Benefits to Accrue To Western Canada From the Royal Ranch

Of the countless [illegible] beauty of surroundings combines with utility of situation, which the Prince of Wales must have encountered on his recently concluded tour of the British Dominions, one particular sector would seem to have especially charmed him, and the heir of the British throne lost his heart to a stretch of brown ranch prairie in Southern Alberta's cattle country, flanked by creek and coulee, lying within shadow of the foot hills, over which in winter time the Chinook wind [illegible]. To be enraptured for a prince is to acquire, and he left the province of Alberta the owner of the Beddington Ranch, adjoining the famous Bar U Percheron Ranch of George Lane, committed to enter actively upon the pursuit of Canada's first industry.

There was really nothing unusual about this, for the fact is well known that some of the happiest days the Prince spent in Canada were on the Alberta ranches, hobnobbing with cowboys and riding a broncho to the round-ups. The most characteristic photographs of the Prince taken during his tour show him in western saddle, astride a cow pony.

Having acquired the ranch and added the title of rancher to his many distinctions, the Prince entered wholeheartedly into the project, and before he left to continue his tour through the British Dominions made arrangements for the shipment of the best stock of England to the ranch. This was a step of great importance to the agricultural industry of the province and of the Dominion, and significant to ranchers and farmers of the greater elevation of the finely bred stock of Alberta.

Although some of the best animals procurable on the American continent could have been secured locally, the breeders of the province were benefited by the introduction of yet more regal animals. Thoroughbred horses came from the Royal stud, Shorthorns from the King's farm, Shropshire sheep from the Duke of Westminster's estate, and rugged, hardy little ponies from the Devon moors, a type of animal previously unknown in Canada. Throughout their travels, all animals had the care and superintendence of a most expert stockman in J. Carlyle, formerly Superintendent of Experimental Farms for the Alberta Government, now manager of Mr. Lane's Bar U Ranch.

The Prince, through his management, lost no time in entering prominently into the livestock activities of Alberta, and a herd of sheep arriving from England in the nick of time for the Calgary fall show went straight to an exhibition pen. Despite this handicap, one ram, a winner at Royal shows in England, carried off the all-round championship honors for the ram class, and brought the highest revenue of the show with a purchase price of $225. Three animals from the Prince's ranch sold for an aggregate of $563.

The interest that the heir to the British throne is taking in stock raising is very gratifying to the people of Canada and has warm tribute to agriculture as the premier industry of the Dominion. Agriculture in Canada is a profession drawing its following from men in every walk of life, and from those who have successfully followed a diversity of professions before hearing the call of the land and visioning the prosperity to be secured in following it.

The benefits to accrue from the establishment of a Royal ranch in Alberta's cattle land can be presaged in the recent success at the Western fair—the appearance of some of England's best thoroughbreds upon Western race tracks, the raising of cattle and sheep standards, and the institution in the West of a new breed of horses having many traits in common with the native cayuse, fast disappearing.

Misleading Figures

Statement Refuted in Connection With Canadians Going to the States.

Figures issued at Washington by Anthony Caminetti, United States Immigration Commissioner, showing a total of 90,825 people from Canada to the United States, [illegible] from the United States to Canada during the last fiscal year, are misleading, according to officials from the Department of Immigration. The figures are collected only from the head tax statistics, and many Canadians [illegible] United States to work for a few months, for spend a similar time on holidays, are registered in as having paid head tax, but there is no record of their departure unless they return to the immigration office for rebate of the sum deposited. In great years, Canadian ports have always shown a greater movement from the United States than vice versa, the statistics being compiled from the forms of the declaration which each immigrant [illegible] than Canadian nationality must sign when he enters the country.

Perfectly Safe.

"Are you the plumber?" asked Mrs. Cooke.

"Yes, ma'am; I'm the plumber all right."

"Well," she replied, "I just want to caution you to exercise care when doing your work. All my floors are highly polished and in perfect condition."

"Oh, don't worry about me slippin', lady I've got nails in me shoes."—Everybody's Magazine.

The Lovely Place.

"Well," said her husband, "did you take the house?"

"Which one?"

"Why, the one that was described as overlooking a splendid garden, richly adorned with statues, in which we would be at liberty to promenade."

"I did not," she returned in disgusted tones. "It was a cemetery!"

One Short.

Children's minds have childish worries. A little girl on hearing that a baby sister had just arrived, making six children in the family, complained: "Oh, dear, now one package of gum won't go round."—New Haven Register.

Missing Soldier is Located

Man Reported As Dead Is Recovering Memory In Sanitarium.

One of the strangest stories that has come out of the world war was unfolded recently when two Vancouver men received information from the [illegible] Scotland that their brother, Alfred McBade, is alive in a sanitarium near his old home at Johnshaven, Scotland, although he had been mourned for dead since 1916. He worked in Vancouver before enlistment.

Report of his death at the hands of a German sniper at Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1916, was received by his mother at Johnshaven. She received an official death certificate and his personal belongings.

Alfred McBade, according to his mother's message, is now in the Suttie Mental Hospital, ten miles from Johnshaven, and is recovering from loss of memory. His brothers are working how he managed to trace his way back from the continent to the neighborhood of his old home, but it is thought through the [illegible] from 1916, and that he secured his discharge, or has been [illegible] four years a member [illegible].

The Last Tribute

Canadian Maple Leaf Sent to Westminster by Veteran Postmaster.

Mr. A. E. Brown, the aged Hamilton citizen who just recently resigned as postmaster, picked a particularly beautiful specimen of a red and gold autumn maple leaf on the road between Burlington and Wabasso Park, and enclosed it in a letter to Miss Alice Homer, London, England, daughter of the late Sir Anthony Home, K.C., of Lucknow fame. The young lady has written Mr. Brown that the Canadian maple leaf was the last tribute to be placed over the head of the Unknown Warrior who was buried in Westminster Abbey.

An Odd Name.

Old Gentleman.—"My boy, what is your name?"

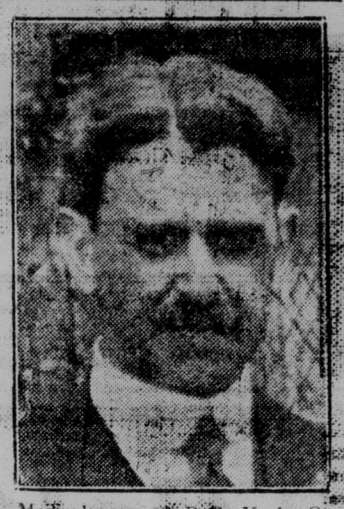
First Boy.—"Jule."

Old Gentleman.—"You should never say 'Jule,' instead, say 'Julius.' And what is your name?"

Second Boy.—"Bilious."

Coal dust pressed into little blocks of various shapes is largely used as fuel on the continent of Europe.

Urges High Ideals Of Medical Men



Medical men of Peel, York, Ontario and Simcoe Counties, and the Academy of Medicine of Toronto were asked by the President of the Ontario Medical Association, Dr. J. E. Mullins, to make the "best in the profession" the Association's aim.

New Canadian Navy

Something About the Ships Presented to Canada by British Government.

The Aurora, Patriot and Patrician, worthy Christmas presents from Britannia, are modern vessels with excellent war records. The cruiser Aurora had some of the very best luck of the British fleet, taking an honorable part in almost every action fought by white ensign boats in the North Sea during the four years of hostilities. She was attached to the 8th Flotilla at Norwich, known as the "Fighting 8th," and at the outbreak of the war was the flagship of Commodore Tyrwhitt (afterward Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt).

The Aurora helped to sink the first German naval vessel sent to the bottom. This boat was a mine-layer, the Koening Louise, caught red-handed laying mines for unwary mariners off the dangerous Goodwin Sands. Later the Aurora was with the squadron that pursued four German destroyers of the G. class returning from a raiding expedition on British east coast towns, between Dover and Heligoland. The British ships sank the raiders on this occasion.

In the famous Dogger Bank action the new Canadian cruiser had the good fortune to first catch sight of the Germans, and she was one of the first vessels under fire at Jutland.

The cruisers Arethusa and Aurora and Inconstant were together in nearly all their scraps and after one particularly difficult piece of work carried out with noticeable efficiency and valor one of the trio received a special message from His Majesty himself. "Well done," the message said.

The two destroyers presented to the Dominion, played meritorious if not as conspicuous parts in the Great War. They were attached to the destroyer flotilla on the Firth of Forth, for some time under the command of Sir David Beatty. Among other actions they were present at the Battle of Jutland at which they performed [illegible].

Captain Henry G. H. Adams, C. B. E., commander of the cruiser Aurora, is the only Royal Navy man among the officers of the new Canadian navy. The Patriot is commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Charles T. Beard, an Ontario man, and the Patrician is in charge of Lieutenant-Commander George C. Jones of Halifax. The other officers are: Eng. Commander, John F. Bell, O.B.E.; Paymaster-Lieut.-Commander John G. Egan, D.S.C.; Lieut.-Commander E. G. Halliwell; Lieutenants, T. W. Murray, D. W. Moffatt, H. F. J. Nibbard, R. T. Agnew, A. R. Pressy; Sub-Lieutenants, F. S. Hart, H. W. T. Grant; Eng. Lieutenants, M. C. Cannantyne, A. D. M. Curry, G. L. Stephen; Acting Eng. Lieutenant, W. B. Morrison; Paymaster, D. Cosette.

The Aurora was launched in 1914. Her dimensions are: Length 456 feet, beam 39 feet, tonnage 3,500. She has a horsepower of forty thousand on which she is able to make twenty-nine knots. Her armament consists of two six-inch guns and six four-inch guns.

The two destroyers launched in 1916 have similar dimensions: Length 271 feet, beam 27 1-2 feet. They develop twenty-seven thousand five hundred horsepower on which they make a speed of thirty-five knots. They are armed with three four-inch guns.

The Aurora's complement is 318 and the destroyers carry 80 officers and men each.

Sale of School Lands.

Over $1,200,000 has been realized from the four sixths of school lands at Donalda, Mistawasis, Leduc and Viking, Alberta. At Donalda $70 an acre was realized.

Act to Improve Feeding Stuffs

Plan Will Compel All Commercial Feeds to be Registered.

The Dominion Seed Branch has secured the sanction of the Federal Government to a new act designed for the purpose of compelling improvement in the quality of feeding stuffs that are being placed on the market. There have been numerous complaints that many of the commercial feeds that have been sold of late contain an excessive quality of weed seeds, damaged grains and other foreign material, so much that in some cases the feeds were actually poisonous to livestock. The new act provides that no commercial feeding stuff shall be offered for sale in Canada unless it has been registered with the minister of agriculture and a registration number assigned to it. Any commercial feed which adopts a name or brand which, in the opinion of the minister, would tend to mislead or deceive may be refused registration. All bran, shorts or middlings must meet the requirements as to quality and chemical contents established for them under the act, or be registered and sold as commercial feeds, the contents being clearly stated. No grain, screenings or other ingredient which contains, in excess of the quantity allowed by regulation, any seeds, damaged grain or other material injurious to the health of livestock or poultry shall be used in any feeding stuffs. The new act is likely to go in force shortly after the new year.

Resurrection of Rheims

Shops Have Been Rebuilt and City is Prosperous.

One of the outstanding miracles of recent times is perhaps the miracle of Rheims. At the beginning of 1919 the population of Rheims was only 4,000. Today the inhabitants number 80,000, and it is once again taking its place as the most populous city in the north-eastern provinces. Already the industries and the big commercial enterprises have been reinstated, and the shops, hastily rebuilt and vying with each other in the variety of the goods displayed, have brought once again to the famous city its old animation.

Steel Plant in B.C.

Electric Smelters Will Be Used To Handle Scrap.

A new company known as the British Columbia Steel Works, Ltd., has been formed by the amalgamation of the Port Moody, Burnaby and Tudhope electrical plants. Each of these plants will continue to operate on its present location, pending concentration of all of them at Port Moody. The company has sufficient orders on hand to give continuous employment to several hundred men. Electric smelters will be used to handle scrap steel which has hitherto been sent out of the province. Under the electric system of smelting, scrap steel is converted back to pig iron.

Camels Appearing in Warsaw Streets.

Camels hauling long trains of small carts are frequently seen in the streets of Warsaw, one soldier acting as driver, with other soldiers looking after the vehicles. The camels are used by the army authorities in the transport of goods about the city and suburbs, having been trained for this kind of service by Russians. The animals were captured from the Bolsheviki by the Poles in a drive on the northern front last summer.

General Utility Coat.

A well-known English tailor is showing a model of a winter coat which he claims will revolutionize the wardrobe of people who are constantly required to go from place to place. To all appearances it is just a heavy overcoat, suitable for travelling purposes, but when turned inside out it proves, in addition, to be a dressing gown.

Air Route to Oil Fields.

Work has already begun on the air harbor at Peace River, Alta., in line with the announcement from Edmonton of the proposed inauguration of an air route to the Mackenzie oil fields. A site for landing [illegible] airdrome has been secured and [illegible] ations are under way [illegible] struction of buildings [illegible] the southern terminus [illegible] aerial transportation [illegible].

A New Order.

"Please," gasped the young [illegible] excitedly, on giving her first order to the butcher, "please send me a pound of steak and some—some gravy."

"Indian Spiritualism"

A Remarkable Occurrence in the Old Days at Stony Creek Now Better Known as Melfort, Saskatchewan.

By O-GE-MAS-ES (Little Clerk).

(Copyrighted)

Living as we did for a number of years the only settler in the district, generally when travellers called it meant staying all night, and often longer, and thus friendships were formed much more lasting than at the present time.

One of our closest and best beloved friends was William Ogilvie (afterwards Commissioner of the Yukon), and he generally made it a point of staying some time with us when in the West. On one of these occasions, in the fall of 1892 if my memory is correct, he dropped in and received his usual welcome. He had been across the mountains and down in California and Utah. These places at that time were being swept by a spiritualistic wave (something like the present time) and table turning, consulting with mediums, etc., was all the rage.

One night after the day's work was done and a few friends had come in (1892 saw the first settlers, who were camping close at hand) to meet and listen to Mr. Ogilvie who was a most accomplished raconteur, with a marvellous memory, he proposed that we try and get in touch with the other world by joining hands round our large table. We had been very muth interested in hearing details of what he had seen on his western trip in this line, so the reply was immediate, "let us try." An ex-naval officer was staying with me at the time and he laughed the whole thing to scorn, would have nothing to do with it, and talked of fakes, imposture and all the rest of it, so we appointed him chief critic.

There were present a doctor's wife, a young lady teacher, my own family and several others, some eight or ten in all, or more, and Ogilvie placed us standing round the table rather away from it and leaning forward resting the tips of our fingers upon it.

Our fingers were touching one another and the naval man was to keep strict watch that on one touched the table with their body.

A word about the table first. This was a remarkably solid piece of furniture with stout legs and a two-inch spruce top. The lumber had been pit-sawed by ourselves out of the log and dressed down by hand. There were no castors on it; in fact, you could not shove it very well and it had to be lifted when moved.

Well, we circled the table, and Mr. Ogilvie arranged a formula so many knocks for certain words and so on, and the table when inspired was to rear up and knock replies. We stood there probably threequarters of an hour and our naval man had the time of his life in passing satirical and bitter remarks which I could see began to annoy Ogilvie. Finally the latter said to me: "Has anyone died since you settled her some nine or ten years ago?" "No white man," was my reply. "Have any Indians died?" "Yes, several years before we came here a fine young Indian greatly beloved by his tribe died and is buried close to where we are." Pa-poon-is-kum, after the Indian medicine man had given him up we did out best to keep life in him and gave freely what little luxuries we had at the time."

"Well," Ogilvie said in exasperation at our non-success, "try the spirits in Cree," which I did, and the response was so immediate that the ladies present got nervous. That table, heavy and all as it was, fairly waltzed round our living room, knocked replies to questions with a bang, and, in fact, acted in a most amazing manner. Japoon-is-kum was asked if he was happy. "Yes," was the reply. "Was he pleased to hear his people were well. "Yes," was the table's reply; and so on, and so on, until the ladies becoming tired, we stopped. There was a distinct spooky effect, and I think we all realised that there were unseen forces surrounding us of which we knew little or nothing. Even the naval critic was silenced, much to Ogilvie's delight.

Pa-poon-is-kum had an elder brother, a fine hunter named O-poo-hoo-sis (still living I am glad to say at Ft. La Corne) who called at my house some time after our Seance, and after some preliminary remarks I told him I had been talking with his dead brother. "Oh," was his reply, "I did not think the white man could do that, but I often talk with him." O-poo-hoo-sis was Pagan at that time, is now Christianised and would be highly offended if you asked him to communicate with the other world.

On a number of occasions I have known Pagan Indians who constantly communicated with the spirits of the departed (or thought they did), and it was a very solemn and serious matter I can assure you. They are extremely reticent in matters of this nature and you have to know them very well indeed before they will reveal these innermeetings. It appears as if the unseen world and its relation to our own is much thinner with savages. We are too materialistic, and have lost the fine sense. What Dr. Carpenter speaking here lately in the Chatauqua described as the sixth sense. In fact the unsophisticated Indian is much more pschyic than the average white man.

Form of Agreement For the Proposed Marketing of Wheat

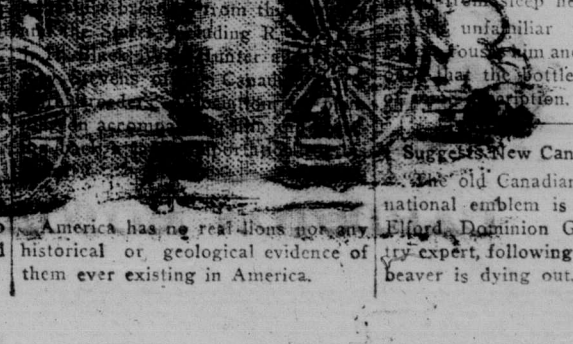
A form of agreement has been drawn up at Winnipeg by a special committee appointed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture on which it is proposed to handle a co-operative basis for the next five years, the wheat crop of Ontario and Western Canada. Agreements are to be between "the United Farmers Grain Corporation, a non-profit corporation," and the individual producer, and it is set out that contracts are not to become effective "until similar contracts covering at least sixty per cent. or approximately ten million acres of wheat have been entered into.

The express aims of the corporation are "co-operative marketing, eliminating speculation and waste." The grower who enters into contract with the corporation agrees to deliver to it all his wheat save what he retains for his own seed and feed, and the corporation agrees to sell this wheat at the best price obtainable under market conditions and to turn over to the grower the proceeds less all costs of operations.

The grower is not restrained in his freedom to plant any crop he desires, but whatever wheat he produces or acquires or controls must be delivered only to the corporation. The agreement is binding upon the grower, his successors and assigns, for the five-year period and the grower admits his liability for damages and costs for any non-fulfilment on his part of the contractual obligations which he undertakes. The grower is to mail to the corporation as requested, statements of his expected wheat acreage and crop conditions.

Will Import Ayreshire Cattle.

Prof. H. Barton, Professor of Animal Husbandry at Macdonald College, [illegible] been appointed [illegible] Ayreshire [illegible] Scotland [illegible] of [illegible] from the [illegible] Building R[illegible] Winter [illegible] Canada [illegible] accompany [illegible] on his [illegible]



America has no real lions nor any historical or geological evidence of them ever existing in America.

Safety Label For Poison Bottles.

A sandpaper label has been devised for protecting people from taking doses from poison bottles by mistake. When anyone takes up the [illegible] in the night, no matter how [illegible] from sleep he may be, the [illegible] unfamiliar feel of the sandpaper [illegible] and he recognizes at [illegible] that the bottle contains poison [illegible] description.

Suggests New Canadian Emblem.

"The old Canadian hen," as a new national emblem is urged by E. C. Elford, Dominion Government poultry expert, following a report that the beaver is dying out.