## LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, **SECURES DRY FARM-ING CONGRESS** FOR 1912.

The term, "dry farming" does not indicate all that might be implied. It does not mean a system of irrigation. but one where all the rain fall and precipitation is stored up and conserved in the soil, to be drawn upon by scientific and sane processes when it may be required to forward and increase the growth of grain.

In certain sections of the Canadian West as well as in the American West, there is a portion of the country in which the soil is the very best for the growing of cereals, but the geographical locations and relative position to the rain avenues, do not give the advantage that other parts possess in the matter of precipitation.

Agricultural science, however, has been making rapid progress during the past few years, and it is now ascertained that it is not altogether the number of inches of rain that is essential to the growing of crops, but its conservation, and that is the meaning of "Dry farming." "Dry Ferming" may well be applied to districts where there is a heavy rain fall and better results will follow. The education of the public into these new methods, not new exactly, but such as have had satisfactory demonstration, is not alone the purpose of these dry-farming Congresses. One idea is to bring into life and into operation the great areas of splendid land lying within what might be termed semiarid, without placing them under the restrictive and expansive process of irrigation.

The Congresses are attended by thousands and they bring representatives from all parts of the world. The Province of Alberta, and also of Saskatchewan, has taken a vital interest in the Congresses which have been held in the past two or three years. The Province of Alberta has made provincial exhibits, districts have bown their products, and last year. several hundred dollars were taken in prizes; this year the Province of Alserta took prizes ten to one in excess of any state in the Union. Alberta has won eight out of twenty special cups, that province taking one, Lethbridge one, Arthur Perry six, and John Baxter, Edmonton, carrying off one sweepstakes. When it came to a matter of location for the Congress for 1912, the City of Lathbridge, which had put up a splendid fight for it, secured the Congress by a unanias vote. It is expected that the Lethbridge Congress will be the largest yet held and will be the biggest convention in the history of Western Canada. In emphasizing his invitation to Lethbridge, one of the speakers said he had just received a tele-

will be sent postage free on applica- of either lace or linen. tion, tells of hundreds of splendid

She Needed It.

to their teachers in the great primary schools in the North end, was introduced to the public bathing plant the other day, in accordance with the hygienic regulations of the public schools. She was so delighted that she asked her teacher the next dayif her grandmamma could go and enjoy a bath there. "You see, grandcountry, and that was 11 years ago." Another little girl objected to taking the prescribed bath, just now; because, as she explained, her mother

had just sewed on her under-flannels for the winter. Still another little Latin remonstrated less decidedly to the bath. She knew it was wrong to be dirty, she admitted, but "it is so warm in the winter time."-Boston Transcript.

#### Her Credit Was Strained. A young country merchant who had

figuring was especially attentive to the village schoolma'am. The young woman had a sweet tooth and was not scenes a room is decorated with gray on the left side and knotted in irreguknown. Accordingly, she hinted to her admirer that a box of chocolates would be greatly appreciated on the occasion of his next visit. Later the suggestion was repeated and again duly heeded. The third time the subthe entreaty.

"I don't know about taking that girl any more candy," he confided to a weary the senses, is dignified, charm- to its neutrality of color companion next day. "She's owin' me ing and picturesque. It is, in short, a sixty cents for chocolates already."- perfect choice. Lippincott's Magazine.

## Saving Farmer.

town recollections says that one Yanbee storekeeper used to pull a fig in two to make the pound weight baiance to a hair.

This same man was also a road contractor and had to provide lunch, to be eaten by the wayside by the farmers who gave their time to the county two or three days a year.

There was considerable kicking about the lunch, especially the bread and butter.

"I always knew old man Jones was pretty tight," said one farmer, "and combed down straight. I know that butter is skerce and high. a greasy knife."

## During the Spat.

Wife (complainingly)-You're not like Mr. Knagg. They've been married 20 years, and Mrs. Knagg says her husband is so tender.

Hub-Tender! Well, he ought to be, after being in hot water that

mouse is afraid of a man, a man is afraid of a woman, a woman is afraid of a mouse—and there you are.

The wise manicure never hits the nail on the bead.

# Practical Blouse



No pins, no buttons, no hooks and eyes are needed to adjust this little silk waist. You merely slip the arms into the sleeves, cross the fronts, bring ties around to side, and "there you are." The great popularity of this blouse has grown from its easy adjustment and from the fact that it requires so little packing for the week-end trip.

quickly.

low tones. The result is a habitation

very soothing to the eves and nerves

and one of which rebody wearies

White walls go well with gray cur-

tains and they should be hung with

engravings. Steel fencers and fire

irons complete the picture and the

splendid in design. So'id comfort is

FOR MANY GOWNS.

### APPROPRIATE FOR THE NECK where every color scheme is kept in

Pretty Things That Have Been Given the Sanction of Best-Dressed Parisian Women.

The jabots, plisses and rabats are more important than ever in the gram from Magrath (near Lethbridge) decoration of separate blouses and electric light fittings match. The stating that of one thousand acres of bodies of one-piece frocks. Here are mahogany furniture shines and the wheat just thrashed Hethershaw and some notes taken at a showing in one damask and silver that Jeck the table Bradshaw had thrashed 47,000 bush- of the well-known lingerie shops not at meal times are at once simple and far from Paquin's.

Literature sent out recently by the | The larger the better. This seems | the motto of the home, and curtains Canadian Government Agents, which to be the rule for fashioning frills of gray will carry out this motto.

One-sided effects predominate. A stelds in all parts of Western Canada. central strip of lace, tucked material or embroidery is flanked on one side by an immense frill. Beading, eyelet One of the little swarthy cherubs embroidery, lace, heavy and fine, may from sunny Italy, whose great eyes be used at the line of junction, and and sweet mouths can be so appealing | ball fringe has made its appearance

on some novelties. Pleatings of net are edged with lace motifs in heavy Oriental weaves or fine valenciennes. Sometimes a pleated frill will be edged with two or three other frills of pleated lace. The possibilities of variety are unlim-

Jabots or plisses are extremely wide mamma has not had a bath," said the and long. In the majority of cases innocent, "since she first came to this | they extend to the waistline and over as far as the shoulder. The shape is generally broader at the top than at the bottom.

> Black buttons of satin or velvet are introduced on lace.

## BEST COLOR FOR CURTAINS

Strange That Gray, So Eminently Appropriate, Has Not Been More Largely Made Use Of.

In one of the popular plays of the something of a reputation for close day the woman who is artistic will get an idea well worth following as to a touch of gilt to enliven it. The hat house decoration. In one of the is covered with black velvet draped

Why, says the artistic woman, has she not thought of gray curtains before? Why adhere to blue and brown, rose and white, when gray makes a the left. Along the bottom edge of the inimitable? It softens the garish ject was broached, however, the dis brightness of an azure sky, and drapes penser of sweets turned a deaf ear to the sad day with sympathetic harmony. Moreover, a gray tone with any room is never obtrusive, does not and be equally pretty with all, owing

Gray curtains made of chintz, China silk and sheeting, or the unless closely studded with colored sumptuous brocade and satin, are the stones, as the effect of silver against A man with New England small ideal accompaniment of the house the face is unbecoming.

Black and white is the color combi-

lar loops and one long end. Around

the crown a scarf of white satin is

draped, the ends of this also knotted

scarf is sewed a narr'w white silk

fringe and around the top a narrow

strip of gilt lace. This is a hat which

could be worn with many costumes

Unbecoming Earrings.

Never indulge in silver earnings-

Juvenile Hairdressing

back. One of the latest ideas in children's hairdressing is the transformation of the Dutch style into a Louis XVI pe-

It consists of having the cropped hair curled and falling in long ringlets, completely surrounding the head, tion to the small folks' wardrobe from ear to ear, instead of being These leggings button up the leg al-

The arrangement is decidedly but I didn't think he cut bread with quaint and pretty. It will be becom- to the waist line. An elastic holds the ing to even a greater number of chil- leggings in position about the waist.

For the Silver Mesh Bag.

On account of its durability the siler mesh bag will not go out of ex- ent leather at the top. These are istence for some time to come. In made in white, tan and red. fact, as there is a wide sale of them still being made, it is wise to keep match the youngster's coat; these are them in the highest luster of which slightly more cumbersome than jeryou are capable. Where there is noth- sey, but there are occasions when ing but silver in the make-up of your they are dressier looking. bag the best cleaner is a rather strong olution of ammonia and water, in which the bag can be boiled for the many of the season's fur garments

shook about in it so as to dislodge ev-Is noticeably softer for some time ery little particle of dust. You will be surprised how much dust this process will show up.

> Child's Leggings. The long leggings of jersey which tend from the ankle to the waist line are an exceedingly practical addimost to the knee, and another set of buttons extends from above the knee

dren than was the harsher Dutch style. The leggings are to be found in black, blue and brown. Another legging is of the ordinary leg length, finished with a cuff or pat-

Corduroy leggings are made to

Huge buttons of fur distinguish short space of a minute, and then and many of the scarfs are buttoned.

# PRESIDENT SAYS

Chief Executive Urges Downward Revision of Schedule K.

MESSAGE SENT TO CONGRESS

Document Upholds Protective Principle But at the Same Time Most Ardently Supports Recommendations of Tariff Board.

Washington.-President Taft trans mitted to congress the report of the tariff board on schedule K. Accompanying the report, the chief executive sent to the national legislature

the following message: To the Senate and House of Representa-

In my annual message to congress, December, 1909, I stated that under section 2 of the act of August 5, 1909, I had appointed a tariff board of three members to co-operate with the state department in the administration of the maximum and minimum clause of that act, to make a glossary or encyclopedia of the exist-ing tariff so as to render its terms intel-ligible to the ordinary reader, and then to investigate industrial conditions and costs of production at home and abroad, with a view to determining to what extent existing tariff rates actually exemplify the protective principle, viz: That duties should be made adequate, and only adequate, to equalize the difference in cost

of production at home and abroad.

I further stated that I believed these investigations would be of great value as a casis for accurate legislation, and that I should from time to time recommend to congress the revision of certain schedules in accordance with the findings of

In the last session of the Sixty-first congress a bill creating a permanent tariff board of five members, of whom not ore than three should be of the same political party, passed each house, but failed of enactment because of slight dif-ferences on which necessary was not reached before adjournment. An appropriation act provided that the permanent tariff board, if created by statute, should report to congress on schedule K in De-tember, 1911.

Presidential Appointments.

Therefore, to carry out so far as lay within my power the purposes of this sill for a permanent tariff board, I appointed in March, 1911, a board of five, adding two members of such party affiliation as would have fulfilled the statutory requirements, and directed them to make a report to me on schedule K of the tariff act in December of this year.

In my message of August 17, 1911, acompanying the veto of the wool bill, I said that, in my judgment, schedule K should be revised and the rates reduced. My veto was based on the ground that, since the tariff board would make, in December, a detailed report on wool and wool manufactures, with special referof duties to relative costs here and abroad, public policy and a fair regard to the interests of the producers and the manufacturers on the one hand and of the consumers on the other demanded that legislation should not be hastily enacted in the absence of such information that I was not myself possessed at that time of adequate knowledge of the facts to determine whether or not the proposed act was in accord with my pledge to support a fair and reasonable protective policy; that such legislation might prove temporary and inflict upon a great dustry the evils of continued uncer

## Advocates Reduction of Rates.

I now herewith submit a report of the tariff board on schedule K. The board is unanimous in its findings. On the basis of these findings I now recommend that the congress proceed to a consideration of this schedule with a view to its revision and a general reduction of its rates. The report shows that the present method of assessing the duty on raw grease pound, i. e., unscoured-operates to exclude wools of high shrinkage in scouring, but fine quality, from the American market and thereby lessens the range of wools available to the domestic manufacturer; that the duty on unscoured wool of 33 cents per pound is prohibitory and operates to exclude the importation of clean, low-priced foreign wools of inferior grades, which are nevertheless val-uable material for manufacturing, and which cannot be imported in the grease because of their heavy shrinkage. Such wools, if imported, might be used to displace the cheap substitutes now in use.

To make the preceding paragraph of the control of the contro To make the preceding paragraph a lit-tle plainer, take the instance of a hundred pounds of first-class wool imported under the present duty, which is Il cents of schedule K, in accord with the propound. That would make the duty on he hundred pounds \$11. The merchandise part of the wool thus imported is pounds after scouring. If the wool I recommend that such revision be pro-shrinks 80 per cent., as some wool does. then the duty in such a case would amount to \$11 on 20 pounds of scoured wool. This, of course, would be prohibitory. If the wool shrinks only 50 per cent, it would be \$11 on 50 pounds vool, and this is near to the average of the great bulk of wools that are imported from Australia, which is the principal source of our imported wool.

These discriminations could be

come by assessing a duty in ad valorem terms, but this method is open to the objection, first, that it increases administra-tive difficulties and tends to decrease revenue through undervaluation; and, second, that as prices advance, the ad valorem rate increases the duty per pound at the time when the consumer most needs relief and the producer can best stand competition; while if prices de-cline the duty is decreased at the time when the consumer is least burdened by the price and the producer most needs

Method That Meets Difficulty.

Another method of meeting the diffculty of taxing the grease pound is to ascess a specific duty on grease wool in terms of its scoured content. This obviates the chief evil of the present system, namely, the discrimination due to differ-ent shrinkages, and thereby tends greatly to equalize the duty. The board re-ports that this method is feasible in practice and could be administered without

The report shows in detail the difficul-ties involved in attempting to state in categorical terms the cost of wool pro-duction and the great differences in cost as between different regions and different types of wool. It is found, however, that, taking all varieties in account, the average cost of production for the whole American clip is higher than the cost in the chief competing country by an amount somewhat less than the present

The report shows that the duties on noils, wool wastes, and shoddy, which are

Little Truthseeker. "Ma!" asked the kid who was alwave asking.

or red?

and Pain-Dealer.

"I have no time to 'tend to you bill-" now," answered the distracted mother. "Why don't you ask your pa?" "Well, what in thunder do you want

"Pa, if you'd married somebody else Not Committing Himself. besides ma, would my hair be black storm of applause?" Ain't they cute, these kids?-Cleve-

secured wool, are prohibitory in the same measure that the duty on scoured wool is prohibitory. In general, they are assessed at rates as high as, or higher than, the duties paid on the clean content of wools actually imported. They should be reduced and so adjusted to the rate on wool as to bear their proper proportion to the real rate levied on the actual wool

Some Duties Prohibitory.

The duties on many classes of wool manufacture are prohibitory and greatly in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad. This is true of tops, of yarns (with the exception of worsted yarns of a very high grade), and of low and medium grade cloth of heavy weight.

On tops up to 52 cents a pound in value, and on yarns of 65 cents in value, the rate is 100 per cent., with correspondingly higher rates for lower values. On cheap and medium grade cioths, the existing rates frequently run to 150 per cent. and on some cheap goods to over 200 per cent.

On the other hand, the findings show that the duties which run to such high and valorem equivalents are prohibitory, since the goods are not imported, but that the prices of domestic fabrics are not raised by the full amount of duty. On a set of one yard samples of 16 English fabrics, which are completely excluded by the present tariff rates, it was found that the total foreign value was \$41.84; the duties which would have been assessed had these fabrics been imported, \$76.90; the foreign value plus the amount of the duty, \$118.74; or a nominal duty of 183 per cent. In fact, lowever, practically identical fabrics of make sold at the same time at \$69.75, showing an enhanced price over the foreign market value of but 67 per cent.

Would Reduce Duties.

Although these duties do not increase prices of domestic goods by anything like their full amount, it is none the less true that such prohibitive dutes eliminate the possibility of foreign competition, even in time of scarcity, so that they form a temptaten to monopoly and conspiracy to control domestic prices; that they are much in excess of the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and that they should be reduced to a point which ac-

cords with the principle.

The findings of the board show that in this industry the actual manufacturing cost, aside from the question of the price of materials, is much higher in this country than it is abroad: that in the making of yarn and cloth the domestic woolen and worsted manufacturer has in general no advantage in the form of superior machinery or more efficient labor to offset the higher wages paid in this country. The finds show that the cost of turning wool into yarn in this country is about double that in the leading competing country, and that the cost of turning yarn into cloth is somewhat more than double. Under the protective policy a great industry, involving the welfare of hundreds of

thousands of people has been established despite these handleaps.

In recommending revision and reduction I therefore urge that action be taken with these facts in mind, to the end that an important and established indus-

try may not be jeopardized.

The tariff board reports that no equitable method has been found to levy purely specific duties on woolen and worsted fabrics, and that, excepting for a compensa tory duty, the rate must be ad valorem on such manufactures. It is important to realize, however, that no flat ad valorem rate on such fabrics can be made to work fairly and effectively. Any single rate which is high enough to equalize the difference in manufacturing cost at home and abroad on highly finished goods in-volving such labor would be prohibitory on cheaper goods, in which the labor cost is a smaller proportion of the total value. Conversely, a rate only adequate to equalize this difference on cheaper goods would remove protection from the fine goods manufacture, the increase in which has been one of the striking features of the trade development in recent years. therefore recommend that in any revision the importance of a graduated scale of ac valorem duties on cloths be carefully considered and applied.

## Praises Work of Committee.

body has ever had presented to it a more complete and exhaustive report than this on so difficult and complicated a subject as the relative costs of wool and woolens the world over. It is a monument to the thoroughness, industry, impartiality and accuracy of the men engaged in its ma-king. They were chosen from both political parties, but have allowed no partisan spirit to prompt or control their inquiries They are unanimous in their findings. I feel sure that after the report has been printed and studied the value of such a compendium of exact knowledge in re-spect to this schedule of the tariff will such a board permanent, in order that as it has treated this, and then keep its bureau of information up to date current changes in the economic wo iff board to propose rates of duty. Their function is merely to present findings of fact on which rates of duty may be fairly nomic policy to be followed. This is what the present report does.

The findings of fact by the board show ample reason for the revision downward tective principle, and present the as to relative costs and prices from which may be determined what rates will fairly equalize the difference in production costs WILLIAM H. TAFT. (Signed) The White House, Dec. 20, 1911,

Napoleon's Model Library. In view of the recent talk about limiting the size of libraries by destroying the rubbish, it is interesting to remember that Napoleon once tried to make a list of all the books in the world which were worth preserving. He believed when he sat down to his task that a thousand volumes would suffice; but the list grew under his hands and ultimately included three thousand volumes. Even so, however, there were omissions of which Lord Roseber, and Mr. Edmund Gosse, as well as the general reader, would have been likely to complain. When the emperor came to look over his first list, he found that he had unaccountably left out the Bible. In his second list he forgot to mention not only Virgil and Shakespeare but-very curiously-Moliere.

Nothing the Matter. Canvasser-Are you single Man at the Door-Yes.

"Why, the people next door told me you were married." "So I am."

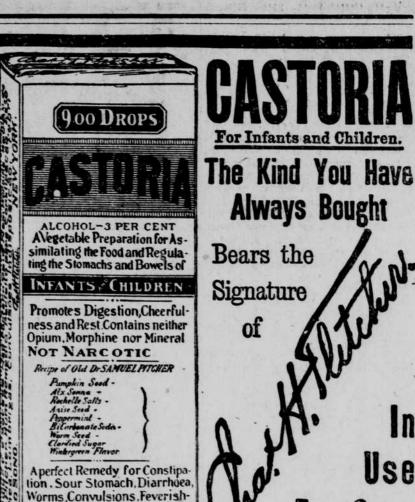
"You told me just now you were single. "Yes; so I did." "Well, what is the matter with

"Nothing, sir. My name is Single, and I'm married. Good day, sir."

#### Nothing Doing. "Mr. Downanount," said the maid, "there's a man at the door with

"Indeed?" said Downanout. "Well, Marie, just tell him that there's nothing doing. I have all I want in that

"Was your new play received with "Well, there was some kind of storm in front."



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Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are

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Genuine must bear Signature

Splendid Grops

In Saskatchewan (Western Canada)

return from a Lloyd-minster farm in the season of 1910. Many fields in that as well as

other districts yield ed from 25 to 35 bu shels of wheat to the

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The strong, steady light. Rayo lamps and lanterns give most light for the oil they burn.

Do not flicker. Will not blow or jar out. Simple, reliable and durable-and sold at a price that will surprise you. Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps and lanterns, or write to any agency of

Standard Oil Company

NOT THE OLD MASTER'S.



Visitor (admiring painting)-Is that one of the old masters?

Rastus-No sah; dat belongs to de ole missus.

Calling a Halt. He-I can marry any woman I please.

She-Ah, but do you please any?-Baltimore American. Storm Note. Little Harold Hillside looked out of

the window at the snowstorm last Monday morning and exclaimed, "Oh, look at the blister!"-Newark News. The Chicago Fire could have been pre-HOMESTEAD LANDS of Western Caunda.

This excellent showing causes prices to advance. Land values should double in two years' time.

vented with one pail of water, but the water was not handy. Keep a bottle of Hamlins Wizard Oil handy and prevent the fiery pains of inflammation.

Teacher-Waldo, name one of the best known characters in fiction. Waldo (aged five, superciliously)-Santa Claus.-Puck.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-

tion, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle. Don't waste time trying to kill two birds with one stone. Stones are

Lewis' Single Binder gives a man what e wants, a rich, mellow-tasting eigar.

more plentiful than birds.

Most women like the villain better han the hero.

W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 52-1911.

Remedies are Needed

Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have become weakened, impaired and broken down through indiscretions which have gone on from the early ages paired and broken down through through countless generations, remedies are needed to aid Nature in correcting our inherited and otherwise acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach weakness and consequent digestive troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discov-

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You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.



