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# The Alberta Star

Vol. XI

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1910.

No. 49

H. S. ALLEN & CO. call special attention to the following lines

## Ladies, Gents, Boys, Girls and Infant Shoes

Large shipment of Getty and Scotts fine shoes for girls

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FISHING TACKLE, KODAKS and Supplies.  
Quality first, Price next

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Fresh bread and cakes daily. Wedding and birthday cakes made to order on the shortest notice.  
FRUITS AND CONFECTIONERY

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### Have you been in to see us? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

We handle the most complete stock of  
**Hardware and Lumber**  
in Southern Alberta

Just arrived, two carloads of the famous

**Monarch, Columbia, Malleable Iron Ranges and Stoves**

Graniteware Oil and Gasoline Stoves

**Alberta Lumber & Hardware Co. Ltd.**

### Tennis Club

The Tennis Club met recently and elected officers for the ensuing year. It is the hope of the officers of this club that many will join. The list of officers are as follows:— Mr. E. N. Barker, President; Rev. A. W. Whitman, Vice President; Sec. and Treasurer; Mr. W. S. Johnston; Executive Committee Mrs. Stacpoole, Miss Proud, Miss Taylor, Messrs. D. E. Harris Jr. E. W. Burton G. M. Proud.

Two sites are suggested for the location of the courts. One is the old location at the back of Spencer and Stoddard Store, and the other is on the public square. Some favor one site and some the other, but which ever site is chosen it is the earnest wish of the committee that all those who wish to become members will enroll themselves as soon as possible, for there is a good deal of work to be done and what can be done largely depends upon how many will join. The grounds will always be opened for play to members, so those joining the club will have full and equal privileges. This is not a private concern but the Cardston Tennis Club, to be made as large as it possibly can be made for the benefit of those interested. Of course everything in this world is open to criticism, but though the governing body might be opened to some of this criticism, it was chosen largely because it consists of active playing members who up to now have been most interested in the game.

### Regular Quarterly Conference

The regular quarterly conference of this the Alberta Stake will convene Saturday and Sunday May 21st, and 22nd, to commence at usual times and place.

Friday May 20th, at 4 p. m. the High Priests of the Stake will meet in conferences in the Cardston Relief Society Hall.

At 7.30 same evening we will hold the re-union of Stake and Ward officers. At 9 p. m. the Cardston Y. L. M. I. A. and the Stake Sunday School officers will tender a reception to all present.

Edw. J. Wood  
Thos. Duce  
Stirling Williams  
Stake Presidency.

### Farmer's Candidate in Macleod

At a big convention of farmers and ranchers held in Macleod last week, Robert Patterson, a farmer citizen, was selected as their candidate for Provincial Legislature, created by death of Colin Genge. Mr. Patterson has not been chosen on party lines but as a farmer's candidate. He has expressed himself as opposed to the Alberta & Great Waterways Ry. contract, but leaves himself open to either support or oppose the Government when he has opportunity to size up the situation in the event of his election.

### Splendid Tract To Be Thrown Open

The grazing lease now held by the Knight Sugar Co., of Raymond, will be available for entry toward the end of 1911. The cancellation notice was sent out either late in December, 1909 or early in January 1910, and as it has to be a two years notice, the land will not become available therefore, until the two years are up. The lands which will be thrown open are as follows:

Township 1, Range 20 and 21  
That part of Township 2, Range 21, south of Milk River.  
That part of Township 2, Range 22, South of Milk River.

The leases held by the Brown Ranch and the Ross Ranch will not be cancelled as there is not enough land suitable for agricultural purposes to warrant it.

### Copper Mines Transferred

NEW YORK, May 13—It was stated here today on good authority that the paper transferring the Senator Clark copper properties to the Amalgamated Copper company would be signed within a day or two. The property transferred consists of all the copper mines in Butte and the Butte reduction works where the Clark ores were treated.

### Notes and Comments

The death of King Edward VII still seems to overshadow every thing. The funeral of the late king takes place to-day and will be one of the largest in history, and probably one of the most imposing. It is said that eight sovereigns of different countries will be present and Ex-President Roosevelt will represent the United States. This will certainly be a unique feature in London. Of late years many countries and people have been drawing closer and closer to gether and of this the above is a sterling example.

We have again to be thankful for a good wetting and, at present, there is no cause to fear a drought which fear seemed at one time to permeate the minds of some of our friends. Everything is growing and the country looks fresh and green.

There is more interest being taken in hail insurance this year. There are several agents in town with whom hail insurance can be placed at a cost of 50 cents. When insuring, the farmer pays 20 cts. per acre for an indemnity of \$4 per acre; 30 cts. for an indemnity of \$6 per acre and 40 cts. per acre for an indemnity of \$8 per acre. It cannot be a losing game, for if the crop is harvested without loss the farmer has his money back in the crop, and if he loses his crop he obtains the insurance money. This is a straight bargain between the farmer and the government as the agent that takes the application does not receive a percentage, all the premium money goes into the revenue fund to be paid back in losses.

People who put in most of their gardens very early will soon understand why the old timer keeps back the main part of their seed for a later planting.

Now that irrigation matters on the Boundary Line have been settled and a treaty signed between Canada and the U. S. A there is a good prospect of the St. Mary's River project being proceeded with.

Many of us complain when travelling about town, this wet weather, that the properties of Cardston mud are very stickative. Sticky soil holds moisture and holds the people who camp on it. Our soil is strong and worth holding and good every way. If we had nothing but sand it would not hold the water or the crops or the good people on it.

The good way of making money just now seems to be the raising of hogs. There is a shortage of hogs all over the continent, so prices are high and there seems to be little chance of a full supply of hogs for some time, so prices are pretty sure to keep up.

As there seems to be a small chance of the price of farm products going down in any line, and the markets are improving all the time it should pay our farmers to keep busy and improve every thing they have. One thing we need badly in this district is a good creamery that would make a uniform supply of butter of a uniform quality. As creameries now can handle the products of the dairy for a radius of 18 to 20 miles why could we not have a creamery in Cardston and do as they do in Innisfail, make 10,000 lbs. of butter per week. Eat what we can and ship the rest out by the carload. Then we should soon have a still more prosperous community, for a good deal of our land is not suitable for exclusive grain growing but will grow fine grass.

### Correction

We understand the announcement in our last issue of the new real estate firm of Card—Harris Land Co. Ltd. was published a little ahead of time, however they will be ready to accommodate the public with their services in a few days. Mr. Card will have charge of the office as soon as he completes his agreement with W. O. Lee & Co who announce their intention of continuing as a real estate firm.

For the privileges granted the six real estate firms in town, the Municipality receives \$300.00 yearly as payment for licenses.

### School Report for April

Standard VII.  
Frank Niel, Spencer Cahoon, John Glen, Newel Brown, Willard Smith, Heber Sheffield, Lavera Wilcox, Seth Nelson, Gustava Peterson.

Standard VI.  
Lafayette Hyde, Verne Thorpe, Gerald Cahoon, Chauncey Snow, Gwen Bigelow, Rouicea Carlson.

Standard V.  
Seniors  
May Hall, Ida Purnell, Andrew Archibald, Irene Kears, Ferd Rinaldi, Vernon Woolf, Glen, Wood, Irene Harker.

Juniors  
Cora Bessette, Rebecca Brown, Telford Laurie, Widona Brown, Susie Pitcher, Esther Wight.

Standard IV.  
Willie Lee, Amy Quinton, Laida Sheffield, Sylvia Neilson, Antris Gedleman, Merlin Cahoon, Frank Olsen, Leo Neilson.

Juniors  
Myrtle Wilcox, Lois Garner, Lanra France, Edith Bevaus, Zola Brown, Undene McCune, Henry Folsom, Fern Wood.

Standard III.  
Seniors  
Mottley Rinaldi, Lorne Stott, Cecil Wynder, Bernice Woolf, Irene Brown, Doris Hunt, Leonard Okey, Kenneth Woolf, Hazel Austin, Ella Rollins, William Rollins, Walter Olsen, John Archibald, Thressa Lewis, Ora Williams.

Juniors  
May Butler, Vivian Olsen, Minnie Thorpe, Glen Reecer, Rhoda Bigelow, Evelyn Bradbury, Sheldon McCune, Eugene Wight, Leland Bates, Gladys Pratt, Solon Low, Florence Stott, Ross May, Lee Marsdon Ray Olsen.

Standard II.  
Seniors  
Levon Hudson, Neild Stott, Ora Neilson, Orville Bates, Morgan Coombs, Levera Hudson, Vilsa Gedleman, Verda Duce, Spencer Anderson.

Juniors  
Annie Steed, Katie Rinaldi, Gweneith Beach, DeWilton Caud, Zina Wilson, Gretha Beach, Joyce Caldwell, Rhoda Pitcher.

Standard I.  
Juniors  
Luella Wight, George Thorpe, Edith Nye, Josie Reeder, Woodruff Bradbury, Booth Caud, Morgan Pitcher, Myrtle Jeppson.

Seniors  
Stirling May, Elvin Archibald, LePage Layton, Elvie Yancey, Lucille Wolfe, LeMaughn Cahoon, Mary Rinaldi, Ross K-wail.

Standard 1 Room 2.  
Seniors  
Lucile Baker, Leroy Low, Karl Williams, Floyd Srott, Naomi May, Leo Leislman, Norman Pratt, Harold Garner.

Juniors  
Edna Wynder, Wyona Hedpler, Ruth Wilcox, Oliver Yancey, Wilfred Brown, Mary Pratt, Arvin Nielson, Willie Harper.

Standard 1 Room 1.  
Eugene Layton, Grover Thomas, Chardon Jacobs, Evelyn Jones, Rayo Woolf, Dorothy Beach, Moyle Duce, Virene Atkins.

### Aetna

Our meeting house is being painted which will add to its appearance, we hope the neighbors will do likewise.

We regret having one of our young men hauled up before the J. P.'s of Cardston last week for shooting on Sunday in town. He was fined \$27.70 including costs. The regret is that it was necessary to be done and hope the other young men will take warning.

FOUND—The other day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hyrum Woodward a new boy, mother and babe doing well.

Govt. Reading Room

### Canada's Timber Famine

(By A. H. D. Ross, Faculty of Forestry, in Canadian Courier)

At the present stage of our national development, wood is an absolute necessity. In one form or another our people use enormous quantities of it. During the present century the extension of our railway systems, the building of homes for our rapidly increasing population and the development of our mineral resources will necessitate the use of still larger quantities. Even with our present population of seven million, our annual output of sawn stuff alone averages 4,016,000,000 board feet, or 670 feet for every man, woman and child in the country. That much lumber would build a two-inch plank walk 4 feet in width and 72 feet in length—strings and all.

To the annual output of four billion feet of sawn stuff we must still add at least ten million cords of firewood, one million cords of pulpwood, shorter million railway ties, innumerable fence posts, telephone and telegraph poles, and about seventeen million cubic feet of piling and construction timber for culverts, trestles, bridges, etc. These figures are not mere guess-work. They are the result of a careful investigation carried out by the Dominion Forestry Branch during the summer of 1908. Expressed in board foot equivalents, the annual consumption of wood for various purposes is somewhere between sixteen and seventeen billion feet, or 1,375,000,000 cubic feet. This volume of wood is equal to a four foot walk of two-inch planks (including 2x4 strings) long enough to girdle the earth 13 1/2 times!

If we now make allowances for the enormous amount of wood that is either wasted or left in the bush it is evident that we are sawing and felling our timber at the rate of something like twenty billion feet a year. With a population of eighty million people, how much wood will we use? Perhaps I can better ask, "How much wood will we have left to use?" For, gentle reader, I have, as yet, only told you part of the story.

During the year 1907 the United States produced 40,256,154,000 feet of lumber, besides both and shingles, which bring the total up to about 41 billion feet—exactly ten times what Canada produced. The best informed officers in the United States Forest Service state that their timber is being cut three or four times as fast as it is growing, and that at the present rate of consumption, it will not last more than twenty-five or thirty years. Presently they are looking for a day when they lack. We have boasted so long about our "inexhaustible timber supply" that they naturally expect to draw upon it when they get hard up. The fact of the matter is that we have no accurate knowledge of either the acreage or the amount of our timber. In 1891 it was placed at 757 million acres. More recent estimates place it at 550 million, including areas not at present merchantable. The merchantable supply is probably confined to about 250 million acres and probably amounts to between 500 and 600 billion feet, hard measure. One of our first duties is to find out what we have, where it is and to carefully protect it until we know what we have. At the present moment there are only six nations in a position to export timber, namely, Canada, the United States, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Austro-Hungary, and it cannot be many years before at least two of these will prohibit the export of timber. Germany has the best system of forest management in the world, yet she is importing large quantities of timber to supply the demands of her increasing population.

With the completion of the Grand-Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway systems, and the opening of the Panama Canal, Canada will be tempted to export large quantities of timber. Can she afford to do so? Should she not profit by the experience of other nations? About a century ago Germany found out that she could not continue her wasteful methods, and set to work to devise better methods. Later she found that she was actually compelled to import timber, and is now importing about one-quarter of her total consumption. The fact of the matter is, that there is a growing scarcity of timber all over the world.

In 1906 Sir Dietrich Brandis, the eminent forester of British India, wrote our Dominion Superintendent of Forestry, saying: "I cannot sufficiently urge upon you Canadians the necessity of concentrating all your energies upon one point, and that is the constitution of as large an area of state forests as possible, to enable Canada to supply permanently the greater portion of the coniferous timber imported into Great Britain. Primarily, the object is to secure for Canada now to seize the opportunity of laying the foundation for a magnificent development of your future wealth." This opinion is supported by M. Melard, one of the leading forestry experts of France, who says: "The forestry situation throughout the civilized world is summed up in the statement that the consumption of wood is greater than the normal production of the accessible forests, the deficit being supplied by the destruction of the forests themselves," and by Dr. Wm. Selig, the leading English authority, who says: "The great standby for coniferous timber will be Canada, provided her governments do not lose time in introducing a national system of managing her forests." This is pretty straight talk from a man who knows. It should certainly raise the question, "What are we going to do about it?" Shall we continue in our easy-going policy of allowing wasteful methods of lumbering, exporting raw materials for the building up of foreign industries, and still worse, the senseless destruction of enormous quantities of wood by forest fires? Is it not high time that every Canadian citizen who takes an intelligent interest in matters pertaining to the building up of this fair Dominion of ours should do all in his power to arrest the disposition of our forest resources?

Only slow and steady work done upon us as a nation that the loss of our forests, without adequate restoration, will be the deadliest imaginable blow to our future progress and prosperity. All history teaches us that a prosperous nation cannot be built up in a desert. It also proves that a people cannot continue to advance and flourish when the territory from which it draws its sustenance shall have receded into barrenness by the ruthless destruction of the forest cover—by the removal of "Nature's balance wheel." The forest is the most highly organized portion of the vegetable kingdom, and its effects upon its surroundings are so important and far-reaching that we may well liken it to Nature's balance wheel. By retarding evaporation, checking the effects of drying winds, rendering the soil more porous and fertile, retaining the moisture favorable to agriculture, and regulating the flow of water in our streams, it is an efficient regulator of many natural phenomena.

This it appears that the value of the forest does not consist entirely in its output of lumber and other forest products but also in the profits resulting from its regulating influence. Not until it has disappeared entirely does mankind seem to realize its importance in the household economy of Nature. With the disappearance of the forest cover, there ensue the disastrous spring freshets, low water at midsummer when it is most needed, and the gradual conversion of fertile regions into deserts. History furnishes many examples of this very thing, and whole realms might be written upon this phase of the subject. Usually more indignation is expressed over the falling of a single tree by the roadside, or in an open field, than by the wanton destruction of whole acres, yes, even square miles, of forest and wooded land. Only a few of the nations of the earth seem to realize the necessity of husbanding their timber resources. Resources in land are of a more or less permanent nature, and as population increases no effort will be spared to bring all that is idle under cultivation. With improved methods of agriculture, too, the area under cultivation will become more and more productive. In the same way our forest wealth should be so managed as to yield a regular and permanent revenue. Other countries are able to do this, so why not Canada?

#### MILLIONS FOR A HOSPITAL

Two million and a half of dollars for a hospital is to be spent by the Hospital Trust of the city of Toronto, says the Canadian Courier, said money to be expended within the next few years on a scheme which for magnitude and private enterprise on a public basis has no equal in Canada. The new public General Hospital, has for two years been under discussion. It has been looked at from the standpoint of "expertise"—medical, civic and architectural. Newspapers have devoted columns to its advocacy among the citizens, some of whom have come forward busily—one to the tune of a hundred thousand. Delegates have been sent to the leading hospital and university centres of the United States and Great Britain to profit by the experiences of other communities as might be before millions of dollars were locked up in a scheme which could never be expected to pay a dollar of dividend and would always be contingent upon an element of benevolence for support.

More than a year ago the Hospital Board with its shrewd business chairman, Mr. J. W. Flavell, bought the site, eight acres in the upper Westtown district on College Street. The land cost half a million. It is land which up to the present

has been a shantytown, squalid, microby, and largely unproductive except on a basis of tenement houses. It was the upper end of St. John's Ward, which for years has been the civic and housing problem of Toronto; a section which has for its western limit a beautiful street, University Avenue, leading up to the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park with the university over to the left. Descriptive writers a few years ago used to comment upon the splendid environs of the most abject area in Toronto. The new hospital will put a new face on the picture.

Early last summer the authorities commenced the work of demolition. It was something of a spectacle. There were hundreds of shacks to pull down and back yards to clear up. The university was not to have several decent and habitable brownstone fronts to tear away. On the east end there was the Dental College, built less than ten years ago—a four-story building. All are gone now. Medical experts learned on the ravages of microbes advised clearing the site early and leaving the premises to the disinfecting action of the winter before beginning to plough and to build; for all places to avoid infection the hospital is first. So that an entire section of a city was pulled down and carted away to give the hospital room.

There had been discussion as to the wisdom of a central location. Some felt the land was too dear and the air too dusty and the noise of passing traffic too great. Money has obviated the first. Space will do more to get rid of the other two. There is to be plenty of ground room; eight acres for a single scheme of buildings. Others argued that proximity to the university was not to the advantage of the hospital up on a hill students would be willing to travel a mile or two for clinics. Which might have been true enough; but the same remoteness would put the hospital out of touch with population, both patients and the friends of patients who desire to have a hospital in the city. Besides, it is important to consider the facts of the case, which are that any hospital on so large a scale necessarily exists very largely for many who can't afford to pay for private wards and who sometimes depend upon friends and relatives or private citizens to maintain them at the cost of seventy cents per day—which by no means covers the actual cost of maintenance. Such patients are perfectly willing to be treated somewhat as clinical material, for which the University pays to the extent of a subscription of \$100,000.

The experience of hospital authorities is that hospitals centrally located are better than those in suburbs. The present hospital when completed will be one of the most extensive in America and will be the most complete in Canada. It will be the repository of the most advanced science in the treatment of disease, and for equipment will be a model and a study and therefore a stimulus to hospital enterprise all over the country. It will tend to centralize hospital work. It will also be a feature of scenic interest to the city. The hospital group of buildings will be as much an object of interest to tourists as the University or the Legislature—and considerably more than the City Hall.

Meanwhile the enterprise has served as a vehicle for the benevolent interest of a novel suggestion which might easily have found vent for their surplus activities in other directions. On the whole the project will be one of the most interesting in the country and will have a great deal more human interest than most. Cash subscriptions to date from private citizens total \$470,000, including Mr. J. C. Eaton's recent bequest of \$250,000; City of Toronto, \$200,000; University, \$600,000; aggregate, \$1,270,000—leaving three-quarters of a million yet to be got by private subscription as soon as possible.

It is sometimes said that a hospital is not the sort of enter-

prises respectively. Nobody pays a cent. Anyone who is out of work can go to his district exchange and register. The employer can write or telephone, stating his requirements. Applicants for work are first put on the "Live Register," which is kept for those who have either just registered or have renewed their application within a week, not having found employment. There is also an "Intermediate Register," for those whose cards have lapsed during the previous fourteen days, or who have been sent after jobs and have not informed the Exchange of the result. Another list is the "Dead Register," of people for whom work has been found, or who have not renewed their registration for over four days.

What results may be expected from the new labor exchanges? Well, at any rate, the first will be that they will sort out the workers from the shirkers. It will separate the genuine workers from the "won't works." Previously there has been necessarily little true discrimination between the two classes. Then, as a matter of course, the skilled worker will benefit most. He is the man who has learnt a trade, who knows what he can do. He is not one of the nondescript class who are ready to "do anything" without being capable of doing anything properly. The casual laborer must remain an unsolved problem. He is bound always to alternate between employment and unemployment. He will always be the first to suffer when trade generally is bad.

The labor-exchanges do not pretend to make work; no system of offices and officials can create employment. But they certainly can regulate to a large extent the labor market. The exchanges can do nothing for the wasters, the idlers, the tramps, the mere nomads of civilization whose business in human society, whatever else it may be, is certainly not to live as useful members of it. But they will most decidedly prove a God-send to the genuine working man for whose labor there is a demand, either in his own or some other district. He, anyhow, will be saved the heart-breaking experience of tramping miles upon miles, chasing the shadow of employment, whose material embodiment lies perhaps in quite an opposite direction. The one question we find ourselves asking—do we have asked it about other reforms ever and over again—is, why wasn't it accomplished long ago?

#### TO DELIVER THE WORLD FROM WAR

MR. MAURICE HEWLETT contributes to the Fortnightly Review for February a brief but very forcible paper, entitled "The Liberal Party and Its Future." It is the substance of an address delivered to workmen at Leeds on January 15th. He tells the working classes "that you, the working men, are masters of England; taking all England over you are fifteen or twenty to one." If they are united and organized no force in the country can restrain them, save only the law of God and the law of nature. But although they have this absolute power, they have allowed the House of Lords to exist and practically left England to be governed by an antiquated, medieval, feudal kind of system which every other nation but ours has discarded. All this, however, is but preliminary to the higher appeal with which he concludes his paper, in which he summons the masters of England, in the name of England's honor, to join their fellows overseas, and be, with them, saviors of Europe by delivering the world from war. "This, he says, can be done by the use of a terrific, paralyzing weapon which would be irresistible— the use of general strikes. That's the crux of the matter; you can't win a war by force. If the Labor parties of Europe agreed that upon a Declaration of War in Europe there should be a simultaneous General Strike, not only that war, but all war, would cease. It would never be tried again. I believe, myself, that the mere threat of it would be enough.



MOOSOMIN, SASK.

it lacks the element of speculation. But if an enterprise the prize that appeals to the public imagination; perhaps because magnitude of the new public General Hospital of Toronto can elicit the practical sympathies and plain everyday humanity of the people, it is better than making a spectacular appeal to the speculative pocket.

#### THE NEW BRITISH LABOR EXCHANGES

(By H. Linton Eccles, in the Canadian Courier)

THE most important attempt—as it is also the first to be placed on a national basis—to deal with the tremendous problem of unemployment in Great Britain, is now in progress. The attempt takes the form of labor exchanges throughout the kingdom, and the idea is founded upon the schemes that have been instituted with varied success in Germany, France, Belgium and Switzerland.

Altogether no new legislation with such wide aims as this has yet been introduced in Great Britain. The scheme being throughout the country is that the system must be given a fair trial, and that criticism would be much better postponed until the new labor exchanges have proved their ineffectiveness or otherwise. That, of course, is the only sensible attitude to adopt in dealing with such a novel and untried experiment. The new plan of the Government for dealing with the out-of-work may be briefly described as having the general object of bringing the man who wants to work into touch with the employer who has work to offer. For this purpose a sub-department of the Board of Trade—of which Mr. Winston Churchill is president—has been formed to assume the duties of a central board of control. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been divided into eleven industrial districts, each in charge of a divisional office.

These divisions, again, will be subdivided into a national clearing-house, located in London; a divisional clearing-house; 32 first-class exchanges for towns of over 100,000 inhabitants; 43 second-class exchanges for towns of over 50,000 inhabitants; 20 third-class exchanges for smaller towns; and 20 sub-offices for still smaller districts or urban areas. It is estimated that when all these offices are working the annual cost will be about \$1,000,000 and that between 800 and 1,000 officials will be employed in the management of them.

Naturally, having seen something of the results achieved by labor exchanges on the continent, I was greatly interested in their somewhat belated establishment in my own country. There is nothing strange about the idea of the State as an employment agent in France and Germany and the lesser countries. But I was curious to learn how this entirely new role now adopted by a British Government would be regarded by both employers and employees in Britain. With the object, therefore, of informing myself in this direction, I set out to visit some of the exchanges.

These new State labor agents have no intention of hiding their light or their business under a bushel. In plain white letters on a green ground, the legend, "Board of Trade Labor Exchange" is painted over the shop. Also a sign hanging out over the door reads: "E. R.—Labor Exchange (Board of Trade)." That will do for the outside. Taking your turn in the queue, you get inside, and find yourself in what closely resembles a penny bank or a branch post-office. There is the inevitable counter between you and the clerks, and the just as inevitable grille or wire-work monotony on your side of the counter. Evidently these counters were designed not to be bent across, but so that the business might be done over them as speedily as possible. And that despatch is necessary in these first days of registering, for there are hundreds, thousands even, of applicants lining up to have their names put down on the registers. One mentally, whilst waiting, figures out the probability of unemployment for prospective employers.

Your turn comes, and the official behind the grille puts you through a brief catching-up, trade, where you last worked, what you are willing to do, and so on. There is a refreshing freedom from red-tape and silly, unnecessary questions. You are not asked what was the religion of your grandmother, or "for how many children your step-father was responsible." They merely "cut out the cackle," these new officials, and ask you only such queries as actually bear upon the immediate business of the moment—to satisfy your requirements, if possible. When he has entered his particulars the official hands you a card, stamped with a number and marked with an official seal, and says: "If you are suited before this day week, post this card to us and say so; you needn't put a stamp upon it. If you are not successful call again in seven days."

The exchanges, it should be explained, are divided into three compartments—for employers, male and female, em-

ployers respectively. Nobody pays a cent. Anyone who is out of work can go to his district exchange and register. The employer can write or telephone, stating his requirements. Applicants for work are first put on the "Live Register," which is kept for those who have either just registered or have renewed their application within a week, not having found employment. There is also an "Intermediate Register," for those whose cards have lapsed during the previous fourteen days, or who have been sent after jobs and have not informed the Exchange of the result. Another list is the "Dead Register," of people for whom work has been found, or who have not renewed their registration for over four days.

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#### THE OWL'S SENSITIVE EAR

MOST night-feeding birds, such as the various species of wild duck and waders, depend mainly on the sense of touch; and although an extraordinary sensitiveness must be developed in order to enable them to distinguish what is edible as they probe or dabble in the ooze, the process is largely mechanical. Owls, however, require the keenest and most mobile perceptions in order to capture the same prey of mice and birds in the dark which kestrels and sparrow hawks hunt by day.

It is probable that they depend even more upon hearing than upon sight. The tufts of feathers which distinguish the short-eared and long-eared owls, and are developed still more impressively in the great eagle owl of northern Europe, are, of course, no more ears than they are horns, but the true ears of the owl are remarkable organs.

The facial disk of feathers, which gives them their most characteristic appearance, serves as a kind of sounding board or ear trumpet to concentrate the slightest sounds and transmit them to the orifice of the true ear, which is concealed in the small feathers behind the eye. Even in the barn owl, which possesses the least complicated arrangement of this kind, the orifice of the ear is covered by a remarkable flap of the skin; while in the other species there are striking differences in the size and shape of this orifice and its covering flap on the two sides of the head.

The exact way in which owls utilize this elaborately specialized apparatus has still to be discovered, but it is a natural inference that two ears of widely different structure must give the owls which possess them a power of localizing sound, which is of the greatest use to them when hunting small creatures in the dark. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that the barn owl's ears have not this difference of structure, although the power of instantly locating the rustle of the running mouse must be almost indispensable.

For catching small birds, which are the especial prey of the wood owl, keenness of sight rather than of hearing must be necessary, since they are chiefly caught when at roost, and the large nocturnal eye is developed in most of the owls of almost as remarkably as the ear. In the short-eared species, the eye is correspondingly reduced. It has also a far less conspicuous facial disk, and this might also seem to be naturally explained as a result of its diurnal habits with the consequent reduction of the need for acute hearing if it were not for the marked difference in the structure of its two ears, which is even greater than in the case of the wood owl.

Owls have a great variety of nocturnal calls and cries. They range from the hissing of the young white owls as they wait for food, and the low snapping note which often falls from the dark spaces of their silent night, to the hoarse, throaty brown owl's full-throated "whit-to-whit" and the white owl's wild screech. Brown owls' hoot more persistently in autumn and winter than in the summer, and the long-drawn cry sounds louder and more resonant from among the naked sides than when it is softened and half stifled by the roof of verdure. The white owl's screech is heard more seldom, but the bird itself is usually more conspicuous than the brown owl in a district where they are equally common.

Its pale plumage often makes it visible in flight by night, wholly apart from the disputed question of its occasional whinnies. It sometimes sits abroad in the earliest dusk of evening, or even in full daylight, while in summer it has a characteristic way of flying low above the standing hay fields, as if it were a large white moth seeking the clumps of glimmering moon daisies. Though it glides past like the very spirit of silence, a few moments later its yell may ring through all the valley.

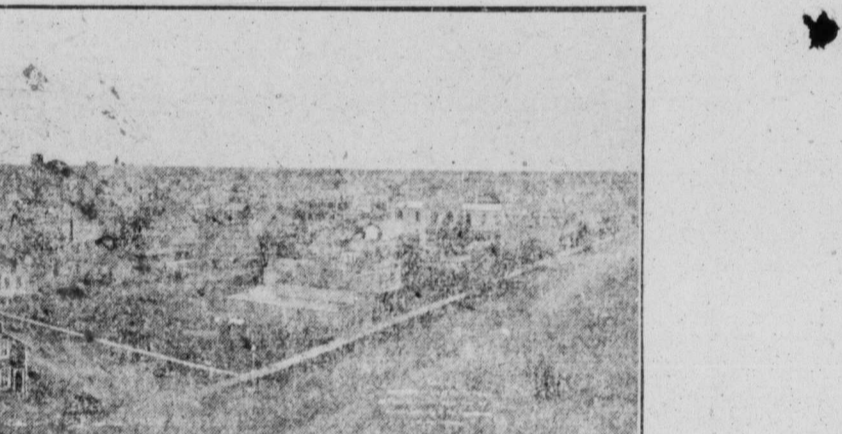
### The Great Paris Flood

PARIS, from the character of the Seine watershed, is constantly exposed to inundation, according to an engineering expert writing in the London Times, but Paris is as heedless of the river as Naples is of Vesuvius or Messina was of earthquakes. Observations have been taken at the Pont de la Tonnelle for over two hundred and fifty years. The normal depth of water there is from eight to ten feet; when it reaches twenty feet it causes serious damage. The greatest flood on record was in February, 1658, when a height of twenty-two feet was recorded. The highest mark we have found for the recent overflow was 8.50 metres, a little less than twenty-eight feet. The Seine scale enables predictions of great accuracy to be made as to what will happen within twenty-four or forty-eight hours, but it provides no means of avoiding what is impending. An attempt to forestall the consequences of the floods has been made by building dikes along the river bank, which are the quais with their retaining walls; but the plans of the engineers were modified. In some cases the walls were not made high enough; in others, as at the Place de la Concorde, great gaps were left open to suit public convenience and aesthetic taste.

The floods are inevitable, though until this year they had not been extremely high for a long time. Some of the streams pouring into the Seine, owing to the nature of their watersheds, become torrents in heavy rains. Others are slower in action, but more dangerous, for they accumulate water till it becomes excessive and then send it in a less rapid but greater body to swell the Seine. In the region around Paris the difference in elevation of the ground is slight. The river bed at Tuileries is only a few feet higher than at Asnières after the Seine has taken a wide sweep around the whole city. The flooding of the sewers was due to the fact that the outlet of the main sewer at Clichy is flush with the river. It was placed there contrary to the plan of the engineer who devised the modern scheme of sewers. The blame for the inundation of the underground roads has not been definitely settled as yet; it is probably due to thoughtlessness and disregard of the Seine's possibilities on the part of all concerned.

The immediate remedies called for are clearly the building of higher and stronger embankments for the river, and changes in the outlets of the sewer system that will prevent the floods from backing in. The outlet, however, is a permanent one, and nature must be guarded against more effectively. In the eighteenth century it was proposed to fill in the ground of Paris to a height above all possible floods. That magnificent scheme is entirely out of the question today. Another plan suggested is to build a channel from the Seine above Paris to the first lock, below the city and turn the flood water into this. That would cost 100,000,000 francs and would relieve only the city and its western suburbs.

The Times engineer seems to prefer the plan of damming up the streams of the upper affluents of the Seine, retaining the water in time of flood and letting it out when the rivers are low. He shows that the present forest cannot be attributed to deforestation, for tree planting has been going on for years in the Seine watershed. He believes the floods to be due almost entirely to the nature of the soil, which cannot be changed. Meanwhile Paris, having enjoyed its fort-



night of excitement, is on the lookout, as it ever is, for new sensations.

#### JUMILHAC, THE "FALSE NAPOLEON"

ALL Poland was stirred with excitement and wild hope when the great Napoleon (on the eve of his fatal Russian campaign of 1812-1814) honored that stricken domain with a state visit.

Poland for years had writhed helpless under the heels of tyranny. Prussia, Austria and Russia, separately and together, had robbed her of her former vast possessions, had shorn her of wealth and territory, had at last left her broken and helpless.

Then Napoleon Bonaparte, a Corsican lawyer's penniless son, had risen with meteoric swiftness to the imperial throne of France and to world power. He had in turn thrashed and humbled Prussia, Austria and Russia, even as these nations had wrecked Poland. And the Poles were led by him to believe that he would save their country once more upon its feet and restore its old-time greatness.

As a matter of fact, there is no reason to believe that Napoleon had any more idea of freeing Poland than he had of freeing Ireland. He merely sought to use both countries as pawns in his world game to threaten more important powers. The Poles, however, were overjoyed at Napoleon's promises. And when news came that he was to visit Warsaw public rejoicing ran high. Many of the foremost local nobles flocked to Warsaw to greet the French emperor. He was the hero of the hour. Nothing in Poland's gift was too good for him.

At about this time a wealthy Polish noble, who had not been able to leave his country estates and come to Warsaw, was amazed to receive a visit from Napoleon. The emperor arrived at the Pole's castle with only two or three followers, explaining that he was traveling about the country in a sort of "official incognito." Then, to study political conditions at close range, the nobleman treated his imperial guest with the most profound deference, entertained him royally and, on the visitor's plea of having left Warsaw without bringing along sufficient funds eagerly lent him several thousand dollars.

From one castle to another the "incognito" emperor journeyed. Everywhere he met with boundless hospitality. Horses and jewels were lavished upon him by his delighted Polish hosts. Great sums of money were loaned to him. The famous Princess Radzivil even offered him her heart and hand with attention, hoping thus to secure his friendship for Poland.

News traveled very slowly in those days. But any possible doubts of the incognito traveler's identity were swept away when at the Radzivil palace he chanced to meet General Gribov, commander of France's Third Artillery Corps. The general recognized him as the Emperor Napoleon, lent him all the money he could lay hands on and received in return promise of promotion and a coveted "decoration."

For a long time this sort of thing went on. All Poland rang with the pledges of aid unofficially given its nobles by the traveling Napoleon. Then, at last, the truth came out. The real Napoleon had not stirred from the city of Warsaw. The man who had been going about the country—hoarding money, making promises, deceiving even old General Gribov himself—was a petty chasseur officer, Jumilhac by name.

Not only was he Napoleon's double in face and figure, but he so cleverly imitated the Corsican's shrill, harsh voice, abrupt speech and odd mannerisms that Bonaparte's best friends could scarcely discern the impostor from the emperor. Tallyrand, among others, declared he could not tell the two men apart.

When the fake was discovered Napoleon sent for Jumilhac. Everyone expected to see the petty officer ordered to instant death. (For Napoleon was so absurdly sensitive to all forms of imitation, that he had actually passed a law forbidding any child to be named for him.) But by some strange whim of mercy, the emperor contented himself with dismissing Jumilhac from the army and ordering him back to France.

During the time of Napoleon's exile to Elba, Jumilhac was obliged to let his beard grow and otherwise to disguise himself in order to avoid execution, or at least arrest as the banished emperor. Several European monarchs sent for the "double" in order to gaze with safety and decision on the counterfeit of the man who had once humbled all Europe, and to question Jumilhac as to the story of one of the most brilliant fakings of the age.

## Local and General.

Mr. E. N. Barker has four good houses for sale in Cardston, each of which stands in a good lot. The prices are moderate for the kind of property offered. Why not buy a good home, save yourself the trouble of building and settle down.

Cushing Bros. & Co. Ltd., Calgary, will erect a large door factory at Lethbridge. Five acres as industrial site was acquired this week.

Today is a public holiday throughout Canada.

Lethbridge expects to have street cars by next year. We wonder what will be next.

The recent rain of the past two weeks has put the grain in splendid condition, and everything points to a bumper crop.

Apostle Richards and President Mc Murrin will be in attendance at the quarterly stake conference. They came up from Magrath on Wednesday.

An old friend and citizen, W. Mc Laughlin, who has been spending a two weeks visit here, returned yesterday to Pocatello, Idaho. This is Mr. Laughlin's first visit to Cardston in four years and he was very much astonished at the rapid development of the country.

A big line of men's shirts from 50 cts. up at Burtons.

Help the baseball boys out and purchase a membership ticket that will admit you to all the games this season.

Croquet Sets only \$1.00 at Burtons.

According to newspaper reports it begins to look that Cardston is the only district which didn't have to reseed it's winter wheat.

Fraser's or Mica Axle Grease 2 cans for 25 cts. at Burtons.

Halley's comet will now be able to be seen in the western sky just after sunset.

The citizens of Alberta will have a chance on Monday evening of seeing a total eclipse of the moon. As viewed from Cardston it will begin about eleven o'clock and last about 3 1/2 hours.

Fresh California Lemons 35 cts. at Burtons.

D. E. Harris Jr. left on Saturday last for the Central States, on business in connection with the real estate firm.

Do you want anything? Write an ad.

Next stop, Empire Day.

Baseball Cardston vs. Magrath at the town square on Tuesday the 24th. Admission 25 cts. children 15 cts.

The Pilling Realty Co. have purchased a \$3,000 Reo automobile. It is a 30 h. p. machine and will carry five passengers. The auto was brought over from Lethbridge on Tuesday.

Arrangements are being made for sports on the 24th.

The united discharge of Canada's navy gun's is most insignificant compared with the sound of hammers on Cardston's new buildings.

Crops are certainly doing well in the Cardston district, and the outlook seems good for an abundant yield.

If you wish to succeed, advertise your business in "The Alberta Star". The increase custom will repay you more than double the cost of your advertisement.

There is but very little land for sale around Kimball, but we have 320 acres of good farming land near Mr. Wm. Perry's on the north side of St. Mary's river at \$21.00 an acre if taken quick. Easy terms. See W. O. Lee & Co., Cardston.

Regardless of rumors to the contrary, you will still find us selling Real Estate at the same old stand, Resp. W. O. Lee & Co.

What we would call a slush rain fell last Saturday.

Building! Building! This is the order of the day in Cardston.

Today has been declared a public holiday by the Governor-General. All citizens are requested to attend the memorial services in the Assembly Hall at 11 a. m.

Robt. Ivey, Taber, was in town this week, visiting friends and relatives. When asked in regard to the crops in his district, he stated that the grain never looked better, and as there was plenty of moisture a bumper crop was ensured. The town of Taber is going ahead rapidly, and is at present installing a \$65,000 water works system.

Montreal, May 17.—When the clock strikes three next Friday afternoon in Montreal the entire system of the Canadian Pacific from coast to coast will be shut down for three minutes as a tribute to the memory of the King. Not a wheel will turn, not a propeller will revolve either on land or sea during those three minutes.

Secure your tickets early for the concert Saturday evening.

The Young Ladies are giving a grand ball on Tuesday evening May 24th. Everybody invited.

Arrangements have been made to have Magrath play baseball here on the 24th.

The Farmers are delighted with the rainfall this week, and real estate men are smiling.

The open air concerts by the Clamans Band on Friday and Saturday were very good.

Messrs. Smith and Wood, are digging a prospect shaft on their property a mile south of Bow Centre Coal Co.'s mine.—Taber Free Press.

FOR SALE—Good second hand organ price \$25.00 apply to C. W. Pickup, Drug Store.

A quiet wedding took place on Tuesday last, the contracting parties being Miss Elizabeth Webster, Mt. View, and Mr. J. B. Shaw of Maple Creek, Sask. A wedding reception was held on Wednesday evening at the home of the brides parents.

The "Are You Crazy" company played a game of baseball with the local team on Friday afternoon (Arbor Day). The game was too one-sided to be interesting and the local team won by the score of 14 to 2. The "Are You Crazy" nine could neither bat nor field. The Cardston boys ran bases at will and the whole game was nothing but a farce. Immediately at the close of this match the married men tried conclusions with the professionals, and after some snappy playing, won out by the score of 3 to 2, with an innings to spare. The splendid pitching of Lige Pilling for the married men was the feature of the game.

\$10.00 reward for information leading to the conviction of the parties who broke the windows in the school house on the evening of the 16th, will be paid by the undersigned.—The Cardston School Board.

The great serial story, "A Husband by Proxy" commences in this issue. Don't miss reading it.

Wm. Thorpe returned on Saturday from Mt. View, where he has been stationed the past two weeks re-papering and plastering the Bird Hotel. The place has been remodelled all through, and is now one of the best appearing hotels in southern Alberta.

On Tuesday evening, in company with eight other children, little Miss Hazel Nye, age 4 years, was playing along the bank of the creek, opposite the Harker old lot when she tumbled off the bridge into the water. The creek at this place is very deep and is known as the "swimming hole," and the accident might have proved fatal, but for the cries of the other children, which brought master Henry Atkins, age 12, son of F. W. to the rescue. He plunged in and succeeded in bringing her to the bank, with the help of Mrs. Nye, they managed to climb to safety. This will prove a severe warning to the rest of the children, and it is not likely an accident of this kind will occur again. The young lad is to be commended for his presence of mind and brave action.

Two baseball games on Tuesday. Magrath vs. Cardston' at 11 a. m. and at 4 p. m. Admission 25 and 15 cts.

Having predicted fair weather and drawn showers for several days, the weather man varies the proceeding by predicting showers and producing fair weather. It's a great system.

**Notice of Dissolution of Partnership**

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership before subsisting between us, the undersigned, as general merchants and butchers, in the town of Glenwood, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Layton and Son at Glenwood aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said Layton and Son, by whom the same will be paid.

Dated at Glenwood, Alberta, this 16 day of May, A. D. 1910.

James Layton,  
S. H. Smith,

Best California oranges only 35 cts. dozen at Burtons. Why pay more?

We wish to correct an error which appeared in our report last week, re the Post Office robbery at Leavitt the amount stolen was a ten dollar bill from the till in the office, and some oranges and some bottles of soda water from the store. This is the first robbery of it's kind which has occurred there, although it is true that the window lights of the store have been broken before, but nothing has been missed. We are very sorry the error occurred and we hasten to correct it.

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

Make me an offer on my 1-16 interest in "Bulls Head" mine, located in the Swiftcurrent mining district, Montana. Best copper prospect in district. C. E. Matson, Babb, Mont.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, what ever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Liniment drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. Sold by all dealers.

STRAYED—on the Coolis Ranch on or about the 10 of April, one red shorthorn cow, coming 4 years, branded—R R on left ribs. Apply to T. Adams.

All the latest styles in visiting Cards at The Alberta Star office. Let us do your printing.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will clear the sour stomach, sweeten the breath and create a healthy appetite. They promote the flow of gastric juice, thereby inducing good digestion. Sold by all dealers.

FOR SALE—Purebred Yorkshire swine both sexes. Farrowed March 1910. \$10.00 each. H. E. Williams, Leavitt, Alta.

Dressed and plain lumber for sale, \$13 to \$25 a M.—Mountain View Saw Mill.

The splendid work of Ohaimberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets is daily coming to light. No such grand remedy for liver and bowel troubles was ever known before. Thousands bless them for curing constipation, Sick headache, biliousness, jaundice and indigestion. Sold by all dealers.

SPECIAL OFFER—The Family Herald and Weekly Star and The Alberta Star for the balance of 1910 for seventy-five cents.

Tuesday May 24th. (Empire Day) is a Dominion Holiday. All stores closed.

Roy Folsom has disposed of his patent horseshoe to an eastern firm for \$25,000. This is for the Canadian right.

The new public school at Magrath will be opened on the first of June.

C. A. Gigot, is spending a few days in town.

According to Mr. Martin Woolf of the government bureau, over one half inch of rain fell in Cardston on Wednesday evening. This is the heaviest fall so far this season.

Good weather prevailed during the Taylor Stake Conference at Raymond last week, and consequently a large attendance was present. The meetings were very much enjoyed.

**Special Offer for 30 Days Only.**

**Photo Postcards** finished while you wait **\$1.00 a dozen**

**All Photos Reduced**

**The Henson Studio** Phone 18

# Thousands of Dollars

Have been added to the pockets of the farmers of the Cardston District by the recent beautiful rain.

# Thousands of Dollars

Worth of goods have been added to our stock, and we are prepared to supply your every need. Our Dry Goods department is larger and better than ever. We have added a large shipment of Cashmeres, Prints, Ginghams, Calicos—including a full line of Mill End Calicos at 10c per yd. Cottons, Silk Dress lengths, Ladies Gloves, etc. etc. Don't forget our Furniture Department. Our Grocery Department can supply you with everything you need.

The store that aims to please. The Pioneer General Store

## The Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

3,000 ROLLS 3,000  
HIGH GRADE

## Wall Paper

We are continually receiving large shipments of Wall paper and are prepared to supply the wants of our customers and the general public.

Prospective buyers will do well to see our stock before ordering elsewhere as our prices are right and our goods unexcelled.

**Singer Sewing Machines**

Sold on easy terms  
**For Up-to-date Stationery** Phone 18.

See our line of **Baseball and Tennis Goods.**

**Layne Henson**  
MUSIC CO.

Mail for the east now closes at 11:15. Don't forget.

John D. Rockefeller would go broke if he should spend his entire income trying to prepare a better medicine than Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for diarrhoea, dysentery or bowel complaints. It is simply impossible, and so says every one that has used it. Sold by all dealers.

Advertise in The  
**Alberta Star**

**We carry Clothing for the Man that cares**

**Spencer & Stoddard**  
—LIMITED—

DEPARTMENT STORE

"That store next to post office you know"

# NA-DRU-CO

## Formulae Have Been Well Tried Out

Though the NA-DRU-CO line of Medicinal and Toilet Preparations have been on sale for a few months only, don't think for minute that in buying NA-DRU-CO goods you are experimenting with new or untried preparations.

### Their Origin

The twenty-one wholesale drug firms now united in the "National" had all of them lengthy careers, some for fifty to one hundred years, prior to the union. Each firm had acquired or developed a number of valuable formulae for medicinal and toilet preparations, all of which became the property of the "National". Since the union our expert chemists have carefully gone over these formulae and selected the best for the NA-DRU-CO line. Every formula has been carefully studied by these experts, improved if possible, and then thoroughly tested again, in actual use, before we consider it good enough to bear the NA-DRU-CO Trade Mark.

### An Example

A good example of what we mean is NA-DRU-CO Nervozone for Brain Fog or nervous break-down. The formula was pronounced the most scientific combination of nerve medicines, but this was enough for us; we had it tried out with a dozen different kind of Brain workers—School Teachers, Lawyers, Bookkeepers—as well as Society leaders and home workers, and everywhere the result was so good that we adopted it as one of the best of the NA-DRU-CO line.

There are therefore no experiments among NA-DRU-CO preparations. We have invested altogether too much time, work and money in the NA-DRU-CO line to take any chances of discrediting it with preparations that might not prove satisfactory. We make absolutely certain that each preparation is satisfactory before we endorse it with the NA-DRU-CO Trade Mark.

Ask your physician or your druggist about the firm behind NA-DRU-CO preparations and about the NA-DRU-CO line. They can tell you for we will furnish them, on request, a full list of the ingredients in any NA-DRU-CO article.

### "Money Back"

If by any chance you should not be entirely satisfied with any NA-DRU-CO article you try, return the unused portion to the druggist from whom you bought it and he will refund your money—willingly, too, because we return to him every cent he gives back to you.

If your druggist should not have the particular NA-DRU-CO article you ask for in stock he can get it for you within two days from our nearest wholesale branch.

### Some NA-DRU-CO Preparations You'll Find Most Satisfactory.

Camphor Ice Greaseless Toilet Cream Toilet Powder Tooth Paste Tooth Powder	Baby's Tablets Carbolic Salve Laxative Tablets Cod Liver Oil Compound Tasteless (2 Sizes)	Dyspepsia Tablets Headache Wafers Sore Throat Tablets Nervozone Pile Ointment	Rheumatism Cure Sugar of Milk Stomach Lotion Toothache Gum White Liniment
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**National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited**

Wholesale Branches at:  
HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, MONTREAL, OTTAWA,  
KINGSTON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON,  
WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, NELSON,  
VANCOUVER, VICTORIA.

## SPECIAL OFFER For Blue Ribbon Cook Book

It is a clearly printed book of handy size, telling briefly and simply just what to do, and what to avoid, to obtain best results; how to get most nourishment from foods; how to combine and serve them attractively. Everything is so conveniently arranged and indexed that any information desired may be easily found. The parts telling about Cooking for Invalids and Home-Made Candies would alone make this book a necessity in every home, and all other parts are equally good.



**THIS COUPON IS WORTH 10c**

BLUE RIBBON, DEPT. R.P., WINNIPEG

I enclose Coupon and 25c for Blue Ribbon Cook Book

Name .....

P. O. ....

## The Horseman

Many a good driving horse has his years of usefulness cut short by being left in the hands of some person that does not know how to take care of a horse and does not care what happens to the animal that chances to come into his hands.

One of the most common ways of injuring a driving horse is by driving him hard in cool weather, and when the horse has been brought into a sweat, leaving him uncovered and exposed to cold winds or to drafts in a stable without the protection of a blanket. It is seldom necessary to drive a horse so hard that he will on a cool day be in a sweat. In warm weather it is different, as the horse then sweats with little exertion. When a horse has been driven until he is covered with foam and sweat he should be taken into a stable, rubbed down with whips of hay or pieces of rough cloth and then blanketed. The neglect of such precautions has resulted in many a horse catching a cold that has proved serious.

The carriage horse should be so driven, in ordinary cases, that he will not sweat. Driving is a science in itself, and there are many mature people who have not learned how to drive a horse. They have no idea as to the amount of work he is able to perform without lessening his vitality. The writer remembers a minister that got the ill-will of the community in which he lived by driving a horse 70 miles in a day. He was bragging of the fact when it was announced to him that the horse had died as a result of the overdrive. The result of the drive ruined the work of the minister in that place, but it is probable that it was the ignorance of the man that was to blame and not his lack of heart or strength. The horse creature, it should be borne in mind that a horse is limited as to the amount of work he can do as well as a man.

Water for animals.—The horse requires from 64 to 80 pounds, or 8 to 10 gallons of water per day, a gallon weighing 8 pounds. Cattle drink more than horses. Feeding upon dry material they require 83 pounds per day, but on green food they require only about 33 pounds of water per day. About three-fifths of the animal's body is water, and while water is not strictly a food, no food can be assimilated upon dry matter, large quantities of it being required to carry on the process. The number of times an animal will drink during the day, when allowed full opportunity, is not known but is indicated in a general way by the stomach. The stomach of the horse is small, and as might be supposed, does not require much water at a time, but often, the stomach in cattle is very large, and rumination (chewing the cud) is performed. This necessitates saturating the food with water before rumination takes place, and probably explains the fact that they require more water in the morning than in the evening.

The high prices ruling for all kinds of butcher's cattle has led to the shipment in of a number of beasts wholly unfit for slaughter, and in consequence the market is falling for anything but top.

Receipts are small, even for the time of year, showing that stocks in the country are all too well cleaned up and that little but the riff-raff remains.

Receipts of hogs, though showing a slight increase, since last writing, are still lamentably below the requirements of the market, and the price holds firm at \$8.50 per cwt. In the matter of cattle prices, nothing could better illustrate the undesirable quality of much that is being received as the range last week was all the way from \$3.00 to \$5.25 per cwt., the latter figure being paid for choice steers averaging 1,249 pounds.

One encouraging item of the live stock trade is the number of sheep that are being brought down from the ranch country round Maple Creek to Brandon district. These sheep are practically all ewes, Shropshires, Cotswolds, Leicesters and Southdowns, and are being cured for breeding purposes. Within

the past few years farmers of Brandon district have gone into sheep, with such success that others are now following their example. If many of the sections where wild oats are rampant would follow the same course it would soon rid the farms of these pests. It is highly significant of the market for mutton in Winnipeg alone that the receipts of sheep for an entire week amounted to the magnificent showing of one.

There has been a heavy movement of horses during January and February, over 5,000 head having been brought in from Ontario. A few of these horses are auctioned in Winnipeg, but the bulk of shipments go to points further west. In the shipments there has been a fair percentage of heavy-draft horses suitable for grays and railway construction, but the bulk of the shipments have been ordinary farm chunks and some of them not too good at that. Prices are good and the horses find a ready sale, showing as Mrs. Dash's Mr. Dash, as his young wife posed before the mirror in a delectable gown from the dearest shop in the Rue de la Paix—Mr. Dash, regarding the pretty little lady indulgently, said with a sigh: "You do look nice in that frock, dear, but it cost me a heap of money." She flung her white arms around his neck. "You dear old boy," she cried, "what do I care for money when it's a question of pleasing you?"

One of the most healthy signs of the times in connection with light harness ports is the inquiry for signs of grand stands. The grand stands of the average trotting track are behind the times. They are often ugly wooden structures, built in the most primitive fashion, usually far too small, with narrow wooden seats and dirty carpeting, principally by a total lack of comfort for the spectator. In many cases the seats are so close together that sitting is uncomfortable and if a person wishes to leave everybody in the row has to stand up. To add to the general discomfort, the stand has been so arranged that it is impossible to see the race from any angle so everybody stands up and many stand on the seats. No seats can be kept clean under such conditions.

The large wooden grand stand at Trenton, N. J., where the great state fair is held, was recently burned down, and is to be rebuilt of concrete and will be large enough to accommodate the thousands of enthusiasts who go there to see the races. If, instead, we think it would be a good thing if all the old, out-of-date, inadequate structures misnamed grand stands, were burned. It would be a decided benefit to the public and the sport. The majority of our grand stands are in a direct line with the track, while they should be at such an angle that everybody can see the turn into the home stretch seated. The elevation of the rows of seats is another important item, and above all there should be plenty of aisles. Even with plenty of room between the rows it is annoying, specially when a race is on, for a person to pass in front of a large number of spectators to get out. The methods of ample. We have often looked at some of the old-fashioned crowded grand stands and wondered what would happen in the event of a sudden panic or fire.

### CAUSE OF ECZEMA EXPLAINED

Germis Fester in the Skin and Blood Cures are Impossible

"After years of debate medical authorities are now agreed that Eczema and other skin diseases are not seated in the blood, but are caused by germs in the skin. Myriads of microscopic animals gnaw the flesh just below the epidermis. The patient is perfectly healthy, it is only the skin that is diseased. Hence, scientists are now agreed that you must cure the skin through the medicine must be in liquid form in order to penetrate properly, as salves and ointments clog the pores without reaching the inner skin.

The remedy that will search out and destroy the disease germs, stop the itch and soothe the healthy tissue is that mild, clear compound of oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., known as D. D. D. Prescription.

"Yes, I'm going, Mary, I'll just talk about the weather. That's a safe enough subject."

Mrs. Jackson went over on her visit of condolence. "We had had rainy weather lately, haven't we, Mrs. Brown?" she said.

"Yes," replied the widow; "I have

## Storyettes

OLD LADY—"What is the title of the picture, dear?"

Daughter—"Dogs," after Sir Edwin Landseer.

Old Lady—"I can see the dogs, but where on earth is Landseer?"

DICK—"If you will give me a penny I will show you the nearest way to the town."

Tourist—"Good, my boy! Here it is."

Dick—"And if you give me another penny I will show you a nearer way."

MRS. STUYVESANT FISH, at a luncheon in New York, said with good-humored mockery of the suffragettes: "If they keep on their outlook, really, will become as naively selfish as Mrs. Dash's Mr. Dash, as his young wife posed before the mirror in a delectable gown from the dearest shop in the Rue de la Paix—Mr. Dash, regarding the pretty little lady indulgently, said with a sigh: "You do look nice in that frock, dear, but it cost me a heap of money." She flung her white arms around his neck. "You dear old boy," she cried, "what do I care for money when it's a question of pleasing you?"

LAST summer Louise Closser Hale, author and actress, and Dorothy Donnelly, a sister professional, went to Europe. On the way across the Atlantic, Mrs. Hale inspired the admiration of a handsome boat flirt, whose attentions she evaded until one sunny morning he encountered her in enraptured contemplation of the summer sea as she leaned over the rail. He approached and in propitiatory tones inquired, "What, may I ask, makes you so happy today?" And Miss Donnelly from her deck chair saw Mrs. Hale look up at him with a beatific smile and say, "Because I don't know you!"

NOT long ago Mr. McKenna was the hero of a most amusing scene in the British House of Commons. He was arguing in favor of the Government's Old Age Pension scheme, and in the course of his speech he said: "It is relatively cheaper for two persons living together than one."

There was a roar of laughter in the House, for it was only a fortnight since Mr. McKenna had got married.

"Well, you ought to know, anyway," called out one of the Labor members.

Mr. McKenna blushed.

"Well, I hope it will be cheaper," he said, and the House broke out into renewed guffaws.

MR. JUSTICE CHANNELL has a pretty turn of wit, which, on occasions, is inclined to startle witnesses. Once, in reply to a question a witness indignantly retorted that he had been "wedded to truth in fancy."

"That may be," said Sir Arthur, "but the question is how long have you been divorced?"

Another time a little girl was before him, and he proceeded to ascertain whether she knew the future of an oath. The child replied that she would go to Heaven if she told the truth, but would go to the other place if she told lies.

"Are you sure of that, my dear?" said the judge.

"Yes, my lord, quite sure."

"Let her be sworn," said the judge; "she knows more than I do."

I'M going over to comfort Mrs. Brown," said Mrs. Jackson to her daughter Mary. "Mr. Brown hanged himself in their attic last night."

"Oh, mother, don't go! You know you always say the wrong thing."

"Yes, I'm going, Mary, I'll just talk about the weather. That's a safe enough subject."

Mrs. Jackson went over on her visit of condolence. "We had had rainy weather lately, haven't we, Mrs. Brown?" she said.

"Yes," replied the widow; "I have

n't been able to get the week's wash dried."

"Oh," said Mrs. Jackson. "I shouldn't think you would have any trouble. You have such a nice attic to hang things in."

MR. PORKEB (of Chicago, who made a fortune from Parker's Red Seal Lard)—"Say, Duke, this trademark of yours is just cute. Guess your ancestor who invented it was in the menagerie business?"

In the Sure Way.

**DYE-O-LA**

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

Just Think of It! With the GAME Dye you can color ANY kind of cloth Perfectly—No chance of mistakes. All colors in events from your Druggist or Dealer. Sample Card and Booklet Free. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Dept. C, Montreal, Que.

A Treatise on the Horse, FREE

**REYNOLDS' SPAVIN CURE**

Courtesy, Wis. Oct. 5th, 1909

"Please send me your book 'A Treatise on the Horse'—I saw by your ad that it was free, but if it cost \$1, I would not be without it, as I think I have saved two valuable horses in the last year by following directions in your book."

William Napes.

It's free. Get a copy when you buy Reynolds' Spavin Cure at your dealer. If he should not have it, write us. 40

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Eneburg Falls, Vt.

**Russell Automobiles**

WE HAVE SECOND-HAND CARS ALSO MOTOR HUNDRIES

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO.

141 Princess St., Winnipeg

**Brass Band** This is the Time to Organize.

Instruments, Drums, Band Music, Etc.

EVERY TOWN CAN HAVE A BAND

Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogue over 200 illustrations, mailed free. Write for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.

WILLIAMS, ROYCE & CO., Limited

Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

40 YEARS PROOF

You don't need to experiment in treating Spavin, Kingdon, Club, Splint, Capped Hock, Swollen Joints, Old Sores, or any Lameness in man or beast.

**KENDALL'S Spavin Cure**

Has been the world-wide remedy for 40 years.

Johnville, Que., Jan. 9, 1909.

I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I sure had a horse with two Spavins. I used your Cure and at the end of four months he was as sound as the day he was broken.

Yours respectfully, John Smith.

At a bottle—4 for \$5. Get our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at dealers or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Eneburg Falls, Vt.

**LEARN THE BARBER TRADE**

Only eight weeks required. Free Tools

Positions secured at \$14 to \$20 per week.

Wonderful demand for barbers. Call or write for Free Illustrated Catalogue.

Call and see Canada's largest and finest Barber Shop.

**MOLIER BARBER COLLEGE**

222 Pacific Ave. Winnipeg

Spring weather and spring business are booming in the West. The winter has been so mild that building operations have been carried on steadily, and 1910 building—forecasted as the heaviest that has ever taken place in Western Canada—has started off with a rush. Piling for permits began with the New Year and millions of dollars' worth of plans already were in architects' hands. The Builders' Exchange of Winnipeg has compiled figures of building proposed for the West this year, and these show that no less than \$48,000,000 will be expended for new buildings in 1910. Winnipeg is assigned \$21,000,000 of this. General business shows that the great activity in building has its warrant and effect. Bank clearings already are \$25,000,000 ahead of 1909, and money is generally free and easy to come at for good business enterprises. Solidity and substance are chief elements in the remarkable rush of business that has opened up in the West for the year 1910.

Another healthy sign of business expansion is the great amount of work

laid down for doing by the big railway corporations of the West, the C.P.R., the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern. Between them, these roads have plans for this season's work that will call for an expenditure of \$50,000,000. These plans include the building of over 600 miles of new road by the Canadian Northern and the very great extension of the Grand Trunk Pacific lines in the West. Locally, the G.T.P. is doing a big work in the building of its railway shops at Winnipeg. These shops will cost about \$5,000,000, completed, and will employ 4,000 or 5,000 men. The contract for steel construction on the shops—involving 5,000 tons of material, was awarded the Manitoba Iron and Bridge Works, of Winnipeg, and half of this steel has been erected since January. The big new Union station for the use of the G.T.P., the C.N.R., the Great Northern, and the Northern Pacific, is nearing completion, and a deal of terminal facilities work for the G.T.P. and C.N.R. is being pushed forward.

## OLD CHUM Cigarettes



TEN FOR TEN CENTS

# THE BUCK-EYE

VOL. 1 WEEKLY EDITION NO. 23

## A SKIN GAME

It was in the hereafter.

The man encountered a singular group of animals. There were two or three beavers, an otter, and some seals, mink and marten.

All were shivering, though the climate, to say the least of it, was mild.

"What's the matter with you?" said the man, in perplexity. "You seem chilled."

"We were skinned for your wife's furs," they explained civilly.

"Shake!" cried the man, sympathetically. "So was I!"

When you run up against a skin game, if you're wise, you smoke a Buck-Eye and say nothing. To the Buck-Eye smoker there is always the soothing consolation that whatever happens his cigar will not go back on him.

Always the same, year in, year out, the Buck-Eye is faithful to its ideal—to retain its position as the best ten cent cigar sold today.

P.S.—If that statement seems strong to you, buy a Buck-Eye and Smoke it. You'll find neither statement nor Buck-Eye too strong.

**GIVEN UP BY HIS PHYSICIAN**  
"FRUIT-A-TIVES", THE FAMOUS  
FRUIT MEDICINE, SAVED HIS LIFE.



**JAMES DINGWALL, Esq.**  
Williamstown, Ont., July 27th, 1908.  
"I suffered all my life from Chronic Constipation and no doctor, or remedy, I ever tried helped me. 'Fruit-a-tives' promptly cured me. Also, last spring I had a bad attack of BLADDER and KIDNEY TROUBLE and the doctor gave me up but 'Fruit-a-tives' saved my life. I am now over eighty years of age and I strongly recommend 'Fruit-a-tives' for Constipation and Kidney Trouble."  
(Signed) JAMES DINGWALL,  
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50—or trial box, 25c—at dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The doctor has ordered me to eat only the plainest food.  
"For how long?"  
"Till I have paid his bill, I guess."

**MOTHER BIRD**—"Run along and play now; but be careful you don't get run over by any of those flying machines."

THE eye of a little Washington Miss was attracted by the sparkle of dew at early morning. "Mamma," she exclaimed, "it's hotter'n I thought it was."  
"What do you mean?"  
"Look here, the grass is all covered with perspiration."

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We teach BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING and all other Commercial Courses right at Your Home in your Spare Hours.

OUR COURSES, INSTRUCTORS, & EQUIPMENT ARE THE BEST IN CANADA

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Higher Accounting and Chartered Accountancy also taught by experts. Get our record.

Write today for particulars.

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333 to 303 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

**\$15,000 PAID FOR Melville Lots IN ONE WEEK**

Our sales in South Melville for the past week total over \$15,000. This is a record mark. But we believe we will beat the record every week for the next month. Enthusiasm is growing intense. We advise intending investors to get in early, as prices are advancing rapidly. Every purchase puts them higher. Write for map and booklet—or call.

**Melville Land Company, Limited**  
Union Bank Building, Winnipeg

**Consignments**  
—OF—  
**WHEAT, OATS and FLAX**

will receive personal attention. We gladly wire what we can get before selling.

**Continental Grain Co., Ltd.**  
223 GRAIN EXCHANGE  
WINNIPEG

**We Clean and Dye Clothes**  
For patrons extending from Toronto to the Yukon, Why not for you?  
**Modern Laundry and Dye Works Co., Limited**  
309 Hargrave St. Winnipeg

**FURS**  
Do you trap or buy furs? I am Canada's largest dealer. I pay highest prices. Your shipments solicited. I pay mail and express charges; return promptly. Also largest dealer in Beehives Sheepskins, etc. Quotations and shipping tags sent free.

**JOHN HALLAM, TORONTO**

**ASK YOUR DEALER FOR Rock Springs Sootless MACHINE MINED COAL**

For Stove and Furnace Use

No Dirt No Clinkers No Soot

MINES AT Elcan, Alta. 9 Miles West of Tabor.

**FASHIONS AND FANCIES**

THE rosy-cheeked country maid knows that there will be an early spring when she discovers the first buttercup in the field. But before the wild flowers bloom the city maid has been warned. She has seen the hats heaped with flowers in the windows of the millinery shops. There are smart little hats in rough straw of a deep shade of taupe. They have short, drooping brims, which make them sit low on the head. There are no flowers on these hats, but they are encircled with dark grey chiffon, draped over flame, and the trimming of plumes at the back are of the same color except at the tips, which are of flame color.

The satiny wheat-colored straw hats of the Louis XVI. style are trimmed with pink silk buds, which are in a pleasing mauve pink, pale blue and soft green. The wide brim droops slightly in front and is turned up abruptly in back. Exquisite broadbrimmed leghorns are wired with a brim rolling slightly on the right side and a decided flare on the left. Wide satin ribbon encircles the crown and is completed in a big crush bow on the left side. The novelty of the style



Pink and Gold Brocade Gown

consists in the big buckle at the front of the crown, through which the ribbon is drawn. It consists of soft green satin ribbon and tiny rosebuds intertwined. The bands are plaited and cross the frame of the buckle diagonally at regular intervals.

Even now you are planning to lay your furs aside and prepare for the warmer weather. In your wardrobe for the coming season you will want one frock of princess style. On one good illustration of the new princess, which reserves some of its old lines to combine with the newer, the skirt is made with a broad plait in front, which ends beneath the draped girle at the waistline. The front of the skirt extends into the corsage. It slopes to the hip and is outlined with a band of material. This band continues about the figure below the hip-line, and the lower part of the skirt is plaited from beneath the band. A broad hem finishes the skirt.

Another frock is of marine blue ottoman royal. The graceful tunic laps to the left side and is closed with silk buttons of the same color and silk loops. The edges of the tunic are trimmed with bands of the same color. The tunic ends on each side of the plaited back, and the lower skirt is plaited from beneath it, but in one piece with the back of the garment. The corsage is made with a panel at the lower part of the front, with chiffon at the top shirred from under it. The pointed pieces at each side of the front are of embroidery. The armholes are loose and finished about the edge with a binding of the material, while the tops of the sleeves are attached to the lining. The lower part of the sleeves are trimmed with buttons and silk cord loops. There is a small pointed panel in the back, which starts from under the girle just above the waist line and ends under the plaits. The girle is a shaped one of soft satin.

A third suit is a street frock of blue serge for early spring wear. The skirt is made with a wide plait in the front and a cluster of side plaits on each side of the front. It is made with a wide plait in the back and plaits on each side of the wide plait. The skirt is finished with a hem on the bottom. The plaits are stitched flat on the upper edge; they are pressed flat on the edges at the lower part to keep them in place. The jacket laps to the left side of the front. It is closed under rosettes of braid. It is made with a wide panel in the back; the sides are slightly bloused over a belt of braid. The sleeve is cut in one with the jacket. It is cut square at the neck. The jacket is trimmed with braids to match. Pretty as can be for afternoon wear, when the spring days demand lighter frocks and are still too cool for summery things, is the fourth one, of dull lavender colored Arab silk. The skirt is made in two parts. The lower part is cut high in the front and slopes away at the sides. It finishes on each side of the plaited back. The upper part is plain around the hips. It is slightly filled on the sides from under the lower part of the skirt. The skirt is finished at the lower part with a hem. The upper part of the corsage and sleeve, which are in one, are of chiffon to match, finished on the edges with cords. The yoke underneath is of white lace, showing through the chiffon. The lower part of the corsage is slightly shirred on the upper edge from under the chiffon yoke. The front and back of the yoke, the lower part of the sleeves and the girle, are embroidered in silks to match. The undersleeve is of white lace.

Fashionable women have grown very fond of evening wraps made of etoffe ancienne. This is an old-time stuff directly copied from those worn by the Störza women and Beatrice d'Este. It is thick and sumptuous, woven of silver and gold threads on a heavy silk foundation that is dipped in dye pots that hold the colors of Leonardo da Vinci. One model shows an evening wrap made of this material. The wonderful design over it is done in embroidery of bullion and colored floss mingled. The shawl collar is of fur, edged with a puff and a pleating of cloth of silver. The lining is of heavy satin in a dull old red.

The hat that is worn with this wrap to the theatre and the restaurants is of black silk beaver, trimmed with an immense black osprey.

This marvelous Old World fabric is an interesting invention. It was brought out at Deauville at the races last August. Many of the new inventions in fabrics, as well as in clothes, are projected upon the public by the master builders during that week. This material, with its many designs and varied colors, made an instant and strong impression and was elected into the forefront of fashion. So far, the expense of this fabric has limited its use for a voluminous evening wrap to the rich, but many have found an artistic opportunity to use it in the fashionable director's bag. The latter has made quite a stir among smart women. A few years ago its

brilliance would not have suited the clothes of the season. Today it is quite in the picture.

The woman of fashion has a bag made to match her wrap, and when the fabric is this wonderful bullion cloth the effect is harmonious and very impressive. Among the colors preferred in this etoffe ancienne are brick dust, red, old blue, tapestry green and gun-metal grey. The latter, which is the tone of cloth of silver, has come into wide popularity. When it is used for an evening wrap it is lavishly embroidered with brilliant flowers in dull pink, green and faded yellow.

When that odd red is used the collars are mostly silver and gold, with a dash of blue—not conventional blue, but that odd Italian tone that harmonizes with the red.

It is promised that the early spring hats will be made of this fabric. They are not new in Paris, but they are in America. There is a puffed crown of the etoffe ancienne and a brim of gathered or shirred net. The trimming is a heavy rose cloth of gold or silver.

With so many fascinating fabrics upon the dry goods counters and so many fetching fashions in the new style books it is hard for the girl who deftly plies a needle to regularly attend a sewing class for the poor instead of devoting the Lenten leisure to making several spring frocks for herself.

Shirt waists suits are simplest of all the season's showing in frocks, and to reproduce some of the prettiest models is a stupendous undertaking for an amateur who possesses patience as well as the determination to surmount difficulties. And she should have first-class patterns. In many instances paper replicas of some of the smartest-looking designs in shirt waists suits are not to be had for affection or money, but by careful, intelligent study of the plates it will be found that a familiar circular or gored skirt, a blouse or a jumper pattern may be adapted to the design which is to be copied, as the salient features which make certain of the new models seem ultra-smart are really a matter of sleeves, girdles or trimming. Unquestionably Russian features distinguish the newest shirt waists suits which show the long shouldered blouse with cut-in-one sleeves and the circular skirt with a tunic of knee or hip length. Such a suit is readily put together and for either morning or afternoon house wear is trim and pretty when developed in striped mohair, pongee, veiling or shepherd's plaid.

**MAIN CAUSE OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS**

WHY so many accidents on our railroads? The answer to this question is given by Master Mechanic F. P. Roesch, of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, in one word—"chance-takers." And he says emphatically that the chance-taker must go; having eliminated him, we shall also have done away with our accidents. The fundamental cause of railway wrecks, Mr. Roesch told the railway surgeons at their recent annual meeting, is the human element. He gives an "honor list" of roads which did not kill a single passenger during the last fiscal year, but omits to mention the Lackawanna, which has not killed one in ten years. We read as follows in Railway and Locomotive Engineering:

Mr. Roesch said that in former years it was not uncommon to hear the statement that in proportion to the number of men engaged there were more fatalities on American railroads than in any one battle in the Civil War. At the present time railroads afford greater safety to passengers carried by them than by any other means of transportation.

"In support of this Mr. Roesch pointed out that the Pennsylvania, the Burlington, the Santa Fe, and the Chicago & Northwestern ran their passenger trains for the year end-



Pink Satin Gown with Gold Embroidered Lace Tunic

ing June 30, 1909, without a single fatality to passengers. In 1908 the New York City street-cars killed 444 persons and injured 36,060. With regard to steam railroads very few accidents can be set down to defective equipment. Railroads are still striving to improve conditions further by constantly adopting, at enormous outlay and expense, any new equipment or appliances which have stood the test and are proved to be efficient safety-devices.

"When one comes down to the only phase of railroad operation that so far has been beyond absolute control, the element of human fallibility stands out as the primary cause of accidents in 99 cases out of every 100. The whole matter, therefore, in Mr. Roesch's opinion, resolves itself into a campaign of education. Every one connected with railroad work must be taught that he is a valuable cog in the railway machine, and that any failure on his part may jeopardize the lives of hundreds.

"Mr. Roesch is emphatic in what he says of how to deal with the man who is habitually careless. On this subject Mr. Roesch says: 'The chance-taker, regardless of position, must be weeded out, and if he can not be brought to a realization of his responsibility in any other manner, then statutory laws should be enacted and enforced, treating the proven chance-taker through whose carelessness, indifference, or neglect others have been subject to injury, as a convicted criminal, as much so as one who commits a felonious assault.

"When men can be taught to realize that indifference to the safety of others may in the course of events some time place his own life or that of a member of his family in danger, a longer step will have been taken toward increased safety than all the mechanical appliances that can possibly be adopted."

**Plain Talks to Women.**

**INJURIES & SKIN SORES—QUICK CURE.**

A little child ran crying to her mother the other day with a nasty flesh wound and asked for Zam-Buk.

There lies a more powerful argument for Zam-Buk than even the scientists can bring. The child had had Zam-Buk before, and knew it eased pain and healed.

Zam-Buk works in two directions. Prevents worse results from a skin injury or skin disease (such as festering and blood poisoning) while it repairs the damage already done. Zam-Buk is entirely herbal, is pure, contains no trace of animal fat or mineral coloring. Surest and quickest known healer.

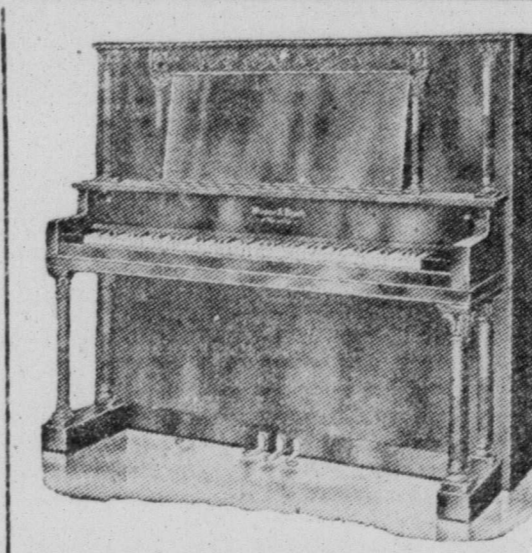


**FATHER AND SON BENEFIT FROM USE OF THIS BALM.**

Mr. Walter Adams, 177 Railway Ave., Stratford, says:—"My son, William, while playing barefooted about the backyard, cut his little toe on the sharp edge of a piece of tin. The toe was cut at the first joint, and almost severed from the foot. My wife hurriedly bathed it with warm water, afterwards applying some lint thickly spread with Zam-Buk. The healing balm quickly checked the flow of blood, eased and soothed the pain, and prevented inflammation and more serious

results. In a few weeks Zam-Buk healed the wound so nicely that my son was able once more to go about, and also to wear his shoes without the slightest inconvenience. Not only is Zam-Buk valuable for wounds and cuts, but, used as an embrocation, I have also found it effective for rheumatic pains."

Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, eczema, ringworm, ulcers, cold cracks, and all skin diseases. Drug stores and stores, 50c a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.



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**Mason & Risch PIANO**  
You Pay Nothing Extra

The selling price of the Mason & Risch Piano indicates the value of the instrument. The price you are asked to pay represents the actual cost of making, with a small factory profit added. Buyers of Mason & Risch Pianos pay for pianos only; no commissions of any kind are added to the price.

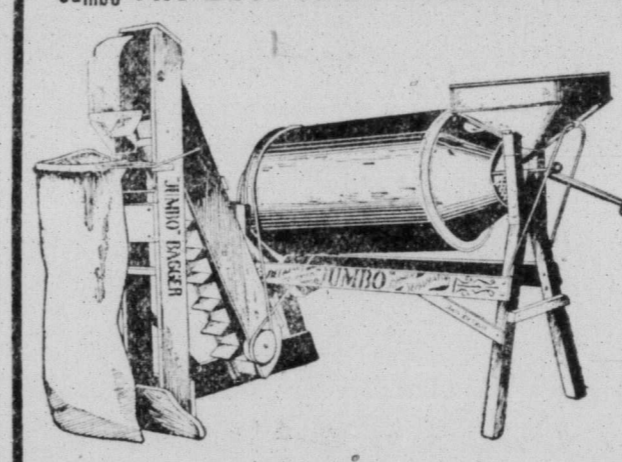
There is only one grade (the highest)  
There is only one profit (the smallest)  
There is only one price (the lowest)

We have at all times bargains in used and shopworn pianos at prices and terms which astonish the shrewdest bargain driver. Write today for a list of these great bargains which will be sent by return mail.

Quarterly or Fall payments arranged to suit.

**The Mason & Risch Piano Co., Ltd.**  
Factory Branch 710 Centre Street, Calgary, Alta.

**The Best Grain Cleaner the World has ever known**



The only Cleaner with a 100 per cent. record and the only machine that will give a complete separation of oats from wheat at one separation.

THE NEW MODEL "JUMBO" carries more screen surface; it is scientifically constructed throughout, runs easier, and has greater capacity than any other grain cleaner ever invented. You can make farming pay better if you use a New Model "Jumbo" Grain Cleaner.

**Buy a "Jumbo."**  
Capacity: 100 bushels per hour. Sold on trial subject to your approval.

The "Jumbo" Elevator pays for itself in a week's time. The Beeman Pickler Cures Smut in Wheat. Write today for New Catalogue.

**The Beeman Mfg. Co., Ltd.** 219 Nanton Block, Winnipeg

**FOR THAT NEW HOUSE**

**Sackett Plaster Board**  
The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY  
**The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Limited**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.

**OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR**

**ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION**

What more could you wish for?

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

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

MAY 29, 1910.

**THE WORLD DOES MOVE**

We often read now adays of the progress the world has made in the past fifty or hundred years but nothing that has occurred in recent years affords a more striking illustration of the fact than the appearance of Halley's comet. When it appeared seventy-two years ago, we are told, whole communities, and those among the most enlightened, were thrown into utter consternation in the belief that it portended the destruction of the world by plague, famine and pestilence. In general, abject terror held the world in its grasp.

To be sure, we have read of a number of suicides recently on account of its reappearance, but the proportion of those who then studied the wonderful phenomenon with complacency and of those who were stricken with superstitious awe, is now just about reversed, and the civilized world to-day, almost universally see in the reappearance of Halley's comet the wonderful workings of an All-wise Creator.

What will be the condition of the world when this heavenly visitor again makes its appearance? Great as has been the progress of the world since 1838, scientifically and industrially, the progress made in the redemption of mankind, through the medium of the gospel as restored to the earth through the Prophet Joseph Smith, has been greater. Then, the Latter-day Saints were being driven from their homes in Missouri to take refuge in Illinois. Their leaders were in prison, and the people were scattered. To-day, their numbers have increased more than thirty fold and they are firmly established, in fulfillment of prophecy, "in the tops of the Rocky Mountains," from Canada to Mexico; and great as may be the advancement of the world during the next seventy-five years in the way of aerial navigation and wireless telegraphy, the advancement of the work of God will be still greater.

**FARMERS AND CONSERVATION**

"Canada, being a nation of farmers, has to pay a very large seed bill each year. Last year our crops, according to the Commission of Conservation, called for 33,000,000 bushels of seed grain—wheat, oats, and barley—and we are constantly increasing our agricultural acreage. This being so, the economy of sowing good, clean seed is at once apparent. The advantages to be derived from it are like the proceeds of a sum of money laid out at compound interest—they are cumulative in their effect and grow in ever increasing ratio. Some years ago a competition was carried on in some 450 places in Canada to see just what the result of using clean pure seed would be. If we reason from the results obtained from it, we find that our grain yield would have been increased by 190,000,000 bushels had clean, vigorous seed been sowed on every acre under cultivation. Now, 190,000,000 bushels of grain would fill 1,500 miles of railway grain cars. It is such a large amount that it is hard for the mind to comprehend, but, at any rate, it goes to show that it would pay our farmers to be particular about the kind of seed they sow."

The above notes taken from the Commercial Weekly news paper should be an eye opener for many

of us and set us to deeply thinking, especially as to whether we are doing the best for ourselves with our own products. It is not sufficient in any season to rush our best grain to the elevators and obtain the highest prices, but it is our duty as a provident people and a progressive people to keep the best selected grain for seed, or a sufficiency thereof.

It has been amply demonstrated by now, that it takes the best of seed to make the best crop; and second rate seed, or what we may think will do, does not give the best results. The best crops are grown by farmers who do the best work on their land and then sow the best seed.

We are constantly receiving pamphlets and bulletins from the experiment station that ably demonstrate that the theory of using good seed is not a dream, but is a proved proposition as to its great value. The nation that uses the best seed is the most progressive as a nation, and is building up its own people or making a reputation for its self second to none. Good seed used one year generally means that we have good seed to use the next year, so it has a continuing power and means that the user of good seed sells his grain for the best prices every year. Not only does he do this but if he sells good seed to his neighbors he is benefitting the whole community.

Few will realize unless they read carefully such statistics, as are given above, what the use of good seed really means to a country and the vast grain it leads to. Not only is purity in sample required but also vigor of growth, and it is when comparing the growth of grain that germinates from good seed, with that germinates from poor seed, that we see the difference. A crop from poor seed starts badly and never catches up to its rival, for the blades have not the vigor or vitality of those that sprouted from the best seed. Let us all make up our minds to sow nothing but the best seed for it is next door to a crime to do other wise.

**Application For Lease of Road Allowance or Surveyed Highway**

NOTICE is hereby given that John T. Bateman, of the town of Cardston, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz, the whole road allowance between sections thirty-five (35) and thirty-six (36) in Township two (2), in range twenty six (26), west of the fourth (4th) meridian.

Any protest against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, with in thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated at Cardston, Alta,  
May 19th, 1910.  
John T. Bateman  
(Applicant).

—Cardston Assembly Hall—

**Tuesday, June 7th.**

**St. Elmo**

August J. Evans' novel  
dramatized by  
**GRACE HAYWARD**

Presented by a Strong Cast  
of High Class Players

**A Strong Play From a Powerful Book**

The Story of the  
Triumph over a  
Blackened Soul

SEATS ON SALE AT USUAL PLACE

**BURTON'S VARIETY STORE**

"Cash Goods at Cash Prices"

**Collapsible Baby Carriages**

No. 33 B 112 made with an all steel frame, leatherette hood and upholstery, 16 inches rubber tired wheels, adjustable back for lying position, the carriage when hood is down will fold up complete in one motion.

Our price \$7.00

**Ladies White Waists**

A beautiful line of very fine lawn waists, front trimmed with embroidery, insertion and tucks, open back with long sleeves

Our price \$1.00

**New Arrivals**

Boy's Linen Crash Hats 20c.

Boy's Navy Blue Worsted Caps 20c

Boy's White and Navy Blue Cloth Sailor Hats 30c

Men's Fancy Dress Straw Hats 30c.

Ladies best Spun Silk Gloves 60c

**Burton's Variety Store**

**Are You Looking?**

For a Home. If so let me show you the houses I have for sale in Cardston.

**Now Is The Time To Buy**

I can sell you some good farm property—town lots all the way up from \$25 each—almost anything you require in the real estate line.

**E. N. BARKER**

CARDSTON

ALBERTA

Dressed and Plain

**LUMBER**

FOR SALE

\$13.00 to \$28.00 per M.

Shiplath Flooring  
Drop Siding Common Lumber  
Size Dimension

**MOUNTAIN VIEW SAW MILL**

Call and inspect our new shipments of

Plows  
Seeders  
Harrows  
Wagons  
Buggies  
Stoves  
Ranges

Cardston Implement Co., Ltd.

# A Husband by Proxy

By JACK STEELE

(Copyright, 1909, by Desmond Fitzgerald, Inc.)

## CHAPTER I.

### The Proposition

WITH the hum of New York above, below, and all about him, stirring his pulses and prodding his mental activities, Jerold Garrison, expert criminologist, stood at the window of his recently opened office, looking out upon the roofs and streets of the city with a new sense of pride and power in his being.

New York at last! He was here—unknown and alone, it was true—but charged with an energy that he proposed Manhattan should feel. He was almost penniless, with his office rent, his licenses, and other expenses paid, but he shook his fist at the city, in sheer good nature and confidence in his strength, despite the fact that he had waited a week for expected employment, and nothing at present loomed upon the horizon.

His past, in a small Ohio town, was behind him. He blotted it out without regret—or so, at least he said to himself—self—even as to all the gilded toys which had once seemed his all upon earth. If his heart was not whole, no New York eye should see his wounds—and the healing process had begun.

He was part of the vast machine about him, the mighty brain, as it were, of the great American nation.

He paced the length of his room, and glanced at the door. The half-painted sign on the Frosted glass was legible, reversed, as the artist had left it:

### JEROLD CRIMINOLOGIST.

He had halted the painter himself on the name, as the lettering appeared to be faint—*not* sufficiently plain or bold. While he stood there a shadow fell upon the glass, and he turned to see outside, in the hall, as if undecided, the owner of the shadow oscillated for a moment—and disappeared. Garrison leaped to open the door and gratify a natural curiosity, remained beside his desk. Mechanically his hand, which lay upon a book entitled "A Treatise on Poisons," closed the volume.

He was still watching the door. The shadow returned, the knob was revolved, and there, in the open frame, stood a tall young woman of extraordinary beauty, richly though quietly dressed, and swiftly changing color with excitement.

Pale in one second, crimson in the next, and evidently concentrating all her power on an effort to be calm, she presented a strangely appealing and enchanting figure to the man across the doorway. Bravely was blazing in her glorious brown eyes, and firmness came upon her manner as she stepped inside, closed the door, and silently confronted the detective.

The man she was studying was a fine-looking, clean-cut fellow, gray-eyed, smooth-shaven, with thick brown hair, and with a gentleman-athlete air that made him distinctly attractive. The faintest shadow of a smile crossed his eyes, completed a personal charm that was undeniably in his entity.

It seemed rather long that the two thus stood there, face to face, Garrison candidly admitting in his eyes, his visitor studious and slightly uncertain.

She was the first to speak. "Are you Mr. Jerold?"

"Jerold Garrison, the detective answered. "My name is unfinished. May I offer you a chair?"

His caller sat down beside the desk. She continued to study his face frankly, with a half-smile, half-defiant scrutiny, as if banishing a natural diffidence under the pressure of necessity.

She spoke again, abruptly. "I wish to procure peculiar services. Are you a very well-known detective?"

"I have never called myself a detective," said Garrison, "I'm trying to occupy a higher sphere of usefulness. I left college a year ago, and last week opened my office here and became a New Yorker."

He might, in all modesty, have exhibited a scrap-book filled with accounts of his achievements, with countless references to his work as a "scientific criminologist" of rare mental attainments. Of his attainments, as a gentleman there was no need of reference. They proclaimed themselves in his bearing.

His visitor laid a glove and a scrap of paper on the desk. "I need much detective services," she said; "but of course you are widely acquainted in New York—I mean with young men particularly."

"No," he replied, "I know almost none. But I know the city fairly well, if that will answer your purpose."

"I thought, of course—I hoped you might know some honorable—You see, I have come on rather extraordinary business. Let me ask you first—Is the confidence of a possible client quite sacred with a man in this profession?"

"Absolutely sacred!" he assured her. "Whether you engage my services or not, your utterances here will be treated as confidential and as inviolate as if spoken to a lawyer, a doctor, or a clergyman."

"Thank you," she murmured. "I have been limiting around—"

She left the sentence incomplete. "And you found my name quite by accident," he supplied, indicating the scrap of paper. "I cannot help observing that you have been to other offices first. You have tramped all the way down Broadway from Forty-second Street, for the red ink that someone spilled on the Forty-second Street crossing is still on your shoe, together with a bit of dust."

"She withdrew her shoe beneath the edge of her skirt, although he had never apparently glanced in that direction. "Yes," she admitted, "I have been to others—and they wouldn't do. I came in here because of the name Jerold. I am sorry you are not better acquainted—for my business is important."

"Perhaps if I knew the nature of your needs I might be able to advise you," said Garrison. "I hope to be more widely acquainted soon."

She cast him one look, full of things inscrutable, and lowered her lashes in

silence. She was evidently striving to overcome some indecision.

Garrison looked at her steadily. He thought he had never in his life beheld a woman so beautiful. Some wild, untruly hope that she might become his client, perhaps even a friend, was flashing in his mind.

The color came and went in her cheeks, adding fresh loveliness at every change. She glanced at her list of names, from which a number had been scratched.

"Well," she said presently, "I think perhaps you might still be able to attend to my requirements."

He waited to hear her continue, but she needed no encouragement.

"I shall be glad to try," he assured her. "She was silent again—and blushing. She looked up somewhat defiantly. "I wish you to procure me a husband."

Garrison stared. He was certain he had heard incorrectly.

"I do not mean an actual husband," she explained. "I simply mean some honorable young man who will assume the role for a time, as a business proposition, for a fee to be paid as I would pay for anything else."

"But I would require that he understand the affair to be strictly commercial, and that when I wish the arrangement to terminate he will disappear from the scene and from my acquaintance at once and absolutely."

"All I ask of you is to supply me such a person. I will pay you whatever fee you may demand—in reason."

Garrison looked at her as fixedly as she was looking at him.

Her recital of her needs had brought to the surface a phase of desperation in her bearing that wrought upon him powerfully, he knew not why.

"I think I understand your requirements, as far as one can in the circumstances," he answered. "I hardly believe I have the ability to engage such a person as you need for such a mission. I informed you at the start that my acquaintance with New York men is exceedingly narrow. I cannot think of anyone I could honestly recommend."

"But don't you know any honorable young gentlemen—like some college man, perhaps—here in New York, looking for employment; someone who might be glad to earn, say, five hundred dollars?" she insisted. "Surely if you only know a few, there must be one among them."

Garrison sat back in his chair and took hold of his smooth-shaved lip with his thumb and finger. He reviewed his New York acquaintances rapidly, and he said: "No," he repeated. "I know of no such man. I am sorry."

His visitor looked at him with a new, flashing light in her eyes.

"Not one?" she said, significantly. "Not one young college man?"

He was unsuspecting of her meaning. "Not one."

For a moment she fingered her glove where it lay upon the desk. Then she looked more pronounced determination and courage came upon her face as she raised her eyes once more to Garrison's.

"Are you married?"

A flush came at once upon Garrison's face—and memories and heartaches possessed him for a poignant moment. He mastered himself almost instantly.

"No," he said, with some emotion. "I am not."

"Then," she said, "couldn't you undertake the task yourself?"

Garrison leamed forward on the table. Lightning from an azure sky could have been no more astonishing or unexpected.

"Do you mean—I play this role—as your husband?" he said, slowly.

"Is that what you are asking?"

"Yes," she answered, unflinchingly. "Why not? You need the money; I need the services. You understand exactly what it is I require. It is business, and you are a business man."

"But I have no wish to be a married man, or even to masquerade as one," he told her bluntly.

"You have quite as much wish to be one as I have to be a married woman," she answered. "We would understand each other thoroughly from the start. As to masquerading, if you have no acquaintances, then who would be the wisest?"

He acknowledged the logic of her argument; nevertheless, the thing seemed utterly preposterous. He rose and walked the length of his office, and stood looking out of the window. Then he returned and resumed his seat. He was strangely moved by her beauty and some unexplained helplessness of her plight vouchsafed to his senses, yet he recognized a certain need for caution.

"Why should I be expected to do it?" he inquired.

"Why—there will be very little for you to do, except to permit yourself to be considered my lawful husband, temporarily," she replied after a moment of hesitation, with a hot flush mounting to her cheek.

"I suppose I can find someone else if you refuse the employment," she said. "But you will understand that my search is one of great difficulty. The person I employ must be loyal, a gentleman, courageous, resourceful, and very little known. You can see for yourself that you are particularly adapted for the work."

"Thank you," said Garrison, who was aware that no particular flattery was intended. He added, "I hardly suppose it could do me any harm."

Mrs. Fairfax accepted this ungalant observation calmly. She recognized the fact that his side of the question had its aspects.

She waited for Garrison to speak again.

A knock at the door started them both. A postman entered, and dropped two letters on the desk, and departed down the hall.

Garrison took up the letters. One was a circular of his own, addressed to a lawyer over a month before, and now returned undelivered and marked "Not found," though three or four different addresses had been supplied in its peregrinations.

The second letter was addressed to himself in typewritten form. He was too engrossed to tear it open, and laid them both upon the table.

"If I took this up," he presently resumed, "I should be obliged to know something more about it. For instance, when were we supposed to have been married?"

"On the 10th of last month," she answered promptly.

"I don't see," he said, "in case of necessity, how should we prove it?"

"By my wedding certificate," she told him calmly.

"Oh," he said, "I have a copy of that in my pocket."

"I have a copy of that in my pocket," she said. "I have a copy of that in my pocket."

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something akin to sympathy—something that burned like wine of romance in his blood, with every venture and a surge of generosity toward this unknown girl—tingled in all his being. Something in her helplessness appealed to his innate chivalry.

Calmly, however, he took a new estimate of her character, notwithstanding the fact that his first, most reliable impression had been in his favor.

"Well," he said, after a moment, "it's a blind chance for me, but I will accept your offer. When do you wish me to begin my services?"

"I should like to notify my lawyer as soon as possible," answered Mrs. Fairfax, "and I will advise by his decision. He may regard the fact that he was not sooner notified as a little peculiar."

"Practically you wish me to assume my role as a husband," commented Garrison. "What is your lawyer's name?"

"Mr. Stephen Trowbridge," Garrison took up that name-addressed letter, returned by the post, and passed it across the table. The fairly legible line on its surface read:

STEPHEN TROWBRIDGE, ESQ.

"I think that must be the same individual," he said. "I sent out announcements of my business and presence here to nearly every lawyer in the State. This envelope has been re-addressed, as you observe, but it has never reached its destination. Is that your man?"

Fairfax examined the missive. "Yes," she said, "I think so. Do you wish his present address?"

(To be continued)

## CANADA'S TIMBER FAMINE

(By A. H. D. Ross, Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, in the Canadian Courier)

IN a former article we saw that enormous quantities of wood are now being stored in the forests of Canada, which still larger quantities will be required for our own use in the immediate future, that other countries are already looking to us for the supplies which they lack, that there will soon be a world price for lumber, and that the conservation of our timber resources is an absolute necessity if we are to hold our place among the nations of the earth.

In this article I wish to draw your attention to the absolute senseless and wasteful destruction of huge areas of forest cover through the agency of fire.

Without the protection of our timber crops against fire, man, plants, animals, and the mineral forces of nature, what is the use of all the operations incident

to forest management?

Forest fires are nearly always caused by human agency. The New Island cases of fires started by lightning are of such rare occurrence that they can scarcely be considered in the present article. Besides, most of the fires started in this way are generally extinguished by the accompanying downpour of rain. The theory of fire started by "spontaneous combustion" will not bear close investigation. Hence, man himself is responsible for nearly all the cases they are started intentionally, but in the vast majority of cases they are entirely due to criminal carelessness.

The deliberate firing of the woods to drive out game, secure better pasturage, and improve the soil, are not to be considered a better crop of berries, is a criminal offence that should merit the same punishment as setting fire to a building in a crowded city. What we need in Canada is a thorough understanding of what our losses from forest fires mean to us as a nation, and the cultivation of a strong public sentiment which will back up the enforcement of laws designed to protect our forests from fire. In Norway any person who causes a forest fire, by accident or otherwise, is held liable for all the damage done, and is imprisoned as well. The result is that forest fires very seldom occur.

In Europe they say "It is only the Americans (including Canadians) and Turks who burn the forests." From the northern limit to the Isthmus of Panama, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the North American continent has been fairly scourged by fire. Even those who are most familiar with the condition of our forests do not realize the enormous quantities of wood annually consumed by forest fires. Lumber enough to build whole cities, ties enough to supply complete railway systems, timber enough to develop the mineral resources of a whole country and fuel enough to supply a whole province for the winter have frequently been swept out of existence without raising an editorial comment in any of our newspapers.

This, surely, is striking evidence of the apathy of the public conscience towards fires which do not endanger the present luxuries and necessities of private citizens. It is also evidence of our national ignorance regarding the principal waste that goes on from year to year, and of the criminal negligence which allows it to go unchecked.

In Canada, the greatest sources of danger arise from the carelessness of the people who have occasion to use fire in the woods, and the railways running through the forested areas. Inexpelled campfires do not realize how easy a matter it is for a camp fire to escape into the neighboring woods and start a vast conflagration. Before starting such fires the ground should be cleared of all inflammable material for a distance of several feet, or else built where

there is no vegetable material in which it may smoulder for hours, or even days, before being fanned into flame. On breaking camp, every precaution should be taken to see that the fires used have been completely extinguished. The throwing aside of burning matches or cigar stubs and the use of rag or paper gun wads are also sources of great danger. The only sure way to fight a forest fire is to be careful not to let it get started. Under all circumstances I entreat you to adopt this policy. Try to impress it upon others, and your own good example as well as by talking about it, and you will do far more than you may imagine to check carelessness on the part of those who camp in the woods.

The railways are another fruitful source of danger. During their construction, the burning of timber felled along the right of way is a constant source of danger—particularly in very dry or windy weather. Fires built by navvies (mostly Italian and Hindoo) to cook their meals and warm themselves are also a source of danger—particularly if built against a stump or tree. There may smoulder for days before bursting into flame. When the railway is completed, the necessity of having a strong draught for the engines to get over steep grades projects the red embers to a great distance from the rails. The dropping of live coals from the ash-pan is also responsible for the lighting of many fires; also, the burning of old ties and other rubbish along the right of way.

Forty years ago there was a solid forest extending from Nipigon, Ont., past Port Arthur and Fort William, and westward to within forty miles of Winnipeg. In 1870, when the troops went through that country to Fort Garry to suppress the first Red Rebellion, the country was badly burned at the Canadian Pacific Railway was being built, the work of destruction was carried still further. Those of you who have travelled that route to Winnipeg know what a desolate waste the country still presents. In every province of the Dominion there is ample evidence of the havoc wrought by fire caused by the railways.

The clearing of land for agricultural purposes is another fruitful source of forest fires. Naturally this goes on in remote regions where the work of burning stumps and log piles cannot very well be done under supervision. In dry or windy weather it is a particularly dangerous operation, especially when conducted in the neighborhood of standing timber—as it generally is.

In 1894 the disastrous fires that swept through Minnesota were started by timber thieves who wished to obliterate the evidence of their depredations. If this is not a criminal offence, I would like to know what is.

Then, again, in the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, I have seen thousands of acres of land that were deliberately burned over to secure good crops of huckleberries. Nor is our own country exempt. In the Labrador Peninsula I have seen hundreds of square miles that were burned over by the Indians to make it easier to hunt for game. Officers of the Geological Survey who are familiar with the country west of Hudson's Bay tell me that the same thing has occurred there and in the Yukon. In our northern spruce forests the danger from fire is very great. One of their tricks is to catch a buffalo, drive it into the river, and cling to its tail, guide it in the way they desire to go. By this means they are quickly carried down the current and leave no tell-tale footprints. But the reason is not always successful, for the reason that the tracker thinks nothing of distance and is likely to come upon the tracks of the thief farther on, where the thief was forced to leave the stream. A good tracker, it is asserted, will follow a trail, yard by yard, for a hundred miles and come up with him in the end.

In one instance a burglar was thus tracked until the searcher reached the lock-up of a village eighty miles from the starting-point. Inside the building the man he had set out to find. The police of that place had observed a suspicious-looking character walking about, carrying a small bundle and had promptly looked him up. An examination of the bundle brought to light jewelry worth several hundred dollars.

In one instance the tracker's skill almost condemned an innocent man. Two sheep belonging to a government official had been stolen, and the footprints were to be those of a man employed to look after the public gardens.

The man was arrested, but when the tracker was followed up, it was found to be the skins of the police station, where it seemed unlikely that a thief would deposit his booty under the very eyes of the police. A further investigation was made, and it was eventually proved that the sheep had been taken by the police, who, to throw the tracker off the scent, had stolen and worn the gardener's shoes.

WASHINGTON A TIGER

A FRENCH animal trainer at St. Petersburg hired a poor Cossack, who was as ignorant of the French language as he was of fear, to clean the cages of the wild beasts. Instructions were given to the man by means of gestures and dumb show, and apparently he thoroughly understood what he was expected to do.

The next morning he began his new duties by entering with bucket, sponge, and broom, not the cage of a tame beast, but that of a splendid tiger, which lay asleep on the floor. The three animal awake and fixed his eyes upon the man, who calmly proceeded to wet his large sponge and, untricked, approached the tiger.

At this moment the trainer proprietor saw what was going on and was struck with horror. Any sound or motion on his part would increase the danger of the situation by arousing the beast to fury, so he quietly waited till the need should rise to rush to the man's assistance.

The Cossack, sponge in hand, approached the animal and, perfectly fearless, proceeded to rub him down as if he had been a horse of a dog; while the tiger, apparently delighted by the application of cold water, rolled over on its back, stretched out its paws, purred, and offered every part of its body to the moujik, who washed him as complacently as a mother bathes her infant.

Then he left the cage and would have repeated the hazardous experiment upon another savage beast had not the trainer with difficulty drawn him off.

INSANITY IN THE ARMY

THAT an unbalanced mind is very common among French soldiers, is the conclusion reached by Drs. Anthonis and Mignot in a recent work entitled "Mental Disease in the French Army." In the American Army insanity is one of the less frequent disorders.

We learn from the Surgeon-General's report that there were 1,083 cases in the United States Army in the years 1898-1907, or 1.73 per 1,000, and 98 cases in 1908, or 1.50 per 1,000. In the Philippines there were 13 cases in 1908, or 1.09 per 1,000—10 among the white troops and 3 among the colored. This contradicts the idea that insanity is more common among the soldiers in the Philippines than in the United States proper. Insanity in the Army is also less frequent than among the general population, according to the figures in the "Encyclopedia of Social Reform," which reports that in 1900 the insane in hospitals numbered 1.86 per 1,000 of the



Alarmed Motorist (After Collision): "Are You Hurt?" Butcher Boy: "Where's My Kidneys?"—From Punch.

### Some Poultry Hints

Hurry up and hatch out all the chickens you can. Late hatched chicks are not much good. Keep the early hatched pullets for winter layers.

When selecting eggs for hatching keep them in a cool place. If kept in a warm place or near a kitchen fire, incubation may start before the eggs are put under the hen. In the meantime these eggs may get chilled and are spoiled before being put under the hen.

If you receive a setting of eggs from a distance put them away for a day or two to settle before putting them in the incubator or under a hen. When shaken up by travelling eggs are the better for a rest before being set.

Don't be in a hurry to ply the young chicks with food for they are better for two or three days without food. The yolk they absorb just before leaving the shell is all they need for a time. Forcing chicks to feed too soon is bad for them.

Set only the eggs which are laid by the best layers, then pullets hatched from heavy layers will no doubt be heavy layers.

If a hen is not laying or hatching chickens at this time of year she is eating her head off and running up food bills at your expense.

If you do not know what each hen is doing, day by day, you do not know whether she is a winner or a loser. If there is a hole in the bottom of the sack the grain runs out and you lose it. It is the same way with a hen that does not lay, you are just pouring grain into her so she can have a good time at your expense.

### Boom In West

Brandon, April 21. The unprecedented rush of settlers and the activity in the west is stated by W. J. Hopper, who just returned from Saskatoon and the west, to exceed the most vivid imagination of those who have seen previous booms. At Scott, Sask. alone, thirty steam plowing outfits were unloaded, all within a few days, and conditions at all points are practically the same. The railways are having great difficulty in the transportation of settlers and effects as business exceeds all expectations and is daily increasing.

### Canada's Criminal Population

Some interesting figures have been published by the Government. There are six penitentiaries in the Dominion, and the population of this institution in the fiscal year 1908-09 was 1,765. Their nationality, as indicated by country birth is as follows:

Canada	1046
England	199
Scotland	34
Ireland	54
Other British	23
United States	181
Italy	71
Russia	31
Germany	27
Austria	23
France	19
Denmark	15
China	16
Other countries	26

The Canadian born constitutes 59 per cent; the British born outside of Canada, 18 per cent; and foreigners, 23 per cent. Ten per cent, are under 20 years of age; 774 are between 20 and 30 years; and 447 are between 30 and 40 years of age. Fifteen per cent are unable to read and write. Seventeen per cent have been total abstainers, and 40 per cent have been intemperate. In marital conditions, 1,196 are single, 512 married, and 57 widowed. The average daily population was 1,625. The criminal record shows that 1,435 offenders are serving first terms; 233 second terms; 65 a third term; and there is one case each of tenth, twelfth, and fifteenth terms. In duration of sentence, 66 are serving life terms, but the majority are serving periods of two, three, five, or seven years respectively. The classification by occupation shows that 603 registered laborers and 129 as farmers, including the two...

### Good Prices at Red Deer

The Geo. F. Root Dispersion sale of Percherons and Durhams at Spruce Bluff farm on Wednesday, Hugh Smith, auctioneer, realized some \$11,000. The pure bred stock was in fine condition, and brought high prices. Geo. L. Patrick, Stettler, got the imported mare Rosa and foal for \$1,000. M. A. Fagan, Red Deer bought Gironette, with foal, for \$850. A team of grey percheron mares went for \$1775. Mr. Fagan also took the stallion Gentlelette for \$1,500. E. Michener, M. P. P., bought a yearling filly for \$575 and a yearling horse colt for \$325. N. S. Johnson paid \$312.50 for a yearling colt. The ten cows with calf averaged \$75 to \$80 with J. P. Skihner, Gadsby, taking the top notcher at \$127.50. The six bulls averaged \$100, one \$150. A bunch of ten yearling heifers went for \$500 to F. S. Miles, Brownfield. A good deal of the stock remains in this district.

The States are complaining about the drought, declaring it has cost a Billion. Too bad! But they should be in Alberta where the rain comes when it is most needed. We hear there is rumor of a drought, but no alarm. One of these nights the sky will feel sorry and weep refreshing tears and we will make up with Fate and be happy. There is no drought, and there will be none. We will revel in wheat, millions of it. And then we will get together and have a Wheat Carnival. Suppose some time in September we should decorate the town in sheaves, inaugurate a Queen of the wheat with a beautiful ceremony have a parade of Ten Thousand all bearing sheaves. Suppose a picture man should get a film and we should send it gratis to the picture firms.

Portland, Los Angeles, and other cities have their Flower Carnival. Southern Cities have Cotton Carnivals. Central Cities have Carnivals for King Corn. Montreal builds a beautiful Ice Palace. Suppose we of Calgary should build a palace of the golden sheaf. Communist

### His Advice

"I have been thinkin' about gittin' married," said a member of his flock to Brother Williams. "You reckon I could git a marriage license for a dozen watermelons?" "I reckon you could," replied Brother Williams. "But my whole-some advise ter you is ter eat de watermelons."—Courier

### Fort Saskatchewan Sports

The Fort Saskatchewan Sports Committee have arranged a better program than ever for Victoria Day this year, consisting of horse-racing, athletics and other attractions. The athletic events, numbering twenty-two will be conducted under the auspices of the Alberta A. A. Association, and besides the ten mile road race, which is an annual event, include events for juniors under eighteen, and for juveniles under fifteen years. The horse racing bill consists of six events to be run in heats. The value of the prize list for the racing and athletics approximates \$2,000.00.

One of the chief attractions will be the Markle-Bell-Walker Performing Animal Show which alone will be well worth the trip to see. Adequate provision is being made for serving refreshments on the grounds, and a special rate of fare and a third has been arranged for from all railroad points.

Come to Cardston, the metropolis of south western Alberta, and we'll show you a model town, one that makes any other town of its size look like 30 cents in Chinese money. We'll show you our schools and churches, our solid business concerns. We'll call your attention to the appearance of the people, their dress and intelligence, health and smiles of prosperous happy lives. We'll show many successful business men. We'll show you a lot of girls, robust, full of life and energy, who are fairly bubbling over with praise for Cardston.

### WOMEN'S BEAUTY

It Can Never Be Perfect Without Luxuriant Hair

A head of luxuriant hair is sure to be attractive. But nature has not crowned every woman with glorious hair. Some very lovable women she has treated rather scantily in this respect.

For instance, there are tens of thousands of women in Canada today, who have harsh, faded and lustreless hair, who are unattractive simply because they do not know that nowadays even the whims of nature can be overruled by the genius of science.

If you are a woman without beautiful hair, do not permit your attractions to be hidden because of this slight misfortune.

Go to day to The Alberta Drug and Book Co. and buy a large bottle of Parisian Sage for 50 cents, use it each night, and you will notice the harsh, repulsive hair disappear, and in its place will come soft, silky, bright and luxuriant hair.

Parisian Sage is guaranteed by The Alberta Drug and Book Co. to cure dandruff, itching of scalp, and stop falling hair in two weeks or money back.

### FOR SALE

Raw Land.  
S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 14, Township 6, Range 27, W. 4 M.  
All of Sec. 15, Township 6, Range 27, W. 4 M.  
W. 1/4 of Sec 17, Township 6, Range 26, W. 4 M.  
Improved Property.  
N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 19, Township 6, Range 26, W. 4 M.  
N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 20, Township 6, Range 26, W. 4 M.  
For price and terms apply to J. W. Harwood, Pincher Creek, Alta. 4m20.

Never hesitate about giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to children. It contains no opium or other narcotics and can be given with implicit confidence. As a quick cure for coughs and colds to which children are susceptible, it is unsurpassed. Sold by all dealers.

### Stolen

A five dollar reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of a black mare 4 years old, one white hind foot, and branded EE on right shoulder. Was stolen about March 1909 from Gus Nielson's place, 4 miles west of town. Apply to Star office.

### W. S. Johnston

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Wall Papers, Burlap Papers, Soutras, Cork Velours, Engraved Varnish Titles, Crepe, Harmony Crepe, Moldings and all kinds of Wall Decorations Best and largest Variety in Southern Alberta

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