

TWENTY YEARS AGO.
Five wanderers to the village, Tom, and
tried to find the tree
On which we carved our names one day
when we were happy, free;
But there was nothing doing, Tom; the
tree had been stricken low;
By the village lumber company—since
twenty years ago.

The little old red schoolhouse, Tom, that
stood upon the hill,
Is gone, and in its place a sign reads—
"Try a Purple Pill."
Where once stood garlanded old apple
trees, with fruit a-bending low,
They've built a modern brewery, Tom—
since twenty years ago.

Do you remember Geraldine—she of the
sunny hair?
None in the village, Tom, was half so
sweet or fair;
I lost my heart completely, Tom, and
tried to be her beau—
She's fat, red-faced, six children, Tom—
since twenty years ago.

I wandered to the village green, where
we, when heedless boys,
Played one-old-cat and pull-away and
knew so many joys;
And, Tom, that green is on the bum,
It roily grieved me so
To find potatoes growing there—since
twenty years ago.

'Tis sweet to dream of all those things
that we in boyhood knew—
The school, the green, the meadows
where the fragrant blossoms grew;
And, Tom, I'm not a knocker, but don't
pay out hard-earned dough
For railway fare to visit scenes of
twenty years ago.

THE CARE OF CHILDREN.
Now-a-days wise mothers do not dose
their children with harsh, gripping cas-
tor oil or purgatives, nor do they give
them poisonous opiates in the form of
so-called soothing medicines. Baby's
Own Tablets take the place of these
harsh and dangerous medicines, and
the mother has the word of a Govern-
ment analyst that the Tablets are ab-
solutely safe. Baby's Own Tablets cure
indigestion, constipation, colic, teething
troubles, diarrhoea, simple fevers, and
other ills of childhood. An occasional
dose will keep children well, Mrs.
H. E. Long, Pennington, N. C., says: "I
have found Baby's Own Tablets unsur-
passed for teething troubles, breaking
up colds, reducing fevers, and other
ills, and they make a child sleep nat-
urally. I now always keep them in the
house." Ask for the Tablets at your
druggist or you can get them by mail
from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brookville, Ont., at 25 cents a box.

HIS ADDRESS, PLEASE.
"My husband is an inventor, you
know."
"So's mine."
"Indeed. What has he invented?"
"More excuses for staying out late at
night than any one ever dreamed of."

WE ARE ALL FAMILIAR with the
deep, hoarse bark, grizzly call of the
"gravel-voiced" crow. Take Allen's Lung
Cure, a remedy for pulmonary trou-
bles, highly recommended even in the
earliest stages of consumption.

NAUGHTY WILLIE.
Willie (aged five)—"I guess they think
up in Heaven that I'm dead."
Mamma—"Why so?"
Willie—"Cos I ain't said my prayers
for a week."

If There's a Hint of Catarrh Taint
Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder will
relieve you. It will save you suffering,
heal you quickly and you have been
a slave one month or fifty years.
It cures every second of the
men were working. At many places
there were long trains of excavated
material moving on the temporary tracks
from one place to another.

SOIL HARD TO EXCAVATE.
The soil is harder to work than that
of the Culebra cut. Culebra is made
of a shaly rock, and a single blast may
loosen here the earth is a
conglomerate of sticky clay and great
towers, which have a consistency
something like soft tallow or half-worked
putty. It gives little resistance and
is easily broken down by the action of
water. Here the water is of such a na-
ture that the steam shovels cannot work
in it until it is loosened, so that the cost
of excavation is great.

RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS.
Their complete home cure. Post
free to readers of this paper.
For limited period only.
A handbook illustrating the treatment of
rheumatism and paralysis, a complete
home cure, with instructions for a com-
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commended by the highest medical
authorities. This highly re-
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Veno, a gentleman who has had
many of these diseases. The price is
\$1.00. Write for a free trial bottle and
full particulars. Send postal order, or
check, to the publisher, The Veno Drug Co.,
100 King St., West, Toronto.

Free \$1.00 Package
Fosco Cures Dandruff. Stops Falling
Hair. Quickly Restores Gray
or Faded Hair to Its
Natural Color.
Fosco Never Fails to Grow Hair on Bald
Heads, Eyebrows or Lashes.

The Above Illustration Plainly Shows
What Fosco Has Done For Others. It
Will Do As Much For You. Try It.
Men whose hair or beards are straggling or all
gone, women whose hair has been thinned by
fever or hair falling out, requiring the use of
artificial hair, little children whose hair is
falling out, and all who desire to have their
hair or beards curly, and all in this great
country who desire to have their hair grow
naturally, should use Fosco. It restores the
natural color, prevents thinning, and keeps
the hair or beard soft, supple, and makes
the hair or beard grow thick, long, heavy,
and naturally curly. Fill out free coupon
and mail today.

Free \$1.00 Package Coupon.
Fill out the blank lines below, cut out the
coupon and mail to E. Stokes, Mgr., 508
St. Clair St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Enclose ten
cents in stamps or silver as an evidence of good
faith and to help cover packing postage, etc.,
and the \$1.00 package will be sent you at once
by mail free of charge.

Give full address; write plainly.

VAST IRRIGATION PLAN

IT IS NOW UNDER WAY IN THE
VINCE OF ALBERTA.

1,500,000 Acres of Arid Land Are to Be
Changed to Fertile
Territory.
By all odds the biggest irrigation project
on the North-American continent is
now under way in this province of Al-
berta. In 1902 all the irrigated lands of
the United States did not amount to
10,000,000 acres. By this scheme Canada
will redeem a million and a half acres of
semi-desert, and that by private parties
without government aid, writes Frank
Carpenter, from Calgary to the Chi-
cago Record-Herald.

The work has been undertaken by the
Canadian Pacific Railroad, which has
exchanged a part of its land grant for
2,000,000 acres lying between here and
Medicine Hat. Of this 1,500,000 acres
will be put under water, and the balance
will be sold to the irrigated land owners
for pasture and mixed farming. This
scheme is the largest of its kind in the
west, and is more than twice that of
Utah, Idaho or Wyoming and
many times that of any other western
scheme.

This work is now going on. One hun-
dred and ten thousand acres are now
ready for the turning on of the water,
and double that amount will be added
this year. The project will be handled
in blocks of 1,000,000 acres each, and it
will be continued until the whole tract
is redeemed and settled. Altogether it
means supplying homes to something
like 20,000 families and with the towns
and other industries which will be built
up along the line it ultimately means
the addition of about 300,000 people to
Canada's population.

IN GREAT AMERICAN DESERT.
The lands to be redeemed are a part
of what was once known as the Great
American Desert. This runs northward
from the western part of the United
States and into Canada. There is more
water here than in our tripartite
country, but there are dry seas, which
make the lands unfit for ordinary
farming, although winter wheat is now
being raised on much of it. For the
past fifteen years the Canadian govern-
ment has had engineers at work survey-
ing the lands, measuring the streams and
locating reservoirs. From such surveys
it has been found that there are 70,000,
000 acres of semi-arid land which need
irrigation occasionally if they are to be
used for farming. The government en-
gineers estimate that 9,000,000 acres can
easily be reclaimed, and that they will
have an untiring supply of water from
the Saskatchewan and its tributaries if
the proper works are made.

The land of the Canadian Pacific
scheme lies in a solid block on both
sides of the railroad between Calgary
and Medicine Hat. It is flat or slightly
rolling and is now used for grazing.
The strip is 130 miles long, run-
ning back for some miles on each side
of the track. The water is to come from
the Bow River, a beautiful mountain
stream, which is fed by other rivers,
which flow northward from the United
States through the Belly and Bow into
the Saskatchewan and thence on to
Hudson's Bay.

The Bow River flows by Calgary. A
party of us drove out to look at the
ditches, already excavated, and to ex-
amine the irrigation project as far as it
is completed. Taking carriages, we
went for miles over the prairie, riding
at times along the embankments of the
main canal, which is sixty feet wide at
the bottom, ten feet deep and takes from
the Bow something like 20,000 gallons
of water every second. Here the water
is being worked up, at many places
there were long trains of excavated
material moving on the temporary tracks
from one place to another.

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yet to redeem. The company received
a concession for a part of these lands
or opening up the coal mines and building
the railroad, and looked upon them as
fitted only for grazing until the Mor-
mons came in and proposed to irrigate
them. As it is, the irrigation works are
only five years old, and they have the
town of Raymond, which has a popula-
tion of 2,000, situated in the heart of
them, and smaller settlements along
the line of the railroad.

I talked with Peter L. Naismith, the
manager of the company, and C. A. Ma-
grath, the land commissioner, about its
character and possibilities. They tell me
"THE LANDS ARE EXCELLENT"
and that they are being rapidly settled.
Mr. Magrath, while not a Mormon him-
self, has represented those people in the
territorial legislature, and has known
them from the time they came to Can-
ada. He says they make excellent citi-
zens and are conforming to the Canadi-
an laws in every respect.

In connection with these irrigated
lands but southern Alberta a rather seri-
ous international question has arisen.
The St. Mary's River which supplies the
water for the territory settled by the
Mormons and others, rises in St.
Mary's lake in the St. Mary's range,
northwestern Montana, and is situated in
miles from the international boundary.
These lakes are twenty miles long and
one mile wide. The high up in the
St. Mary's range, and are fed by the
heavy snowfalls and glaciers of the
St. Mary's River plenty of water, fur-
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