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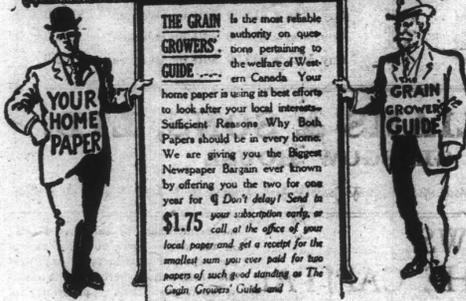
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NOTICE



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THE WEST

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES CONVENTION

Will Meet in Regina on January 25--Programme of Events--Big Prizes for Good Wheat and Good Oats.

The following is the programme for the Agricultural Societies convention which is to be held in Regina commencing January 25:

Tuesday, January 25.

9.00—Registration of delegates.
9.50—Words of welcome—Hon. W. R. Motherwell.
10.00—The functions of an Agricultural Society—James Murray.
10.30—Discussion.
10.40—How the secretary can aid in the development of a strong society as viewed from the president's standpoint—Five minute talks by three presidents.
10.55—Discussion.
11.00—How the president and directors can aid in the development of a strong society as viewed from the secretary's standpoint—Five minute talks by three secretaries.
11.15—Discussion.
11.20—How the members of a society can build up a strong organization—Five minute talks by three society representatives.
11.35—Discussion.
11.40—Appointment of committees (Resolutions, exhibition dates).
1.15—Registration of late delegates.
1.30—Our Agricultural Societies in 1909.—F. Hedley Auld.
1.55—Discussion.
2.10—Seed fairs and field competitions in 1909 and some proposed changes for 1910.—F. H. Reed.
2.40—Discussion.
2.55—The Agricultural Societies Act, 1910.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell.
3.25—Discussion.
3.40—Some desirable features of a premium list.—F. M. Bredt.
4.00—Discussion.
4.15—Some needed improvements in agricultural exhibitions.—Duncan Anderson.
4.45—Discussion.
5.00—Some essentials in the successful handling of an agricultural exhibition.—W. I. Small.
5.30—Discussion.
8.00—Civic greetings—Mayor W. H. Hama. Acknowledgement by W. A. Munro. Echoes from the Dry Farming Congress.—Hon. W. R. Motherwell. Education for rural life.—Prof. W. C. Murray.

Wednesday, January 26.

9.00—Criticism of the wheat exhibit.—James Murray.
9.20—Demonstration in wheat judging.—J. Albert Hand and Jas. Murray.
10.20—Some conditions that threaten to lower the milling value of Western Canadian wheat.—John A. Mooney.
10.50—Discussion.

11.05—Agricultural extension work.—F. Hedley Auld.
11.35—Discussion.
1.30—Chairman's address.
3.00—Classification of horses. Demonstration.—Dr. A. G. Hopkins. Discussion.
3.00—Classification of horses. Demonstration.—Prof. W. J. Rutherford. Discussion.
4.20—Judging beef cattle. Demonstration.—Duncan Anderson. Discussion.
8.00—Presentation of prizes. Model Farmers' Club meeting by delegates from Grenfell society. Some crops we might grow and why we should grow them.—A. F. Mantle. Discussion.

Thursday, January 27.

9.00—Criticism of the oat exhibit.—J. A. Hand.
9.20—Criticism of barley and fax exhibits.—F. H. Reed.
9.40—Demonstration in judging oats.—James Murray and J. A. Hand.
10.40—The place of the soil packer in grain growing.—A. F. Mantle.
11.05—Discussion.
11.20—Farm power. How to avoid accidents in operating steam and gasoline engines.—Prof. A. R. Greig.
11.50—Discussion.
1.30—The wheat growers' interest in dairying.—Wm. Newman.
2.00—Discussion.
2.15—Horticulture in Western Canada.—A. P. Stevenson.
2.45—Discussion.
3.00—Poultry fattening and market requirements.—W. A. Wilson.
3.30—Discussion.
3.40—Some common aims of the agricultural societies and the stock breeders' associations.—A. B. Potter.
4.00—Discussion.
4.10—Reports of committees.
8.00—Model Farmers' club meeting by delegates from Moose Jaw society. Improving the rural home. Illustrated lecture.—Norman M. Ross. A well-planned farmstead.—George Harvey.

Friday, January 28.

9.00—The Canadian Seed Growers' exhibit.—F. H. Reed.
9.20—Wild oats.—The municipalities and the Noxious Weeds Act.—T. N. Whiting.
9.45—Discussion.
10.00—Nine years experience in seed selection in Saskatchewan.—Mr. F. J. Dash, Hillsdale, Sask.
10.20—Questions.
J. Dash, Hillsdale, Sask.
10.25—How I discovered and propagated an early straw or red life wheat.—Mr. Geo. L. Smith, Saskatoon.
10.45—Questions.
10.50—Some results obtained

through the use of high-class seeds. Ten minute talks by the following members: (a) Mr. W. E. Black, Creelman, Sask.; (b) Mr. W. J. Saunders, Marshall, Sask.
11.10—Questions.
11.15—The importance of good seed in the production of crops and how we can increase our commercial supplies.—Mr. John A. Mooney, Regina, Sask.
11.35—Questions.
11.40—Plant breeding on the farm.—Mr. Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.
12.00—Questions.
1.30—The Ideal Farmers' Club lecture.—A. M. Campbell.
2.00—Discussion.
2.15—Some methods that promote early ripening of grain.—J. H. Fraser.
2.45—Discussion.
3.00—Discussion of resolutions, etc.
8.00—Farming in Saskatchewan prior to 1890.—F. C. Tate, M.L.A.; between 1890 and 1900—Angus McKay; between 1900 and 1910—Hon. W. R. Motherwell; between 1910 and 1920—Duncan Anderson.

Good Red Life
It has been alleged on a number of recent occasions that the average quality of Western Canadian wheat is not so good for milling purposes as it was a few years ago when only a small part of Manitoba was producing crops. No definite announcement has been made on the question beyond the assertion that the British millers do not consider our wheat as strong as that which they bought from a few years ago. This is an important question and should be definitely decided so that if the facts be as stated farmers of the Canadian West may take such steps as will effectively correct any mistakes that they may now be making by sowing varieties of wheat that are inferior in milling value to Red Life.

The millers themselves evidently believe that a larger proportion of Red Life wheat should be grown. An evidence in support of this is the fact that the Western Canada Flour Mills Co. recently donated a splendid trophy, known as the Purdy Flour Cup, to be offered at the Saskatchewan Provincial Grain Show, January 25-28, for the best bushel of Red Life from the northern district of Saskatchewan. The northern district of Saskatchewan, it may be said, is that part of the province situated north of the Qu'Appelle Valley, east of Last Mountain Lake and north of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from Nokomis westward. The offering of this cup for Red Life should be at least a stimulus to the farmers that the millers wish to use Red Life wheat in their business.

The question as to the quality of Red Life wheat in comparison with other varieties grown in this province as well as the influence of soil and climate upon the crop, will be thoroughly discussed at the convention by Mr. John A. Mooney, vice-president of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, who has for several years been a practical farmer in Western Canada and has given much study to this question.

Prize for Oats
The growers of the seed that is being introduced into Western Canada by the Garton Pedigree Seed Co., Winnipeg, will be interested to know that the Garton Co. has offered a splendid trophy, valued at \$100, for the best two bushels of oats grown from seed purchased from them last spring. The winning of the cup on the occasion of the forthcoming provincial grain show at Regina, will determine its final ownership, as the company has stipulated that it shall be offered annually until it shall have been won three times by one person when it will become his property.

The conditions of the competition are that only grain grown from seed bought from the Garton company in the spring preceding the show at which the grain is exhibited may be shown in competition for the cup. The Garton company is to be commended for their advertising campaign and their customers are fortunate in having this extra competition provided for them.

In addition to the cup, cash prizes amounting to \$103, including a \$25 championship, are offered for oats in two sections of the Provincial Seed Grain show. The Garton Cup is offered in Class 2, Section 4, and competitors for this prize should note this fact when making their entry.

The Grand Old Man of Canada
Quite apart from his amazing financial achievements, Lord Strathcona, the Grand Old Man of Canada, is a man whose vigour and vitality astonished the world. He is now in his sixtieth year, and is as alert intellectually and as strong physically as the majority of men at fifty. He sticks to his desk all day, still leads a Spartan life in the matter of eating he is a firm believer in the merits of the two-meals-a-day regime—and says there is no reason why he should not live to be a hundred. There is one little characteristic concerning Lord Strathcona which is apt to make the visitor smile. When he is indoors his lordship wears a little milk-lined cap over his bald spot. When he shakes his head in conversation, or gives a quick nod, the little cap usually slips off. Lord Strathcona stops, gravely replaces the cap, and then goes on with his sentence.—The Bits.

The Massey estate of Toronto has donated \$50,000 towards the erection of the Methodist Theological college on the University grounds in Strathcona. The college will be built next summer at a cost of \$100,000. The university senate some time ago donated a free site for the college.

VALUABLE PECK OF WHEAT

Over One Hundred Dollars Paid for It—Young Farmer Outbids Jim Hill.

Omaha, Jan. 8.—It is not every man who has the nerve to "buck" James J. Hill, the great railroad magnate, when it comes to bidding at an auction sale, but H. E. Krueger, a Wisconsin young farmer, not only bucked Mr. Hill at the national corn exposition in Omaha last week, but he "got away with the goods" and actually outbid the multimillionaire. And it was for an article that Mr. Hill wanted, too.

E. H. Hartman once went against Hill for Northern Pacific stock and the result was the greatest day Wall Street ever saw. But there was no flurry, except among a lot of agricultural college professors, theoretical farmers and professional grain raisers when young Krueger outbid Hill and became the possessor of the most valuable peck of wheat in the world—the grain to which had just been awarded the prize over all competitors at the national corn exposition.

Hill wanted to use the wheat for seed as a basis for improving the variety of the country tributary to his railroad system. Krueger wanted the grain in order that he might raise more like it and distribute among the farmers of his home state.

Mr. Hill was at the corn show the day previous to the auction. "Buy that wheat, we want it," he said, laconically to his agent. The agent attended the sale—and in an impressive manner announced that "Jim Hill is going to buy the prize wheat." He pushed his way to the very front row of bidders and was immediately under the eyes of the auctioneer.

Over in one corner, hemmed in and pushed far to the rear, was the farmer boy. The auctioneer fastened his gaze on the big diamond in the shirt front of the railroadier. He couldn't see the young man in the rear of the room. The prize wheat was brought out; the auctioneer sang its merits—told how it had been produced—told how for seven years its "forefathers" had been wintered and cooked—told how each year, the poor seed was eliminated and only the very largest and best kernels saved for use the following year.

And then—"How much am I bid for this peck of wheat?" he cried. "Jim Hill of Minnesota bids \$50," came from behind the diamond front. The farmers around gasped. "Fifty dollars for a peck of wheat," sang the auctioneer. "That's the very best I've ever offered in all the world, in all time, for a handful of wheat. But remember, gentlemen, this is the finest peck of wheat ever offered in any time, in any clime." "Anybody raise that bid?" "Sixty dollars," called out a Nebraska farmer.

Jim Hill's man turned and looked with scorn at the old bewhiskered farmer who had dared to "go up against" the "Wizard of the North" and his many millions. And his answer to the farmer was: "Seventy-five dollars. We want that wheat." The former in conclusion, dropped back out of sight. "How much? How much as I bid?" came in a singsong tone from the auctioneer.

Hill's man turned and looked for the bidder, but he was not to be seen. However, in the back row, those gathered there knew that the bid had come from a young farmer who was so unobtrusive as to almost apologize for his mere presence. "Eighty-five," answered the railroadier. "That's something like it," grinned the auctioneer. "Come on. Come on. How much for a peck of the best wheat the world ever saw?" "Ninety dollars," came a bid in the same tones as that which had offered \$80. "One hundred dollars," quickly sang out the railroadier. "One hundred and four," came back the answer. "Ain't going to let that young fellow beat you, are you?" queried the auctioneer, when the railroadier did not make another bid. "I am unless you'll take my diamond instead of cash," answered that gentleman. "Haven't got another cent of cash with me." "Not on your life," replied the auctioneer. "Nothing but cash goes here. This is a cash sale strictly." "Gone to that young fellow down there for \$104," and the auctioneer pointed to the back row.

The spectators moved to either side and the farmer boy came bashfully up the aisle. He took out his pocket-book and produced five new \$20 bills, laid them on the platform, drop by drop, getting from each a few coins, and finally scraped together just \$103.75. "That's all I have—every cent," he said. "Here, kid, here's a quarter. Any man who can outbid Jim Hill deserves it," and the railroadier, his late antagonist, handed Krueger the coin he lacked. The wheat was purchased—and there was one man in all the world who had beaten Jim Hill at an auction.

the agricultural college of the University of Wisconsin. In 1897, he knew the value of the wheat that would take the prize over 500 varieties of wheat from every part of the country. Krueger, who is just turned twenty years of age, is a practical farmer himself and works on a farm at the present time. "I'm going to spread this wheat all over Wisconsin," he said, as he walked from the auctioneer's stand, carrying with him the "best of wheat on earth."

Church Union at Melville

That the so-called western spirit is not alone felt in business life is exemplified in at least one Western town, that of Melville, Sask., where the much spoken of church union is already a reality. A short time ago there were in Melville no less than five Protestant ministers for a total population of 1,500. Realizing the absurdity of maintaining five distinct churches, where one would serve the purpose much better, the business men got together and decided to unite their forces in the interest of a common church. The result was that a minister was engaged who for the present at least is just a plain unqualified Christian pastor and there was erected a handsome church edifice, included in which is a young men's club room and library which is undoubtedly a saving factor for many young men, strangers in a strange land. That minister engaged is doubtless securing a salary in keeping with his services to the community rather than the pittance which makes the thought of old age a matter of grave concern to the average minister of the Gospel.

The case is, in short, an illustration of the wisdom in church union, for the West in particular where divided interests mean simply a waste of energy and funds which might otherwise be spent to good purpose in the mission field or in other useful channels.

The example set by Melville in the above respect might profitably be followed in many other towns throughout the West where the present unnecessary division of church work entails heavy burdens on supporters and a corresponding lack of funds for other worthy purposes. It is in fact the duty of the West, starting as it is, comparatively unhampered by usage and prejudice, to set the pace in matters of the above kind for more conservative East, where all change, however apparently wise, must necessarily be slow in the working out.—Hastings Press.

Taft Dismissed Pinchot

Washington, D.C., Jan. 10.—Gilford Pinchot, chief forester, was removed from office at 7 o'clock this evening by Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, on the direct orders of President Taft. Overton Price, assistant forester, and Alexander Shaw, assistant law officer of the forestry service, were simultaneously ousted. This clean sweep is made of all the officials of the forest reserve who lent their aid to L. R. Glavis in the formulation of the charges against Secretary of the Interior Ballinger, which are on the eve of congressional investigation.

Political Washington is convinced however, that this is but the beginning of a factional fight in the Republican ranks that will rend the party asunder. Lined up behind Pinchot now are all of the Roosevelt old guard. Pinchot and Roosevelt have been in constant correspondence since the latter left the country. The international news service correspondent has information to the effect that Roosevelt has advised Pinchot throughout his controversy with the secretary of the interior.

Pinchot was the last remaining shining light of the Roosevelt administration who remained in the administration of Taft. Now he is gone and the Roosevelt administration is but a memory. It is hardly strange, therefore, that among the Pinchot adherents his dismissal is regarded as much a reflection on Roosevelt as it is a blow to Pinchot.

Peary Won't Go South

New York, Jan. 10.—Commander Robert E. Peary has promised to give all the aid he can to the National Geographical society's proposed expedition to discover the south pole, but said today that he would not consent to personally lead in the exploration of the Antarctic.

Edwin Swift Balch, of Philadelphia, a prominent member of the National Geographical Society, and other scientific bodies, has for some time been at work forming a committee to finance an Antarctic expedition. It is probable that the expedition will be merged with the one proposed by the National Geographical Society, and in that event Mr. Balch will be one of the leaders in the dash for the south pole. "I will be delighted to see an American expedition in the field," said Commander Peary. "The conditions in the Antarctic are dissimilar to those in the Arctic, but the kind of equipment used in the north would be needed in the south. One of the main points of difference would be that in the north pole, the journey will be over land, while in reaching the north pole it was necessary to travel over moving ice."

Fires at Yorkton

Wilton Bros., wholesale fruit warehouse, was burned on Wednesday at a total loss of \$5,000 on stock and building. A good water supply prevented a disastrous fire.

OUR EXPORT BARLEY TRADE

Splendid Opportunity to Place Our Barley on the English Market.

The attention of the progressive farmer today is not centered entirely on the producing end of his business; the marketing of his produce is also being studied. He is on the look-out for new markets and is alive to the advantages of studying them and fitting out their wants. The development of our export market in barley has, however, been overlooked. We knew we had a very small foreign trade in barley, but we have never stopped to figure out why. The reason is not far to seek. We grow six-rowed type of barley, the only foreign demand for which is for feeding purposes—hence our small export business and generally low prices. The British market will not use a six-rowed barley for malting, but is willing and anxious to take all the good sound two-rowed barley, we can grow at prices which put Red Life in the shade as a money maker. It must, however, be right as to color and quality, both of which are not hard to get in Western Canada, with her almost virgin soil and favorable climate. Barley of this sort will bring on the British market from 75 cents to \$1.00 a bushel while the freight in carload and cargo lots from Winnipeg to Liverpool varies from 7 cts. to 30 cts., but generally averages about 14 cents per bushel. From these figures it will be seen that there is a splendid export market awaiting us.

That two-rowed malting barley can be grown successfully when suitable varieties are used, is proved conclusively by the results obtained during the past season. R. H. Carter of Fort Qu'Appelle had a yield of 72 bushels per acre from the new variety, the Brewer, while with the same barley John Howden of Qu'Appelle, had 65 measured bushels per acre weighing 57 pounds, bringing his yield up to over 77 bushels by standard weight per acre. N. Garden, of Wolseley, had a yield of over 50, as also had A. E. Wilson, Indian Head, while Jas. Arnot, Bradwardine, Man. had 82. As far as can be learned in no case has the Brewer given less than 50 this season, and unlike many of the ordinary barley, the straw of this variety is long, strong, and easy to harvest while in point of maturity it compares very favorably with the six-rowed types.

The climate and soil of western Canada is admirably suited to the production of large yields of bright barley and should the color in certain cases not be bright, there is always market for it as feed for which the Brewer, on account of its remarkably thin hull, is well adapted. The development of our export market prices, and should be looked into, promises much in the way of higher Our business is not only to produce a certain crop, but to find a market for it and to dispose of it at a profit. We can and do grow some splendid barley but we have only half done our business, we have not yet found a profitable market for it.

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BRITISH B... BEC

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Control Parliament

NOMINATIONS AND P...
With the issue of the writ day, January 10, the following dates within which the election and polling will take place:
Ordinary Borough
First day of nomination...
Last day for nomination...
First possible day for poll...
Last day for poll...
Counties and District E...
First day for nomination...
Last day for nomination...
First possible day for poll...
Last day for poll...

Brixton, Jan. 10.—Imperial session in Canada if Stratton G. A. Cox and Macdonnell were heard at a political meeting, the premier and Teller or J. P. Morgan, who was introduced at the meeting, was greeted with howls and Liberal songs for Asquith. The Lloyd George were surprised at the Duke of Devonshire's speech. The Duke's speech was a masterpiece of statesmanship, and his words were greeted with applause. The Duke's speech was a masterpiece of statesmanship, and his words were greeted with applause. The Duke's speech was a masterpiece of statesmanship, and his words were greeted with applause.

Peers Have to R...
London, Jan. 10.—The result of the election in the forecast of the Liberal Unionist party. The Liberal Unionist party is expected to do well in the election. The Liberal Unionist party is expected to do well in the election. The Liberal Unionist party is expected to do well in the election.

The Duke of Devonshire...
The Duke of Devonshire has been elected to the House of Lords. The Duke of Devonshire has been elected to the House of Lords. The Duke of Devonshire has been elected to the House of Lords.

Winston Churchill...
Winston Churchill has been elected to the House of Commons. Winston Churchill has been elected to the House of Commons. Winston Churchill has been elected to the House of Commons.

Ambassador Reid...
Ambassador Reid has been elected to the House of Commons. Ambassador Reid has been elected to the House of Commons. Ambassador Reid has been elected to the House of Commons.