

# The Alberta Star

Vol. 9

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1908.

No. 45

## Farm Machinery

### PLOWS AT COST

New Deere 12in. Gang Plow	\$72 00
New Deere 14in. Gang Plow	78 00
New Deere Ranger Sulky Plow 14in.	42 50.
New Deere Ranger Sulky Plow 16in.	47 75

### Seeding Machinery below actual cost

#### MONITOR DRILLS

14 Shoe Drill	\$60.00
18 " " "	75.00

#### KENTUCKY DRILLS

14 Shoe Drill	\$70.00
18 " " "	90.00

The above are only a few of our bargains in farm machinery that we offer for and below cost. Until April 20th only. Come early and have first choice.

## H.S. Allen & Co. Ltd.

The Big Department Store.

### THE CAHOON HOTEL

First Class in every respect  
Steam Heat in every room  
Hot and cold water baths  
Excellent dining room service

### CARDSTON - ALBERTA

Happy Homes and the  
Meat that makes them

### PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET

#### THE NEW BUTCHER SHOP

A trial order will convince you of our ability to satisfy.  
FRESH SAUSAGE daily and the very best of  
STEAKS, CHOPS, ROASTS, etc. at  
LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF CAHOON HOTEL.

### PHIPPS Restaurant and Bakery

#### Fresh Bread Daily

We carry the finest and freshest stock of Candies  
and Bon-Bons, Nuts, Shelled and unshelled  
Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas  
Strawberries and Celery on Tuesday.

### TOWN LOTS

300 building lots for sale in the heart  
of the original Townsite of Cardston  
\$25 to \$75 per lot

BUY NOW  
When real estate is low or soon it may be too late  
to get a bargain

E. N. BARKER, CARDSTON

### The Editors Letter

#### TRIP TO THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Accompanied by Mr. Foster Asst. Passenger Agent, and Mr. Geo. Ham of the C. P. R. and Mr. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, on Saturday morning, March 7th, the members of the Canadian Press Association, visitors and some Toronto's foremost people paid a visit to the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. The C. P. R. had kindly provided a special train with refreshment both improvised in one of the first class coaches. Many ladies graced the party and a private car gave them special accommodations. The train left Toronto at 9 o'clock and arrived at Guelph about an hour later where a long line of street cars were placed at the service of the Association. President Creelman of the O. A. C. received the visitors at Guelph and personally directed the transportation to the college. Artistic programmes were passed around upon which the days pleasant work was scientifically outlined. We say "scientifically" for every moment was cleverly accounted for and there was no ghost of a chance to lose a second. After ten minutes ride we reached the college grounds.

It may not be amiss at this juncture to give a little of the history of this Agricultural College; of its work and its buildings and equipments. For the former we are indebted to the Calendar of 1907-1908 which we secured at the College.

The College was established in 1874. Its objects were twofold: First, to train young men in the art of improved husbandry; and second, to conduct experiments and publish the results. In 1875, the President said in his first report: "It is evident to the most cursory observer that Canada depends, and will be obliged for many years to depend largely, if not exclusively, on her raw produce for her national wealth."

Amongst the various forms of raw material, none are so valuable as those included under the head of Agricultural Produce. To the observant statesman, it is plain that the readiest manner of increasing the national wealth is by increasing the quantity and quality of that produce. But though plainly seen, it is not so easily accomplished. Precedent, prejudice, and general conservatism stand in the way. Throughout the Province there is a powerful minority of intelligent, enterprising, and successful farmers pursuing the improved system of cultivation, yet the great majority are depending solely on increased acreage for increased returns.

That was thirty years ago, and the College, facing these conditions with the opposition of the very class which it was intended to help has grown steadily in favor with the people, until now farmers themselves visit the College in June and December to the number of nearly 40,000; and we had last year in attendance at the various College classes 957 students. More than 1,500 teachers visited the College and examined the working of the different departments during the past two years.

#### BUILDINGS & EQUIPMENT

##### The Residence

The residence is recognized as the main building. It is built of grey limestone, and although no particular style of architecture was followed in its construction, it presents a venerable appearance,

expressive of power and repose. It comprises a central portion five stories high, known as the tower; from the west, a wing, high, extend on either side and behind these are other extensions. It is situated on the highest point of College Heights, and faces the south-west. From the tower a great sweep of country can be viewed in every direction. The building, provides bedroom and dining-room accommodation for 178 students, and a small portion is reserved as a contingency hospital. At the base of the tower is the main entrance, with the President's Office leading from the right, and the Reception Room from the left of the entrance hall. The remainder of the front basement is used for office purposes, the Post Office, the Bursar's Office, and Review Office being found there. The students' dormitories occupy the two upper flats. Here the men are housed two in a room, except in a few cases where the rooms are large enough to accommodate three. A smoking room and a magazine room are at the convenience of those who care to use them between study hours.

The whole of the building is well-ventilated and is heated by steam, radiators being placed along the halls and corridors, and in every room. A bathroom containing hot and cold water baths, shower baths, etc., and a lavatory fitted up after the most modern and approved methods, are at the disposal of the students at all hours. The kitchen and cold storage plant are commodious, and are provided with all the equipment necessary for catering to the requirements of the residents. Taken altogether the residence provides a clean, comfortable, healthy home for all within its walls.

##### Massey Hall and Library.

The Massey Hall and library is an abiding expression of the munificent generosity of the late Mr. Hart Massey. In 1901, his heirs, represented by the late W. H. Massey and Mr. Chester Massey built and presented to the College this noble structure. It is a handsome red brick building reared on a foundation of Medina sandstone. The Massey Hall occupies the ground floor. This is semi-circular in shape and provides seating accommodation for about four hundred and fifty people. It is used for roll call, Sunday Chapel service, literary society meetings, etc. Overhead is the library, consisting of a reference library, a lending library, and two magazine rooms. Accommodation is provided for eighty thousand volumes. The reading room is most adequately fitted up with tables and individual electric lights. Both author and subject catalogues are in use, and over sixteen thousand volumes are within easy access of the student. The library is highly prized by the student body.

##### Biological and Physical Building.

The building devoted to Biology and Physics was ready for use in 1902. It is a commodious, solid looking, red brick structure, with class rooms and laboratories well fitted up for instruction and research work in the biological and physical sciences. The ground floor is used as a museum. Here are to be found some excellent collections of interest to the botanist, the ornithologist, the geologist, the zoologist, the entomologist, and others. Here also is to be seen a collection, artistic and unique, which is the only one of its kind on the continent, if not in the world; this is the collection of waxwork replicas of nearly all the different species and varieties of fruit and vegetables grown in

Canada. The models for most of these were grown on the College grounds, and show the difference in size, shape, color and general appearance of the objects which they most faithfully represent, thus providing an excellent key to the many and varied products of the orchard and garden, illustrating the desirable and undesirable qualities of these products.

##### Horticulture.

The departmental building is equipped with class room, and offices. It has in connection a large glass laboratory for practical work in propagation, grafting, seed testing and sowing, methods of tree planting, etc.

In addition, two large green-houses are attached for experimental work in vegetable forcing, and two for the propagation and growing of a large collection of flowering and decorative plants for practical demonstrations in floriculture.

##### Chemistry.

The Chemical building is situated to the southeast of the Main College building facing the Massey Library. It is an irregular shaped, two storied, white brick building, 106 feet long, 75 feet at the widest point. It contains lecture rooms; laboratories for regular qualitative, quantitative, and organic analyses; laboratories for experiment station analyses and research work; and a specially room for investigating wheat and flour problems. All laboratories have the most up-to-date arrangement of tables, with sinks, fume closets, down drafts, etc.

##### The Gymnasium.

The Gymnasium is a substantial building 60x90 feet. The whole of the floor space is available for drill and sport. All the necessary fittings for gymnastic work—horizontal bars, parallel bars, ropes, rings, ladders, dumb-bells, clubs, etc., are in evidence. The floor is marked out for base ball and basket ball, exciting games of which are common. In the basement are shower baths and a large swimming bath.

In addition to being used for sport and exercise, the Gymnasium is called into requisition for oratorical and public speaking contests, concerts at which are expected larger audiences than the Massey Hall will accommodate, banquets, June excursions etc. Altogether the "Gym" is one of the most popular and valuable adjuncts to the College property, providing as it does a healthy outlet for the exuberant life, physical, mental and social, of the student body.

##### Experimental.

This is a large-two story white brick structure, erected on the lower part of the College Campus, a short distance below the Gymnasium. The main portion of it is 45x70 feet, and a wing attached thereto is 38x52 feet.

The building contains an office, an agricultural museum, three large work rooms, a tool room, a dark room for photography, and six or seven basement rooms, all for the use of the Experimental department; offices for the Department of Agriculture; an office, a private laboratory, a work room, and a students' laboratory for the Department of Bacteriology; a class room for practical instruction in live stock and a lecture room for the use of the Agronomist, the Bacteriologist, and the Professor of Veterinary Science.

##### Judging Pavillion

This building is eight-sided, and is built of white brick. It is located on the lower part of the Campus, immediately in the rear of the Experimental building. The Pavillion has a 50 foot ring,

with a seating accommodation for 300 persons, and is used especially for practical work in Live Stock. Into this ring all classes of horses, beef cattle, sheep and swine are brought. For this purpose not only the College herds, which have recently been added to by importations from the Old Country, are resorted to, but the best representatives of all these classes are brought here from the stables of our leading Ontario breeders.

##### Machinery Hall.

This is a new two storied building of red pressed brick on a limestone foundation. It is a structure 146 feet long by 64 feet wide. The Northwest wing and the central portion are devoted to Manual Training and Farm Mechanics. In the basement of this wing is the Forge room, well equipped for instruction in mental work and blacksmithing. The basement of the central part provides accommodation for the storage of farm machinery and implements.

On the first floor is situated the machine shop, offices and store-rooms. Across the corridor is Machinery Hall to be used for demonstration purposes in farm mechanics. It also contains a unique collection of domestic utensils and farm implements and machinery of early pioneering days.

The second floor is taken up with class rooms for wood-working, Drawing and Primary School work, offices and store-rooms.

The Southeast wing of the building is occupied by the farm Carpenter, Blacksmith and Painter.

##### Dairy.

The buildings of the Dairy consist of the original white brick cheese factory, then changed to a creamery and now used for instruction work in cheesemaking and farm dairy) and a red brick building in which are located lecture rooms, office, dairy library, rooms for students and instructors, the buttermaking and milk-testing branches of the dairy store-rooms, etc.

##### Poultry.

The buildings connected with this department are well equipped and have sufficient accommodation for 700 laying hens. The houses are of several designs, many of them being for Experimental purposes. Thirteen Colony houses have been established for the purpose of rearing young chicks, a brooder house 40x16 feet and a fatted house 20x50.

The main building contains the head office of the Department, a large lecture room, an Experimental incubator room, feed room, etc.

##### Macdonald Hall.

Is a fine, large and imposing brick building, with stone trimmings, and is of the Elizabethan style of architecture. It was erected in 1904, at a cost of \$100,000, and is the generous gift of Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, of Montreal, as is also Macdonald Institute. It comprises everything that experience could suggest as necessary for the purpose of a residence for girls; is modern in type, commodious, substantial in appearance, and complete in appointments. The building has apartments for 110 boarders, together with a large gymnasium, dining room, reception room, and parlor.

##### Macdonald Institute.

Is a fine building of red pressed brick, with terra cotta trimmings, large and imposing in its general outline, commodious in its internal arrangement, and elegant as regards the quality and finish of the inside work. Its equipment and accommodation is ample to furnish (continued on back page)

# CHINESE PIRATES BUSY

## PROTEST AGAINST POLICE WORK BY BRITISH WAR VESSELS.

### British Determination to Suppress Piracy Stirs Chinese Patriotism.

According to recent advices from Hongkong and the foreign colony at Canton, Great Britain has placed herself in the way of trouble in South China by her announced determination to extirpate the Chinese pirates of the West River. The new blood of China, which has made itself most felt in the disturbed provinces of the south, shows symptoms of stimulating resistance to this project. The proposed British suppression of the pirates has caused an uproar which is in sympathy with the general movement to recover foreign owned railroads and revoke foreign concessions throughout all China. It is a new patriotism.

Early in December the news was cabled from Hongkong that Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, commander in chief of the British China station, after waiting in vain for the Viceroy of Kwangtung to take measures to stop the depredations of the river pirates, had detached three torpedo boats and four destroyers with orders to patrol the West River and the Canton delta and to

### CAPTURE ALL PIRATES

irrespective of Chinese sensibilities. The war vessels sailed for Canton the following day.

The cables have not carried details of the result of the cruise but Hongkong papers of the latest dates indicate that the Chinese of Canton and the neighborhood are not going to remain passive under the usurpation of power by the British. The first note of anger appeared at a mass meeting of the Anti-Opium Association, one of the genuine patriotic societies, as its name indicates, which was held in Canton on November 20, when the determination of the British Vice-Admiral of besetting the West River and the Canton delta and the Wai-wupu, or local representative of the Peking Government, came in for a scolding.

Resolutions were passed in regular accidental fashion. These declared among other things that "as the patrolling of the West River, as well as the Yangtze and all rivers of all the provinces, is within the sovereign rights of our country, and as the Wai-wupu, without previously consulting with the Canton Viceroy regarding the local feeling of the people, conferred the military power on foreign people and was actually desirous of selling the country, we should strongly unite to protest firmly."

Specific measures of protest adopted by the mass meeting called for the raising of a fund to be devoted to telegraph cables and the wiring of a memorial to the Throne, as well as to all leading Chinese cities, setting forth the iniquity of the British interference.

The temper of the meeting was such that an undercurrent of determination to take measures of reprisal was manifested by the Chinese present.

The English interests of Hongkong and Canton charge that the Viceroy, who is titular head of the Kwangtung province government, has been secretly in league with the river pirates or at least has winked at their trade, while British and other commercial interests have suffered severely. The Viceroy is openly hostile to the Wai-wupu's sudden consent to place the policing of the rivers in the hands of the British commander.

His protestations that he has devoted large sums to the policing of the waters and that he has suppressed piracy to the best of his ability are not accepted by the English. What the British merchants complain of is unique in the present history of commerce.

Under the existing conditions a British ship laden with goods consigned to Canton or the towns up river may come all the way from Liverpool to Hongkong unimpeded by pirates. At Hongkong transhipment to smaller boats and junks of the river trade is necessary.

Hardly have the goods left Hongkong when they are subjected to the risk of being seized by pirates, and in three cases out of five consignments for up river towns never reach their destination. The Chinese pirates travel light in long, swift river junks. Their favorite trick is to await the coming of night in one of the lagoons of the Canton delta and then slip up to a laden boat as it pushes its way slowly up the river.

### BORAD IT AND SLAY THE CREW.

Then that boat disappears from the register of the Far Eastern trade and her goods are never more seen by the owners.

An interesting story of the aftermath of a pirate raid recently appeared in the Chinese coast papers. In Tsun-nin, a Chinese agent for a foreign firm, had lost a big junk laden with rich merchandise in the Canton delta.

After weeks part of the crew came straggling back to his office, having been marooned for several days on an uninhabited island off the island of Hainan. The Chinese agent, who was also owner of the lost junk, started out on a search for it.

He went to the Macao and Kongmoon without success and at last turned up at Hongkong, where he found his junk in Shaikwan harbor. Another man claimed it as his property.

In Tsun-nin look the matter into the English court at Victoria and there it was proved that although the man who claimed ownership of the junk was entirely innocent of wrongdoing he had bought the craft from the pirates at Canton. In Tsun-nin got his boat back, but not the cargo, which had disappeared.

# FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

## NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HERBANKS AND BRAES.

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

The number of children in average attendance at Edinburgh Board Schools last session was 33,755.

Mr. Robert Menzies, Kilmorie, died there in his eighty-fourth year. He was postmaster of Kilmorie for thirty-five years.

In the course of a milk prosecution in Glasgow Sheriff Court it was stated that there was no legal standard for cream.

Glasgow town council reaffirmed their previous resolution in favor generally of the principle of the taxation of land values.

Mr. J. D. Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, won both the cattle and sheep championships in the carcass competitions at the Smithfield show.

The corporation of Glasgow have resolved to offer the freedom of the city to Lord Lister, Lord Blythswood and Mr. Cameron Corbett, M. P.

There are 47 applicants for the vacant post of librarian of Dundee Free Library. One of the candidates hails from Berlin. The salary is £350 a year.

Lord Dalkeith told the Edinburgh File, Clackmannan, and Kinross Association that, in his view, "one had only to live in life to become a millionaire."

The Edinburgh and Leith Corporation Commissioners have purchased three blocks of tenements to the rear of their present offices in Waterloo Place.

Govan School Board has agreed to appoint three additional compulsory officers. During the year the assessable rental of the parish has increased by £23,858.

Since the institution of Saltcoats Convalescent Home £53,000 has been subscribed voluntarily, and during the past year the sum of £282,25 was received as donations and legacies.

A draft of fifty-two men of the Seaforth Highlanders, from Edinburgh Castle and twelve men of the Royal Field Artillery from Piershill Barracks, left Edinburgh en route for India.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. Livingston, of the Black Watch, who served in the Sudan and South Africa campaigns, has been selected to succeed Col. Murray in command of the Second Battalion in India.

It is rumored that Sir Donald Currie intends restoring Dunkeld Cathedral. There is buried in the edifice the Wolf of Badenoch, who had his residence at Garth Castle, now owned by Sir Donald.

Mr. David K. Picken, M. A., chief assistant to the professor of mathematics at the University of Glasgow, has been appointed professor of mathematics at Victoria College, Wellington, New Zealand.

Immediately on reaching his pew in a church at Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Mr. Wm. Rowan, grocer, fell backwards with a moan. He was conveyed to the session house, where life was found to be extinct.

Edinburgh Town Council have considered the arrangement of details for the erection of a statue in West Princes Street Gardens to the late Dr. Guthrie. The design and material however, have not yet been decided upon.

A Victoria Cross, with other medals, won by Private Kennedy, Highland Light Infantry, in India and South Africa, was sold in Edinburgh on Wednesday for 58 guineas. Kennedy was killed in Edinburgh in April of the present year while endeavoring to stop a runaway horse.

### TWO FAMILIES WIPED OUT.

#### Midnight Death Struggle With a Robber Band.

Two families were practically exterminated recently at a lonely cottage on the steppes, near Novotcherak, Russia, by a band of robbers, who despatched even the household cat and dog.

The names of the killed are Bondarenko, his wife, his son Nikita, his fourteen-year-old daughter Xenia, and a young man named Limonenko; and the other family Gretchenko, his wife, his brother, and his two young children. Three little boys of the Bondarenko family hid from the murderers and escaped.

It appears that the Bondarenko family had just retired for the night when the door was burst in and three strangers entered. Brandishing revolvers, they commanded everyone to come out. Dazed with sleep, the family obeyed, and saw several other men with revolvers and ropes outside the door. Bondarenko was ordered to hand over all the money he had. He replied that he possessed only 16s., to which the robber leader retorted that that would give him just 2½d. each.

At this point the girl Xenia fell into hysterics. A robber threw a cloth over her head and brained her with a hatchet. The boy Nikita and the young man Limonenko were next seized and killed in the same manner. Bondarenko and his wife were then locked up in a cupboard, whence they heard the robbers enter the adjoining building where the Gretchenkos slept. Shrieks and groans arose as the whole Gretchenko family were overpowered and murdered. Gretchenko's wife was strangled with a piece of rope.

Next the robbers returned, dragged forth Bondarenko and his wife, and slaughtered them. The three youngest children escaped the murderers' notice and were left alone with the dead. A peasant visiting the farm discovered the tragedy and rescued the children next day.

### FINAL ARGUMENT.

If a woman can't convince herself any other way that her husband loves her she can do it by remembering he told her so before they were married.

# NEW BRITISH ACTS, 1908

## SOME IMPORTANT LAWS ARE NOW IN FORCE.

### Rural Laborers May Now Enjoy All the Boons of Peasant Proprietorship.

Many important Acts passed by the British Parliament have taken effect lately. Chief among these is the smallholding law giving rural laborers for the first time in scores of years a chance to cultivate their own land and enjoy all the boons of peasant proprietorship. The object of the measure is to stop the rush of the people away from the farms. The enthusiasm for it is said to be great, in some counties every available acre of land already having been applied for.

Another important Act provides for the revocation of patents where it can be shown that they injure the trade and industry of the United Kingdom. It requires alien patentees getting British patents to work them in this country. The new Health Act enlarges the powers of the sanitary authorities, sanitary matters, and in the control of the people's food.

WILL OFFICIAL "CAN NEVER DIE." The public trustee law creates an official with perpetual existence to execute wills—a functionary who "can never die, become incapacitated, leave the country or prove false to his trust." It is expected that this office will be of great benefit to thousands of persons of limited means.

Under the new Vaccination Act the conscientious objector is relieved of the necessity of appearing before bench magistrates to claim exemption. All he has to do is to swear to his conscientious objection before a commissioner of oaths. The new Criminal Appeal Act gives persons convicted the unconditional right of appeal as to questions of law and also with the leave of the Court of Criminal Appeal as to questions of fact. The Court of Criminal Appeal may set aside the verdict of a jury, quash the conviction or order a new trial.

### FACTORY WORKSHOP ACT.

The amended Factory Workshop Act limits the hours of women working in laundries to sixty hours a week and provides for the inspection of manual labor in the same class of establishments. In the future a court may release a prisoner on probation, furnishing him with a statement of the conditions which he must observe while at liberty.

Such are some of the liberal measures which are expected to affect British social life deeply for years to come.

### DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

#### Young Frenchman Could Not Endure the Odor of Cheese.

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### COMING OFF!

To the Editor: "What will make hair come out on a bald head?—E.H."

Answer: "Don't be silly. A bald head hasn't any hair to come out."

### NO AMPUTATIONS IN CHINA.

It may occur to people that they have never seen a Chinaman bereft of an arm, leg or other member of his body. The reason for this is that all Orientals maintain a profound objection to surgical operations. Indeed, they much prefer to die rather than to be deprived of a member, because as it is undeniable that they came into the world with two arms, two legs, eight fingers, two thumbs, etc., they must of necessity go out of it with the same number. Otherwise, once on the other side, they might be sent to hunt for a missing member and spend the greater part of eternity in finding it. Perhaps the nearest approach to internal surgery that a Chinese doctor will attempt is to stand on the patient's body and with bare feet move about on the part afflicted. In dentistry the Chinese have reached the discovery that the nerve is a worm and the best method to treat an aching tooth is to loosen it by driving in wedges in order that the worm may escape.

### PASSION FOR PIGTAILS.

Man Arrested for Cutting Off Hair of School Girls.

A man named Beaudet was recently arrested in Paris for cutting off the hair of school girls.

Two detectives were watching him in one of the large shops, as they believed him to be a pickpocket, saw him cut off the hair of a girl of 12. When they searched his room they found ninety-seven pigtails of different lengths and colors, tied up with pink, blue and green ribbons.

Baudet declares that he has an unconquerable passion for pigtails, of which he has a large store hidden away. He will not disclose their hiding place, but he declares that he has cut off hundreds in his time, and that he has never sold a single one.

# CHINESE HOUSES OF MUD

## PECULIAR FEATURES OF BUILDING IN CELESTIAL KINGDOM.

### Solid Houses of Burned Brick are to be Found Only in Cities and Large Villages.

The manner of building in China is very interesting, says a report from Tsingtau. The Chinese get along with very little and have few desires, especially when it comes to a house to live in. The dwellings are generally primitive and not durable. The Chinese do not understand the building of arches. The most they attempt is a simple arch in bridges or doors, but even here it is necessary for them first to erect a mud brick support for the arch, the former being torn away when the latter is completed.

The great mistake made in walls is the poor binding between the outside layers, there often being hollow spaces in the middle which are only filled with loose dirt or crushed rock, if they are filled at all. When it rains this inferior filling gets wet, it settles, and the wall is ruined.

WEDGED APART AT THE BOTTOM. It is often happens that the outer walls of a house collapse, while the inner ones, which have not been wet, remain standing.

The use of mortar is also very faulty. The commonly used mortar consists of finely slaked lime, with no addition whatever of quartz sand, but for economy the lime is often adulterated with very fine river sand.

The mason tests the soundness of every brick by hitting it with his knife-shaped trowel, and, like every oriental tradesman, works slowly. Where stones are used they are always fitted into proper place on the outside and are brought to rest in the proper place by having little stones put underneath them. Only the outside edges are filled with mortar, and the danger of collapsing in time is always present. Solid houses of burned brick are usually not found in the country, but in the cities and larger market villages, because only the wealthy can afford them.

The great masses are content in stable-looking dwellings, whose floor is the earth, whose walls are mud, and whose roofs are straw.

The usual house is divided into three equal parts by two beams crossing it horizontally on top of the masonry walls. In the case of houses with straw roofs, a light framework is placed on these beams. To protect the roof from wind it is often weighted down with large stones.

In the great plains the farmhouses are made entirely of mud with flat roofs. Because the rains are very disastrous to the walls, they are often strengthened with a layer of tiles or bricks on the outside. The difficulty with this construction is that the inner mud part gives way and collapses when it gets wet, leaving only the thin outer part standing. This usually results in throwing the entire weight of the heavy roof on the light beams, and the whole house collapses. Many of these flat roofed mud houses are destroyed during every rain, and when the rivers overflow the valleys practically every house is ruined. There are no building laws or police regulations in China tending to better the class of houses now constructed and thus make living in them more safe.

### A SAINT'S ECCENTRICITIES.

#### Hindu Fakir Who Spoke a Strange Language and Scorned Clothes.

The famous fakir, Bawa Meni Sahib (the Silent Saint), during his long fifty years' sojourn at Mirpur never uttered a single word which could be understood by any one around him. What wondrous tongue he spoke no man knows, says the Calcutta Statesman.

Every day hundreds of pious people men and women, flocked around him to pay homage and adoration. Since his boyhood, it is said, he had lived stark naked, resolutely disdaining even a loin cloth. He abode in a public lane which was always full of busy people, yet he moved as he listed "in his sacred nudity, neither ashamed nor causing shame."

His age was well over a hundred years. The Saint never touched gifts; indeed he meekly spurned them. A devout Sikh priest looked tenderly after him and gave him morsels of food with his own hands. For days, however, he would refuse to partake of food.

The corpse, after being taken around the city, followed by horses and palanquins fitly caparisoned for so grand a burden, was buried. The connoisseur of mourning people who followed the solemn procession mustered quite 200,000 strong.

### CRUSADE LIKE THE CAMORRA.

#### Great Criminal Association Exists in Rome, Italy.

A criminal association resembling the Camorra of Naples, and known as the "Crusade" has recently been discovered in Rome, Italy. Cases of slaying and murder have been investigated here, and the criminals not only escape, but the motives of the crime remain a mystery. A typical case was the murder of an old shoemaker, who was stabbed during broad daylight. There was no clue to the murderer. Investigation showed the old man had been on the friendliest terms with a young man who, a few years ago, was one of the worst characters in Rome, but who is now married and living honestly. Investigation showed that his reformation was due to the old shoemaker, who had found him work and continually watched over him and kept him straight.

It seems that the young man had been a member of the "Crusade," which, deceiving him a trifle, had notified him that, unless he rejoined with the band, the first murder would be the shoemaker's, and then, if he still refused, they would kill him. The police arrested several members of the "Crusade," and have charged them with murder, but they have no evidence, and the prisoners probably will be acquitted. But the fact is established that a gang similar to the Camorra exists and flourishes in Rome, and, like the Camorra, strikes in the dark and enjoys the same immunity.

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# CHINESE HOUSES OF MUD

## PECULIAR FEATURES OF BUILDING IN CELESTIAL KINGDOM.

### Solid Houses of Burned Brick are to be Found Only in Cities and Large Villages.

The manner of building in China is very interesting, says a report from Tsingtau. The Chinese get along with very little and have few desires, especially when it comes to a house to live in. The dwellings are generally primitive and not durable. The Chinese do not understand the building of arches. The most they attempt is a simple arch in bridges or doors, but even here it is necessary for them first to erect a mud brick support for the arch, the former being torn away when the latter is completed.

The great mistake made in walls is the poor binding between the outside layers, there often being hollow spaces in the middle which are only filled with loose dirt or crushed rock, if they are filled at all. When it rains this inferior filling gets wet, it settles, and the wall is ruined.

WEDGED APART AT THE BOTTOM. It is often happens that the outer walls of a house collapse, while the inner ones, which have not been wet, remain standing.

The use of mortar is also very faulty. The commonly used mortar consists of finely slaked lime, with no addition whatever of quartz sand, but for economy the lime is often adulterated with very fine river sand.

The mason tests the soundness of every brick by hitting it with his knife-shaped trowel, and, like every oriental tradesman, works slowly. Where stones are used they are always fitted into proper place on the outside and are brought to rest in the proper place by having little stones put underneath them. Only the outside edges are filled with mortar, and the danger of collapsing in time is always present. Solid houses of burned brick are usually not found in the country, but in the cities and larger market villages, because only the wealthy can afford them.

The great masses are content in stable-looking dwellings, whose floor is the earth, whose walls are mud, and whose roofs are straw.

The usual house is divided into three equal parts by two beams crossing it horizontally on top of the masonry walls. In the case of houses with straw roofs, a light framework is placed on these beams. To protect the roof from wind it is often weighted down with large stones.

In the great plains the farmhouses are made entirely of mud with flat roofs. Because the rains are very disastrous to the walls, they are often strengthened with a layer of tiles or bricks on the outside. The difficulty with this construction is that the inner mud part gives way and collapses when it gets wet, leaving only the thin outer part standing. This usually results in throwing the entire weight of the heavy roof on the light beams, and the whole house collapses. Many of these flat roofed mud houses are destroyed during every rain, and when the rivers overflow the valleys practically every house is ruined. There are no building laws or police regulations in China tending to better the class of houses now constructed and thus make living in them more safe.

### A SAINT'S ECCENTRICITIES.

#### Hindu Fakir Who Spoke a Strange Language and Scorned Clothes.

The famous fakir, Bawa Meni Sahib (the Silent Saint), during his long fifty years' sojourn at Mirpur never uttered a single word which could be understood by any one around him. What wondrous tongue he spoke no man knows, says the Calcutta Statesman.

Every day hundreds of pious people men and women, flocked around him to pay homage and adoration. Since his boyhood, it is said, he had lived stark naked, resolutely disdaining even a loin cloth. He abode in a public lane which was always full of busy people, yet he moved as he listed "in his sacred nudity, neither ashamed nor causing shame."

His age was well over a hundred years. The Saint never touched gifts; indeed he meekly spurned them. A devout Sikh priest looked tenderly after him and gave him morsels of food with his own hands. For days, however, he would refuse to partake of food.

The corpse, after being taken around the city, followed by horses and palanquins fitly caparisoned for so grand a burden, was buried. The connoisseur of mourning people who followed the solemn procession mustered quite 200,000 strong.

### CRUSADE LIKE THE CAMORRA.

#### Great Criminal Association Exists in Rome, Italy.

A criminal association resembling the Camorra of Naples, and known as the "Crusade" has recently been discovered in Rome, Italy. Cases of slaying and murder have been investigated here, and the criminals not only escape, but the motives of the crime remain a mystery. A typical case was the murder of an old shoemaker, who was stabbed during broad daylight. There was no clue to the murderer. Investigation showed the old man had been on the friendliest terms with a young man who, a few years ago, was one of the worst characters in Rome, but who is now married and living honestly. Investigation showed that his reformation was due to the old shoemaker, who had found him work and continually watched over him and kept him straight.

It seems that the young man had been a member of the "Crusade," which, deceiving him a trifle, had notified him that, unless he rejoined with the band, the first murder would be the shoemaker's, and then, if he still refused, they would kill him. The police arrested several members of the "Crusade," and have charged them with murder, but they have no evidence, and the prisoners probably will be acquitted. But the fact is established that a gang similar to the Camorra exists and flourishes in Rome, and, like the Camorra, strikes in the dark and enjoys the same immunity.

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# IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

## NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

### Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Farthing breakfasts have been started in Exeter for the children of the poorer classes.

Sir John Strachey, one of the most eminent of Indian pro-consuls, is dead in his

# HOME.

## TESTED RECIPES.

**Simple Dessert.**—Place a slice of vanilla cake on each dessert plate, over which spread a thick layer of vanilla ice cream. On top of this place half of a large yellow peach, seed side up. Form a circle around this on plate. If desired, whip cream. The effect will repay for patience in making.

**Honey Jelly.**—Take the parings of one-half peck apples, wash well, and set to boil in four quarts of water and let boil two hours. Then strain through a cloth, which you take one cup of sugar to each cup of juice. Let boil one and half hours. This makes the finest kind of jelly.

**Cheese Pudding.**—Cover bottom of pudding pan with piecrust dough rolled thin, scatter lumps of butter and cheese to make thin layer, season with salt and pepper. Separate in another pan, cheese, butter, seasoning, then another beat yolk of egg in cup of milk and pour over, bake thirty minutes. Delicious but rich.

**Pure Baking Powder.**—Mix by sifting several times one pound cream tartar, one-half cup baking soda, and one pound cornstarch. This makes two and one-half pounds of purest baking powder at a little more than the cost of one pound of the best on the market.

**Pumpkin Pie.**—Take can of best pumpkin, slow down until two-thirds remain, watching carefully. Beat four eggs thoroughly, add two cups granulated sugar, teaspoon ginger, half teaspoon cinnamon, half teaspoon salt, heaping teaspoon flour, add pumpkin, stirring well, and lastly add about quart of milk. This will make two large or three ordinary sized pies.

**Egg-in-Nest.**—Separate the white of an egg from the yolk. Beat the white stiff and dry, put in a cup or small bowl, making in the top of it a hollow the size of the yolk. Into this hollow slip the yolk. Cook in a covered saucepan containing boiling water until the top of the white is firm—about two minutes. Serve in the shell.

**Evlyn's Pudding.**—Three tablespoons of cornstarch, yolks of five eggs, six tablespoons of sugar. Beat the yolks lightly, add sugar and beat again. Mix cornstarch with cold milk, mix all together, and add to one quart milk just ready to boil, and a pinch of salt added. Stir until thickened well. Pour into a dish for table. Place in oven until it will bear icing. Place over top canned peaches or preserved pineapple. Beat whites to a stiff froth. Add four tablespoons of sugar. Place in oven until a light brown. This is both delicate and delicious.

**Salmon Salad.**—With a can of salmon a handsome and rich salad is prepared. Take out the salmon in neat, firm lips and lay them in a dish of cold spiced vinegar with the tomatoes as prepared. Cut off the stem and hollow out with a spoon. Now fill the hollow with firm cup. Medium sized tomatoes should be used. Mix a little salt, cayenne, and vinegar with or without oil, as preferred, and sprinkle the tomatoes well, then fill with the salmon. Cut the stems out in thin, paper like slices, may be mixed with the fish. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise.

**Potato Dumplings.**—Grate equal parts of raw and boiled potatoes, put the grated raw potatoes in a cloth and wring out all of the liquid leaving them perfectly dry. Now put into a mixing bowl and add from one to three eggs (beaten), some salt, and enough flour to make the mixture stick when rolling into balls. Drop into boiling salted water, and boil about twenty or twenty-five minutes, without a lid. Before selling the whole mixture into balls by one in the water first, if it melts or breaks in the water then add more flour to the mixture. When done take from water with a draining spoon and serve with browned butter poured over it same.

**USEFUL HINTS.**

**For tired and aching feet.** rub the feet with sweet oil.

**If you find it difficult to open your fruit jars,** just turn the upper end into boiling water for a few minutes, and you will find that your jar will open easily.

**To Clean Silver.**—To clean silver, mix sweet oil and whiting to a creamy mass, rub on the silver with a soft cloth, then wash in hot soap suds and polish with chamois skin or a piece of soft oil linen.

**To Clean Mica.**—Take isinglass from stove and lay in vinegar about ten minutes and then rub with a little salt and wipe clean. With a soft cloth, if separated, making three or four out of one. They will be almost as good as new.

**To Renovate Pillows.**—To renovate your feather pillows fill a boiler half full of water, bring to a boil, place a feather pillow on as a cover, turning occasionally, and steaming thoroughly. Hang in the wind to dry, beating and shaking as they dry. Your pillows will come out light and fluffy.

**To Clean Tufted Couch.**—Every one knows how hard it is to keep a tufted couch clean. The following plan is easy and will work quickly done: Turn each on side, take a round stick—a broom handle will do—press gently up and down on the little tin that holds the button. This will raise the button on top. Brush with a whisk broom.

**Smooth Lunch Cloths.**—To have lunch cloths and napkins without creases from having been folded is difficult. Either save the heavy pastebord rolls that pictures and calendars come in or make a roll of heavy paper about twice as large around as a broom handle; and by the way, an old broom handle serves to start the roll of paper on, having two lengths, one about a foot long for small linen pieces and another about three feet long for larger pieces, and roll the freshly ironed linens on these rolls and keep in linen drawers ready for use and it will not be necessary to iron the creases out of each

piece, as is the case when they are folded.

**Keep Table Drawer Neat.**—The contents of a large, shallow table drawer can never be kept in order, especially when it is used to store small articles of every day use. Such a drawer can be made useful and will always be neat by fixing it in the following simple manner: With small tacks attach to the bottom of the drawer small paste-board boxes or lids. Long, oblong, shallow boxes are best. Empty file boxes about eight or ten inches long can be found at any hardware store, and one pound tinned boxes are good for this purpose. In a wide table drawer these boxes room for a dozen of these small boxes (packed side by side) to the bottom along front of drawer. This leaves room at the back for articles too large to be kept in boxes. Pens, pencils, buttons, thread, keys, stamps, envelopes, small coins, etc., can be conveniently kept in a drawer arranged in the above manner.

**Make Head Save Heels.**—A small table of great assistance in the housekeeper who has no maid. By using "her head to save her heels" she can set the table, serve, and remove dishes with scarcely more than one trip for each. To set the table all articles to be served are unpacked and placed on the table and pushed around the dining table. To serve, place soup on dining table by a tray, if no tureen is used. If there is a tureen the soup, meat, etc., can all be placed on table and pushed in. Vegetables and dessert may be served from this table and any course is finished. The dishes may be placed on it. When dinner is over it will be only a few minutes' work to remove the rest. By doing this way the housekeeper, if she is entertaining her guests, can have the pleasure of serving her dinner with them and they will be spared the unpleasantness of having their hostess hurried and tired with much running back and forth. Lastly, the lady in the flat below will feel a blessed relief from those endless journeys to and fro.

**BLAMES ENGLAND FOR DEFEAT.**

**Russian Historians Have Own Version of Japanese War.**

A school book history of the late war has now been issued with the approval of the Russian Government. The assertion is made that if it had not been for the active assistance of the United States and England, Japan would never have triumphed over the Russians.

A state official, however, should have the responsibility for this unflattering historical work.

The book points in glowing pictures stories of Russian heroism at Port Arthur, but neglects to mention the defeats of the Russian army. As to the great battle in the sea of Japan it says: "The primary cause of the catastrophe to our fleet had nothing to do with the enemy's strength—the active assistance given by Great Britain to the Japs contributed most to the disaster. The English entirely disregarded the obligations of neutrality. They assisted the Japs with ships, men and cannon and ammunition of every kind. Moreover, they forced the French to refuse us food and coal at Tonkin."

The English acted throughout as the enemy's spies, informing Tokio of every movement of our fleet. And the United States did the same.

"After General Linewitch had reorganized the army and was preparing the death blow for the Japs, the latter's allies, the English and Americans, played their trump cards and compelled the warring Governments to enter into peace negotiations. At the American town of Portsmouth the representatives of the powers met.

"And with the assistance of President Roosevelt, the St. Petersburg plenipotentiary, wrote the same who were sent for our ill-fated adventure in the Far East, then and there concluded a peace with Japan."

**GAMBLING CAUSES FALL.**

**Officer Stole From Funds of Warship's Mess to Pay Debts.**

A pitiable spectacle was that presented the other day by Sub-Lieut. Henri Recoules, of the French navy, who is being tried at Toulon on a charge of falsifying the mess accounts of his ship and stealing 3,000 francs. Recoules was an officer on board the battleship Charlemagne and is said to be a friend of Ullmo, the traitor, who sought recently to dispose of naval secrets to Germany.

Recoules, who is 38 years old, went during the trial and freely admitted his guilt. His downfall has been caused by gambling. He lost at play a fortune which his wife had inherited, and when in anger she threatened to leave him unless he mended his ways, he vowed he would never touch a card again. But he did not keep his resolution long. While his ship was at Angiers he succumbed to the fascination of the local gambling tables. As he had no money, he played on credit, and after losing 400 francs he refused to pay.

When the squadron sailed his escape came to the knowledge of the naval authorities, and Recoules, learning that his dishonorable conduct was discovered, anonymously renitted the amount of his losses. But this, it seems, he stole from the mess funds, and to cover himself he forged the names of a number of Toulon tradesmen on receipts for payment of sums due to them. Then, fearing that his crime would be discovered, Recoules deserted his ship and fled to Italy. At Genoa he found himself practically without resources, and to earn a living he acted as guide and interpreter to the French tourists. Learning that his wife was ill with fever, the absconding officer decided to return to France, and after seeing her, to give himself up to the authorities.

He took train to the frontier, and having no money to take him further, he tramped the rest of the way to Toulon. He begged food, and at night slept by the roadside. As Recoules has pleaded guilty, the court has but to decide upon his sentence.

Some men are born small and some others shrink.

The wings of riches are not outattered after the wings of angels.

# ON THE FARM.

## FERTILIZING VALUE OF HEN MANURE

Poultry manure is generally recognized as a strong fertilizer; tending, however, to make vine and leaves at the expense of fruit. Where chickens are raised in quantity and there results a large supply of droppings, many planters are in more or less of a quandary as to what crop to supply this manure to and in what quantity. Some valuable information is noted by the Department of Agriculture as a result of extensive observations made at the poultry farm of the Reading University College, England. In the first place it is something of a surprise to note the amount of manure made by chickens.

A seven-pound cock will drop from 1½ pounds of manure daily, a six-pound hen nearly as much. A four-pound growing chicken from 1 to 1½ pounds and a 3½ pound fattening bird, while being crammed for market, more than any of the above.

The habits of chickens considerably affect the manure supply. The dried droppings from birds kept in a poultry house of the farm contain about 4 per cent nitrogen, 3½ per cent phosphoric acid, 1½ per cent potash. Manure from birds in the pen averages slightly higher while that from birds fattening for market runs about 6½ nitrogen, 3 phosphoric acid and 1½ potash.

Its value and use are discussed as follows: "It forms a distinctly nitrogenous manure which stimulates vigorous growth of the leaves, stems and roots of plants generally as much as a dressing of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia. It contains, however, in addition to nitrogen, an appreciable amount of phosphorus and potash in a rapidly available form, and in this account is a good complete fertilizer for all kinds of crops. can be utilized by mixing it with superphosphate at the rate of one part of the latter to five or six parts of the fresh manure." It is recommended that it be first spread thinly on trays in a shed to dry, then it can be barreled. While this is some trouble, it will be worth the while, since as manure it is worth from \$12 to \$15 per ton. If barreled in the ordinary manner much of the virtue is lost. When dried the mixture recommended above can be used at the rate of six hundred to eight hundred pounds per acre on cultivated or fruit land.

**THE COW AND CALF.**

Cows require a different kind of feeding in some respects to that of beef animals, and Dr. Roberts, the Wisconsin State veterinarian, says the daily feed for a one-month-old cow is four pounds of silage, seven pounds clover hay, eight pounds of grain.

The cow should be fed on succulent feed such as clover, alfalfa, timothy, or clover, bran, linseed meal or a little oats. Keep the bowels open and do not feed very heavy on any one thing, especially after calving. After calving give bran mash and warm the drinking water for a few days.

Allow the calf to suck for two days and then feed his mother's milk from a pail for about two weeks about three quarts twice a day; after that reduce it to one quart. At the end of four weeks the calf will be getting all skin milk or half whole milk and half warm water with some reliable tonic to aid digestion. Keep a supply of good clover or alfalfa hay within reach and also some ground corn in a little laced meal mixed together. After the calf eats the ground feed gradually get him used to whole oats as this is the best feed for him up to six months old. The heifers should not be bred until about fifteen or eighteen months old.

**BONE BEST EGG PRODUCER.**

One may have well-grounded opinions as to what kind of feed is required to produce certain results, and we should see to it that our hens get that certain kind.

For instance we know that fresh green bone is an egg-making food. All the great masters in the business agree on that. Then isn't it better that we should supply this green bone in quantities and in right form rather than buy and use some prepared food that we know nothing about.

Feeding it simply as bone we know how much to supply. We are sure we are not feeding anything that may prove deleterious; we can be sure we are being right to produce desired results. And without we can feed bone regularly and systematically at a very small cost.

The bones must be green and fresh; not the dry ones that may be gathered up, or those that have come through the soup or the boiling pot. Such have parted with most of their valuable elements for eggs, leather and flesh production. The ribs with particles of meat adhering that the butcher removes when he rolls the roast are all ready to be cut up and make the ideal food. The relish with which hens receive the product indicates the important part it is to play in the production of eggs.

**FARM WORK IS NEVER ALL DONE.**

There is small excuse for being idle on the farm. No matter how bad the weather the man who manages well always will find something for his hands and himself to do in the barn or the shed or the shop—and every farm should have a shop. There will be harness to oil, or ladders to make, or mend, or axes to grind, or saws to sharpen or a dozen and one things to do, to have tools and utensils ready for bright days—plenty to do besides whittling and whistling.

**SMATTERING.**

Patient: "Do you speak more than one language, doctor?"

Physician: "No; but I have some knowledge of many tongues."

# THE FUGITIVE COUNT

## GERMAN NOBLE TELLS OF PERSECUTIONS ENDURED.

Five Times He Escaped From Captors and Is Now Hiding in Bavarian Village.

To a special correspondent of a newspaper who sought him out in the lonely little snow-clad village of Volkors, hid 1,800 feet above sea level, amid the hills of northern Bavaria, Count Erasmus zu Erbach-Erbach has for the first time given the full story of the persecution which he says he has suffered at the hands of his millionaire parents for marrying the woman of his choice—Dora Fischer, the beautiful daughter of a laundress.

It will be recalled that the count, who recently celebrated his 24th birthday, escaped from a lunatic asylum at Ahrensweiler in the Rhineland where his father had him placed after securing an annulment of his marriage. The count fled to Bavaria, rejoined his wife, and took refuge in the house of a hospitable forester at Volkors, near Würzburg, where he told the correspondent the following tale of his romantic experience.

**THE COUNT'S STORY.**

"This cottage in the woods has been the retreat which has sheltered us ever since my father's anger pursued us. Five separate times has my father sought to deprive me of my liberty, and five separate times have I made my escape. Have you not in English an expression, 'Love will find a way'?"

"My first flight occurred two years ago, when Fraulein Fischer and I went to London to get married. My next escape took place last June, from Heidelberg, where I had gone on leave of absence from a private sanatorium in the Taunus. From Heidelberg, my wife and I fled to Switzerland to consult Prof. Speyer, the celebrated alienist. At Berne my father, for the first time, had me arrested, but I eluded my captors at the railway station at Bale while being transported to the Alchweiler asylum."

"It was on the occasion of this flight that a friend recommended to me this remote haven of refuge, and here my wife and I spent the Summer and Autumn until, on Nov. 4, the local gendarmes, acting on my father's behest, arrested me and took me to the Munich specialist, Herr Kraepelin. On Monday I broke away while changing trains at Würzburg and betook myself to the Reichstag deputy, Dr. Thaler, of Würzburg, who had me examined by a nerve specialist of the University of Würzburg, Prof. Weygandt. He made such a favorable diagnosis that the Bavarian Government gave instructions that I should never again be taken into custody on grounds of irresponsibility."

**ARRESTED A THIRD TIME.**

"To improve my situation, and above all to secure the annulment of my guardianship, I then went to consult my solicitor at Frankfurt. A certain remark by my wife resulted in the disclosure of our whereabouts to my father, who, forthwith, had me arrested a third time in the streets of Frankfurt."

"I was taken first to a sanatorium in the Taunus, and then to the lunatic asylum at Alchweiler, whence I escaped last week, not through the assistance of a bribed attendant, but by the help of one who sympathized with my misfortunes. Much of my time here is spent with the Capuchin monks, whose monastery is in the depths of a mountain. They are extending to me every kindness, even the hospitality of their humble table. You see, I am even reduced to the necessity of eating the bread of charity for having committed the unpardonable crime of marrying without my father's consent."

"My privations have utterly failed to chasten me. I insist on the preservation of my personal liberty, I desire to remain my wife's husband. I intend to recover my civil rights, and then, before a duly authorized tribunal, formally to abandon my inheritance rights in return for a guaranteed income in keeping with my position, of \$5,000 a year."

**NOTABLE VOLUNTEERS.**

Amongst other notable men who have served in the ranks of the British Volunteer force at different periods of history may be mentioned Lord Palmerston, who was a private in the Cambridge corps of the 60th Foot, and Sir Walter Scott, who acted as Quartermaster to the Edinburgh Light Ho. se.

# BEST EVER WRITTEN

## PRESCRIPTION WHICH ANYONE CAN EASILY MIX AT HOME.

**Said to Overcome Kidney and Bladder Afflictions—Shake Simple Ingredients Well in Bottle.**

Mix the following by shaking well in a bottle, and take in teaspoonful doses after meals and at bedtime:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kergon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces. A prominent physician is the authority that these simple, harmless ingredients can be obtained at nominal cost from any druggist, even in the smaller towns.

The mixture is said to "cleanse and strengthen the clogged and inactive Kidneys, overcoming Backache, Bladder weakness and Urinary trouble of all kinds, and before the stage of Bright's disease."

Those who have tried this say it positively overcomes pain in the back, clears the urine of sediment and regulates urination, especially at night, curing even the worst forms of bladder weakness.

Every man or woman here who feels that the kidneys are not strong or acting in a healthy manner should mix this prescription at home and give it a trial, as it is said to do wonders for many persons.

**LIFE CHEAP IN STATES.**

**German Paper Scores American Carelessness.**

America's "criminal carelessness" is bitterly attacked by Germany's leading newspaper, the Frankfurter Zeitung, in its editorial of the 10th inst. The occurrence of two terrible coal mine catastrophes in that country. The Zeitung says:

"When the steamer Gen. Slocum went down in New York harbor with 1,000 women and children on board the courts called the captain to account, but not the shareholders, who had been making money out of a tub furnished with good for nothing life-boats."

"We do not know who is to blame for the recent mining disasters. That is really not important. What is important is the state did not do its duty indeed, it does not even know what its duty is. Criminal negligence leads often enough to terrible catastrophes in Europe, but the difference is, with us the state recognizes the protection of workmen as well as all economically weaker elements, as one of its most important duties. It is supported therefore by public opinion, which in America much worse things must happen before the government of the ruling classes will become so far advanced."

"America cannot continue indefinitely as she has done. This sort of technical progress over corpses must develop enormously the anarchistic instincts of the public. The Haywood trial in Idaho showed to what dangerous dimensions the struggle between capital and labor can assume where the functions of the state collapse."

"It will be to the glory of President Roosevelt that he used all his constitutional power to call attention to the perils with which the criminal egoism of the mined classes threaten the American people and state."

**MUST LEARN ENGLISH.**

**Study of Language to be Compulsory in Schools of Germany.**

A decision that should entail a great falling off in the number of young German clerks who flock to London and other British centres to learn the English language has just been taken by the Berlin municipal authorities. They have ordered that the study of English be compulsory in the higher public schools.

Hitherto young men who have had a "gymnasium" (public school) education, the class from which most young men who enter commercial life come, have had French as a compulsory subject, English will now be made compulsory for the last three years of the gymnasium course and French optional.

It is known that the Kaiser is strongly in favor of the change, which is regarded as the precursor to the introduction of English as an obligatory study throughout the German school system.

**USEFUL WORK.**

Mrs. Hayrix (reading)—"This paper says the doctors have discovered another new disease, 'Hiram'."

Hayrix—"Huh! I wish the pesky critters would stop lookin' for new diseases long enuff they hunt up a cure for th' rheumatiz, by grass!"

# HEALTH

## ENTEROPTOSIS.

This is a disease, or rather an abnormal condition, of the abdominal organs, in which they are displaced downward, because the ligaments and other structures which should keep them in place are relaxed.

Any one or all of the internal organs of the abdomen may be displaced, but when only is affected, it is most often the kidney, the affection being then known as wandering, or floating kidney. The condition was first described by a French physician, hence is often called, after him, Glénard's disease.

The cause is unknown, but it is probably a weakening of the retaining structures, among which is the wall of the abdomen itself, in consequence of inflammation, wasting disease, debility from loss of blood or anemia, distention of the abdomen from dropsy or a tumor, overexertion by one whose abdominal muscles have not been strengthened by exercise—light being especially to be avoided.

This last cause was more active formerly, when the injurious habit was more the fashion, and before the day of the "straight front" corset, which, if properly constructed and properly used, is preventive and curative rather than causative. A blow or other injury may dislocate a single organ, as the kidney or the liver, but, unless very severe, would hardly produce a falling of all the organs. The condition is more common in women than in men, in the proportion of about three to one.

The symptoms are indefinite and sometimes not at all pronounced. As a rule, when all the viscera, especially the stomach and intestines, are displaced, there is complaint of indigestion and a feeling of weight in the abdomen. There is flatulence, eructations are frequent, and rumbling and unpleasant sensations of movement in the bowels are felt. The tongue is coated and the breath is bad. The appetite is usually poor and constipation is the rule, but occasionally the opposite conditions may prevail. Nervous symptoms are very frequent—more so, indeed than digestive disturbances. The most common of these are palpitation, dizziness, numbness and "pins and needles" in the hands and feet, disturbed sleep and the "blues."

In the treatment these symptoms may usually be ignored, for they cannot be helped much by drugs. The chief thing is to restore tone to the abdomen and drive away the congestion of the internal organs. The patient should be put to bed, lying for the most part on the back, with the foot of the bed raised, and with a firm pillow under the hips, and an effort should be made to overcome the laxity of the abdominal walls by massage, cold applications, and perhaps electricity. Exercise of these muscles by systematic voluntary contractions, practiced for a few minutes several times a day, is advisable.

The patient should not stay in bed too long, and on leaving it a firm abdominal support should be given in the form of a girdle. This is only a general outline of treatment, the details of which must be carried out under the supervision of the physician.—Youth's Companion.

**BREATHE THROUGH THE NOSE.**

Correct breathing is one of the most salutary tonics of which an invalid can take a draught. On the other hand, incorrect breathing is more harmful to the system than vinegar-and-milk or ham-and-jam sandwiches of the school-teacher, because the diseases that it generates are more than temporary, they are chronic.

Breathe through the nose—that is what the nose is really for. Each of our nostrils has some delicate, practical functions—eyes are for seeing, ears for hearing, mouth for eating, and nose for breathing. Because one smells with one's nose, it does not follow that there is no other important function assigned to that feature. We cry with our eyes, but for that reason we do not close them, in the belief that they are not meant for seeing.

Each respiration should be long-drawn and regular. Cases have recently occurred in which indigestion, consumption, insomnia and sea-sickness have all been cured by proper attention to and systematic exercise in correct hygienic breathing.

**HEALTH HINTS.**

A delicate child, or one recovering from some illness, will derive much benefit if its body is rubbed with olive oil. Put just a little oil in the palm of the hand and rub it well in.

The art of keeping well is worth studying. Its principles are very simple. Nothing particularly odd or particularly puzzling belongs to it. Those who wish to keep well must beware of draughts, not of fresh air nor of sunshine or rain, but primarily must avoid too much fatigue. The normal human being who is in good health is able to endure a certain amount of weight.

Don't go to bed with cold feet and suffer agonies of wakefulness because you fancy it is "faddy" to use a hot water bottle. It may be faddy, but it is better to be faddy than foolish. A clever beauty doctor maintains that the woman who suffers from cold feet at night and doesn't take means to avoid the discomfort has only herself to thank if she grows old and wrinkled before her time, the misery produced by cold feet being a frequent cause of crow's feet and other kindred evils, owing to the fact that when she goes to sleep it is with a set look of misery on her face, while her wisest "faddy" sister bugs her hot-water bottle and is happy. It is a well-known fact that if the feet are comfortably warm the rest of the body is generally in a similar condition.

Miss Vane: "I know he was talking to you about me. Now, wasn't he?"

Miss Speltz: "Well, yes." Miss Vane: "I thought I heard him remark that I had a thick head of hair." Miss Speltz: "Partly correct. He didn't mention your hair, however."

Blow: "Slyker seems to guard his honor jealously." Knox: "Well, I don't blame him. He has such a little bit left, you know."

**Girlhood and Scott's Emulsion are linked together.**

The girl who takes Scott's Emulsion has plenty of rich, red blood; she is plump, active and energetic.

The reason is that at a period when a girl's digestion is weak, Scott's Emulsion provides her with powerful nourishment in easily digested form.

It is a food that builds and keeps up a girl's strength.

Amongst other notable men who have served in the ranks of the British Volunteer force at different periods of history may be mentioned Lord Palmerston, who was a private in the Cambridge corps of the 60th Foot, and Sir Walter Scott, who acted as Quartermaster to the Edinburgh Light Ho. se.

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**The Alberta Star**

Published every Saturday at  
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

DAVID H. ELTON  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THOMAS W. GREEN,  
MANAGER

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

ADVERTISING:  
Column.....\$12.50 per month  
Half-column.... 750 "  
Quarter-column. 500 "

Special reading notices in local  
column 10c. per line in advance.

TRANSIENT ADS,  
\$1.00 per inch per month

Contract advertising paid for monthly.

THE 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 stationary and printing mat-  
erial of all descriptions.

APRIL 11, 1908.

The introduction of the By-law  
found in the columns of this  
week's issue may not be under-  
stood by the citizens of Cardston.  
It is not for the purpose of in-  
creasing the indebtedness of the  
town, for this \$20,000.00 is none  
other than the same which was  
voted on last year as will be seen  
from the fact that this By-law  
makes provision for the repealing  
of By-law III which was the By-  
law authorizing the town to bor-  
row that amount. Every effort  
has been made to sell the debentures  
under the old By-law but all  
have proven futile. The Town  
has the assurance under the pro-  
posed By-law in this issue that  
the debentures can be disposed of  
and for this reason they are ap-  
pealing to the ratepayers to ratify  
the same.

**New Manager**

Mr. H. A. Willis having re-  
signed his position as manager of  
the Cahoon Hotel in order to take  
charge of the Barber Ranch, the  
vacancy is occupied by Mr. Sam  
Stoddard. The travelling trade  
will greatly regret the removal of  
Mr. Willis as he was a favorite all  
along the line and the boys speak  
of him in the highest terms for  
his congeniality, attention and  
withal strictly business methods.  
Mr. Stoddard is well acquainted  
with the work and there is no  
doubt but what he will give the  
best satisfaction even as his pre-  
decessor has done. We must com-  
pliment one thing at least and  
that is that he secured one of  
Cardston's best and most popular  
young ladies to be in deed and in  
truth a help meet to him. The  
marriage ceremony was performed  
at the home of Aunt Rhoda Hin-  
man, President Sterling Williams  
officiating. We wish them much  
joy and happiness in their mat-  
rimonial voyage.

**Alberta Fall Fairs**

The following dates are arranged  
for the different fairs throughout  
the province:

Calgary—June 29 to July 9.  
Edmonton—June 23 to July 6.  
Macleod—August 5, 6, 7.  
Lethbridge—August 11, 12, 13.  
Raymond—September 15, 16.  
Magrath—September 17, 18.  
Medicine Hat—Sept. 22, 23, 24.  
Cardston—September, 24, 25.  
Edmonton—October 6, 7, 8.

**A Favorite Remedy for Babies**

Its pleasant taste and prompt  
cures have made Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy a favorite with the  
mothers of small children. It  
quickly cures their coughs and  
colds and prevents any danger of  
pneumonia or other serious conse-  
quences. It not only cures their  
croup, but when given as soon as  
soon as the croupy cough appears  
will prevent the attack. For sale  
by all druggists and dealers.

**BY-LAW NO.**

A BY-LAW TO AUTHORIZE  
THE ISSUE OF \$20,000.00 IN  
DEBENTURES OF THE  
TOWN OF CARDSTON FOR  
THE PURPOSE OF COMPLET-  
ING AND EXTENDING THE  
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND  
WATERWORKS SYSTEMS IN  
THE SAID TOWN OF CARDS-  
TON.

WHEREAS the Municipality  
of the Town of Cardston has had  
under construction an electric  
light and waterworks system for  
the said town, and it is expedient  
that said system should be further  
extended and completed and to  
issue debentures therefor;

AND WHEREAS the total  
indebtedness which this by-law  
is intended to create does not ex-  
ceed the sum of twenty thousand  
dollars and interest thereon at the  
rate of six and one half per cent.  
per annum, payable annually;

AND WHEREAS the said in-  
debtedness is to be spread over a  
term of forty years from the 6th  
day of May A. D. 1908;

AND WHEREAS the total  
amount of the whole rateable  
property of the Town of Cardston  
according to the last revised as-  
sessment roll of the said town is  
\$382,1908 00

AND WHEREAS the total  
amount of the existing  
debt of the Town of Cardston,  
outside of any debt due for the  
current expenses of the year is  
\$32,000.00, of which none of the  
principal or interest is in arrear;

THEREFORE the Mayor and  
Council of the Municipality of the  
Town of Cardston enact as fol-  
lows:—

1. This by-law shall take effect  
on the 6th day of May A. D. 1908.

2. For the purpose of complet-  
ing and extending the waterworks  
and electric light system in the  
Town of Cardston, and for defray-  
ing the cost thereof, the Mayor  
and Secretary-Treasurer of the  
Town of Cardston are hereby  
authorized to borrow on the credit  
of the said Town of Cardston the  
sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars  
(\$20,000.00) and issue a series of  
debentures of the said Town of  
Cardston for a total amount not  
exceeding Twenty Thousand Dol-  
lars (\$20,000.00) which shall be  
issued in sums of One Thousand  
Dollars (\$1,000.00) each. Each  
of said debentures shall be dated  
the 6th day of May A. D. 1908, and  
shall bear interest at the rate of  
six and one-half per cent. per an-  
num computed upon said debt;

and the said debentures shall be  
signed by the mayor of the said  
Town of Cardston for the time  
being and shall be counter-signed  
by the secretary-treasurer of the  
same, and duly sealed with the  
corporate seal of the said Town of  
Cardston. Each of said debentures  
shall have coupons attached for  
the payment at the office of the  
secretary-treasurer of the said  
Town of Cardston of the principal  
money of each of such debentures  
in forty equal, consecutive annual  
instalments, and interest on the  
principal then remaining unpaid  
at six and one half per cent. per  
annum, commencing on the 6th  
day of May A. D. 1908, the last  
equal annual instalment of prin-  
cipal and the interest thereon at  
six and one-half per cent. per  
annum as aforesaid to be due and  
payable and to be paid on the 6th  
day of May A. D. 1948.

3. During each of the forty  
years next succeeding the date of  
this by-law coming into effect, an  
annual rate shall be charged and  
levied against all rateable property  
within the said Town of Cardston  
sufficient to produce the amount  
annually required for the purpose  
of payment of the principal and  
interest due and payable on the  
the above debentures, but provid-  
ed however that if in any year of  
said period of forty years, at the  
time when the rates are imposed  
the Municipal Council of the  
Town of Cardston shall have on  
hand to the credit of the town and  
available for the purpose a sur-  
plus of money sufficient to meet  
the payments to be made in such  
year on said debentures, it may by  
resolution appropriate such money  
to said purpose, and in the event  
of such appropriation being made,  
then the levying of such annual  
rate for such year shall not be  
required.

4. The votes of the electors  
qualified to vote on this by-  
law shall be taken on the 4th day  
of May, A. D. 1908, at the Council  
Chamber in the said Town of  
Cardston, between the hours of  
nine o'clock in the forenoon and  
five o'clock in the afternoon, and  
Martin Woolf, Secretary-Treasurer  
of the said Town, shall be the re-  
turning officer to take and receive  
such votes.

5. The returning officer shall,  
at the Council Chamber of the  
said Town of Cardston on the 4th  
day of May A. D. 1908, at ten  
o'clock in the forenoon thereof, sum-  
up the votes given for or against  
the by-law and declare the result  
thereof.

6. By-law No 111 is hereby  
repealed.

DONE AND PASSED in the  
Council of the Town of Cardston,  
this day of A. D. 1908.

Mayor

Secretary-Treasurer

TAKE NOTICE that the above  
copy of a proposed By-law which  
will be taken into consideration  
by the Council after being voted  
on by the electors of the Munic-  
ipality. The date of the first pub-  
lication of this notice is the 11th  
day of April A. D. 1908.

The vote shall be taken on the  
proposed By-law on Monday, the  
4th day of May, A. D. 1908, at the  
Council Chambers in the Town of  
Cardston between the hours of  
nine o'clock in the forenoon and  
five o'clock in the afternoon.

MARTIN WOOLF

Secretary-Treasurer

AND FURTHER TAKE NO-  
TICE that persons eligible to vote  
are as follows:

Every ratepayer being a man,  
unmarried woman or widow shall  
be entitled to vote on any By-law  
requiring the assent of the electors,  
who, at the time of tendering a  
vote is of the full age of 21 years  
and is named on the voters list of  
the municipality and who has  
neither directly or indirectly re-  
ceived nor is in expectation of  
receiving any reward or gift for  
the vote which he tenders and who  
is at the time of the tender a free  
holder in his own right or whose  
wife is a freeholder of real property  
within such Municipality and is  
rated on the last revised assessment  
roll as such freeholder for not less  
than \$400.00.

MARTIN WOOLF

Secretary-Treasurer

Always Keeps Chamberlain's  
Cough Remedy in His House.

"We would not be without  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.  
It is kept on hand continually in  
our home," says W. W. Kearney,  
editor of the Independent, Lowry  
City, Mo. That is just what every  
family should do. When kept at  
hand ready for instant use, a cold  
may be checked at the outset and  
cured in much less time than after  
it has become settled in the system.  
This remedy is also without a peer  
for croup in children, and will  
prevent the attack when given as  
soon as the child becomes  
hoarse or even after the croupy  
cough appears, which can only be  
done when the remedy is kept on  
hand. For sale by all druggists  
and dealers.

Cancellation of

**Wolf Bounty**

NOTICE IS HEREBY  
GIVEN that after April  
20th, 1908, no more Wolf  
Bounty Warrants will be  
issued.

Geo. Harcourt

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Edmonton, March 25th, 1908.

Take your  
Job Work  
To the  
Alberta Star

Straiton & McLenhan  
REAL ESTATE

Houses and plots Town Lots  
Farm property a specialty  
CARDSTON ALTA.

**BURTON'S**

Variety Store.

DR. PRICES  
Baking Powder  
40c. can.

163 BOTTLES  
Gilt Edge Extract  
Lemon 85c.

Choice Pink Salt  
15c. can

MUSH  
4 for 25c

Heavy Collar Pads  
50c.

**UNION  
BANK  
OF CANADA**

Forty-two Years of  
Successful Banking

A Savings Account  
for 1908

in the Union Bank of Canada is the best start on the road to  
independence.

\$1.00 or more opens an account, and with

Interest added 4 times a year

it will grow rapidly.

Joint Accounts may be opened by two persons, so  
that either may deposit or withdraw cash.

Cardston Branch.

R. H. Baird, Manager.

The Government Judges at the  
Recent Agricultural declared

**Hansen's  
Purebred Shorthorns**

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

JAMES HANSEN, CARDSTON.

THE  
**WOOLF HOTEL**  
**PIONEER HOTEL**  
OF  
**CARDSTON**

Rates \$1.50 per Day

Our Table Service is Unexcelled

**Pratt and Thompson**

THE  
**CITY MEAT MARKET**

Successor to Wm. Wood

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

R. REEDER, Mgr.

**THREE VERY GOOD ONES**

Weekly Free Press, Family Herald and Weekly Star  
The Alberta Star

All three one year for \$2.00

**LUMBER FOR SALE**  
AT THE  
**WATERTON MILLS**

Common \$20 No. 2 \$22.50  
6 inch Flooring \$26.00  
Siding \$24 Shiplap \$24

we have the finest and best  
Lumber in the Province of Al-  
berta at the Kootenai Lakes  
24 miles west of Cardston.

**CREAM SEPARATORS**

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



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

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

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

**ROBT. IBEY**

Agent.

## Local and General.

If "trouble never comes singly," it would be a good thing to get married.

Seed oats for sale by the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.

Frank Austin came in on Thursday from Lethbridge where he has been for the last week.

Winter Wheat Lands Co. can sell your farm, list with them now.

Spencer & Stoddard sold a large farm last week. The Winter Wheat Lands Co. being the selling agents.

Get your Seed Oats from the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co. Only tested seed offered.

Mr. Nile Brown returned Friday from Logan, Utah where he has been attending College.

Poultry raising pays when you use good incubators and brooders. Chas. A. Cypher's "Model" is the best machine on the market. W. E. Yancey, Agt. Cardston.

We want your transfer, passenger, livery, removal of household goods, freight and express business. W. O. Lee and Sons. Phone, office No. 3 residence 55.

FOR SALE.—One Pure Bred Clydsdale Stallion, cheap, also fresh Milch Cows. Weeks and Brownrigg, Real Estate Brokers, Union Bank Bldg.

If you wish to own the best make of incubators and brooders in the world, order a "Model" at once, the machines that are guaranteed to satisfy every customer. Write W. E. Yancey, Cardston for free Catalogue.

Owing to the unexpected publication of the proposed by-law much of our local matter has been crowded out.

If you want to sell your farm list it with the Winter Wheat Lands Co.

960 acres of farm land owned by W. L. Thompson changed hands this week, the purchaser being Rose Bros. of Lethbridge. The deal was put through by the Winter Wheat Lands Co.

Don't forget to call in the Winter Wheat Lands Co. and list your farm, if they can't sell it, it can't be sold.

Quite a number of Magrathites were in town on Friday and Saturday last. The fine weather, the Horse Show and the California Fever were all a little responsible for their assembling here.

Best Seed Oats can be had from the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.

Inspector McDonnell of the R.N.W.M.P. came in on Thursday from Macleod. He visited the detachments at Standoff and Big Bend en route. On Friday he went out to Twin Lakes and on Saturday to Boundary Creek.

Mr. Chas. A. Cypher's name is a household word wherever artificial incubation is known. His greatest achievement in incubator manufacture is had in the world famed "Model" the best hatcher in use today. W. E. Yancey, Agt. Cardston.

## BUSINESS CHANGE

Messrs. Spencer & Stoddard, Limited, have disposed of their Branch Store at Kimball to Messrs. Arnold Jensen & Thomas Low. Ever since the opening of the store at Kimball, Mr. Low has been in charge of the same and has given the greatest satisfaction to his employers and the public in general. In selling the business, the firm of Spencer & Stoddard have the very best of wishes for the purchasers and the highest praise for the excellent management of Mr. Low. Being thoroughly competent and having the good will of the trade and the respect of the people of Kimball and vicinity, there is no reason why Mr. Low and his partner should not continue to meet with the success which has attended the store under the ownership of Messrs. Spencer & Stoddard. The object of selling is that the above named firm may devote their energies solely to the business at Cardston and concentrate all their efforts in one place.

## School Report

Best class standing for the month of March in the Cardston School.

Standard I  
Part I Class 1. Lucile Woolf and Morgan Pitcher.  
Part I Class 2 Rhoda Pitcher  
" " " 3 Verda Duce  
Part II Class 1 Elmer Marsden  
" " " 2 Isabel Bramt  
" " " 3 Ora Williams  
Standard III  
Class 1 Alma Coombs  
" 2 Amy Quinton  
Standard IV  
Class 1 Irene Kearl  
" 2 Pearl Stott  
" 3 Lafayette Hyde  
Standard V  
Class 1 Harry Lee  
" 2 Leda Neilson  
Standard VI  
Willie Thorpe  
Standard VII  
Osborn Wight

## Missionary Appointments

April 26th  
TAYLORVILLE  
12 a. m. Wm. Tolman  
Sam'l Jeppson  
KIMBALL  
1 p. m.  
Thos. R. Leavitt W. Blackmore  
ETNA  
2 p. m.  
H. D. Folsom Ben. Layton  
WOOLFORD  
12-30  
Thos. F. Earl Wm. W. Pratt  
SPRING COULEE  
12-30  
J. Fred Nielson Percy Wynder  
CARDSTON  
2 p. m.  
F. W. Atkins Wm. Burt  
LEAVITT  
12-30  
A. C. Jensen Fred Quinton  
BEAZER  
12-30  
Frank Brown James Layton  
MT. VIEW  
12-30  
Jno. Sloan F. O. Rowberry  
CALDWELL  
2 p. m.  
James May David Stead

## The Horse Show

While not possessing quite as many entries as one year ago, the Horse Show on Saturday last was a decided success. The Fairs Association are to be complimented for the same seeing that it is calculated to keep alive the spirit of better breeding and the introduction of the best types or horses both for carriage, farm and road work. The Parade left the O. K. Stables promptly at 1 o'clock and was led by Secretary S. M. Woolf and Dr. Weeks seated in a splendid dog-trap and drawn by that handsome Coach Stallion, Council Von Waldersee. The horses formed a circle at the Athletic Park and were photoed as follows:

Clydes,  
Dandy Boy, James Hansen  
Willow King, H. C. Bohmbaek, Manitoba  
Carnigran, E. Harker  
Cherub's Pride, Woolf & Williams  
Black and Gold, Quinton and sons  
Gallant Scott, Tom White  
Baron of Barharrow, James Hansen  
Scottish Barron, Ezra Hansen  
Lumsdem's Gem, James Jensen  
Hazel Dean, James Hansen  
Everett Prince, E. Harker  
Her Ladyship, James Hansen  
Lady May, James Hansen  
Percherons  
Colbert, Woolford and Hammer  
Kingha Prince, Filling Realty Co.  
Matchless, J. Ellison  
Comical, Clarence Eldridge  
Theodore, Clarence Eldridge  
Mack Quignan, S. M. Woolf  
French Draft  
Marino, Lew Spencer  
Norman Grade  
Wynder Brothers  
French Coach  
Ataman, E. Harker (bought from R. W. Bradshaw) James Layton  
German Coach  
Claudius, J. W. Woolf  
Council Von Waldersee, Dr. Weeks  
Kentucky Saddler  
Black Montrose, D. P. Woodruff  
Standard Bred  
Sam Husting, Wm. Frye.

The horses were given splendid trotting exercise on the way back from the Athletic Grounds and this was helpful in exhibiting their action. It will be noted that the horse sold by Bradshaw to E. Harker was the French Coach spoken of by Judge Patterson at the Lethbridge Fair and so highly complimented by him for his splendid contour, carriage and action and of which the judge said no one would be disappointed.

## David H. Elton,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,  
PROCESS ISSUER at Cardston  
COMMISSIONER, Etc.

## SLOAN & RAMPTON

General Blacksmiths  
The only up-to-date and complete Shop in Cardston

MECHANICAL REPAIRING  
a specialty

Disc Sharpening With  
the only up-to-date machine  
in Southern Alberta.  
No job too difficult for us.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED  
PORT HURON ENGINES

—AND—  
THRESHERS  
The best Plow Engine in the world

SHOP JUST NORTH OF H. S. ALLEN'S

## Get your TIN & GRANITEWARE

at the  
**Cardston Tin Shop**

Tinsmithing, Repairing,  
General Work

New and Second Hand Goods

J. T. Noble

## GET YOUR GRAIN CHOPPED

AT

## Roy L. Folsom's

One door south of Lumber Yard

REASONABLE PRICES  
PROMPT SERVICE

## Free! Free!

With every dollar's worth of underwear you purchase from us or our agents you get a chance to win a seven-drawer, drop head Singer Sewing Machine.

Our underwear gives satisfaction which has been the cause of our success.

Remember you get value for your money in the underwear and a chance to win a prize worth many times the cost of your goods.

KNITTED RAIMENT FACTORY Ltd.

## We have just received a large stock of McCall's Famous Patterns

also a splendid line of  
**Spring Dress Goods and Suitings**  
the largest and most up-to-date stock in town.

See our new line of Oxfords and Shoes we have also received a shipment of the famous "K" Boots made in Great Britain

Ask to see our splendid line of Ready-to-wear Clothing both Clothes and prices will please you.

## Cardston Mercantile Co., LIMITED.

## Why are well-dressed men wearing this Brand of Clothing

They are wearing them because their style is right. They are made right and fit right.

AND PRICE IS RIGHT

We take the cream of the clothing trade because we have openly stood for quality

We have a large shipment of new Spring styles of Clothing just opened for

1908

Spring and Summer

## Spencer & Stoddard,

LIMITED  
Where Quality is Famous

Cook Stoves  
Ranges  
Heaters

Wagons  
Buggies  
Farm Implements

Cardston Implement Co., Ltd.

## The Two Godfathers

"Women are very odd creatures," murmured Appleton. "I was sure he had read his godson's epistle. He removed his glasses and peered at them with an unsteady hand. Indeed, both his hands were unsteady. Yet he was neither intoxicated nor unwieldy, and he was only thirty-six. He was, moreover, chief mathematical master at Bolingbroke College, with a head of unrivaled strength and clearness for abstract problems.

But women—and especially Muncaster! Smith, a much younger master, of the modern side, a blue who played for the Ephesians when he wanted him badly, charged the cad in his flannels and thrust a passing set of fingers at Appleton's ribs.

"Come and referee for us?" he cried. "I think not," said Appleton. "And I wish you'd keep your hands to yourself, Smith."

"You shouldn't be so fat and tempting, old chap!" Appleton glanced at the rather reaches of his waistcoat. It was true. He possessed a budding curve where, at thirty-six, no obvious curve is wanted.

Doubtless it was quite otherwise with Nelson. His mind's eye saw this Captain Reginald Greater Nelson, R.N., as the best ideal of a man; brown and sinewy and straight, where here—Appleton—was curved; gray, as a sailor is expected to be—and so forth.

Crushing his godson's artless note in his hand, he returned to his study, and gazed at the photograph of his godson's mother. He had often gazed at it with different emotions, though seldom without deep-seated remorse as the primal emotion of them all.

He had loved her when she was a child. His first bitter blow came with the news of her engagement, at eighteen, to that rich fellow, Clarence Muncaster. It was her scheming mother's work. He had meant to propose to her when she was a little older. But Muriel's mother played her own game, and so his darling became Mrs. Muncaster, with the handling of some thousands a year.

Then came the little son—Clarence. Leave Appleton Nelson Muncaster. Appleton was one godfather and Nelson the other. Muriel did her best to console Appleton in that way. But Nelson was swifter of her worshippers in those days, and there was something bitingly humorous still in the memory of this pair of them standing by the font, and of the two or three glances they exchanged.

Muncaster died when Lawrence Lawe, etc., was six, and ere he was seven Appleton made a special journey to Redcliffe to propose. He returned with choice, if not cheering reflections. Nelson had three months ago written a proposal from Hong-kong—was there on the China station. Muriel told him this almost sadly. She told him also that she didn't think she could ever marry again.

But he couldn't forget her. He proposed again later on, and yet again. It was now nine months since he had seen her, and he knew nothing except what the godson wrote in his childish letters occasionally.

"Shall I go?" he asked Muriel's bright, smiling eyes in the photograph. "The eyes said 'Yes' unmistakably, and reddening faintly, Appleton stole upstairs. He put his dress clothes in a bag. And then he went down to the station with a courageous determination to go through with the distressing duty before him.

In the train he read his godson's letter once more.

"My tenth birthday . . . a party because of it . . . mums does so wish you would turn up. . . There's a special reason, but I mustn't say anything about it. . . And there's someone you'll be so awfully pleased to see. Mums says that doesn't mean her, of course. It's someone that is a novelty. Don't I spell awful well now? But you aren't to think I want you to come because you always used to bring me something whenever you came. I don't I don't. And I hope you are quite well and will be sure to come, especially as to-morrow is one of your half-holidays, and you can always please yourself at such times. You will please to know I kicked a goal yesterday in our school match between Under Twelves and Over Twelves."

An artless epistle! And yet Appleton didn't feel so sure now as at first. Muriel's own postscript seemed new to disconcert the artlessness. He hadn't thought so before. Probably, the whole letter was her composition.

"P.S.—Doesn't he write a lovely letter for ten? Do come, unless you would really rather not. Captain Nelson is here. I never saw him looking better. He was promoted last week to full command of the Snap, so you must prepare to congratulate him."

Appleton felt more like preparing to punch Captain Nelson's head, whatever he commanded. Though thirty-six, and losing his shape somewhat, he still had boyish impulses; and he realized that his love for the godson's mother was as troublesome as ever.

Redcliffe in its autumn weeds was a dull little hole, and Appleton was its only passenger by that train.

"The nipper might have met me on chance," mused Appleton, as he moved away with his bag. It was a bad omen. The beginning, no doubt, of as nasty a series of humiliations, great and small, as a radically love-sick man was asking for by his folly.

He had just passed Dollard's, the confectioner's when something darted out and clutched him with a shrill "Hallo!"

"Hallo to you, my boy!" said Appleton with a smile, not so very unlike a grown-up specimen of his godson's lively grin.

smile. The sailor's smile seemed to Appleton uglier than any Cheshire cat's, but Appleton was not going to be beaten in cordiality yet.

"Glad to see you again, old man," said the sailor, speaking and swallowing at the same time. "We were guzzling tarts, weren't we, Clarry?"

"You were, you mean," said the godson. "I hadn't started."

"Then get back and start. You may have three penny ones. Tell her I'll pay, and I'm taking Mr. Slewe home."

The paternal air already Appleton's long face radiated contentment. "I mean, I mean, he could smite the arrogant, happy brute."

Never had he seen his brother godfather look so—so handsome, hang him! His face radiated contentment. "I mean, I mean, he could smite the arrogant, happy brute."

"Now, then, let's carry that thing for you, Slewe, if you must look it yourself."

The mathematical master grimaced at such a contradiction in terms.

"No, thank you," he said. "I prefer to bear my own burdens."

That amused Captain Nelson of the Snap. He laughed as he took Appleton's other arm, and set the pace. He made all the conversation until they were close to the fine house on the cliff, which was much too large for one small widow and her still smaller son.

"You'll be surprised to hear I'm going to be married, Slewe. What do you think of that?" he asked with a chuckle.

"I am not surprised," said Appleton. "I expect it. I hope you will both enjoy yourselves."

"Thanks, old man." The sailor squeezed his arm. "Mrs. Muncaster thinks we've a decent chance of bliss, and all that."

"You have?"

"I have. At all events," said Appleton, with sudden ferocity. "I beg your pardon, Nelson. I don't see why you shouldn't both have. I'm a selfish beast, that's all."

The sailor chuckled on as if that was a rare joke.

"What more do you want to be?" he asked, chuckling still. "Don't be so confidently greedy. Your own turn will come."

And then two ladies appeared at the gate of the house, and the sailor pinched Appleton's left biceps and gave him amazing information.

"That's my girl, Slewe, in grey. Step up and be introduced."

But for several moments Appleton could only gape and stare, with his hat in his hand. He had bowed to Muriel, whose dear face was all smiles; but that was before the sailor's information, and tripped forth. Those others were already hand in hand. Even a sailor, it seemed, didn't mind making a public exhibition of himself in love.

He pressed Muriel's offered hand and returned a grateful kindness in her eyes. The sailor and his young lady had already disappeared.

"Well?" said Muriel, looking up and down. "Aren't you pleased to see me again?"

Appleton echoed the word.

"Yes, pleased? I knew he'd find some one else to suit him in the time. He wrote saying such things to you, because you are unchangeable as a triangle."

"Muriel!" he exclaimed again. "My incredible Muriel!" she said, "is a forward mix, isn't she?"

She ran, laughing, up the five steps to her house, but waited for him in the hall.

## About the House

### SOME Dainty DISHES.

To Bake Cake in Hurry.—If you will your butter and sugar when you are baking cake, you will find that it will cream in a few minutes.

Creamed Carrots.—Take a few small carrots, boil them in salted water until tender, drain, then add two ounces of butter, and a dash of nutmeg, salt, pepper, and a dash of onion juice. Simmer a few minutes and serve hot.

One Hour Bread.—Take three cups of flour, three teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of sugar, sift together three times; one and one-half cups of water, one-half cup of yeast, and one-half cup of lard. Mix in a covered or double pan for five minutes.

Stuffed Celery.—One bunch celery; one cream cheese or one small soft cheese; ten drops onion juice; two or three pounds cream; salt, cayenne, and nutmeg; and a little butter. With a silver fork work the sweet cream into the cheese, season and stuff in the hollow of each celery stalk. Serve cold.

Delicate Turnip Dish.—Peel and slice thin. Boil till nearly done. Drain water off. Place a layer of turnips in buttered dish, season, then a layer of crumbs. Another layer of seasoned turnips, then a layer of crumbs. Moisture with a little milk and bake in covered dish. Just before serving remove cover and brown.

Cook Celery in a most wholesome manner. Boiled whole, peeled, cut in thin slices, and combined with cold sliced potatoes, boiled with lettuce on, it is a delightful dish.

Save Old Corsets.—Take your ironing sheet, turn wide hem on both sides, cut three pair corset backs (eyelet stays), and sew on each side, and lace inside of ironing sheet on. It can be done even better with flag stays if they are not broken, but a small outlay of 30 cents will purchase new ones and your sheet can be placed in the wash each week and be a pleasure to put on.

Dry Curtains on Table.—Pull out dining room table the desired length. Put on padding, pull lightly around ends, and fasten with safety pins. At the centre on one side of the table, with four safety pins, pin a broad piece of muslin to the padding (part of an old sheet will do), pass muslin under table leaves to the opposite side of table, and drawing light, pin to the padding on that side, making it firm. Pin on curtains. Can put four on at a time, using same pins. If curtains are too long, fold back and start another curtain as if it were not there. They soon dry and are perfectly straight and look like new, and edges are not worn, as on stretchers.

WIVES FOR GERMAN SETTLES.—Women Form a Society to Send Girls to the Colonies.

In the colonies of Germany there are regions aggregating an area larger than the mother country herself where German settlers may thrive and make new homes for themselves. They may live in these new homes in greater comfort than in the old country.

At present there are about 10,000 white men in these colonies, but only 1,000 women. This disparity between the sexes is being much talked about in Germany. Many of the leading German women are studying the problem. They are asking if it would not be a blessing to the colonies if their white population consisted of some thousands of German families instead of a few hundred.

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In June last the Women's German Colonial Union was organized under the patronage of Grand Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg. Nearly every member of the managing committee is the wife of a Government official or army officer.

In September the union sent its first party of young women to one of the colonies. Thousands of German women are joining the society and a large scheme of work has been cut out for it.

In October the union began the publication of a sixteen page paper called *Kolonie und Heimat*. It appears fortnightly, and is filled with fine photographs of colonial scenes and news and comment of the colonies. This is one among a number of means through which the influence of the union is beginning to be widely felt.

It is working to interest German women of all ranks in life in the colonies, giving advice and material support to women who intend to emigrate, looking after women and children in the colonies who are in need and preparing to participate in the planting of schools among the colonists and to pay the travelling expenses of young women to help them to employment by which they may pay their way and to establish agencies to look after their interests in their new homes.

It is a national work in which the union is engaged, a work that aims to make the colonies the home of many thousands of German immigrants who shall plant German civilization there and build up new markets for the products of German industries. Earlier societies had been formed in Germany to promote the emigration of women to the colonies, but no other has been organized on a national scale or with prospects so bright of becoming a powerful influence in the development of the German overseas possessions.

half pound of figs, and a little more than two cups of flour. Bake in two layers. Put a layer of figs in the middle of each layer of dough. Put layers together with a big jelly or plain icing. This is as delicious as a fruit cake.

Dale Cake.—Take one cup of baking powder and one cup of brown sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of wine, three eggs, one pound of dates, one-half pound of raisins, a cup of English walnut meats, one teaspoon of nutmeg, one of cinnamon, one of cloves, a teaspoon of soda dissolved in hot water, and about one quart of flour. Use flour according to size of cup. Chop your dates, nuts, and raisins. This makes a fine cake and will keep a long time if necessary.

Use for Old Screening.—A half yard of white muslin bar folded and stitched around, the edge makes a splendid dish rag that will not absorb the grease.

To Shell Corn.—Put a few ears of popcorn in a cloth sack, then hold the sack over the fire a few times, and your corn is shelled beautifully. This saves labor and time.

Help to Ironing Sheets.—When passing the sheet through the wringer begin at the selvage edge instead of the straight end and it will be found perfectly smooth when ironed without any effort.

To Iron Quickly.—In ironing children's dresses, petticoats, or tucked yokes iron garment on wrong side. You will have no trouble with the tucks turning up and will iron in one-half the time.

To Remove Grease Easily.—Hot grease spilled on the kitchen floor or anywhere else need not cause the consternation that it usually does. Put ice in the winter snow will do) upon it as quickly as possible and it can be lifted up with a knife. One light scrubbing will remove it, the rest and much energy will be saved.

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## MAKING OF EXPLOSIVES

### FACTORY ON THE SAND DUNES OF WEST SCOTLAND.

#### Protecting the "Danger Area"—Precautions Taken With The Employees.

For the discovery of dynamite and other equally powerful explosives which have now become inseparable handmaids of the mining and engineering industries the world owes a debt of gratitude to the late Alfred Nobel, the famous Swedish scientist and chemist, since he was the first to turn to practical purposes at his laboratory at Heleberg, near Stockholm, the powerful blasting agent nitroglycerine, discovered by Schriber and colloquially known as "blasting oil."

This compound, owing to its extremely dangerous nature and the frequency of the accidents attending its use, says an English correspondent of the Scientific American, was prohibited in many of the leading countries; and Nobel, realizing these numerous disadvantages, concentrated his energies for a considerable time in the quest for an agent with which the nitroglycerine could be combined, and which, while not deteriorating in the slightest its high explosive qualities, would at the same time enable it to be handled with comparative impunity.

In this search he was ultimately successful by mixing the nitroglycerine with an inorganic earth called "kieselguhr" and producing the compound now known as dynamite. The result of this discovery was an immediate expansion in the employment of the explosive for blasting purposes in all parts of the world. After establishing factories in Germany and France in 1871, Nobel went to Great Britain.

Nobel himself selected the site for his proposed factory, and his ultimate choice fell upon Ardara.

A more suitable spot for the prosecution of a dangerous trade could scarcely have been found, as the natural configuration of the country is a series of waste sand dunes, which lend themselves admirably to the work in hand by serving as natural barriers between the various sections of the danger zone. The factory occupies an area of over 800 acres, occupied by more than 800 different buildings. The works are entirely self-contained, and thus a number of different subsidiary industries are embraced in the isolated colony established at a barren spot on the shores of the Atlantic.

Nitroglycerine, as is well known, is a combination of glycerine and a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids. The former is brought from all parts of the world by frequent process by which the various impurities suspended in the fluid are removed. The nitric acid is prepared in large buildings in which are ranged long rows of retorts bricked up like ovens. These retorts are charged with sulphuric acid and nitrate of soda, and immediately the two compounds come into contact a chemical action commences, the nitric acid being released as a corrosive gas.

The latter is carried through pipes on to a series of earthenware jars and other condensing apparatus, into which the gas is discharged and condensed. The nitric acid thus obtained is further mixed with sulphuric acid, also produced in extensive works on the spot, and conveyed in steel cars.

HAULED BY PONIES

to a station at the foot of one of the nitroglycerine "hills," as the mounds in which this powerful explosive liquid is prepared are called. There are five of these "hills," comprising lofty earth embankments within which are located the buildings in which the manufacture is carried out.

The provision of the surrounding mounds, covered with tall rank grass, serves to prevent the flight of fragments of the structure within, and the concussion produced by an explosion should the building within from any cause blow up. The hills are pierced in all directions with tunnels, by which means communication with the secluded buildings is maintained. When the cars filled with acids reach the foot of one of the hills they are thence transported to the "danger area" by cable haulage.

In the "danger area" the severest discipline is maintained. All entrances are carefully guarded by searchers who rigorously examine every individual that desires to enter, relieving him of any metallic objects that may be carried upon his person, together with matches and other suspicious objects which upon coming into contact with the dangerous chemicals used in this zone might produce an explosion. How often an employee engaged within the hills may pass in and out, every time he enters he must submit to this preliminary operation.

There are also some 300 girls employed, and these are under the charge of matrons, ordinary plus shoe buttons, metal pegs within the soles of the shoes, knitting and other needles, are all religiously barred. Their hair is bound up with braided ribbon, and as with the male employees every time they enter the "danger area" they are searched by the matrons.

WITHIN THE DANGER AREA.

The various employees engaged in the different departments or phases of work are garbed in special non-inflammable working suits, varying in color according to their respective occupations.

The mixing is done by women, who knead the ingredients with their hands as if it were dough, the operation being carried out with complete thoroughness. The mixture is then picked up by a big wooden scoop and dumped into a sieve with brass meshes. The dynamite is rubbed through the orifices in small particles. As it passes through the sieve it resembles a greasy coffee-colored stuff, finely divided, and the composition of the constituent parts being completely accomplished, the product is ready for the manufacture of cartridges.

This work is also carried out by female labor, which one always has in one's pocket. There is certainly some wisdom in the resources of our ancestors and of the common people, even as the alchemists of old were no fools, as is shown by our modern chemistry.

The cartridge houses are long rows of single cabins about ten feet in length, and the same in width. All the buildings for the various phases of the work are divided into small units, accommodating from four to six persons. In the cartridge house the machines are at-

tached to the two side walls. They comprise a conical hopper, into which the dynamite is placed, and a small vertical brass rod or piston actuated by a lever resembling a pump handle. The hopper is a small brass tube in which the plunger slides. As the piston descends into the mass of dynamite contained in the hopper it forces the requisite quantity through the brass tube into the cartridge. The hopper is wrapped in a cartridge which the girl has twisted around the tube and holds in one hand.

When the charge, about three inches in length, has been inserted in the wrapper, the latter is removed, the top folded down, and the finished cartridge dropped through a slot in the wall where it falls into a special receptacle placed outside. The operator receives the supply of dynamite within the hopper from

A BOX OF LOOSE DYNAMITE

placed outside the hut through a similar slot by means of a wooden spoon. The process of filling the cartridges is carried out with great rapidity, the result of continued practice, while the plunger of the filler is lubricated by the nitroglycerine itself.

In another part of the factory cartridges are made, the process being somewhat different. This explosive is 50 per cent. more powerful than ordinary dynamite. It is of the consistency of tough elastic paste, and comprises a high percentage of nitrocellulose to 93 per cent. of nitroglycerine. The material is forced through a sausage machine, and as it issues therefrom it is chopped into three-inch lengths by a wooden wedge upon an India rubber table and wrapped in paper into cartridges with almost lightning speed. There are in all seventy of these cartridge huts.

Owing to the fact that nitroglycerine congelates at 43 degrees below zero, it is necessary to maintain the atmosphere within the buildings at an even warm temperature. Steam heating is employed, the minimum temperature being 50 degrees F., the resulting pipes being completely covered with a coat of insulating material. Steam heating is employed, the minimum temperature being 50 degrees F., the resulting pipes being completely covered with a coat of insulating material.

An extensive variety of explosives is prepared at these works, suitable for the various exigencies of commerce and war. The principal comprise various forms of gelatine and dynamite, such as gelatine dynamite, blasting gelatine, gelatine dynamite, and gelatine dynamite. Two combinations of nitroglycerine, nitrocellulose, nitrate of potash and wood meal.

There are two laboratory magazines corresponding to the extremes of temperatures, the most widely used, the intense cold of the Arctic. These two magazines are appropriately christened "India" and "Siberia" respectively. Of the two, the former is the more dangerous. Before entering the magazine the temperature is carefully noted through a thermometer suspended within.

In view of the extreme and numerous precautions adopted at these works accidents are of comparatively rare occurrence. At times, however, catastrophes, despite the measures observed, happen, but they are invariably of a comparatively small character.

THE COLD KEY.

A Popular and Ancient Remedy for the Nosebleed.

In case of hemorrhage, especially in those of bleeding from the nose, our forefathers applied to the forehead and to the nose ointments; and even the patient's own blood. They prevailed largely in Epistaxis, the physician of the time, in the reign of Nero, lighting the great toe of the side corresponding to the bleeding nostril, and they resorted to derivation by bloodletting. They plugged the nostrils with wool, and recommended by Galen. But above all they sought to produce fainting. Locally, the haemostatic most employed was spider's web, with which they filled the nasal fossa. Of all these empirical procedures, the most widespread and the one still employed in popular medicine is the application of cold. The most available source of cold, because it is everywhere procurable, is water; consequently it has often been employed. In Epistaxis, the most widely used, the patient is directed to bathe the face with very cold water and causing a towel to be held in the mouth; they also soaked the hands and feet in cold water.

On the theory that cold things have a tonic effect on the capillaries, cold water placed over the neck of the patient at the junction with epistaxis, coral, sparg, yellow amber marble, or articles of iron. Physicians point out, indeed, certain regions with which it is better to make the contact. They realized that it was the coldness of the object, not its nature, that did the work; no special property must be attributed to the iron, the most widely used, the chains of gold, silver or lead would serve the same purpose. In popular medicine, however, iron has remained the material most employed in nasal hemorrhages, and the application of the key to the back is largely resorted to in the past.

Dr. Heil possesses an enormous key which he uses only as a paper weight. One day a patient, pointing to this massive key, exclaimed:—"It is to stop hemorrhages."

We may imagine, says M. Heil, that the charm attributed to the key in epistaxis, but we must admit that cold has a certain action in cases of hemorrhages. It contracts the capillary vessels. When it is applied at a distance from the site of hemorrhage its efficiency may be rather for discussion, but its effect is certain when it is applied to the actual seat of the bleeding, and phlogologists know the value of causing the patient to swallow ice, the most widely used, the chains of gold, silver or lead would serve the same purpose. In popular medicine, however, iron has remained the material most employed in nasal hemorrhages, and the application of the key to the back is largely resorted to in the past.

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The small boy may love his neighbor even better than he loves himself, if she gives him a generous tank of oil.

## DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CURE ANAEMIA

Pale Faces, Dizzy Spells, Palpitation of Heart, Headaches and Shortness of Breath are Symptoms of Anaemia.

Watery blood is an open invitation to disease to take possession of your system. Watery blood is responsible for nearly all the headaches and backaches and sideaches that afflict woman-kind. Watery blood is responsible for the dull eyes, sallow cheeks and the listless, dragged-out feeling that is found in so many growing girls. Good blood means good health, and good blood means good through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Weak, ailing, despondent women who use this medicine are made active and strong; listless, pale-faced girls are given new health, rosy cheeks, bright eyes and a new sense of happiness and security. Mrs. E. S. Nightingale, Chesley, Ont., says: "My daughter was ill for a long time with anaemia, and would often be confined to bed for three or four days at a time, and we feared she was going into decline. A lady friend advised me to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I got half a dozen. By the time these were used there was a marked improvement, and I got a further supply for her. The change these pills have wrought in her condition is so great that you would not think that she was the same girl. I will always have a kindly feeling for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

## WAS SIXTY YEARS A MAN

AN EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN HAS JUST DIED.

Bank Clerk, Sheep Herder, Bookkeeper, Restaurant Keeper and Mining Camp Cook.

Katherine Vosbaugh, who has been regarded as a man for sixty years, is dead at Trinidad, Colorado.

Her true sex was discovered only recently, when she was admitted as a patient to the Trinidad Hospital. Only once before during her entire life was the fact that she was a woman known.

In her time she has filled many responsible positions. She possessed the spirit of a man, as well as the man's strength, and was more chivalrous than a man.

It proved this by marrying a young woman whose fiancé had deserted her at a time when her good name was at stake. But she first told her life story to the young woman, who lived in St. Joseph, Mo.

## THE OTHER TIME.

That was the first time Katherine Vosbaugh had to acknowledge that she was a woman. She was then 30 years of age.

The second time was when she was dying and was compelled to inform the hospital physician.

During her life she has been bank clerk, sheep herder, bookkeeper, restaurant keeper and mining camp cook. She spoke several languages. She seemed most happy when in rough overalls and shoes, doing laborious work. This in spite of the fact that she was brought up in refinement.

## BORN IN FRANCE.

Katherine Vosbaugh was born in France. She came to America in 1832, at the age of 18. Her father had just died. She decided to make her way as a man. So, donning trousers, she set out for Joplin, Mo., as a bookkeeper.

Five years she remained in Joplin, and was esteemed a fine young man. Then she went into a bank at St. Joseph. It was here that she learned of the trouble of the young woman, whom she afterwards married.

When Miss Vosbaugh's "wife's" baby was born, the odd couple moved to Trinidad and opened a French restaurant. The baby died a few months later. Then the mother disappeared. The people of Trinidad had much sympathy for the deserted husband.

## SHE WAS BRAVE.

Forty years ago Miss Vosbaugh obtained employment at the Sam Brown ranch, near Trinchers, as a sheep herder. Later she accepted work as camp cook, and remained in that capacity up to two years ago. In many stirring scenes when men revealed fear and nervousness she kept her poise.

Two years ago her infirmities compelled her removal to San Rafael Hospital. Even then the men of the camp made her good-by affectionately as "Grandpa" and "Old Man Frenchy."

For many weeks she refused to bathe unless she could do so without attendants being present.

But her secret was discovered. When her sex was revealed the hospital authorities at first insisted that she wear the proper garb of her sex. But she was finally permitted to return to overalls. She pattered around the hospital working for the sisters up to the time of her death. She was supported by the county, but a number of Trinidad residents combined and she was given decent burial.

## RECOGNIZED AT SIGHT.

"Maude was afraid the girls wouldn't notice her engagement ring."

"Did they?"

"Did they? Six of them recognized it as once."

## SAME PIG WENT ON AHEAD.

Pathetic and Humorous Story of Some of Alberta's Best Settlers.

As if in proof of the wisdom of Cy Warman's advice to the Winnipeg Canadian Club, "to be kind to the foreign settlers, for his children will be good Canadians," Rev. Clement Hoyer, of the Alberta Moravian mission, gave a short address to the workers of All Peoples' Mission the same evening, in which he described the progress of the Moravians during the last twelve years, says the Winnipeg Free Press.

He said that it is only fourteen years since the first Moravian settlers went to Northern Alberta. Many went under such circumstances that they had to spend everything they could get together for their tickets, and consequently often went hungry on the way to their new homes. Arrived there, they had neither provisions, tools, money, nor any place of shelter. They quickly constructed huts made of twigs, covered with hay and grass, pulled by the women, but these poor shelters were no proof against either rain or snow. Work was hard to get, and those first settlers can tell many pathetic stories of sickness and death. But the salvation of the people. They had no money to buy ammunition, so they caught the rabbits in holes, covered lightly with twigs and grass. In those days a man's last thought before going to sleep was not the price of hay and cattle, but how many rabbits would there be in the hole in the morning.

Two years later, when the people were in somewhat better circumstances, but were still unable to afford pork, except on rare occasions, they were visited by a representative from the Moravians in Pennsylvania, who wished to ascertain their exact condition, and to help them, if need be. Wishing to do honor to such a great man, the settlers clubbed together and killed a pig. Then wherever the distinguished visitor went, a piece of the pork was sent ahead. The result was that he returned home, and reported that the Moravians in Alberta lived high, and were great pork eaters, quite unconscious that the same little pig had been travelling ahead of him all the time.

Times have now changed. Many of the Moravians in Northern Alberta have beautiful homes, musical instruments, carriages, machinery and good horses. They dress well, and enjoy many of the comforts of life. Owing to the efforts of the Moravian Church in the United States, they have now seven congregations, five preachers and a membership of 1,000. Five young men and two young women from their settlement are now in training colleges, preparing for the foreign mission field, so that their influence will reach across the globe.

## A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine for children that gives the mother the guarantee of a Government analyst that it is absolutely free from opiates and poisonous soothing stuff. The Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, destroy worms, break up colds and simple fevers, and bring teeth through painlessly. They give baby sound natural sleep because they remove the cause of crossness and sleeplessness. Mrs. Ralph Judd, Haven, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets have given me great satisfaction both for teething troubles and constipation." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

The Story of the Good Work She Did in the Crimea.

When Miss Nightingale sailed with her thirty-seven nurses she arrived upon the scene of her work in time to receive the Balaklava wounded; and, but a day or two later the six hundred sufferers from Inkerman began to be carried in.

The hospitals at Scutari are described in one of Lord Palmerston's own letters as a "bottled pestilence. Never did the presence of one human being of heart, intelligence and will effect so swift and magical a transformation in a scene of torture and of chaos. The death-rate rose to as high as 42 per cent. in the early weeks of her work; when her measures had been in full effect for a few months that terrible figure of mortality had fallen as low as 2 per cent.

Statistics have never told a more wonderful tale. At the end of all she succeeded in escaping the triumphal honors which had been designed for her. Greater enthusiasm had never been known in England. A warship was ordered to bring her home. London prepared itself for one of its overwhelming welcomes.

Miss Nightingale, in spite of the fever and intolerable fatigues which permanently weakened her health, had remained at her post to the last. But she now embarked quietly in a French vessel, and she had safely reached her home in the country before the fact and manner of her return became generally known.

## FATAL BANKNOTE JOKE.

A Man Exhibits One and Is Killed by Comrades.

A workman while drinking in a public house at Stuttgart, Germany, waved an imitation \$250 note in front of his companions and declared that he had inherited it from his uncle.

The little joke was only too successful. Two of the man's companions, believing the note to be genuine, followed him when he left the house, and when a quiet street was reached, they attacked him. In the struggle the man was killed, his assailants making off with the bogus note.

Still under the belief it was genuine, they tried to change it, when arrest promptly followed.

Nan: "Did you notice how dreadfully that piano needed tuning?" Fan: "Why, no, dear. I thought it harmonized perfectly with your voice!"

## WANTED AGENTS

Made-to-Measure Clothing

Finest line in the Dominion. Good Commission. Full Information.

Crown Tailoring Co., - Toronto

CANADA'S BEST TAILORS.

## EXPENSIVE EXPERIMENT.

Old Ship of British Navy Will Be Blown Up as a Test.

The old battleship Colossus has been doomed to the fate of the Hero in a series of tests of magazine conditions in modern warships.

This is a result of the terrible accident in the French battleship Jena, at Toulon, early last year, caused by the explosion of powder in the magazines. A committee was appointed by the Admiralty after the disaster to examine the system of storing explosives in British warships. One outcome of this committee's work has been the fitting of a cooling apparatus in the ship's magazines, but the committee is not yet satisfied that absolute safety has been insured.

In order to assist it in its researches, the Admiralty has placed the Colossus at its disposal. The Colossus is to be fitted with magazines similar to those in modern battleships, and these are to be stored with cordite, lyddite and other explosives used in the navy.

A series of temperature tests will then be made, and after as much information as possible has been gained on this head the charges will be exploded to find out what would be the effect of an accident on a British battleship similar to that which overtook the Jena.

The Colossus was built at Portsmouth in 1886, at a cost of \$3,233,930. She is much larger than the Hero, having a displacement of 9,430 tons, against the other ship's 6,200.

Previous experiments with obsolete warships are as follows:— In 1872, the Galton (coast defence armoured) shells fired to test turrets. In 1900, the Belleisle (battleship) target for channel squadron. In 1907, the Hero (battleship) target for Channel squadron.

## IN LIFE.

Jones thinks a man fortunate who has his will contested after death.

He says his will has been contested ever since he wedded Mrs. Jones.

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

Little Ethel: "Mamma, don't people ever get punished for telling the truth?" Mamma: "No, dear; why do you ask?" Little Ethel: "Cause I just looked the last three tarts in the pantry and I thought I'd better tell you."

## CAUTION.

"Jane," said the man, "you are spending too much money. I must save part of my income."

"Oh, what's the use of hoarding? Everybody is preaching against it."

"Well, all I can say is that if you keep on there won't be a cent for alimony."

## TO PREVENT IS BETTER THAN REPENT.

A little medicine in the shape of the wonderful pills which are known as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, administered at the proper time and with the directions adhered to often prevent a serious attack of sickness and save money which would go to the doctor. In all irregularities of the digestive organs they are an invaluable corrective and by cleansing the blood they clear the skin of imperfections.

## WARNING.

A London scientist declares kissing will cause the teeth to drop out. People with store teeth should remove them before indulging in osculatory pastimes.

There is no more obstinate skin trouble than Itch Rheum. It sometimes lingers for years, but Warbur's Ointment makes short work of it. Also, take Weaver's Syrup to insure permanent cure.

"Mildred, why did you lie in bed till nine o'clock?" asked you at seven, as I told me to do." "I know it, mamma. I only wanted the pleasure of knowing that I was going to sleep two hours longer."

Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Expeller because they know it is a safe medicine for their children and an effective expeller of worms.

Father: "You can't have him!" Daughter: "Oh, papa, you once said you could deny me nothing." Father: "Well, he comes as near being 'nothing' as anything I know of."

When in town, buy "The D & L" Menthol Plaster. Try it for rheumatism or headache. It is the best and simplest thing and will only cost 25c.

## Get Your Roofs Shingled Right

It's Less Money and Less Work

Tools A-Plenty

Yet cedar shingles cost you just about the price of these guaranteed "Oshawa" Shingles—28 gauge toughened steel, double galvanized—good in writing till 1922, fire-, wind- and weather-proof and lightning-proof.

Four-dollars-and-a-half a square buys "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles ten feet by ten feet. Compare that with the present price of cedar shingles—how does it strike you?

And you can put on these "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles yourself, easily, with no tools but a claw-hammer and snips. Simplest thing you know—can't get 'em on wrong.

"Oshawa" Shingles look on all four sides—whole roof is practically one sheet of double-galvanized steel, that never needs painting.

And GUARANTEED—don't overlook that. Guaranteed in writing, over the seal of a company with a quarter-million capital—guaranteed in plain English, without any ifs or buts, for 25 long years.

That's the argument in a nutshell—cost the same as wood-shingles; fire-, water-, rust-, proof, lightning-proof; easier to put on; and GUARANTEED. That's the "Oshawa" proposition! Tell us the measurement of any roof, and we'll tell you exactly what it will cost to roof it with less work and for less money.

Plenty of facts that concern your pocket-book come to you as soon as you ask for our free book, "Roofing Right." A post card will do it for you.

Why don't you ask now?

The Pedlar People

Of Oshawa

MONTREAL TORONTO OTTAWA LONDON WINNIPEG

321-3 Craig St. W. 11 Colborne St. 423 Sussex St. 69 Dundas St. 76 Lombard St.

## MEAN OLD CODGER.

"Uncle Cyrus Oldhead has given our Willie a phonograph," said Mrs. Poppley.

"The idea!" exclaimed her sister. "How did he ever come to do that?"

"Oh, he's taken a sudden dislike to Mr. Poppley and me!"

A Tonic for the Debilitated.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills by acting mildly, but thoroughly, on the secretions of the body are a valuable tonic, stimulating the lagging organs to a healthful action and restoring them to full vigor. They can be taken in graduated doses and so used that they can be discontinued at any time without return of the ailments which they were used to allay.

He: "I notice that you call a good many of your acquaintances cranks. I hope you do not consider me a crank?" She: "Certainly not! A crank is a person with one idea, and I never heard anybody accuse you of having one!"

Success in Life is dependent upon good health. You are out of sorts, listless, feeble, take "Parmelee's." It's the best tonic. It bottles. All medicine dealers.

The Doctor: "You understand, don't you, that this is only to be used as a temporary expedient?" The Patient's Wife: "Sure, sir, I also makes him get out of bed to drink it!"

So popular is Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup as a medicine in the treatment of colds and coughs or ailments of the throat, due to exposure, to draughts, or sudden changes of temperature, that druggists and all dealers in patent medicines keep supplies on hand to meet the demand. It is pleasant to take, and the use of it guarantees freedom from throat and lung diseases.

She: "He is a person of perfect ease and self-possession, and is thoroughly at home anywhere." He: "Yes, he even has the faculty of making you feel a total stranger in your own house."

ITCH, Mange, Pruritis, Scratches and every form of contagious Itch in human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

HE ATTENDED A "MEMORY CLASS."

"Halloo, Tom," said hale and hearty Jimmy Binks. "I hear you are attending this memory class. What do you think of it?"

"Greatest discovery of the age," said Tom, enthusiastically. "I tell you it's a grand thing. Why, two months ago I couldn't remember anything for a day—I couldn't remember names and dates at all, and, now, since I've taken up this system, I can't forget anything. No, sir, I really can't."

"Is that so? I must look into the thing myself. What's the teacher's name?"

"Oh, his name's—um—um—let me see. What is his name? I know it as well as I know my own. Odd sort of a name, but common enough, too. It's—It's—It's—had it at my very tongue's end just now. It's something like—like—hanged if I remember what it is. I'll find out and let you know. I never could remember names."

## MAKE YOUR OWN COUGH CURE AT HOME

The following recipe will give a harmless and effective mixture, which has been known for years by doctors and chemists to cure coughs, whooping-cough, colds and bronchitis:—

Fluid extract Licorice..... ½ oz.

Fluid extract Cascara..... ½ oz.

Elixir Tolene..... 1 oz.

Best rye whiskey..... 6 oz.

Take a dessertspoonful every two or three hours. Children in proportion.

You can buy the items separately and mix at home at a small expense.

## TURKS LIVE LONG.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Lancet writes that the local press of that city claims that no other country produces so many cases of extraordinary longevity as the Ottoman Empire, many of which have been proved by substantial testimony.

As such is quoted the case of Hadji Raif, who is living at Kona Baghchela and who is 124 years old. He has been a bookbinder at the military school at Pansaldi 80 years. His father died at the age of 142. He was a Government official.

A wise man is one who stands ready to admit that perhaps the other fellow does know something.

## SHILOH'S

Quick ease for the worst cough—quick relief to the heaviest cold—and SAFE to take, even for a child.

That is Shiloh's Cure. Sold under a guarantee to cure colds and coughs quicker than any other medicine—or your money back. 34 years of success commend Shiloh's Cure. 25c. 50c., \$1.

## QUICKLY!

Black Watch

Black Plug

The Chewing Tobacco

of Quality.

2271

## FACTORY

WITH

Power, Heat, Electric Light,

to Lease for a Term of Years.

Central location. About ten thousand square feet in four floors and basement. Excellent shipping facilities Standard Fire Sprinkler System. Low insurance rate.

MURRAY F. WILSON, 81 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

## CLEANING LADIES'...

Can be done perfectly by our French Process. Try it

WALKING ON OUTING SUITS

BRITISH AMERICAN SYSTEM CO.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA & QUEBEC

## Every Woman

is interested and should know

of the wonderful

MARVEL Whirling Spray

The new Yagatal Pyralge.

It cleanses the throat, it cleanses the lungs, it cleanses the stomach, it cleanses the bowels, it cleanses the system.

It is the best remedy for all ailments of the respiratory system, for all ailments of the digestive system, for all ailments of the circulatory system, for all ailments of the nervous system, for all ailments of the reproductive system, for all ailments of the urinary system, for all ailments of the excretory system, for all ailments of the integumentary system, for all ailments of the muscular system, for all ailments of the skeletal system, for all ailments of the endocrine system, for all ailments of the immune system, for all ailments of the reproductive system, for all ailments of the urinary system, for all ailments of the excretory system, for all ailments of the integumentary system, for all ailments of the muscular system, for all ailments of the skeletal system, for all ailments of the endocrine system, for all ailments of the immune system.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

## IRISH POSTMAN ROBBER.

Extraordinary Agrarian Outrages Near Lakes of Killarney.

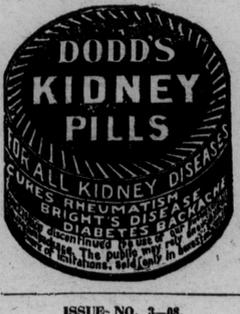
An extraordinary outrage is reported from the district near Killarney, Ireland, where a rural postman was attacked and gagged and his mail bag rifled. He was cycling through the rural district of Rathmore delivering letters in the lonely hamlets, when in the gathering darkness two men attacked him from behind, pulled him off his machine and held him down while they cut the mail bag open.

The assailants escaped without being identified. The postman was not seriously injured, and was able to resume his journey and report the affair at Rathmore post-office.

Nothing of any value was taken from the post bag, although there were a number of letters containing remittances to peasants from relatives in America.

The only solution of the mystery is that the outrage was actuated by the same motives as some of those which have occurred in Leitrim, where postmen have been attacked and wrings which were being sent through the post were taken.

There is a good deal of agrarian agitation in the district connected with the sale of Lord Kenmare's property to the tenants. A number of writs from the Supreme Court have been served recently, which have caused some unpleasantness, and many tenants declare that they will use every means in their power to prevent their cattle being seized for the arrears of rent, which they refuse to pay.



ISSUE NO. 2-68.

## Story About the Mormons Denied

Stirling, April 2.—Theo. Brandley, First Counsellor in the Taylor Stake of Latter Day Saints, in an interview took occasion to deny in toto the reputed Cardston despatch to the Toronto Telegram reproduced in the Herald and the article in the Lethbridge News, regarding the Mormons.

"There is less prospect than ever," said Mr. Brandley, "of a large immigration from Utah. The authorities of the church do not counsel emigration and have refused the assistance asked for by the church in Alberta. Those who are coming are doing so of their own initiative."

"Does the church intend to settle the Cochrane Ranch property?" he was asked.

"No special effort is being put forth. In fact the church is seriously contemplating selling the ranch in large blocks."

"The separate school statement is an absolute falsehood as it has never been talked of or considered by the church. We are perfectly satisfied with the present school system and are making no endeavor whatever to get separate schools. We have not even considered whether or not it is possible to have them. We do not make any religious tests of our teachers, even in the schools that are wholly Mormon."

With regard to the reputed message sent by President Smith, "of a semi-private nature" but "read at a public meeting," that the practice of polygamy was to be revived, Mr. Brandley stated the authorities of the church have emphatically denied ever sending such a message. It is an old story published six months ago by the Salt Lake Tribune.

"There is absolutely no intention to revive the practice of polygamy either in Utah or anywhere else. It would be utter folly for the church authorities to attempt any such thing as it would meet with the greatest opposition right in the church. And they have pledged the word of the church not to introduce it again."

"It is not true that the church are attempting to excommunicate all who pay tithing, as the article says. There is not the least foundation for any such report. There are thousands who are members in good standing who do not observe the law. No members are questioned with regard to their fellowship on that account. No effort is being made to separate them from the church."

Mr. Brandley denied that President Smith had given instructions that the young people who are somewhat wayward should be driven into line. "No such instructions have been given," he said "On the other hand, the officers of the church are very earnestly instructed to use nothing but persuasion and kindness with any that may be wayward."

Speaking of affairs in Stirling, Mr. Brandley said they were very satisfactory. "Our people," he said "are in a better condition than ever they have been before. The people settled at Stirling are conservative and not given to reckless buying or running into debt. The population is about stationary. We would like to get more people but the church in Utah continually refuses to give assistance in that way."

### DENIAL FROM CARDSTON

Cardston, April 1.—The despatch purporting to be sent from this point and published in the Toronto Telegram under date of March 24, is rather misleading.

In the first place there has been no "heavy movement of mormons" into this section thus far this season.

The opening of the Cochrane lands for settlement will doubtless bring some "Mormon settlers," but the difficulty thus far has been to get those settlers to come to Canada at all. The only cars of set-

ters' effects unloaded at Cardston this season come from Springfield, Ill., and were not owned by "Mormons."

The idea of there being more "Mormons north of the line than south of it is a great stretch of even a "fake reporter's" imagination.

The insinuation as to "separate schools" betrays the cloven hoof of the party giving vent to this burst of news. The "Mormons" of Southern Alberta have no separate schools, never have had, nor do they intend to have so long as Alberta laws remain as liberal and broad as they now are. Such an insinuation must be for the purpose of creating a prejudice against an unpopular sect.

There are now eight districts around Cardston and including it, all under the "national school" system of our great province and they are practically controlled by "Mormons" whose religion teaches them to obey, honor and sustain the law of the land wherever they may dwell.

The enemies of the Mormon people in this country resort to falsehood of the most glaring nature in their efforts to injure these people in the minds of the citizens of Canada.

The despatch sent to the eastern Canada Press the other day to the effect that thousands of Mormons were streaming into the country and that it would not be long before there were as many Mormons in Alberta as there are in Utah was a fabrication put in circulation no doubt in an effort to arouse feeling in Eastern Canada where attempts have been made before to create prejudice against these people.

The statement in the same despatch that the Mormons would establish Mormon Separate Schools is news to everybody in this district and to the Mormons more than any others. The schools in the Mormon districts are public schools. In many cases the teachers are Gentiles and Gentile boys and girls sit at the same desks as the Mormon boys and girls.

Whoever inspired the despatch was a narrow, bigoted falsifier. Difference of belief with the Mormons is permissible but attempts to stir up antagonism to these people, who always conduct themselves as good citizens, by putting in circulation absolutely untrue statements, will win the condemnation of all fair-minded citizens.

—Lethbridge Herald.

### Public Notice

The Town Fire Brigade offers the sum of Two Dollars (\$2.00) for the first team and rig at Power House in case of Fire. The alarm is a long series of short whistles

### The Editors Letter

(Continued from first page.) long and short courses in Home Economics, Nature Study, and Manual Training,—the last two for teachers, male and female, and the Home Economics for farmers' daughters and other young women who desire to learn the theory and practice of cooking, ventilation, general housekeeping, laundry work, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, home decoration, etc.

Of the time spent, the splendid entertainment given and some of the impressions received, we will tell you in our next issue.

### Lost—Eight head of horses of following description.

One black mare and colt, colt not branded, mare has W on neck under main, and warts on her left side. 1 sorrel mare, branded ox yoke Y on her left hip with colt not branded. 1 gray horse 3 year old; 1 gray filly, 1 sorrel 3 year old horse also two bay 2 year olds. The last five mentioned are branded lazy VS on left shoulder. As a reward for the recovery of the same, one of the horses will be given. The range of horses is near Beazer E. J. Wood, Cardston.

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner having discovered mineral in place may locate a claim 500 x 500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on a claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1-2 per cent on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river lease. Royalty at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

### SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions contained therein under one of the following plans:

1. At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

2. If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

3. If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.  
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

**Wm. Laurie,**  
Barrister Solicitor, etc.

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SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CAHOON HOTEL

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"I was and am yet afflicted with rheumatism," says Mr. J. C. Bayne, editor of the Herald, Addington, Indian Territory, "but thanks to Chamberlain's Pain Balm am able once more to attend to business. It is the best of liniments." If troubled with rheumatism give Pain Balm a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

### SYNOPSIS OF Coal Mining Regulations

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

Application for a lease must be made to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out.

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

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

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

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

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

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**J. T. Scott**

PHOTOGRAPHER

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