

## The West

THE WEST COMPANY, LIMITED  
1778 Rose Street, Regina, Sask.R. J. WESTGATE  
Editor and Managing Director

The West is published every Wednesday.  
Subscription price: One Dollar (\$1.00) per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents. The British Empire, 70c. United States and other foreign countries, 80c. per annum. All subscriptions payable in advance. Advertisers charged at Fifty Cents per line per week.

Advertising rates furnished on application.  
Address all communications to the Company.



WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1909

## Canada's Grand Old Farmer.

Many are the tributes that are being paid to H. W. Campbell, the discoverer of the "dry farming system." His work has been acclaimed not only in his own country, but also in Canada and very properly. With all the applause that Canadians have given to this great farmer, they seem to have forgotten a much greater man in their own country. A man to whose untiring efforts and careful experiment is due the wonderful wheat fields of our prairie. Why not pay some tribute to Western Canada's Grand Old Farmer, Angus MacKay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm. Why wait for his death to discover that here in Canada we had a man whose efforts turned the dry prairie into fertile fields and discouraged farmers into wealthy and prosperous citizens.

Remember the conditions that existed until our farmers adopted his method of wheat growing, a system, that in addition to reaping them immediate results, has done much towards the preservation of the fertility of the soil and combated that foe of the western farmers—noxious weeds. To the man who has studied the rapid exhaustion of the wheat fields of Minnesota and the Dakotas, who has seen the ravages of noxious weeds in these States, he can only attribute the continued fertility of our older districts to the earnest work done by Mr. MacKay to inculcate in our people his methods of scientific wheat growing. To those who have witnessed the early efforts of our first American settlers in a country and their rapid adoption of Mr. MacKay's methods as exemplified by their Western Canadian neighbors they cannot but be convinced of the great debt owing to him by Western Canada.

We do not mean to say that our American settlers do not know how to farm, but the results in Minnesota and the Dakotas show that immediate results, not continued fertility was their object. Many of them are excellent farmers, but the system of "buckshot" farming was very prevalent among them, especially in North Dakota. To say that it is the length of time they have been cropped is responsible for the small yield in these States cannot be offered as an excuse, when we consider that the Indian Head and Wolsley districts where Mr. MacKay's methods were first adopted, are today producing as much per acre as they did twenty years ago.

To Angus MacKay is due in a great measure the position that Canada occupies today as the "bread basket" of the Empire, and when Canadians acclaim the wonderful work of "dry farming Campbell" let them not forget to do honor to their own great citizen who first taught them the proper method of farming the dry prairie.

## Editorial Notes.

Has anyone seen a copy of the Public Accounts for 1908?

The Federal Parliament opens on Thursday. The chief features of the session will be the naval defence bill, Banking Act and Insurance bill.

The people of Weyburn are still awaiting the fulfillment of the Scott-Turgeon promise to form another judicial district with that point as the centre.

Hon. Charles Murphy assures the country that the terminals of the H. B. Railway will be retained by the government. Bill and Dan must be losing their grip.

Last June Scott and Turgeon promised the people of Weyburn that at the first meeting of the cabinet they would decide upon the proposal to form another judicial district. Surely there has been a cabinet meeting in four months.

Speaking at the Royal Colonial Institute Lord Charles Beresford said that the future of Great Britain was black, and we could only hold our

own by keeping up the supremacy of the seas. Navies of the Empire should be interchangeable, and they should have the same discipline and signals. He had found Canadians strong, healthy, cheery and energetic, the best specimens of British human race he has ever seen. Canada's loyalty was unbounded, and their energy was splendid, and they could have very well sat still on this question of defence, for they could shelter themselves under the Munro doctrine. But they were too proud an offshoot of the old stock to do that, so they had determined to defend their trade routes. Having alluded to the excellent feeling between Canada and the United States, Lord Beresford declared "We should not talk of having a fleet that could win battles, we should rather aim at having such an Empire fleet that nobody could attack us at all."

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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.  
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(Mail and Empire).

The Dominion Public Accounts are just been issued. They tell us that for the year ending March 31, 1909, the Ottawa government spent \$126,857,398, and took in as revenue \$65,093,494. This gives us a deficit of no less than \$41,563,904. In order to appreciate the growth of our burdens the following table is helpful:

1895 (Conservative)	\$42,872,338
1896 (Liberal)	45,334,281
1897 (Liberal)	57,982,866
1898 (Liberal)	72,255,047
1899 (Liberal)	83,277,641
1900 (Liberal)	112,578,679
1901 (Liberal)	136,657,398

It will be noticed that the outlays of 1909 are exactly three times those of 1895.

Of the \$126,657,000 spent last year the sum of \$24,892,351 was employed on the Grand Trunk Pacific. The total amount sunk in this scheme now stands at \$51,966,462, and very little has been done. This enterprise it will be remembered, was commenced by parliament by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the ground that it would cost "\$13,000,000 and not a cent more." Another feature of the outlays for the year is the charge of \$6,424,781 for the Quebec bridge.

This roguery was devised by the government to make certain of its followers wealthy. The country was to provide the money with which to build the bridge, and the politicians who put up relatively nothing were to get all the profits. But the bridge tumbled down through the negligence of the government, and we are paying \$6,424,781 as a consequence. A further large figure in the accounts is a charge of \$3,874,490 on account of the Intercolonial railway, and a further charge of \$9,000,000 to meet the deficit on the running of the railway last year. The Intercolonial under the management of Minister Graham, has thus cost us in one year \$4,676,492 more than we received from it. This is a repetition of what occurred the year before—1908. In that period the revenue from the Intercolonial was \$9,173,568, and the total expenditure upon it \$18,527,172—a loss of \$4,353,604. In two years the country has had to provide \$9,000,000 to keep the Intercolonial going. At the same time we are spending many millions in the construction of a competitive line from Quebec to Moncton which the Grand Trunk is to operate in opposition to our road.

The great expenditures have resulted in an addition of \$45,969,419 to the net debt. This is equivalent to an increase of \$3,830,000 per month or of \$140,000 for every working day. We are now paying twice as much in taxes as we ought to pay, owing to extravagance, and the government is mortgaging everybody's property to meet the further expense of its schemes.

The W.C.T.U. delegate who wanted to pass a resolution placing bridge whist on the same plane of condemnation as the liquor and white slave traffics is one of those who do more harm to true morality than a dozen publicans. She was properly rebuked by the convention refusing to endorse her attitude.

There are a lot of people in this world who love to condemn the pleasures and habits of others. They wear the blinkers of a narrow creed

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(or a good creed which they themselves have narrowed), and can see no excellence or virtue outside their own uninteresting paths. Beyond their only desire is to find defects. They sniff the air for the scent of immorality and display a marked aptitude for finding it; in fact they can trace the form of vice in amusements that to people less righteous than themselves seemed innocent enough.

Respect for the church and the clergy is inborn in the Anglo-Saxon race. For that reason, among other criticisms of clerical utterances has of religious thought would probably always been rare; but the experience is surprised if they knew how often a protest has sprung up in the minds of many of their hearers at what sounded like intolerance. The church is too prone to disapprove of those whose opinions do not exactly coincide with its own; and not only the church but that army of lay workers who, in their zeal for their pet cause, forget the charity that would become them so well.

(Toronto News.)

The executive committee of the Montreal Corn Exchange refused to support the "Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Navigation and Improvement Association in urging upon the Dominion Government the early construction of a new Welland Canal, and asks instead for the prompt carrying out of the George and Otonabee canal project. In complimenting the Corn Exchange committee on its attitude the Montreal Trade Bulletin states that this country should not spend \$50,000,000 on a Welland Canal which would enable American competitors to outstrip Canadian in the race for the grain trade of the Northwest. With a larger Welland canal, says the Bulletin, the Americans would abandon the western portion of their barge canal from Buffalo to Syracuse, bring their largest vessels through the Otonabee and deepen their canal thence to Syracuse and Albany. Thus, with Canada's aid they would have a route 135 miles shorter than the Canadian route.

The Bulletin insists that the construction of the George Bay canal is the only solution of the transportation problem, and suggests that if the government declines to undertake the project the city of Montreal should face it. It thinks that the city would be justified in financing this great project by guaranteeing the interest of 3 per cent on \$150,000,000 for a term of years. It believes that Ottawa and all the sections of the country through which the canal would pass would contribute liberally to assist Montreal in consummating it, and that when once the prairie country was reached every farmer would be willing to contribute his share in reducing the present cost of transportation from Port William to Montreal.

## Murphy Banquetted.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Three hundred citizens of Ottawa tonight banqueted Hon. Charles Murphy, secretary of state. All shades of political opinion were represented. Among those present were: Mayor Hopewell, who presided; Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. Sidney Fisher, Senator Edwards, Senator Belcourt, Senator Costigan, P. D. Ross, Sir James Grant, D. J. McDougall, M.L.A.; A. E. Frapp, M.L.A.; Denis Murphy and H. B. McEwen, M.P.

Mr. Murphy, in replying to the toast of his health, referred to his trip to the west last summer, declaring that he had been uplifted and inspired by the progress and the hope that he saw. He looked forward to the day when Canada would be the dominant partner of the British Empire, and lay the foundations of an Empire greater than that of ancient Rome or even Britain herself, in upholding the principles of representative government and true citizenship.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replying to the toast of "Parliament" said that since the last election, the personnel of the members had singularly improved. It had brought a galaxy of new members, who for ability and character could stand comparison with the old. While they had differences in the house there were some points, said the premier, upon which they were in accord. For instance there was no difference of opinion between the government and the opposition on the question of naval defence. The time was coming soon when it was hoped that all would do their duty.

Referring to the arrangement come to between the government and the city of Ottawa, he described the payment as a debt due by the nation to Ottawa, indeed, the nation had not paid enough; it ought to have paid more. He hoped to see Ottawa, the finest city of the world. Nature had intended it to be so.

A druggist can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LINIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labelled his own product. This greasy imitation is the poorest we have yet seen of the many that tried to introduce.

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## Gazette Appointments

## NOTARIES PUBLIC

James D. Munro of Lloydminster.  
Thomas J. Emerson of Moose Jaw.  
Ernest R. B. Davidson of Watrous.  
W. E. Moore of Tisdale.  
Earle W. Hume of Lemberg.  
Frederick H. H. Kennedy.  
Alfred J. Romeril of Prince Albert.  
William H. Fisher of Moose Jaw.

## COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS

William Jolly of Glenavon.  
Arni Kristinson of Elmore.  
John Bird of Quill Lake.  
H. C. Pierce of Wadena.  
John Sprout of Kipling.  
R. H. Cathenwood of Saskatoon.  
Samuel Evans of Nut Lake.  
A. H. Cunningham of Tisdale.  
Francis X. Brunnell of Lacleche.  
James D. Nicol of Stoughton.  
Henry Kinrad of Manor.  
Ector M. Clark of Battleford.  
Chas. C. King of Tessier.  
Leonard A. Wright of Melfort.  
Harvey Dillabough of Moose Jaw.  
Thomas I. Davis of Keeler.  
W. J. Walton of Regina.  
Milton N. Campbell, Port Pelly.  
Arthur Lucas of Highwood.  
Thomas C. Davis of Prince Albert.  
Arthur W. Snider of Swift Current.  
Archibald McLean of Saskatoon.  
Ernest Stewart of Ralph.

## REGISTRAR LAND TITLES.

Edward W. Drew of Battleford.

## PROCESS ISSUERS

Charles E. Oliver of Watrous.  
Fred M. P. Purdy, of Kinistino.  
Vincent H. Smith of Balgonie.

## ISSUERS, MARRIAGE LICENSES

Scraphim Schoenacker of Pascal.  
Joshua J. Nunn of Landis.  
H. B. Tucker of Regina.  
Chas. M. Taylor of Melville.  
W. C. Wright of Semons.  
E. T. Child of Lorneburg.  
A. Zillmax of Prince Albert.

## CORONERS

Charles G. Cox of Buchanan.  
Herbert H. Christie, of Esterhazy.  
Maurice Gravel of Gravelbourg.  
Alexander M. Stewart of Rosemont.

## TURNKEYS

John Anderson of Tantallon.  
James Grey of Weyburn.  
A. E. Muir of Moomins.  
William Stewart of Weyburn.

## STOCK INSPECTORS

W. P. Smith of Foam Lake.

## GAME GUARDIANS

A. T. Clemens of Stoughton.  
John Morton of Paskin.  
Geo. A. Weese of Kelfield.

## RESIGNATIONS, RETIREMENTS.

S. D. Eland-Flexman, of Regina, commissioner of oaths.  
Norbert Goldsmith, of Regina, commissioner for oaths.  
Edward W. Drew, of Battleford, local registrar of the supreme court; clerk of the district court; clerk of the surrogate court; and registration clerk for the registration district of Battleford.  
James W. Hannon of Battleford, registrar land titles.  
J. S. Patsyth of Kinistino, process issuer.  
Paul Eisenhardt of Balgonie, process issuer.  
Henry Ole of Foam Lake, stock inspector.

## Alberta's Crop Estimate.

Edmonton, Nov. 3.—Following is the official estimate which the government has made of the year's crop in Alberta. There may be some slight changes when the threshers' returns are made, but so far as is known the figures are approximately correct.

	Acres.	Estimated yield
Wheat, spring	250,000	6,250,000 25
Wheat, winter	88,000	2,000,000 25
Oats	500,000	20,000,000 40
Barley	100,000	2,500,000 25
Rye	1,000	18,000 18
Flax	3,700	82,450 82
Speltz	500	11,500 35

The National Geographic Society of Washington has endorsed Henry as discoverer of the North Pole. The society will issue a public statement of their findings.

## MAKES IT PAY

While Andrew Carnegie is giving away his millions in the shape of library buildings, gifts to institutions of learning, and various permanent funds in his efforts to die poor, he is managing his Scotch estate so carefully that it returns a profit each year. The game and fruit from the lands about Skibo Castle bring good prices, and every detail of marketing them is studied in the most business-like manner. In the London correspondence of the Kansas City Star we read:

The magnificent preserves on which the millionaire lavishes from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year return him \$35,000 in the shooting season. Although Andrew Carnegie does not forget his friends and one or two hospitals in London, when he has big "shoots," thousands of birds are dispatched to the game markets all over the kingdom. The partridges at Skibo are particularly fine, and they fetch four or five cents each more than any other birds of the same kind. From all quarters the orders for game pour in, and the millionaire does not consider it beneath his dignity to see that they are attended to. He will often spend an hour in the office making notes and looking after his accounts. Orders are attended to with the greatest despatch. To his own punctuality in a little of his success.

In the fishing and fruit seasons orders for both are tendered and promptly executed. "Carnegie apples," as a delicious brand from Skibo orchards is called, are a very choice variety, and very popular with some of the best fruit dealers. For years Andrew Carnegie has made a hobby of fruit growing, and these apples are his own production. He never tires of showing his apples, pears and other fruit to his guests, and at dessert sometimes he will tell the company of the handsome prices he gets for them. He is far prouder of being the producer of "Carnegie apples" than master of Skibo Castle.

Guests do not find Skibo Castle exhilarating. For one thing, bridge is not permitted. The master has an overpowering objection to cards, and it is an unwritten law that his must never be played. In the last shooting season a party of rich Americans were among those invited. All were devoted to bridge, and on hearing that it was forbidden at Skibo they decided to make an excuse to retire early to a game in one of their rooms, and they played into the small hours. Happening to awake and see a light in one of the opposite wings, where the game was taking place, Andrew walked across a balcony, and peering through the curtains, beheld the players and stakes of gold. Forthwith he entered unannounced. It must have been a quaint picture, the four Americans in front of whom there were many empty bottles, and the horror-stricken millionaire in his night attire. One of the guests who was a little more self-possessed than the others, offered their host a drink. Scotchmen are proverbially kind hosts. Though at first annoyed that his wishes had been disregarded, he accepted the proffered drink and laughed in his own dour way.

Niagara Falls Robbery.  
Niagara Falls, Ont. Nov. 4.—The most daring robbery in the history of the Niagara district occurred in broad day light, at 5 p.m. today in the little brick office of the Canadian Express Co., situated a few feet west of the Grand Trunk station. Two strangers came to the door, one going into the office and the other one standing guard in the doorway. The former asked William Dobson, the cashier, if there was a trunk for him. Dobson did not understand and asked that the name be repeated. The fellow did not articulate clearly, and Dobson bent behind the desk to see the record book to assist. While Dobson was stooping over, the stranger drew an 18-inch steel pipe, padded with insulation tape, and loaded at one end and struck Dobson a heavy blow on the head. Dobson fell senseless with a big gash in his scalp. The stranger then leaped to the counter and gathered up a package containing \$14,165 in old bank notes which were on the way to the bank to be destroyed and walked out. The crime was committed within hailing distance of a hundred people, and men were busy loading baggage just outside the office. A couple of minutes later the train messenger who was to take the parcel containing the bills sent a clerk to the office and by with the station agent found Dobson.

It was 8 p.m. before Dobson could give a description of his assailant. He says the men looked and talked like foreigners. His assailant was a short, stout man about 35 years of age and had a dark complexion, moustache and black overcoat. Dobson couldn't give an accurate description of the other man.

Inspector of the Provincial Police Mains, with four detectives, are on the trail of the men, and a description of the men was wired to all nearby cities on both sides of the border.

Three men were arrested last night, but only one was held. He is not believed to be the right man.

The National Geographic Society of Washington has endorsed Henry as discoverer of the North Pole. The society will issue a public statement of their findings.

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- WOMEN'S CLOTH COAT—Extra quality Kersey, 50-in. long, lined to waist, plain semi-fitting style, large collar and lapels, black and navy..... \$12.00
- WOMEN'S CLOTH COAT—Fine quality Beaver Cloth, 50-in. long, semi-fitting style, beautifully tailored and trimmed with buttons and Sontags loops, navy only..... \$18.00
- WOMEN'S CLOTH COAT—Of heavy Kersey, made with semi-fitting back, nicely braided on back and collar, 50-in. long, lined to waist, brown and navy..... \$16.50

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Get Under Way i  
College—Directors  
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Saskatoon, Nov. 3.—The  
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