the present time effecting the U. S. and Canadian governments.

The foundation work commenced on Wednesday, on the handsome new building, which is being erected by Mr. H. C. Phipps on Main Street, south of the Drug store. The building, when finished, will be the finest of its kind in the west. Tenders, calling for plastering, painting and carpenter work, are published in this issue.

The latest Saskatchewan crop report shows a considerable increase in acreage in each of the different crops as compared with last year. The total acreage under wheat is stated at 2,374,058 acres in 1906 against 2,047,724 in 1907; oats, 1,170,452 this year, 801,810 last year; barley, 101,033 this year, 79,339 last; flax, 141,451 this year, 128,528 last year. The total acreage for 1908 is 3,786,994, against 3,057,401 a year ago. This shows an increase between 23 and 24 per cent, or nearly 5 acres this year in the place of 4 last year.

The Taber-Lethbridge telephone pole-line is within two miles of the Experimental Farm. The work of stringing the wire will be started next week and will be rapidly completed. As soon as the Taber line is finished, a new wire is to be strung to Calgary. This will be a through wire with only two intermediate stations, at Macleod and High River. This will be a great advantage to the people of Lethbridge as it will not be necessary to wait half an hour or more to get connections with Calgary.

## ..Cahoon Barber Shop..

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

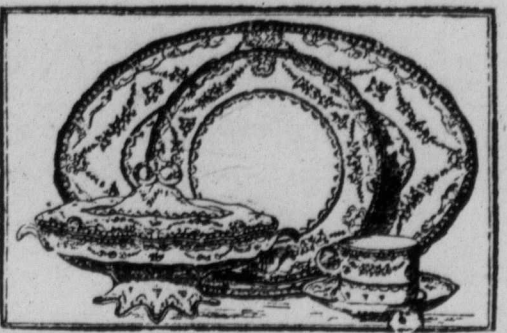
Tonsorial Service in all its phases

## Peterson & McCune

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

# Free! Free! Free!

Fine Porcelain Dinner Sets,  
Free to our Customers



This is our New Profit-Sharing Plan

The pattern is a flower and scroll design of rare beauty, richly interwoven with gold tracing. In fact it is one of the most beautiful patterns ever imported from the famous Staffordshire Potteries.

## Here's the way you get it:

We give a Number One coupon for every 25c. cash purchase; Number Two coupon for 50c., and so on. Coupons redeemable as follows:

3 coupons secures 1 Butterpad	20 coupons secures a Medium Baker
4 " " Fruit Saucer	30 " " Large baker
5 " " Bread and Butter Plate	20 " " Medium Salad
6 " " Tea Plate	30 " " Large Salad
7 " " Soup Plate	20 " " Meat Platter, 9 in.
8 " " Breakfast Plate	30 " " Meat Platter 10 in.
9 " " Dinner Plate	45 " " Meat Platter 12 in.
10 " " Cup and Saucer	70 " " Meat Platter 14 in.
7 " " Cup only	100 " " Meat Platter 16 in.
10 " " Oatmeal Bowl	75 " " covered vegetable dish
10 " " Double Egg Cup	25 " " Pickle Dish
10 " " Small Bowl	30 " " Gravy boat
13 " " Medium Bowl	50 " " Sugar bowl
15 " " Large Bowl	55 " " Teapot
17 " " Small Jug	60 " " covered butter dish
20 " " Medium Small Jug	100 " " Sauce Tureen 4 pieces
25 " " Medium Large Jug	250 " " Soup Tureen, 3 pieces
40 " " Large Jug	

You can get them piece by piece at any time, according to the number of coupons you have, and finally you will be able to get the whole set.

# Cardston Mercantile Co. LIMITED.

Mr. James Hadfield is laid up with a crop of Job's comforters.

It is said that the Montreal Engineering Co. is considering a proposition to build a street railway in Calgary.

Joe Gans and Battling Nelson are to fight a 45 round contest at the Mission Street Pavillion, San Francisco on Sept. 9.

The condition of the apple crop in the United States was officially estimated at the beginning of the month to be slightly below the average for the past ten years.

800 acres of land opposite Stand Off belonging to the Blood Indians and broken this season is being seeded to fall wheat this month.

The situation in the West today is one of confident expectancy and the assured bumper crop is giving a stimulus to building operations.

The imports of poultry from Canada into Great Britain is smaller than that from any other country among Great Britain's five principal sources of poultry supply. That there is great room for the development of this industry in Canada may be seen by the following figures which show the value of Great Britain's poultry imports with some of the principal countries from which they were imported:—Russia, \$902,186; Belgium, \$974,890; France, \$1,018,570; United States, \$1,218,750; Canada, \$97,120.

NEW ARRIVALS!!

# GROCERIES

KELLO JGS

Toasted Corn Flakes

Wagstaffes Jams

RED FEATHER

Canned Goods

MRS. BRUTONS

Home Cheese

# Spencer & Stoddard,

LIMITED

"Yours for Groceries"

McCormic Mowers,  
Binders, and Rakes

World renowned and always in the lead.  
Call and see our

## Home Steam Laundry

It's a daisy and only costs \$15.00  
A trial Washing if you are interested

# Cardston Implement Co, Ltd.

## OPERATIONS ON ANIMALS

### PROVIDING A CANARY WITH A WOODEN LEG.

Recent instances of Animal Surgery in London and New York Which Proved Successful.

One of the ostriches at the Zoological Gardens, which stands 6ft. high and weighs 250 lbs., was afflicted with paralysis of one of the legs. He was taken in hand by the authorities, and placed in a sling, which fitted his body very comfortably by means of pads. A gentle application of electricity was then made to his leg, which at first seemed of very little value. But in the course of several days, and after a number of applications of the battery, some signs of animation were seen, and presently the treatment succeeded and the big ostrich was able to stand on his own legs again, and to indulge in that swaggering gait which the children who visit the Zoo so much delight to contemplate.

One day lately a cab drove up to the Bellevue Hospital, one of the best institutions in New York, and a gentleman stepped out and subsequently produced from his pocket a tiny white kitten, explaining that it had fallen downstairs, dislocated its shoulder and broken a leg. It was pointed out to him that the hospital was for humans and not for felines, but as the gentleman was a generous contributor to the funds of the hospital, his insistence eventually prevailed upon the surgeons to accept the case.

#### THE SHOULDER WAS SET,

the leg put into splints and then bandaged, and the kitten was given a bed in a tent on the lawn, where the little creature remained until its cure was completely effected.

A pretty canary belonging to a lady residing in the neighborhood of Hyde Park fell from its perch and broke its leg. The lady took a tiny Japanese toothpick, still the thicker end with a knife, and, inserting the end of the broken leg in the divided part, connected the point of the toothpick with the upper part of the broken leg, with several wrappings of fine cotton. Long before the leg was healed the canary became as lively as ever, and was not only able to hop about the cage on its wooden leg, but was able to jump from one perch to another without ever missing its footing.

A gentleman residing in the North of London took his Japanese collier to the surgery of a local doctor to undergo an operation for abscess which had formed in both ears. During the operation it was found necessary to tie the patient to the operating table. On the following morning the dog escaped from home, traversed the mile which separates his master's house from the surgery, and, running into the room, sprang upon the marble slab and lay down.

#### WAITING FOR TREATMENT.

A newspaper man who had heard of this story and who had called on the doctor, and got him to send a message to the dog's master, asking that the dog might be released. Twenty minutes later it rushed into the surgery and sprang upon the operating table. The doctor took a small bottle of kolin and held it up to the dog's nose, and immediately it began to growl and show its teeth. The doctor then poured the kolin into the collier's ear, and without any growling now it turned its head to the other ear to be treated. When the operation was all over it shook its head vigorously and bounded away.

That scourge of recent years, influenza, attacked a female elephant last winter, and the seizure was a very bad one, the animal suffering intense agony. Very drastic treatment was considered necessary to save the creature's life, and in the course of one day no less than half a barrel of mustard was applied externally. In the same time the elephant consumed ten gallons of whisky! This heroic treatment, which would surely have been sufficient to kill twenty men, saved the animal's life. Her appetite returned and she was then able to dispose of thirty rolls and a hundred-weight of hay per day, washed down with suitable drinks.—London Times.

#### COLLEGE OF THEFTERY.

Theory and Practice of Art From Shoplifting to Burglary Taught.

A flourishing "academy," equipped on the most modern lines, for the training of thieves, has just been discovered at Toulouse, France. The Fagin of the establishment appears to have been an upholsterer, named Clovis Rondo, aged 22.

The "academy" carried on business in premises that had once been occupied by a religious association. Theoretical and practical instruction was given in every known form of thieving, from shoplifting and pocketpicking to house-breaking, each class being in charge of a "professor" who had graduated at the "school."

A course of physical exercises formed part of the curriculum, and a very fine gymnasium was fitted up on the premises. Here the pupils, who number about fifty, hardened their muscles, and at the same time were taught the most efficacious methods of scaling garden walls and like obstacles.

Working models of every known variety of safe and strong box were among the equipments of this institution.

The students passed qualifying examinations, entering as "apprentices," they became successively "workmen" and "masters." By the way of a closer insight into the practical side of their calling, those qualifying in the burglary sections were taken on night excursions, and actually assisted in the robbery of dwellings.

The band, by its audacity, had terrorized Toulouse and the surrounding country for a long time. Until the other day the police sought in vain for the headquarters of the criminal "association." Then a piece of paper, on which was scrawled a portion of an address in Toulouse, picked up at the scene of a burglary, gave them the clue they wanted. The school was promptly raided, and "professors" and "pupils" captured en masse.

# THE NEW HAT PRESENTS DIFFICULTIES



All for the Want of a Bandeau

An Invisible Bandeau Would Help this Hat.

The Hat Pins Are Not Properly Located.

Heavy Hats Are Difficult to Adjust.

THERE are a few things that the average woman will not do for vanity's sake, but it is hard to think of them! She will wear a gown that is entirely too thin for the sharp breeze, yet if it is pretty, she feels no discomfort. "By the same token" she will wear a heavy velvet dress in midsummer and assure you that she is "feeling nice and cool, thank you," while all her friends are cooking in their lawn frocks. These idiosyncrasies may always be set down to the handsome. There is a woman who owns a Paquin gown, the skirt of which weighs fifteen pounds, and, as it is empire, the whole weight falls

on the neck of the proud woman. Does she mind? Not at all. The dress is her very best, and, to have the pleasure of exhibiting it, she is quite willing to choke almost to death. This same queer outlook fair woman applies to the hat. Here will be a sweet young girl with a pained and worried expression in her face, though her friends assure you that she is perfectly happy. Put her discontented lines down to her hat. It probably is too heavy on one side and the unfortunate wearer feels that her head is being pulled from her shoulders. This is not the fault of her hat, but of her ignorance. If she would only place the hat squarely in the middle of her head, or, if she would

fasten a bandeau to the other side, her comfort would be unassailed with no discredit to the dictates of fashion. Another girl over there has a heavy hat hanging far to the left, while on her face she wears a set of such smartly made pins have turned toward their capers years ago. If she would pin the hat more natty on her head, her face would have repose and her eyes might lose that look of weariness. She, too, is ignorant. It would not hurt the appearance of the hat to have it made to fit or to have now to wear it.

A third girl has her head bent forward, while she peers from under the brim of her hat. This is extremely injurious to the eyes, and a hat so badly worn will surely be the cause of many headaches. The "merry widow" sailor is a style the pinning on of which is a fine art. A hat piled high with many flowers looks as though it were quite upsetting the equilibrium of the unfortunate wearer. That is because she does not know where to place the pins. Why is it that women in their effort to keep at the height of the fashion so often lose sight of essentials? Why do they not understand that the most perfect colors in the world, combined with the most beautiful shapes, will be lacking in both style and grace if not properly handled? Why will they not learn how to wear a hat once they have bought it?

## Poor Lost Lottie

BY ANNIE JAMES.

"Come, Lottie, and hear what a fine surprise mamma has in store for you!" So called Mrs. Grey to her little daughter, Lottie, a merry maid of five years old. Lottie was playing in the sand pile in the backyard when her mamma called her, but she dropped the bucketful of sand and ran to her.

"We are going to the city today," explained mamma. "Just you and I, Lottie. Won't that be fine?" Lottie jumped up and down, clapping her little hands for joy. She had been in the city with mamma two or three times before, and always did enjoy seeing the great tall buildings and the busy throngs of people in the streets. And the great enticing show windows of the shops were so mysterious and full of curious things that Lottie never had got to see half the things there displayed to view.

About 10 o'clock Lottie and her mamma stepped from the suburban train to the big platform at one of the suburban stations of the city. In another minute they were aboard a street car and going like the wind into the very throbbing heart of the noisy and crowded town. Lottie kept her eyes open, and her little inquiring mind, also. She asked occasional questions of mamma, by whose side she sat very close, her little hand clasped tightly in one of the big, warm, mother hands. Oh, how nice it was to go into the city with mamma!

And soon they got off the street car and began walking along a very narrow street, or so it looked by reason of the extremely tall buildings that loomed in on either side. "Oh, how very, very big everything is!" exclaimed Lottie. "It makes my head spin to look at so many things at once." Mamma laughed and pressed lovingly the little hand that lay so confidently in her own. "Well, dearie, here's a store where I want to do some shopping. Now, if you wish to stay right by the door till I run in and get some cotton, I'll let you do so. Just stand right here—in this corner by the showcase—until I return. I won't be a dozen minutes."

Lottie much preferred to stay by the store door, so that she might see the passers by, to going inside with her mamma. But hardly had she been left alone when she became a bit frightened by the thought that she was alone. So she decided to go into the store and find her mother. Where could she have gone? she asked herself. Not finding her Lottie thought it wise to return to the door and await her coming. So she sought out her little corner by the showcase once more. But there she stood and stood waiting for her mother. As the time went by she became very much frightened, for she feared her mother had gotten lost!

inside that immense store and couldn't find her way to the door. "Why, what are you doing alone here?" asked a lady's voice. And Lottie looked up to see a very pleasant lady standing near her, with kindly eyes bent on her face. Lottie's quivering lips could not reply, and she broke into tears. Then, the lady becoming more tender with her, the poor child stammered out: "I'm lost from my mamma, I am! Or maybe it's my mamma that's lost from me!"

"Oh, you little precious!" declared the lady, taking Lottie's hands in her own. "How can some people be so careless of their little ones as to lose them on the street? Come, dearie, don't cry. We'll find your—"

"Oh, there she is—there she is!" And Lottie's mother's voice rang out as its owner came rushing toward her little girl. "Oh, my darling, I thought you were lost! When I came from the store about 10 minutes ago you were nowhere to be found. I looked up and down the street. I went into the shops next door. Then I became almost distracted and ran to a policeman to help hunt for you. And he suggested that we come back here before sending out a general alarm. And here you are, my precious one."

Then, with her arms about her mamma's neck, Lottie told of how she had gone into the store to hunt for the mother just about the time that the mother had returned to the outer door to join her little daughter. "Mamma, it's awful to be lost in a big city, mamma," said Lottie in conclusion. And mamma said, "Yes, darling, and we'll not be parted a single moment again—while in the city. Now, let's go and have some dinner, for I know my little Lost and Found Girl is as hungry as she can be after so much excitement."



"I'm lost from my mamma, I am! Or maybe it's my mamma that's lost from me!"



WHY HE LEFT EARLY.

Marion—You're not leaving so early simply because I happened to mention that it was leap year, are you?  
Austin (nervously)—Oh, my, no! I heard the fire engines go by a while ago and I want to see where the fire is.

Even an empty-headed man is capable of getting full.  
A miser wastes a lot of money by saving it for his heirs to squander.

## PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some of the World's Prominent People.

Lady Colebrooke, famous alike for her beauty, accomplishments, and skill as a political hostess, possesses a wonderfully complete carpenter's and wood-carving shop at Abington, Lanarkshire, Scotland. Here she has not only turned out some clever pieces of work, but has also taught some of the village girls on her husband's estate how to fashion wood by hammer and chisel. Lady Colebrooke is a clever sculptor too, and shares with her husband a love of all that is artistic and beautiful.

The new King of Sweden has few hobbies, but, curiously enough, is very fond of lawn-tennis, at which game he excels. He is frequently to be seen mixing with the ordinary players at a tennis club, and he is always eager for any hints or information they may be able to give him. A short time ago an international tennis tournament was held at Stockholm, and the then Crown Prince gave a banquet in honor of the players in his own private apartments. Each guest on arriving was presented with a handsome blue and gold badge ornamented with a crown and two crossed tennis rackets, which entitled him to honorary life membership of the Crown Prince's club.

Of the thousands who have worn and seen the Royal Humane Society's decorations for life-saving, General Sir George Bryan Milnes, K.C.B., Major of the Tower of London, who has just celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday, is the only man, it is said, who has been awarded his gold medal, and that on close sixty years' service, was on June 25th, 1858, at the Mauritius, then a garrison of his regiment, the 5th Fusiliers, who, together with himself, went for a sail. A storm arose and the boat was capsized. Milnes, then a captain, swam to the shore, six miles away, procured another boat, put off, and rescued his brother officers, who had clung to the keel of the coracle. Ten years later he was with Campbell at the relief and capture of Lucknow, and was mentioned in despatches.

It is a wonder that the poor little Grand Duke who has inherited the dignity of czar is not already overwhelmed by his titles. He is nearly three and a half years old. He is Helman of All the Cossacks, chief of the Regiment of the Guard of Finland, colonel of the 51st Regiment of Infantry of Zivkov, of the 13th Regiment of Infantry of Sibiria, of the Corps of Cadets of Tashkent, and captain of the 4th Battery of Horse Artillery. Notwithstanding these dignities, it is said that his greatest joy in life is a golly-wog dressed in blue and red, for possession of which he occasionally fights with his youngest sister, Princess Anastasia, who is six years old.

There is no more tragic figure among the prominent people in the world than the Emperor Francis Joseph, ruler of Austria. His whole life and reign have been bound up with sorrows and tragedies. He was called to the throne during civil strife, in which the Minister of War was hanged on a lamp-post, and because his uncle abdicated and his father refused the crown. His brother Maximilian was executed by his captors in Mexico, whether he had gone to fight his son, the Crown Prince, put an end to his unhappy marriage by shooting himself, and his wife, the Empress, was assassinated on the shores of Lake Geneva in 1898.

Sir A. H. Fairbairn, the third baronet, is probably the only bearer of an hereditary title born deaf and dumb. He has devoted his life to the succor and relief of those who are similarly afflicted but less well off than himself. He hunts, fishes, shoots, and excels, but his main hobbies are travel and the collecting of objects of art. Sir Arthur tells, with great glee, a story of an occasion when a friend had invited him to dinner at his club. Two other guests, strangers to each other, had likewise been bidden to the dinner, each of whom had been told that he would meet a deaf and dumb man. Sir Arthur, arriving late with his best, was astonished to see other guests by the fire talking laboriously on their fingers, each thinking that the other was Sir Arthur Fairbairn.

Mr. John Ringling, America's "Showman King," has proved so successful as a circus proprietor that he has absorbed Barnum and Bailey's show, and travels in a motor-car worth some thousands of

pounds. It is said that even John Vanderbilt envies him. John is one of five brothers—the grandsons of a famous English juggler who settled in America. Their father lost "a pile" of money in a fire, and the brothers started concertos to replenish the depleted exchequer. Then they launched out into circus work, became formidable competitors with Barnum's, and finally absorbed that famous show. Now there are over 3,000 employed by the firm; they own 400 railways cars, and will pay any price for a novelty.

#### GAVE HIM PIECE OF SHROUD.

Scotch Family Followed Custom of Fourteenth Century.

Some time ago the New Kilpatrick parish church minister, Rev. J. H. Dickie, attended, in a ministerial capacity, a funeral in Glasgow, and he was somewhat surprised when the chief mourner handed him a small cutting of the shroud. Naturally he asked the reason of the gift, but the mourner could not tell him, merely remarking that it had been an old custom of her family to present the minister with a bit of the shroud on similar occasions. An antiquarian friend has been looking into the matter, and finds that away back in the thirteenth or fourteenth century an act was passed for the purpose of encouraging the wool trade in Scotland, which ordained that every corpse be shrouded in a woollen garment, and to make certain that the order was attended to, it was made the duty of the parish minister to examine the shroud before the coffin lid was "screwed down." In the event of the minister not being able to present a "snatch" of the dead person's garment had to be cut off and handed to the clergymen who officiated at the "filin." The fact that the old custom has been preserved in the mourner's family showed that their genealogical tree had a fairly respectable antiquity.

#### RARE.

"It's awful, old man, to live like this, without any money! It would be better never to have been born!"  
"You're right, pard, but that's a piece of good fortune that doesn't come to one in a thousand!"

#### TOO SWIFT FOR HIM.

Mrs. Stubb—"Gracious, John! We never get through with this house-cleaning. Why, you have only moved five pictures in the last fifteen minutes!"  
Mr. Stubb—"Well, great Phlo, Maria, I'm no moving picture machine."

## The "Robbers" Generosity

"SAY, Billy, I preclude ever so much your getting me in the band of 'Robbers'!"  
"Aw, don't mention it," replied the vallant captain of the "Robbers"; "you're too decent a feller to be kept out of it!"

But although Billy Mumford declined to accept thanks, he was inwardly much pleased with the gratitude of Artie Cronan, latest recruit of the "Bloody Robbers." Searching carefully in his pocket, he dug forth a rusty tin. This he proceeded to invest at a grocery store, after which he and Artie shared the "sucker" which represented the purchase.

"Are you goin' to the picnic?" asked Billy, when under the influence of the "sucker," perfect relations had been established.



THE "ROBBERS" GO A-BERRYING

Little Artie shook his head sorrowfully. "I'm afraid not," said he. "Ma says if I pick enough blackberries to say my way I can go, but I'll never have enough money in time."  
For a long time Captain Billy remained in the deepest of thought. Finally, he said:  
"Artie, I'm goin' to tell you a secret. On the edge of Noble's wood, not far from the stonepile, there's a big tree. There are blackberry bushes all 'round, an' these berries grow so loose that when the wind blows real smart, they're blown off and carried under this tree. I've often found piles and piles of 'em. They're all cleaned out now, but if you go there on Wednesday afternoon I think you'll find a lot."

Here Billy observed that important



ARTIE FOUND THE BERRIES

business necessitated his presence elsewhere, so he and Artie parted. Artie was greatly excited over Billy's information. Suspecting no plot, little chap decided to take Billy's advice, so that on the following afternoon he tramped to the woods, with a big bucket under his arm. Sure enough, there were any number of berries! And the fact that they were in buckets didn't seem to impress Artie. Joyfully he filled his pail and hastened home to market them. Meanwhile, Billy and the other "Robbers," who had generously filled the buckets and placed them under the tree, were filled with delight at the success of their plan.

"But Artie's a nice fellow, an' he deserves to go to the picnic as much as any of us," declared Captain Billy. And the others smilingly agreed. They always did agree with Billy.

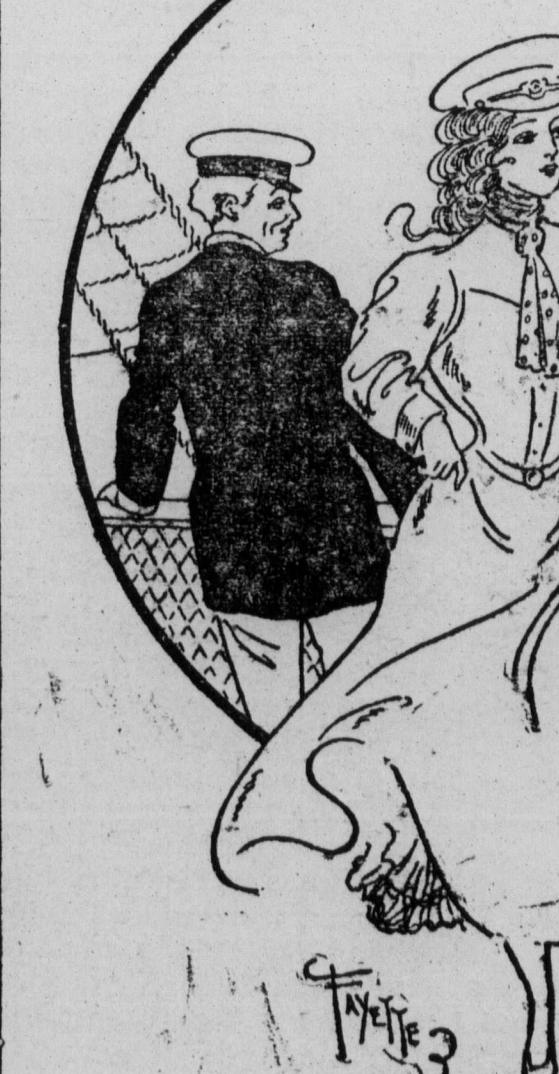
#### GROUCHY.

"Would you like me to trim a little off the ends of that hair, sir?" asked the barber.  
"Naw," snapped the grouchy customer. "Leave the ends alone and take some out of the middle."

#### MATRIMONIAL.

"Papa, what is a safety match?"  
Mr. Hennebeck (looking carefully about to see if his wife is within hearing)—"A safety match, son, is what bald-headed men marries an arrant woman."

Harold—You seem worried; there is no danger of the yacht capsizing.  
Myrtle—That's just it! No chance of a heroic rescue and all the folks talking about me!



THE WOMAN OF IT.

Harold—You seem worried; there is no danger of the yacht capsizing.  
Myrtle—That's just it! No chance of a heroic rescue and all the folks talking about me!

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### POOR BLOOD BRINGS MISERY

Pale Faces and Pinched Cheeks Show That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are Needed.

Anemia is written on the features of ninety women and girls out of every hundred. Unmistakable are the signs of poor blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is essential in all cases of the evils resulting from bloodlessness, from the girl who is weak and languid, with dull eyes, pale, pinched cheeks, flimsy appetite and palpitating heart, to the woman who feels never well, with gnawing pains in the back, aching limbs and nervous headaches. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are specially valuable to women of all ages, for they possess the power of making in abundance the rich, red blood without which no woman can have perfect health. They fill the starved veins with new blood so that enfeebled bodies are strengthened, weak, nervous systems are fortified and robust health restored. Miss Rose D'Aragon, Waterloo, Que., writes: "I was very poor, I was pale and suffered from frequent headaches; I was often dizzy and the least exertion would leave me breathless. I doctored for a year, but with little or no benefit. One day I read in the Waterloo Journal particulars of a case similar to mine cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I determined to try them. In a few weeks there was a decided improvement in my condition, and by the time I had taken seven or eight boxes I was again in the best of health, as any of my young friends."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### NEW SUIT TONIC

Smart Clothes Act as Strong Mental Stimulant.

"Very few men can do themselves full justice unless they are well dressed." This opinion was expressed by a well-known specialist in nervous and mental diseases. "A good suit of clothes," he said, "acts as a splendid tonic upon most of us." "The mere fact of being smartly dressed is a strong mental stimulant, and the man who is shabby and knows it, is often less capable than his well-dressed mental inferior." "The average man shabby or ill-fitting clothes are a source of constant worry, which frets away his energy and takes the keener edge off his wits." "I most strongly condemn the practice of providing lunatics in public asylums with ill-fitting clothes, for the mentally afflicted, when recovering his or her reason, cannot but be worried and upset at having to wear what are very often grotesque costumes." "The general impression is, I think, a true one—that in a disgraced hat, baggy-kneed trousers and a shocking coat who can appear quite self-possessed among a number of smartly-dressed people is either a millionaire or a man of extraordinary brain power." "Few men can get along successfully in life without the moral support of smart clothing."

### BRIGHT LITTLE ONES MAKE HOMES BRIGHT

Babies that are well sleep, eat well and play well, a child that is not rest-checked and playful needs immediate attention, and in all the world there is no medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets for curing indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, teething troubles and the other disorders from which young children suffer. The mother who uses this medicine has the guarantee of a government analyst that it is absolutely safe. Mrs. J. L. Janelle, St. Sylvère, Que., says: "I find Baby's Own Tablets the most satisfactory medicine I have ever used for constipation, teething troubles and breaking up colic. Every mother should keep this medicine in the home." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### FROM A GOOD FAMILY.

He was a gentle specimen of his class than one usually meets, and when he made his appeal for something to eat at the kitchen door he was asked by the good-natured cook to come in by the fire. As he sat there she said: "You don't look as though you had always been a tramp." "I haven't," he replied, without offence. "I came from a very good family." She let him eat on without interruption, but when he had finished she said: "You say you come from a good family. May I ask the name?" "It was Blankleigh," he responded. "Why," she said, in surprise, "that's the name of the occupier next door to us." "Yes," he replied. "I noticed it on the door-plate. That's why I came from. He put his dog on me just before I called here."

### WHY HE FOLLOWED ART.

German Professor—"You come to me, my little man, I'll teach you to be a great musician. You are fond of music—yes?" "Little Man"—"Oh! I don't know—but I jolly well hate having my hair cut!" "An ARMY CONTRACT." In a street of Edinburgh one day a dusty soldier went up to a little boot-black and told the boy to brush his boots and polish them well. The lad looked at the big Scot Gray and shouted blithely to another bootblack: "A magian's wife may have occasion to feel proud of his trickery."

### FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

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

The acreage of deer forests and lands devoted to sport in Scotland is 561,188, and the rental \$109,615. The assets of Dalkeith Public-house Company now amount to \$42,110. The profits last year were over \$1,100. A draft from the hackney stud at Thornhome, Carlisle, was disposed of recently, when 17 animals brought \$9,154. The Education Department of Kilmarnock has given a grant of \$44,000 towards the new technical school, half its estimate cost. Striving merchants are giving about \$500 a year for three years to a London publisher who is printing a "guide" for Stirling. Col. Sir Robert Cranston, of Edinburgh, has been appointed to command the Lothian Brigade under the new territorial scheme. The late Mr. John Hankin, Coal-brook, resided in the same house since the day of his marriage in 1850 till his death at the age of 85. The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. T. Douglas Dunn, M. A., English master in Bellouston Academy, Inspector of Schools in Bengal. Mr. James Coats, jun., Ferguslie, House, Paisley, has presented a library of over 200 volumes, with a bookcase, caps, etc., to Westerkirk School. Mr. Neil Brown, house agent, who had been a well-known figure on Robbesey Pier, Butehead, for many years, died recently in his 72nd year. Mr. John Young, Greenless, Cambuslang, died from lockjaw recently. Some time ago he received a kick from a horse and blood poisoning set in. The Allan line of steamships give notice of holiday tours during the summer to Canada, and back in three weeks, giving five days in Canada. Mr. Donald McGill, jun., formerly of Glasgow Tramways Department, has been appointed general manager of the Shanghai Electric Tramways. St. Andrew's fishermen are having hard times. There is scarcely a fish to be got in the Bay. Since the New Year the takes have been very poor. General French inspected recently the Glasgow Boys' Brigade, when ten battalions of 148 companies—a total strength of 6,528—passed the saluting post. The Scottish birth-rate for 1907 is said to be the lowest ever recorded. The number of births was 287,789, being 3,131 fewer than in the previous year. Mr. Robert Wight, Ormsville, Muirpark, Dalkeith, died recently in his 83rd year. He had for over half a century taken a prominent part in the affairs of the district. Sir Thomas Graham, Lieutenant-General in 1810, the hero of St. Sebastian, afterwards Lord Lynoch, and proprietor of Balmowan, in Perthshire, began life as a Leith merchant. While the family at a farmhouse at Leons, near Carrickmacross, were at dinner, the roof fell in. One member of the family was killed. The others were saved owing to the cross-beam falling obliquely across the place where they sat. On a recent Sunday Wm. Howatt, beadle in the Parish Church of Inverkeithing, called as usual for the minister's books to take them to the church. A few minutes after he had left with them he was found dead at the manse gate. At Glasgow Central station of the Caledonian Railway there is a new installation of the Hway signalling on the electro-pneumatic principle. It is the first of the kind in Scotland, and the interlocking frame is one of the largest in the country, there being 340 levers in operation.

### SENTENCE SERMONS.

You can be faithful without being frosty. The best way to work for a raise is to prepare your work. Preparation is the best prayer for success in any undertaking. He has no principal in heaven who has no interest in humanity. When a man knows he is a martyr you may know that he is not. The man who always is figuring for himself cuts a poor figure at last. Some men think they must be good because life tastes so bad to them. The best kind of a memory is the one that remembers the best things. You never will lighten the world by burning the candle at both ends. It's the religion you put out, not that you put on, that you really have. Idle moments are opportunities for investment or avenues for infection. Providence always seems unkind to those who insist on chewing their pills. Nothing dries up the heart quicker than bathing it in the mists of melancholy. Many churches are saying "Take our creed on faith and we will go to it blind as to your character." The sins you hide in the subcellar always are the ones that make themselves evident clear up to the attic.

ISSUE NO. 25-68.

### IMPRISONED EGYPTIAN WIVES.

Mohammedan Life on Country Estates—Desire for Farm Lands.

Some of the old-fashioned Egyptian squires who have been settled on their estates for a generation or two and farm their own land are much looked up to by their poorer neighbors and exercise a good deal of influence. The habits which belong to their condition, says the London Standard. I became acquainted with a patriarch of this kind who was an estimable old gentleman. He lived in a large, white washed, unadorned house, with big, bare rooms on the ground floor and latched apartments above in which his woman-kind lived. He told me, by the way, that his wife had never been downstairs or set foot outside the house, but never, in fact, moved beyond the confines of her second story prison for twenty-five years. Merchants, tradesmen, officials like to invest their savings in real property. I met a young clerk in one of the public offices in Cairo who had been educated at an American mission school and spoke English well. He was three and twenty and of course married and a parent. He told me that he had saved enough out of his salary to have bought a small estate in the Delta. His wife and an uncle lived there and managed the farm, and he went down there himself during the long summer vacation when most of the Cairo offices go to sleep. Everybody engaged in a Egyptian land scheme have an interest in the land. The Berberne servant who acts as chambermaid in your hotel is probably the tenant of a tiny patch of earth, with a date palm and a mud hut, on which he labors during the summer and autumn, leaving his family to look after it when he comes down to Cairo to gather the piastres of the stranger in the cool season. And the trader who has made money will often own an estate worth thousands of pounds, left in charge of a nazar or haffif, whose accounts he will check from time to time. Such a man, when he retires from business, may himself set up as country gentleman, even as prosperous shopkeepers do elsewhere. A man can have a good house and exhibit the outward signs of wealth with the certainty that his superfluity will not be squeezed out of him by the tax collectors or extorted from him as bribes by the realizers of the Pasha. It is no longer necessary to conceal all evidence of means, live in ostentatious penury and bury your money if you have any in a hole in the earth.

### Clergyman Creates a Sensation.

Tells His Congregation There is a Cure for Drunkenness.

It is generally admitted among medical men, that drunkenness is a disease. Some modify this by saying that it is a sign of weak will power. Now, weakness is dangerously near disease. As the taste for liquor is a disease it is only necessary to find the proper cure, to rid of it. A well-known Methodist divine, interested in the cause of temperance, made it his business to find out if any cure for drinking has been discovered. This is an extract from one of his sermons on Temperance. "I commend the use of Samaria Remedy for the cure of drunkenness is steadily increasing. Wives—who wish to win back their husbands—and mothers—who long to redeem their sons—are giving Samaria Remedy to the wayward ones, in tea and coffee. Those who have relatives or friends who hold that they need help to shake off the hold of the demon, run, buy Samaria Remedy. In the alcoholic wards of the leading hospitals, Samaria Remedy is ordered for those who express an earnest desire to stop drinking. It delights me to say that Samaria Remedy is doing a grand, good work and has my hearty blessings for saving so many from life-long dissipation and degradation. Free Sample and pamphlet giving full particulars, testimonials and price are sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence sacredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address The Samaria Remedy Co., 30 Jordan Chambers, Jordan St., Toronto. "No," replied the mother, sorrowfully, "my daughter didn't pass at all. Maybe you won't believe it, sir, but when examiners asked the poor girl about things that happened years and years before she was born."

### ANCIENT HISTORY.

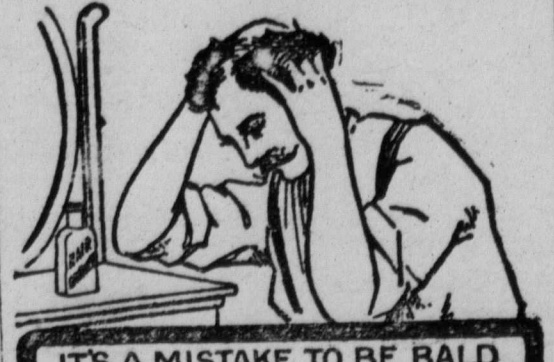
"No," replied the mother, sorrowfully, "my daughter didn't pass at all. Maybe you won't believe it, sir, but when examiners asked the poor girl about things that happened years and years before she was born."

### NOT FOR HIM.

Dr. Fissick—"Well, yes, I suppose you should take some mild tonic." Guzzle (eagerly)—"How about beer?" Dr. Fissick—"Oh, no; not that Teutonic."

### A DELICATE TOUCH.

Old Miss Bugbee was very deaf, and very sensitive about her infirmity. Such was her natural cleverness and ingenuity, however, that she usually escaped checks for her deafness, and she did ways so vehemently scorned ear-trumpets and devices of mechanical nature that her friends no longer dared to suggest them to her. But on one occasion things went not according to schedule. "She came in to borrow magazines yesterday," said Mrs. Russell, who lived next door, "just after the piano-tuner had gone. He'd been here all the morning, making such an outrageous racket that I felt sure even Miss Bugbee would be



IT'S A MISTAKE TO BE BALD  
Thousands of men and women who were bald or whose hair was falling out, testify to wonderful results obtained from the Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner. Sample sent free. Send 10c. to pay postage to Seven Sutherland Sisters, 179 King St. West, Toronto. Price, Hair Grower 50c. and Scalp Cleaner 25c.



WILSON'S FLY PADS  
Every packet with 100 more flies than 300 sheets of sticky paper  
—SOLD BY—  
DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES  
10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c. will last a whole season.

annoyed. But she hadn't been, not a mile. "I said to her, 'Miss Bugbee, I wish you could hear my daughter Sarah play some time. We all think she's improving.' " "I just meant I hoped she'd drop in some time when there were folks here, and we were having music. But she said that I meant I was sorry she couldn't hear. Did you ever? " "Well, she up and remarked, very loftily indeed, 'I think she's improving, too, Mrs. Russell. I was going by this morning, and I heard her playing way out on the sidewalk, and she seemed to have real touch—real touch! "

### "THE NEW FOOD"

Have you tried a package of "THE NEW FOOD"? It is made of the Choicest White Wheat, then steam-cooked and flaked. No kitchen can produce a better made or cleaner article for human consumption. In order to introduce a prize has been placed in every package. Already THIRTY-SIX Blue Cards calling for LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, FIVE Red Cards, and SEVENTY-FIVE Red Cards. Each one of those cards has been found in a package of "NEW FOOD." The Red Cards give the finder the choice of the following articles: Boys' Nickel Watch. "Our Pickle" Gold Nab Fountain Pen. Bouton Cover, Duettes Fa Tarn, Four Pieces. Table Cover, One Yard Square, Damask. Baby Ring, Solid Gold. Eidegard Covers, Two Yards Long. Linen. Green Salt Cellars, Cut Glass, Sterling Silver Top. Cold Meat Fork, Silver-plated, Rogers Best Make. Neck Chains, 14k Gold-filled, Place for Photos. Ladies' Back Comb, Tortoise Shell, Set With Brilliants. Signal Ring, 10k Gold, Place for Two Initials. A new lot of prizes have been placed in the packages. Ask your grocer for a package of "THE NEW FOOD."

### CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Master of the house (finding one of his silver spoons on the steps after a reception)—"Hm! It seems one of my guests has a hole in his pocket!" Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effective expeller of worms.

### NEEDED AT HOME.

"I didn't notice you at the mother's congress." "No," replied the woman addressed. "I'm not a theoretical mother, you know. I have six."

### Fever the Cause of the Tropics.

In the slow and tedious recoveries from this and all other diseases "Ferrovin" is the best tonic. Remember the name, "FERROVIN."

### STRIKING AN AVERAGE.

The children were not allowed in the kitchen, but nobody had ever forbidden their sniffing outside the door to catch the delicious odors which could be obtained by a close application of a small nose to a crack. "Why, Ethel," said Mrs. Harwood, who discovered them in the entry just outside the kitchen-door one Saturday morning, "why are you twitching Tommy and slapping him?" "Cause he isn't playing fair, mother," said Ethel. "He's had five smells and I've only had four, and it's my turn." "I am, too, playing fair," asserted Tommy, his utterance smothered as he again applied his nose to the crack. "I've got an awful cold, and I can't smell half as much as she can!"

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### "CENTRIFUGALIZED MILK."

Japanese English as It is Printed in a Kobe Newspaper.

If you don't know what "centrifugalized" milk is go to Kobe, Japan, and taste it at the feet of Taisano Hanamiya, "dealer in milks," and drink in wisdom spiced with sweet phraseology. Here is an advertisement sent out by Mr. Hanamiya and copied in an English newspaper published in the Japanese port.

I have the honor to write a letter for you that we have now established the Japan Milk Sanitary Laboratory and its branch or special milk delivering office, as which caused our dairy men are very poor to deliver an unsanitary or tuberculous and even had cow's milk bacteria and milk constituents before their delivering and even for their cow's health, under and food, and in this branch or milk delivering office their pure milk is again filtered through pass the Burdo's method's apparatus till the air bacteria is all out, and we can deliver their pure milk with the satisfactory proof, as the seal is on the bottle, and your drinking milk or city's milk is all about when danger comes, air bacteria, but you are very hard to see them well with your naked eyes, and if you can open through pass the flame or cotton covered with linen or if it be centrifugalized which is very easy well to see with naked eyes if always. I beg if you are sanitary man or baby and sick-man have, you must have the pure sanitary milk and take your health. If you can make me for order to have you should come write me without your servant or make your order for my delivering boy who can always ask you. Please make me your order with kind regards.

A Medicine Chest in Itself.—Only the well-to-do can afford to possess a medicine chest, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which is a medicine chest in itself being a remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, sore throat, colds, coughs, catarrh, asthma and a potent healer for wounds, cuts, bruises, sprains, etc., is within the reach of the poorest, owing to its cheapness. It should be in every house.

### KNOWN BY EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Bach—"I have my doubts about this idea that the more you give away the more you have."

Mr. H. Phosphor—"No question at all about it. I gave away my daughter two months ago and now she's returned to me with her husband."

Mirrors are a nuisance in the house of a man whose face is broad with excess of hair. His own reflection shames him. Let him anoint his skin with Weaver's Cerate and purify his blood with Weaver's Syrup.

### EASY.

Wig (yawning in the Law Courts' corridor)—"I can always tell by the footsteps outside my door whether a client or a dun is coming."

Gown—"How?" "Wig—"Easily. No clients ever come."

They Never Know Failure.—Careful observation of the effects of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these Pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the Pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.

### BELONG TO THE UNION.

The Monkey—"I'm going to move to the city next week."

The Ape—"What are you going to do when you get there?"

The Monkey—"Act as cashier for an organ grinder."

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is compounded especially to combat dysentery, cholera morbus and all inflammatory disorders that change of food or water set up in the stomach and intestines. These complaints are more common in summer than in winter but they are no longer confined to the warm months, as undue excess of the bowels may seize a man at any time. Such a sufferer will find speedy relief in this Cordial.

### TWO OF A KIND.

"Far heaven's sakes, don't shoot, Casey! Ye forgot to load yer gun!" "Begorry! Oi must, Pat! Th' bird won't wait!"

### NO CROP, NO PAY!

Part finance is it not! Wild and improved farm land from \$12 to \$18 an acre, near good market and in the "Broad Backs" of the N. W. "Saskatchewan Settlers Land Agency" Wainchoppe, Sask.

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### AT LAST.

Hearty Party—"How are you? Haven't seen you for years. How's the wife?" Old Acquaintance—"She's all right. H. P.—"He! I brought you two together, you remember?" O. A.—"Oh, it's you, is it, I owe a grudge to?"

Where can I get some of Holloway's Corn Cure? I was entirely cured of my corns by this remedy and I wish some more of it for my friends. So writes Mr. J. W. Brown, Chicago.

There's no hope for the man who declines to give himself a square deal. An ignorant person is one who doesn't know what you have just found out.

## The Official Crop Estimate

The official estimate of crop conditions was issued from the provincial department of agriculture on July 21st. The estimate is based upon reports sent in by regular correspondents and generally betokens a favorable condition in all parts of the province. The estimated yield of spring and winter wheat is very nearly twice that of the yield of 1907. The acreage of spring wheat is given as 193,731, an increase of 70,747 acres in the area sown. The yield is estimated at 4,262,082 bushels, figures based upon a return of 22 bushels per acre. The yield last year was 18 per acre. The acreage to winter wheat is 95,000 acres, an increase of about 14,000 acres over 1907, and the yield is estimated at 2,365,000 bushels on an acre return of 23 bushels. Last year it was 23.8.

Oats show an acreage of 424,825 acres, an increase of 120,637 over last year's acreage. The yield is figured to 14,426,997 bushels, based on an acre yield of 33.5 bushels. The acreage return last year was 30.14 bushels per acre. The barley acreage is placed at 87,924 acres against 54,191 acres in 1907. The estimated total yield is given as 2,351,967 bushels at an average acre return of 26.71 bushels. The 1907 barley yield was 19.79 bushels per acre. The flax area sown is 12,293 acres from which a yield of 153,662 is expected; an acre yield of 12.3 bushels, as against 6,478 acres sown in 1907, a total return of 49,947 bushels and an acre yield of 7.71 bushels. There were 1,009 acres sown this year to speltz as compared with 151 acres a year ago. A return of 28,261 bushels is expected, a yield of 27 to the acre in comparison to 22.15 bushels in 1907.

## Good Reading For August

The Improvement Era for August contains sixteen extra pages of reading matter making a book of one hundred pages. It has twenty-four illustrations; and contains articles from President Joseph F. Smith, Dr. Joseph M. Tanner, Dr. James E. Talmage, Nephi Anderson, and Hon. B. H. Roberts, and many other contributors,—eighteen in all. "Practical Prayer and Healing," and "Is Speculation a Legitimate Means of Earning a Livelihood?" are subjects treated by President Smith. "Temperance,—Inspiration to progress," is a striking sermon by President Heber J. Grant. B. H. Jacobson, B. A., the first Cecil Rhodes scholar from Utah, describes "Oxford and the Rhodes Scholarships," in an article containing twelve illustrations. Heversham Church, where President John Taylor was christened, is reproduced. The second article on "Pioneer Boys," with many Indian illustrations, is given by Solomon F. Kimball. Some very remarkable testimonies at the M. I. A. Conference are printed under the title, "For the Increase of Faith," Dr. Talmage, treats on "Lord of All." "How May a Young Man Gain Success" is an inspirational article by George D. Kirby. "The Seventies Council Table," "Messages from the Missions," Mutual Work, Events and Comments, poems and other shorter articles, make the Improvement Era for August an ideal number for summer reading.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company was incorporated five years ago for the purpose of constructing the western division of the National Transcontinental Railway and operating the whole of that great system. The western division extends from Winnipeg to the Pacific Ocean. It is now under construction from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains and as far as Edmonton it has been practically completed. So much of the road was the other day formally declared open for traffic.

## Farming Conditions

Anyone who is abroad in the farming districts of the west at this season, if he is capable of being impressed at all with the problems and necessities of agriculture must have one fact at least clearly and forcibly impressed upon him, that the farming question of first magnitude in this country is the conservation of moisture in the soil. This is no new statement, nor are we going to put the matter in any new light. Up and down the grain growing districts of western Canada there are thousands of acres of grain—wheat, oats and barley—that is thin and spindly on the ground, that has been checked in its growth, that will not yield anything like the returns it should, simply because the soil in which it is growing does not contain moisture sufficient to maintain vigorous growth. Whatever the railway magnates, the politicians and others who seem interested in booming the country may say in regard to the bumper crop we are about to harvest, anyone who is practically engaged in grain growing knows that the dry spell during the last week in June and the first two weeks of July seriously injured the growing crop in a good many districts. Previous to that over almost the entire Canadian west we had had abundance of rainfall. That a drought of about three weeks could affect the growing crop as it has apparently done does not reflect favorably upon the methods employed by a good many farmers in grain growing.

Summer fallows in most cases stand out strong and vigorous, nowhere with any indication that injury through lack of moisture is affecting them, but unplowed land or land that was put into grain with scarcely any preparatory cultivation at all has been unable to retain in it sufficient of the moisture it received less than a month ago, to carry its crop over one brief drought of two or three weeks duration. The lesson is to prepare the land better, open it up so that moisture can be retained and handle it in such a way that the minimum moisture loss will occur during the growing season, that every ounce possible of the water in the soil may be available for nourishing the plant.

The principles of such a system of cultivation have been preached frequently enough, but there difficulties and obstacles in the way of most farmers carrying them out. It seems sometimes that if farmers would put less land into crops and make certain, by careful preparation, that their soils were capable of nourishing a full growth they would get more returns from less land and labor than they do now.

A Michigan editor retired from the business and his good bye is chronicled in the following language. The undersigned retires from the paper with the conviction that all is vanity. From the hour his paper was first started to the present time he has been solicited to lie on every given subject and can't remember having told a wholesome truth without diminishing his subscription list or making an enemy. Under these circumstances of trial and having a thorough contempt for himself he retires in order to recruit his moral constitution.

The South Dakota Experiment Station has just issued a bulletin giving the results of some co-operative experiment work in sugar-beet growing carried on in that state during the past year. The average returns per acre for the whole state totalled \$65.33 and the cost of production amounted to \$37.64, leaving a clear profit to the farmer of \$27.67 per acre. In addition he had the tops for feeding and his land was cleaned of foul weeds. The average percentage of sugar was 18.44 per cent.

The great Marathon race which is one of the greatest athletic events in the world of sport was won in London England by Hays, American; Hefferon of South Africa was 2nd, Durando finished first but had to be assisted for the last few yards of the course. Both Hays and Hefferon were former Canadians. The later went to South Africa with the Strathcona Horse and has since lived there.

## SYNOPSIS OF Coal Mining Regulations

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

Application for a lease must be made to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated. In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out.

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

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

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

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

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

## Municipal Directory, '08

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

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

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

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY  
President—James Hansen  
Secretary—S. M. Woolf  
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