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 That we are putting on EVERY DAY. Some of our articles at about half price for that day only. We are going to advertise our store this way for the next week. Be sure and get in on these specials.
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Vol. 11 No. 41

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1910

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A complete line of Mechanical Rubber Goods.

Harness, Oils and Greases.

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PREMIER SCOTT VIOLATES HIS PLEDGE

People of Weyburn Realize Worth of the Premier's Promise—Liberals Demand Resignation of Local Members as Protest Against Scott's Attitude.

The government's "progressive railway policy" decreased the new mileage but it certainly has increased the troubles of Premier Scott and his colleagues, whose habit of promising anything to get rid of departments led to the embarrassing situations as seen in the Manor-Carlyle episode and in the case of the G.T.P. line past Weyburn which was before the government last week.

Weyburn is the largest and most important town in Southern Saskatchewan and is an important C.P.R. centre. Direct railway communication with the capital has been a live question for some time and to secure this the town expected the G.T.P. south line to touch there on its route to the boundary. Last summer a deputation waited on the government asking that when guaranteeing the bonds the road should be forced to run into Weyburn. Premier Scott stated that there would be no guarantee of bonds for that line because it did not open up new territory. However, to satisfy the deputation, he made the statement that if occasion should arise whereby it would be necessary to guarantee these bonds, he would only do so on condition that the road touched Weyburn. The people of Weyburn then consulted with the Federal representative for that district, J. G. Turritt, who recommended an appeal to Ottawa and to the president of the G.T.P. A deputation consisting of Messrs. Black, Moffet and Bowman left for Ottawa in December and with Mr. Turritt, visited Montreal and interviewed Mr. Hays. What was their astonishment to find that after they had left Weyburn, the government had guaranteed the bonds and without protecting the interests of Weyburn which they had promised to do. Mr. Hays further stated that the government had dictated the location of the road. To say that Turritt and the deputation were astonished does not describe their feelings.

On their return to Weyburn the people of that town determined to force the issue and on Wednesday last arrived in the city one hundred strong and met Premier Scott in the City Hall, where, in the language of the government organ in Weyburn, they received a "cold shutdown." The premier was embarrassed, having forgotten his "scrap book" speech and not daring to descend to abuse, his usual method of meeting such situations, he presented a pitiable sight—the first minister of the province convicted of having broken a solemn pledge to one of the largest communities in the province. Asked why he had guaranteed the bonds, the premier replied that it was for competitive purposes and when it was placed before him that competition was needed in the largest town, he squirmed in that town.

The member for Weyburn, whose supporters are demanding that he resign and seek election as an opponent of the government, instanced the famous Manor-Carlyle deal as an instance where the government insisted on a change in the location of the line. Premier Scott was dumb and did not care to make any comparisons. He denied locating the line and when asked who was the liar—himself or President Hays, he was again placed in the embarrassing position of offending one of his masters or admitting what everyone in Weyburn knows to be a fact. The deputation waited on the government and the most disgusted body of men who have had dealings with this government. Scott gave a straight pledge to the town of Weyburn and violated that pledge in the most flagrant manner. He permitted a deputation to go to Montreal and to be placed in a position almost ridiculous. He could give no excuse after taking the position that he did. He refused to be committed to an alternative scheme, that of a branch line, thereby showing his hostility to the town and his flagrant disregard for his pledged word. He tried to throw the blame on President Hays but in the face of the government's interference in the Carlyle-Manor deal, his excuse cannot be accepted.

SCOTT WRITES A LETTER

Premier Scott is famous as a letter writer, indeed, he has a mania of this point and this, along with his famous "scrap-book" speech, comprised by the "poisoned well," are his elements of greatness and his qualifications for the position he holds. Two days after the deputation returned to Weyburn, along comes the expected letter. The deputation had been told by Regina citizens that such would arrive and were expecting it. It was addressed to the local member, Dr. Mitchell, and was a copy of a personal letter sent to Hon. J. A. Calder, who is at present in Ontario. Just imagine Calder's amazement when it arrived. We imagine him reading the first paragraph and signing it to the names with the remark that he knew what the rest was. The premier should not hide his great talent in this respect. He should give this letter to the public. It is his masterpiece. The letter tells Calder the G.T.P. has got them in a hole and that they have alienated the sympathy of a large and influential community. He threatens that Hays will be punished and that the L.P.P. won't receive any more government support. The latest bulletins from Montreal state that Hays has asked for police protection. He suggests that Calder see Hays and then changes his mind and advocates a consultation between himself and Calder before they put the G.T.P. president out of business. The letter is so amusing that it put the Savoy theatre in Weyburn out of business on Saturday evening. The people had received all the entertainment they wished for one day. Come, now, Mr. Scott, publish the letter and add to your glory in this respect!

TURGEON, A PLEDGE BREAKER!

Last Wednesday was Weyburn's day at the government buildings. Premier Scott was not the only man to be favored with a call from the citizens of that town. A sub-committee of eight stalwart Liberals called on the Hon. Mr. Turgeon and asked why he had not redeemed his pledge made in the hour of Weyburn on June 16th, when he promised that at the first cabinet council a favorable reply would be given to their request for the establishment of a new judicial district with Weyburn as the judicial centre. The question had been asked in the legislature and although six months after the promise, no reply was forthcoming.

The deputation placed the matter before Mr. Turgeon in very plain terms. They told him of the broken pledge in reference to railway facilities and they demanded the fulfillment of his pledge. He couldn't or wouldn't do it. The members of this deputation, and they were all life-long Liberals, urged on the attorney-general the necessity for the sake of the party that something be done at once. He admitted the justice of their demands, but pleaded inability to comply with it. The deputation informed the attorney-general that the Scott government need not expect any support from the town or district of Weyburn. All the attorney-general could say was "Too bad, too bad."

Another pledge made by another member of the government violated. No straighter promise was ever made and in one part of the province the word of the attorney-general will not be accepted in the future. He could make no excuse for his broken promise.

The people of Weyburn, especially Dr. Mitchell's supporters, are demanding that he resign and seek election as an opponent of the government, but the worthy member dreads to face the electorate because of his own record. He sat in the house and permitted the railway legislation to go through without a protest, he prevented the visit of a deputation to Regina before the close of the session to insist on the redemption of the promise of the attorney-general. Resignation after the precedent set by Arch. McNab, little use. If Dr. Mitchell had followed the precedent set by Arch. McNab and pledged himself to resign if the government did not accede to his just demands then he would be justified in following the course now planned by his supporters. As it is, the government have broken their pledge, the members for Weyburn had allowed them to do so without a protest and the Town of Weyburn has suffered.

A Mighty Sale of Men's and Boys' Clothing



To reduce our stock of clothing at once, we are going to cut prices in no uncertain way. Every Man's or Boy's Suit—every Man's or Boy's Overcoat—every pair of Men's Trousers in our stock goes on sale at a discount of 33 1/3 per cent.

SPECIAL—50 Men's Suits cut below the limit. These are smart, stylish, well-made suits of handsome Tweeds. Regular \$10.00, \$11.00 and \$12.00—On sale... \$6.50

WHAT THIS SALE MEANS

Any Boy's \$4.00 Suit or Overcoat	\$2.65	Any Man's \$15.00 Suit or Overcoat	\$10.00
Any Boy's \$5.00 Suit or Overcoat	3.25	Any Man's \$18.00 Suit or Overcoat	12.00
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THE GLASGOW HOUSE

POLITICAL NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL

Bradbury on the Naval Question—The Famous Newmarket Canal Benefits by a Rain Storm—Borden the Leader of Conservative Party—Liberals Would Like to See Him Retire.

Ottawa, June 10.—A recent development in the matter of cheap cable news service is curiously linked with a bit of past political history. For years past it has been an object in Canada to arrange for a cheap cable news service which would remove the present difficulty whereby information regarding British subjects comes to Canada through an American medium. Some years ago the matter was arranged so far as the cable companies are concerned; but a new obstacle arose in the attitude of the Canadian land telegraph lines. This difficulty does not exist in England, owing to the circumstance that the government owned the land telegraphs. Several years ago the Canadian government had before it proposals to nationalize the telegraph and telephone system of the country; after desperate struggles the forces of private ownership prevailed and in one of these fights were strong enough to force Sir William Mulock out of the cabinet. NOR that the telegraph companies have won their battle they are obstructing the cable news service. However, the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, which also has met with the opposition of the land lines, has come into the situation, and there is now in sight a system of news service by cable, Marconi wireless and telephone. With this object in view the Marconi company is proposing to open twenty additional offices in Canada. Thus the reactionary attitude of the government has delayed the accomplishment of this important reform.

THE NEWMARKET CANAL

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Listen to the Newmarket Express on the most recent troubles of the Aylesworth canal. The Express is on the ground and can testify exactly what happened. This is its assurance that there is really water in that famous canal. "Those people who have been saying that there is no water in our ditch ought to come and see it now. When the contractors commenced excavating the basin of the canal north of Huron street, it was necessary first to divert the water of the creek from the old channel in order that they might not be bothered with the water. A 2nd diversion ditch was dug at a right angle to the creek along the west side of Huron street to the G.T.P. property, thence north past the tannery till it again struck the tortuous channel of the creek on the west side of the canal. A few hundred yards north of this the creek turns across to the eastern side of the canal and of course this part of the canal has been left to excavate

when they are ready to turn the water into it. When this diversion ditch was completed, a few planks were driven into the mud in the bottom of the creek at Huron street, some earth was thrown in to form a dam and the water was successfully turned into the diversion ditch. The excavation of the basin was completed and the contractors were busy putting in the cement wall. They had the wall on the west side complete and were busy with the foundation of the wall on the east side of the basin when on Monday last the rains descended and the floods came and the diversion ditch was not big enough to carry the floods and the dammed water beat against the dam and broke the dam away and ran into the basin on to the northern end of it when the water was again dammed by the portion of the canal that is not excavated and the water thus dammed continued to rise until it filled the basin and submerged the tools of the men who were working on the foundation of water and the men and the contractors dammed the dammed water that was not dammed where it ought to be dammed and dammed the canal that was not worth a dam."

WEST AND NAVAL DEFENCE

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—Mr. Geo. H. Bradbury, (Com. Selkirk) on returning to Ottawa after spending the Christmas holidays in Manitoba gave an outspoken interview on the subject of naval defence and the feeling of the west. His testimony is that public feeling in Manitoba is overwhelmingly in favor of immediate and effective aid to Great Britain in regard to the present emergency. His observations went on to show that this feeling was not confined to Conservatives alone but it is shared by all persons imbued with strong Canadianism and a desire to see the Empire kept strong and supreme at sea. With regard to the means to be adopted he found feeling running in favor of an offer of at least two Dreadnaughts, to be owned by Canada and intended to constitute the beginning of a future Canadian naval force, but to be at the disposal of the Admiralty in war, and to be collected and manned by the Admiralty with a preference for Canadians as far as these could prove available. Indeed, he was of the opinion that public sentiment in the west would favor an unconditional compliance with the Admiralty's suggestion that Canada should furnish a "fleet unit." It will be remembered that the Canadian ministers refused to consent to this. Mr. Bradbury was emphatic in his assertion that the west realizes that its own material interests are bound up in

the maintenance of the British flag on the seas. Over 90 per cent. of the exported products of the west find their market across the Atlantic in Great Britain. The prosperity of the west is absolutely dependent on the continuance of the Mother country, not merely in a position of security from invasion, but prosperous and able to buy Canadian wheat products as liberally as at present. He added that out of the farmer's exports 37 per cent. go across the ocean and obtain the protection of the British navy.

A DOUBLE GAME

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—The attitude of the Liberal party with regard to the British elections is a masterly example of its skill in duplicity. The great issue in those elections is tariff reform versus free trade. The Liberal government in Canada is emphatically and thoroughly protectionist. It came into power after preaching free trade and it proceeded to attack on the protectionist tariff which its predecessors had created. However, there exists in Eastern Canada a certain body of theoretic free trade sentiment, and there is in the west a considerable demand for over tariff. To practical measures of a tariff lowering the Liberal parliamentary party opposes a resolute resistance; an example in the way in which it killed the resolution brought on by Dr. Schaffner (Com. Souris) to the duty on agricultural implements in half. But it disguises this enthusiastically shouting for free trade in the abstract. It seeks to capture the theoretically free trader who westerner with a desire for low tariff, and the actual manufacturer who looks only to results and who an perceive when he is the recipient of tariff favors. Accordingly the Liberals of Canada are throwing up their hats and cheering for the Liberals of Great Britain. The Asquith government are resolutely adhering to a free trade system which the Laurier government would not dream of adopting; it is desperately resisting the demand for a preference to Canada which would put our farmers at a great advantage in contending against their competitors; and the Liberal party seeks to get a cheap reputation for free trade sentiment by siding with the party that really does oppose protection. It is a remarkable exhibition of double dealing.

SAWDUST AND FRUIT TREES

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—It is stated as an argument in favor of enterprising and intelligent investment in orchards that a forty acre fruit farm in Norfolk County, Ontario, changed hands for \$2,760 eighteen years ago and for \$4,500 ten years ago, for ten thousand six years ago and lately for \$17,000. This orchard has one thousand winter apple trees and is expected to give a good return on the cost. This is a remarkable example, says the Standard of St. John, N.B., but it does not compare with a case in this province where a strip of land sold in the spring for \$700 and a little later in the same year changed hands for \$5,000. There were no apple trees on the Richibucto land to grow up during those few summer

(Continued on page 3.)

WEEK



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Scarves, Mitts, etc., in fact all need prices that means big savings.

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Condensed milk, regular \$1.00 a tin, for 75c
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 Kind at 2 for 25c
 Quality that is favorable known. 25c.

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the swiftest medium priced steel range. Notice the convincing merits present—the most critical buyers:

warming closet, with drop door, set at a shelf to rest dishes on.

strip on top of oven ensures an over front as well as back of oven metal and asbestos on top and down and prove why it bakes best. Grates and can be quickly adapted to coal without disturbing lining, fitted with grate, round cornered firebox that glows of ashes; feet on base thus easy rolling top. A slight turn of the front section is lifted at an angle, action and easy to operate.

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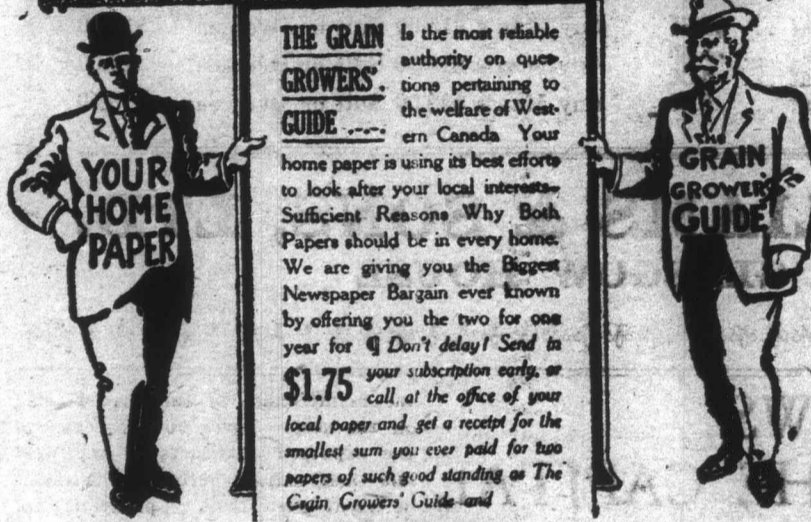
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NOTICE



THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Is the most reliable authority on questions pertaining to the welfare of Western Canada. Your home paper is using its best efforts to look after your local interests. Sufficient reasons why both papers should be in every home. We are giving you the biggest Newspaper Bargain ever known by offering you the two for one year for \$1.75. Send in your subscription order, or call at the office of your local paper and get a receipt for the smallest sum ever paid for two papers of such good standing as The Grain Growers' Guide and The West.

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 Granville 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. of 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 railroad. 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 price 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 railroad.
"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 railroad.
"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 railroad 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 railroad, 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 man who did it, H. E. Krueger, of Beaver Dam, Wis., is a graduate of the agricultural college of the University of Wisconsin. Class of 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.

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.
Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

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 prices, but 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 ELECTIONS BEGIN ON TUESDAY

Asquith's Government Will Be Sustained, But May Have Narrow Majority—Nationalists Will Control Parliament—Peers Campaign Over.

NOMINATIONS AND POLLING
With the issue of the writs on Monday, January 10, the following will be the dates within which the nominations and polling will take place:
Ordinary Boroughs
First day of nomination Jan. 13
Last day of nomination Jan. 14
First possible day for poll Jan. 14
Last day for poll Jan. 15
Counties and District Boroughs
First day of nomination Jan. 14
Last day of nomination Jan. 20
First possible day for poll Jan. 18
Last day for poll Jan. 23

Bristol, Jan. 10.—Imagine the sensation in Canada if Strathcona, Hon. G. A. Cox and Mackenzie King were bowled down trying to make themselves heard at a political meeting. Norfolk, the premier Duke of England, and a figure as big as Rockefeller or J. P. Morgan is in America, and he is introduced at a Bristol meeting, is greeted with shouts, hurrahs and Liberal songs and cheers for Asquith. The Lloyd-George crowd were surprised at the Duke of Norfolk's satirical shout, "Three cheers for Winston Churchill." The Duke in clothes that did not cost \$10, his unassuming manner figure standing up against his disturbers, a smile never leaving his face, trumpeted through his hands in a brave fight to be heard above the din. Norfolk's unaffected enjoyment of the chance to match his voice against the voices of his disturbers would win Canadian hearts, and gain a hearing from boasters as hostile an audience that howled down Tupper in 1896.

The disturbance was not altogether a spontaneous demonstration of the popular feeling against the Duke; Liberals drifted to the meeting singly or in pairs. They were all mobilized in one part of the hall and finally forced the Duke of Norfolk to sit down and gave little better hearing to the succeeding speakers. The Unionists insist that the disturbance at public meetings is not representative of public opinion, but is ordered, organized and arranged by the Liberals. The Unionists still expect to sweep London and are enthusiastic in predicting that the Liberals will not get one seat out of London's 62. Candidates know how much a quiet voice is worth.

Peers Have to Retire
London, Jan. 10.—The open nature of the result of the election is indicated in the forecast of the Sunday Observer. The Unionist journal forecasts a range from a majority of ninety for the Unionists to a majority of 16 for the Government.

Liberal forecasts range from a Government majority of 20 to an adverse majority of eight. All the prophecies are anonymous.
The Peers concluded the campaign on Saturday night, having delivered 250 speeches. The Duke of Norfolk had a lively reception at Brixton. He enquired if it was tariff reform, a strong navy, or the Lords that the meeting objected to, and received for reply, "The Lords." He answered that a great improvement had been introduced into the chamber.
The Duke of Devonshire at Skipton defied the hereditary principle. Lord Stanhope and Mayo had noisy meetings in Southend and Hammsmith respectively.

The Tory chancellor visited Plymouth and claimed to be the greatest taxpayer of foreigners, who he declared paid rates and taxes in Britain. He said he sold £217,000,000 worth to foreigners, not without making a profit. Our shipping yielded £100,000,000 yearly, mostly paid by the foreigner. He got his taxes from this profit, who paid rates of the foreigner. Lord George said we get the foreigners in four ways. First, he said a good commission for advance; second, it went in goods for which it was exchanged; third, we got something for carrying the goods; fourth, we charge interest on the money we got ourselves, thus we laid the world under tribute. There was no way of taxing the foreigner like free trade.

Austen Chamberlain addressed a great meeting at Birmingham and read a message from his father, who said that where Birmingham leads all England will follow.
Winston Churchill, speaking at Leven on behalf of the Premier, making strong anti-Lords speech, maintaining they were played out and obsolete.
Sir E. Grey, at Northampton, declared for a second chamber unhereditary, representative and non-partisan.
The Daily Mail this morning has big headlines proclaiming that defence is the dominant issue. The Liberals are naturally insistent that the Lords' veto is the supreme issue.

Ambassador Reid's Letter
The letter of Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, which has been used in the present negotiations, and suggested the charge that he was meddling in British politics, is as follows:
"American Embassy, London, December 31, 1909.
"Dear Mr. McMaster—On coming up to the country today they handed me your note of the 11th, concerning a statement that we have been

this is not admitted here. The article quotes the Liberals as expecting the loss of 50 seats in all, but says the Unionists are more reticent as to the prospects. "They realized at the opening of the campaign," the article proceeds, "that a tremendous task lay before them, and perhaps they hardly hoped entirely to wipe out the colossal majority against them."
Before leaving London I called on a Unionist in the thick of the fight and he said the present expectation of his party was that the Liberals would be returned to power, but without sufficient majority to make them independent of the Irish party, so that there probably would result some such situation as wretched Gladstone. But the prospects of the political parties here may be judged in the same way as in Canada, by the confidence displayed and by the hate generated at public meetings. It seems likely that the Liberals will get more than a miserable majority.
Lord Lansdowne in a speech on Saturday explained: "Twenty years ago who would have thought a Lloyd-George likely." This is one of the many campaign references to the folly of having a Welsh schoolmaster as a chancellor.
Winston Churchill replied that Lord Lansdowne's whole attitude through out the crisis has been one of aristocratic insolence, and returned with the query: "Twenty years hence, who would ever think a Lansdowne possible?"
The hopeless difference in point of view in Canada and England is shown in the fact that it is considered good politics to taunt Lloyd-George with being a schoolmaster, and for trying to be chancellor, and that, in the case of Premier Asquith, shows how truly democratic England is, for, although he was a graduate of Oxford, yet he rose to be prime minister without family backing or any aid but his ability.

The appeal to Balfour from Toronto, on behalf of Richard Feib, has brought a result to the surface. The newspapers are not discussing it, and on Saturday the triangular contest was still being waged, while Balfour was playing golf at North Berwick.
The Liberal programme, said White-Lunder-Lyne, is "Rob the nobles," while that of the Unionists is "Jobs and bobs." This so pleased the crowd that he was carried on a chair, preceded by a huge band.
Election cries are in great demand. The latest among the Liberals is that the Tory programme is one of "Scare and Snare," which would bring back the conditions of the hungry forties with "Trusts to the rich and crusts for the poor."
Played judge to deliver ceremony

New York, Jan. 7.—Justice of the Peace Bobby, of Paterson, was getting ready for supper Saturday evening, when a foam-flecked sea horse stopped at his door and out of the handsome rumber came Powers and Miss Edith Barnes, who is nineteen years old and pretty, and lives at No. 81 Beach street, Paterson.
"Hurry up and marry us," begged Powers, adding, as he glanced fearfully towards the door, "There's a young woman following us, who'll make trouble if you don't hurry up."
The judge dropped his spectacles and led several minutes looking for the book he wanted. Powers got more and more impatient. Miss Barnes began to show signs of trepidation taking peeps through the window.
At last Justice Bobby began the time-worn formula. He has just reached the point: "If there is anyone present who knows of any good or valid reason," when the door of his study opened and a disheveled girl threw herself on her knees at his feet.
"Don't marry them," she implored, as she pointed to powers. "He promised to marry me, and he has no right to make this other woman his wife. Please don't marry them."
Miss Barnes reached for her hatpin, and the newcomer, Belle Stewart, jumped up ready for defence or offence. Powers stood by panic stricken. The old magistrate stepped into the breach and quietly but firmly assured Miss Stewart that as soon as she calmed down the ceremony would proceed, promise or no promise.
The time-worn formula. He had just said and Miss Barnes glared, but presently the golden band was slipped on Edith's finger, and she was Mrs. Powers. Then it was all smiles on the Powers side of the camp. Miss Stewart was "all tears." Belle Stewart invited both Justice Bobby and Miss Stewart to the wedding and Miss Stewart, the girl stricken individual declined the invitation, and Judge Bobby said he ready, his own supper was about ready and he'd stay home.

Lost Arm
A bad accident occurred at the C.P.R. station on Thursday at Moosomin as a result of which a man lost his arm and now lies seriously ill at the hospital. D. E. Mitchell, of Brandon, a passenger going east on the train on No. 12, stepped off the board on a discarded game played in America by the lowest type of politician, it is a dangerous game for the peace of Europe, discredit to the leader of a great party, and disgraceful to British politics. The chancellor again expressed his confidence in "a very good win" for Liberalism.
Burns a Briton
John Burns, president of the local government board and Labor leader in the house of commons, had a fistic clash with an unidentified man as he was leaving a political meeting about the train as it pulled out Mitchell's foot slipped with the result that he fell under the train, the wheels passing over his arm. On being taken to the hospital it was found necessary to amputate the injured arm at the elbow. He now lies at the hospital and is reported to be progressing as well as can be expected. The injured man has a sister living at Saco, Maine, otherwise it is believed he has no family.
Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

THE WEST, REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.

POULTRY STATIONS

Have Been a Complete Success—Good Birds the Greatest Difficulty—Lowest Price Fourteen Cents.

The dairy branch of the Department of Agriculture has completed three years work at the poultry fattening stations, where they received, fed, killed and marketed the farmers' birds. This work is rapidly gaining popularity and the business has assumed such proportions that extra accommodation must be provided in order that the best results may be obtained. The farmers particularly, in the vicinity of the fattening stations, are quite optimistic and last season some of the stations could not handle all the birds that were offered owing to lack of accommodation.
The farmers spending returns their birds, and there is no better method of encouraging the producer to increase and improve his flock of birds. The results obtained afford ample evidence concerning the value of catering to the best trade by using "quality" as a selling agent.
Altogether about 3,000 birds were fed and some of those which were first class in quality sold for 22 1/2 cents per pound. The poorest of the lot brought 14 1/2 cents per pound. The average selling price was 17.87 cents per pound. The dealers to whom ship-ments were made spoke exceedingly well of the quality of the flesh and repeat orders exceeded the available supply. One firm that received 200 birds offered 10 cents a pound for shipping point for a carload of chickens of similar quality.
The greatest difficulty is in securing a good type of bird from the farmers which will show a splendid gain for the amount of food consumed and develop a large proportion of breast flesh. To offer good birds to the consumer one must begin with good birds. Feeding will make a scrub bird better, but will not make a plump, well fleshed and attractive looking bird out of one with long legs, neck, back and prominent breastbone. Hereofore, classification has been partially adopted. A difference of three cents a pound has been made in the advance point because No. 1 and No. 2 birds. The standard adopted is as follows:
No. 1—Purebred birds of the Rock, Wyandotte or Orpington strains, together with their cross showing good conformation.
No. 2—Scrubs or grades and also cross-bred birds, not showing good conformation as well as purebred birds of the egg laying and heavy strains.
The advance price for No. 1 and No. 2 respectively, was ten and seven cents a pound, live weight. This has effected a noticeable improvement among breeders and many are inquiring where they can obtain purebred male birds with which to head their flock to enable them to deliver birds complying with No. 1 standard and obtain the extra price. Early marketing, plump, healthy chicks showing no signs of sickness, breast bone, and long backs, are what is needed. Breeding from parent stock possessing those qualifications is the only way it can be accomplished.
In all cases the market demands not individual opinions, should be the guiding star. The best markets want chickens weighing over four pounds under three and a half pounds, the visible reputation already gained it is needed to make further classification when the birds are killed and offer them to the trade as No. 1 and No. 2 quality at different prices. Grading when received and after killing will encourage the breeders to do better and the indifferent breeders to improve, or quit. To put it another way, each will reap the just rewards of his labors.

POLITICAL NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL
(Continued from page 1.)
days. The Richibucto example is an illustration of the value of sawdust as a wealth producer.
HOLE AND CORNER INVESTIGATION
Ottawa, Jan. 10.—It will be remembered that sometime before Christmas Mr. George H. Bradbury (Conservative) brought before the House of Commons the peculiar circumstances associated with the surrender of the Indian reserve near Winnipeg. At the time Mr. Oliver practically refused an investigation. It transpires, however, that, in the face of the attitude which he took in the house, Mr. Oliver has sent the law clerk of the Indian department to the scene of the affair with instructions to hold a private investigation. Unfortunately the men whom Mr. Bradbury described as responsible for the improperities which he charged against the Indian department have been seen in close attention on the investigation, and one of these has been acting as interpreter.
It is doubtful what good the Minister expects will follow from a hole and corner investigation conducted under such auspices. Nothing short of a public investigation by impartial men, unconnected with either the department or the parties concerned in the transaction will satisfy public

SERVANT GIRL HELP

Salvation Army are Preparing to Bring Many to Western Canada—Scheme a Success in Australia.

Winnipeg, Jan. 10.—Commissioner Coombs left this morning for Stony Mountain, where he will address the prisoners. Before the train pulled out he gave a Tribune reporter some interesting information about things in general and the work of the Salvation Army in particular.
"As for the Army," he said, "we are down in the trenches, and while we are losing year after year the social and moral welfare of the people, we are paying great attention to religion. I know that this is a matter that many people do not put a great deal of stock in, yet it is the great force which supplies energy and power in all the work of love and mercy that the Salvation Army and kindred people are engaged in."
"We are interesting ourselves in doing something to supply the need—and what will be still more needed—farm labor in this western country. The prospects are good for a good class of people."
"We are going to try and do something within the next couple of years to meet the farm servants problem. Demands are coming in from all over the country for domestic servants. We are not only taking the greatest possible care in the matter of selection, but we are taking extraordinary care in the matter of transportation and distribution, and also to care for them after they are placed in situations."
"We have a good body of selected people in the old country now making selections. Our people there know the conditions and what the requirements are."
"When these domestics come here, we purpose putting them where not only will they get a chance to be rested after the journey, but where they will learn things they should know."
"They will be taught the simple method of handling Canadian stoves and other kitchen utensils. This is important because they come here ignorant of many of these things; many mistresses are impatient and inconsiderate and get out of temper with girls if they do not know such matters."
"None of these girls will be promised situations before they come here. They will be required to know a number of things, that will be in the interests of the girl no less than in the interests of the mistress."
"Some people will say that the girls get married soon after coming here. If they do it is a good thing for the country. In the old land there are said to be a million more women than men, and we must draw upon them. There are a great deal more men than women in the west."
"The work in Australia of which I formerly had charge, is going ahead by leaps and bounds, and the different states are anxious that we should send them people. The possibilities there, however, are not to be compared with those of Canada on account of the nearness of this country to the great markets of the world."
"What we need in Canada is a firm faith in the country and its possibilities; and to set our faces like flint against the temptations for people to live beyond their means, and against fast living and high living, stretching out beyond what is needful and necessary. We need to get right down to bed rock sound moral principles."
"This must come from religion. It does not so much matter what pipe the people drink through so long as they imbibe principles of honesty, industry and goodness, and these are the things our religion stands for."

MGR. SATOLLI PASSES AWAY
Head of Catholic Church in America is Dead—A Cardinal for Many Years.
Rome, Jan. 9.—Cardinal Satolli, Bishop of Frascati and formerly papal delegate to United States passed away at four o'clock yesterday morning, after an heroic fight for life of several weeks' duration. Since he was first stricken with nephritis, only his strong will power kept him alive. His end came peacefully. During the last ten days blood poisoning complicated the situation. Cardinal Satolli was 71 years of age.
Cardinal Satolli was born at Marcelliano, near Zetigou, on July 21, 1839 and there he became one of the famous Perugini—that circle of Catholic prelates who gathered around the late Pope Leo XIII, who was the archbishop of Perugia, and who later took such a prominent part in Catholic affairs when he became pope.
With the elevation of the venerable and wise churchman to the papacy, he called Mage, Satolli to Rome, and he was made professor of theology at the propaganda. In 1888 he was created a titular bishop of Lepanto and canon of St. John Lateran.
He represented the pope at the world's Columbian exposition in Chicago, and was honored as the principal guest of Chicago during his stay. The recognition accorded him gave him his great opportunity—that of being apostolic delegate to this government at Washington. He was often referred to as "the American pope," so great was his grasp of American affairs of the church.
During the Spanish-American war it is said his efforts did much to bring about a settlement. In the world's Columbian exposition in Chicago, and was honored as the principal guest of Chicago during his stay. The recognition accorded him gave him his great opportunity—that of being apostolic delegate to this government at Washington. He was often referred to as "the American pope," so great was his grasp of American affairs of the church.
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GENERAL NEWS
The bad storm on the Atlantic coast on Tuesday was thought to have caused great loss of life among the fishermen, but later reports show all boats safe.
Three thousand tons of Alberta oats have been contracted for shipment to the Philippines via Vancouver and Seattle, and the westward movement of the grain has already begun. The shortage in the islands is stated to have prompted the United States government in placing rush orders for the Alberta product.
Two years ago the residence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was burglarized and some valuable silverware was stolen. Every effort to trace it was unavailing until last week when Benoit Rouleau, the veteran citizen diver, brought several of the articles back to earth from the deep bed of the Ottawa river. He was compelled to leave beneath the cold waters, as with the weather ten degrees below zero, and a foot or so of ice covering the river he had to wear such heavy gloves that he could not grasp so small a thing as a dinner fork. Rouleau recovered a silver teapot, sugar bowl, salt cellar and other similar tableware. He will give

down for the rest. Some of the loot is believed to have come from Montreal. The premier's initials were on several of the articles. The police are looking for a jeweler who resided here and is now believed to have crossed the border.

Three interesting bills to be presented as government measures at the session of the British Columbia legislature opening on January 20, are now being molded into shape in the department of Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary and minister of education. The first provides for the appointment of an unprejudiced commission, composed of graduates of the established universities of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces, with which commission will be left absolutely the selection of a site and other details of the university establishment. The second makes compulsory the periodic examination of pupils in rural schools, such work being made part of the work of the district medical officers. The third is to secure the qualification and registration of all practicing nurses, and is drafted on lines parallel to the Medical Professors Act.

An interesting visitor to Winnipeg Thursday was Miss Evey Doye, a German girl, who arrived in Canada a few days ago on board the steamer Corsican from Germany. Miss Doye has had several strenuous experiences since landing in this country, and it was with a sigh of relief that she boarded the train last night for Edmonton, where she is to be married. Upon arriving at St. John's, New Brunswick, the young woman was detained by the officials because she had too much money. She was in possession of \$10,000 and the authorities thought it wise to detain her until the old country was communicated with. After a delay of four days a cable was received from Germany stating that the young woman had been left a fortune by an aged admirer, and that she had a perfect right to the money. Miss Doye was then allowed to depart, after being advised to keep the secret of her wealth to herself. The girl is now speeding on her way to Edmonton. Her money is in German coinage.

HAYES IS PRESIDENT

Grand Trunk Makes Hayes President—Other Officers Promoted.

Montreal, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Grand Trunk railway held in London today, Alfred W. Smithers was elected chairman of the board, Sir Henry Mather Jackson, Bart., vice-chairman, and Charles M. Hays, president.
Immediately on receiving a cable to this effect, Mr. Hays issued a circular announcing a straight upward move for his succession. E. H. Fitzgibbon becomes first vice-president, Wm. Wainwright, second vice-president, and M. M. Reynolds, third vice-president. R. S. Logan, who has long been associated with Mr. Hays, is appointed assistant to the president.
Mr. Hays retains the general management and it is evident that the change will be more titular than apparent so far as the relations of the Grand Trunk are concerned. Mr. Hays still being the real power on the road, as he has always been since his appointment as general manager.

Work of the Year
During the coming year, the Grand Trunk expects to complete the new central passenger station at Ottawa. The station station for all the large roads centering in Ottawa. It also expects to make good progress in constructing the new hotel, Chateau Laurier, at Ottawa.
It is also expected to build the new line around Montreal, from Jacques Cartier Junction, down to a central location, with large terminals, etc., on St. Catharines street between Harbor and Frontenac streets.
The R.P.R. during the current year anticipates building from Wolf Creek to Tete-Jaune Cache, a distance of 169 miles, also to complete the line in British Columbia from Copper River to Aldermore (in the west end), a distance of 135 miles.
The company is also expected to go ahead vigorously with the branches in Saskatchewan and Alberta, which were undertaken during the past year. It is not expected that the two fine steamers, the "Prince Rupert" and the "Prince George" which have been built in England, will be ready till the middle of the year for service between Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle and Prince Rupert.

"Semper Paratus" (always ready) is the motto of the new Brandon regiment.
Minard's Liniment Co. Limited.
Gentlemen—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT from time to time for the past twenty years. It was recommended to me by a prominent physician of Montreal, who called it the "great Nova Scotia Liniment." It does the doctor's work. It is particularly good in cases of Rheumatism and Sprains.
Yours truly,
G. G. DUSTAN,
Chartered Accountant,
Halifax, N.S., Sept. 21, 1908.

The West

THE SASKATCHEWAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED 1772 Rose Street, Regina, Sask.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1910

LAND OWNERSHIP

The total area of the United Kingdom of Great Britain is about 77,000,000 acres. When the last Domesday Book was prepared it was found that the peers owned 14,411,913 acres or more than one-fifth of the whole.

Table listing land ownership in acres for various nobles: Duke of Sutherland (1,368,546), Duke of Buccleuch (469,108), Marquis of Breadalbane (438,368), Earl of Seafield (305,930), Duke of Richmond (280,468), Duke of Fife (249,220), Duke of Devonshire (198,572), Duke of Northumberland (186,897), Duke of Portland (183,189), Duke of Argyll (175,114), Marquis of Conyngham (164,710), Marquis of Donegal (162,998), Duke of Hamilton (167,366), Marquis of Lansdowne (142,916), Earl of Dalhousie (138,021), Marquis of Sigo (122,902), Marquis of Devonshire (120,199), Marquis of Bute (116,698), Earl Fitzwilliam (116,742), Earl of Stair (116,702), Baron Leconfield (109,835), Duke of Montrose (108,442), Earl Cadvor (101,657).

The contention of many people is that these estimates are made up largely of barren land. They present no evidence, however. The fact probably is that the great estates represent a fair average.

A PRECEDENT

During the Manor-Carlyle railway debate, the onus of switching the railway from the former to the latter point was assumed by Mr. Stewart, and it was on his recommendation that the government acted.

Dr. Mitchell stated that the matter as spoken to by the other speakers represented their case. Before leaving the case with the premier he would like to say that the C. P. R. had bought a right-of-way over the same road that had been guaranteed by the government.

The premier was dumfounded and made no excuse for acting in the one case and refusing to act in the other. The premier insisted that in the Manor-Carlyle case that the C.N.R. changed the route to run through Carlyle.

EDITORIAL NOTES

'Promises are made to be broken.' - A Scott-Turgeon axiom.

The chief result of Scott's railway policy is dissatisfied communities.

Regina city owns more real estate than the government of Saskatchewan.

Geo. Brown should insist on all by-laws being revised by a member of his law firm.

The new council is about as successful 'Reforming' the city hall staff as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been with the senate.

The 'progressive railway policy' may not build railways but it certainly causes broken pledges on the part of the government.

One legal voters' list and forty illegal is the result of Attorney-General Turgeon's administration of his department. Splendid result.

The British Columbia government could sell its Vancouver real estate and pay the provincial debt. Saskatchewan government has nothing to sell.

When Archie McNab read that the Hon. A. J. Balfour had spoken at Hanley, he promised the Saskatchewan people that he would have Balfour speak there or he would resign.

700 miles of railway in 1908 without 'the progressive railway policy' and 400 in 1909 with government assistance, is the record. Let us pray that the government elevator policy will not decrease the number of elevators.

Have the government different contracts with the C.N.R. and the G.T.P.? In the case of the former they dictate the location of the road, in dealing with the latter they seem to have no power, or is it a case of any old excuse to get out of a hole?

'The so called Richtbucko wharf deal has a nasty sort of look. Deals of this kind cannot be tolerated in Canada, whether they occur under a Liberal administration or the rule of the Conservatives.'

'Dr. Mitchell knows that Mr. Chamberlain of the G.T.P. was in Regina on Dec. 11th,' said Premier Scott. And Dr. Mitchell had told the people of Weyburn that he knew nothing of the guarantee of bonds of the G.T.P. south line.

Pledges of the local cabinet ministers have been broken so often that the only one left, whose pledge is worth anything is Archie McNab. Archie threatened to resign if the university didn't go to Saskatoon. He didn't have to resign so that his record is still good regarding his redemption of promises.

Canned foods sometimes meet with disfavor owing to reports that they are not free from the tin in which they are packed.

It is doubtful if the farmers of Western Canada will much longer tolerate existing conditions in the taxation of land. Day by day the hard-working farmer is watching the specter of a tax on his land.

Water power is abundant on all the streams, many affording opportunities for development at a minimum cost. North of Split Lake the streams of chief importance to the railway are the Little Churchill river, and further north, the Deer River.

Petitions addressed to President Taft asking for absolute pardon of Charles W. Morse who on Monday began his sentence of 15 years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., are in circulation.

The Nelson river may be described as one of the great rivers of the world in regard to the volume of water discharged into the sea.

essences and soups had a larger percentage with a mean of about one and one-half grains. The investigation included physiological experiments whereby it was determined that a single grain per pound was not injurious.

PRESS COMMENT

(Tribune)

By degrees the people are beginning to find out the actual cost of constructing the Eastern (government) end of the G.T.P. In 1903 the Government estimated the cost of the Eastern division, which is being built by the government with public money, at \$51,300,000.

The first forty miles northward from The Pas has not much timber along the line surveyed, but a considerable amount along the shores of Cormorant Lake on the west and Moose Lake on the east will be tributary to the line.

(Calgary Herald)

There is also a peculiar coincidence in the fact that while the three forest railway builders of Canada came from the United States, the foremost railway builder of the United States went there from Canada.

(Toronto News)

The Gladstone centennial brought out of obscurity an interesting letter from the former Prime minister to Mr. Henry, Clews, the New York banker. It appears elsewhere on this page. Written in 1869, it reveals the attitude of the British government towards the north at the time of the American civil war.

On the east coast of Hudson Bay, Dr. Robert Bell discovered good anthracite coal on Long Island, and bituminous coal has been discovered at Mansfield Island at the western entrance to Hudson Strait.

(Grain Growers' Guide)

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VARIED RESOURCES OF HUDSON BAY ROUTE

Timber, Coal and Fish in Abundance--Port Nelson the Better Terminus--Nelson River Immense Size and May Be Made Navigable.

The full report of John Armstrong, chief engineer in charge of the survey of the Hudson Bay routes, has been issued by the department of railways. It is full of interest to the prairie provinces in view of the anxiety of the West to have the Hudson Bay railroad constructed.

The information contained in the report increases our meagre knowledge of the northland. An estimate is given of the lumber possibilities of the region which would be tapped by the railroad, also possible agricultural lands and mineral resources.

Timber Resources

The first forty miles northward from The Pas has not much timber along the line surveyed, but a considerable amount along the shores of Cormorant Lake on the west and Moose Lake on the east will be tributary to the line.

Agricultural Lands

Considerable areas of good lands are met with along the Mitsuato and Grass Rivers as far north as Split Lake, and from that point north-easterly along both sides of the Nelson River to Port Nelson.

Minerals

From The Pas northward for the first forty or fifty miles good limestone suitable for quarrying can be found at many points, and would probably be the source of supply for the province of Saskatchewan.

Fish and Game

All the lakes throughout the country abound in fish, the principal one being the whitefish. The Hudson Bay cod, sea bass and salmon have been found, but have not been fished enough to determine to what extent they exist.

Debt increasing

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 10.—The revenue of the Dominion for December, 1909 was \$7,732,571 as compared with \$7,133,355 in December, 1908. The revenue for the nine months ending December 31 was \$73,384,080 as against \$69,895,587 during the same period in 1908.

Details for December were:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Customs: \$3,282,281; Excise: \$1,980,127; Post Office: \$1,414,575; Public works, Rys.: \$21,996,738; Miscellaneous: \$892,235.

The expenditure on capital account

during December 1909 was \$3,379,270 as against \$4,159,949 in December 1908. Most of the decrease was in public works, railways and canals which sank from \$3,452,059 to \$2,421,411.

Another Death

Lawrence Tremblay, a sixteen year old Estevan lad, was frozen to death in the bad blizzard before the New Year. He was working on a farm and went to drive in some horses and was caught in the storm.

Advertisement for Engel Bros. Footwear. Text: 'FALL and WINTER FOOTWEAR. Our stock of Footwear for Men, Women and Children is complete. We have Rubbers, Overshoes, Felt, Moccasins, and in fact all kinds of Footwear required at this season of the year.'

Advertisement for Charcoal. Text: 'CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND. DOES NOT SMOKE! But becomes glowing and red hot a few minutes after you light it. No wood needed—just a little paper and a match. Cheap, well made, only 25c for a half bushel dustproof bag.'

Advertisement for McConkey's Celebrated Chocolates. Text: 'THE CHOICE OF ROYALTY. McCONKEY'S CELEBRATED CHOCOLATES. The very best, but they cost no more than others. Excellence, Bitter Sweet, Almond, Marshmallows, and many other satisfying kinds.'

Advertisement for Diamond Coal. Text: 'Diamond Coal. THE BEST AND CLEANEST FROM LETHBRIDGE. Pennsylvania Hard and Steam Coal Always on Hand. A. D. MILLAR & CO. 2113 South Railway Street Phone 79.'

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD. An Observer of the Wind for Over Forty Years Predicts Good Crops This Year. The Winnipeg Tribune has discovered a crop forecaster with original ideas for use in his province. It is no less than the direction of the wind at midnight on Dec. 31st.

strongly from the east with a touch of north in it. But I shall be up to watch it at midnight. That was the end of the conversation for the time. Near midnight the wind changed rapidly. It veered fast towards the south; then there was a shade of the west in it at the stroke of 12, with the advent of 1910 it blew fair south westerlywind. St. John's observatory report also states that the wind was in this direction.

Advertisement for Grain Growers System of Manitoba. Text: 'PROPOSAL SYSTEM. Grain Growers System of Manitoba. Representatives of the Grain Growers met to discuss the public orators and presented a report what they considered the solution of the problem.'

THE MEMORANDUM. This is the full memorandum to the government. The provincial government, the responsibility for the financial respect to purchasing to elevators or erecting a both.

It is not intended that the ment should provide for the province, for any connection with the maintenance. The government debentures payable years. This would not period since there is in the undertaking would and especially since the is intended, not only on the basis of their expenses, but to provide a well, to care for debenture.

When legislation is passed the system, debentures would be authorized on the province to that to 900,000, and supplied as would demand. The revenue would charge of one and three cents for flax, for first with an additional store thereafter of one-half bushel per day. Under the commission would ance costs. Other sources might be available.

THE COMMISSION. The commission would be three members to be board of directors of Grain Growers' association pointed by the government. Their term of office, in addition to a dis-informer provided, or if the resignation or death of all of the commissioners ment or appointments cent positions would be same way as the board of directors of and appointed by the government.

ADMINISTRATIVE. The administrative commission could be in dismissals made in two (a) The conduct of the ers to be subject to the legislature with legislation by a two (b) Where consultation statutory declaration, executive of the Grain association, which such able to adjust with direct, the executive to the court of appeal vice or three member power to such court member or members sion if such case be shown for such dismissal.

AUDITING. All accounting and the commission, both and initial points with the examination and provincial auditor. auditor would not vouch for disbursements had been made. His to examine the whole ness of the commission at the end of each year and financial statement of the regular public report setting forth Plete summary of retidure—with the num erected within the year.

FOOTWEAR

Men, Women and Children is complete. Shoes, Polts, Moccasins, and in fact all kinds of shoes for every season of the year.

SOCKS AND GLOVES of Mitts and Gloves for farmers.

OUR SPECIALTY

723 Scarth St., Regina

ARCOPAL RUBBER BRAND

SMOKE! But becomes glowing and red hot a few minutes wood needed—just a little paper and only 25c for a half bushel dustproof bag.

THE BROS., LIMITED

1719 Scarth Street, Regina

VOICE OF ROYALTY

DONKEY'S

ED CHOCOLATES

Not so many as others. Excellence, Bittersweet, and many other satisfying kinds.

PHARMACY, Limited 1719 SCARTH STREET

Best Coal FROM LETHBRIDGE

Hard and Steam Coal Always on Hand

ELLAR & CO.

Street Phone 79

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St. John's observatory report also states that the wind was in this direction.

"There's going to be a good year," said John Black, "especially if it stays there for a while."

During the next twenty-four hours there was very little change. What there was in the direction of the west.

"That settles it," was the old-timers satisfied comment.

"The prospects are excellent." But remember the indications are only reliable in the districts in which they are observed.

"Remember also, that I don't claim to be a prophet, but forty-seven successive years' observations seem to be worth something."

BUSE.

(From our own correspondent.)

Mr. Dave Campbell and Mr. John Dunn and Miss Mabel True spent Sunday evening with Mr. Wm. Davy.

Mr. William Lawrence has gone to Manitoba on a couple of weeks' vacation.

Mr. Frank Knight and family have gone to Grenfell to visit relatives for a week.

Mrs. John Scott and children have gone to Manitoba for a visit with relatives.

John's Christmas dinner for his old bachelor friends was a huge success.

Mr. Frank Davy is taking care of Mr. Knight's stock for a couple of weeks.

We understand that Mr. Kerr is going to return to the old land in the spring.

Mr. Hugh Stamp spent Christmas day and Sunday with Mr. William Lackey.

We were very much disappointed that neither of our men were able to get in the council, but the bad weather kept many home.

We are pleased to see one of our bachelors setting the rest a good example which we hope they will soon follow.

Mr. Wm. Davy returned home from looking after his son's interests in Creelman.

We are sorry to hear of Mr. Joe Smith's illness. Mr. Chas. Scott is looking after his place.

PROPOSED ELEVATOR SYSTEM FOR MANITOBA

Grain Growers Present Plan for the Installation of System of Government Owned Elevators in Manitoba--Will Cost Three Millions.

Representatives of the Manitoba Grain Growers met the government representatives on Wednesday, and discussed the public ownership of elevators and presented to the government what they consider a definite solution of the problem.

THE MEMORANDUM This is the full memorandum submitted to the government:

The provincial government would assume the responsibility of providing for the financial requirements in respect to purchasing the existing elevators or erecting new ones, or both.

It is not intended that the government should provide by the credit of the province, for any expenditure in connection with the operation or maintenance. The government would issue debentures payable say in forty years. This would not be too long a period since there is no doubt that the undertaking would be permanent and especially since the grain handled is intended not only to bear the cost of maintenance and operating expenses, but to provide a sinking fund as well, to care for debentures at maturity.

The revenue received through the operation of the elevators would be based on what would be sufficient to meet ordinary operating expenses, interest on debentures and provision for maintenance, for sinking fund or for both. Since the traffic is eventually intended to pay the initial outlay, the elevators would, as a matter of course, be exempt from taxation.

It has been estimated that three million dollars would provide new storage sufficient for the present requirements of the province. If the existing elevators were all purchased, on the basis of their actual value today, considerably less than two-thirds of that amount would be required. An additional sum for reconstruction would be necessary.

LEGISLATION When legislation is passed, creating the system, debentures or bonds would be authorized on the credit of the province to that extent, i.e., \$3,000,000, and supplied as requirements would demand.

The revenue would come from the charge of one and three-quarter cents for receiving, cleaning and storing wheat, one cent for oats, and one and one-half cents for barley and two cents for flax, for first fifteen days, with an additional storage charge of three-tenths of a cent per bushel per day. Under these charges the commission would bear all insurance costs. Other sources of revenue might be available.

The sinking fund created to pay off the indebtedness would be treated strictly as a sinking fund and not as revenue. For new elevators required from year to year such appropriations would be made as would permit of their construction when necessary.

THE COMMISSION The commission would consist of three members to be named by the board of directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, and appointed by the government.

Their term of office would be for life, consistent with efficient administration and good conduct.

In the event of a dismissal as hereinafter provided, or in the event of the resignation or death of any or all of the commissioners, the appointment or appointments to fill the vacant positions would be made in the same way as the original appointment was made, i.e., by the board of directors of the association and appointed by the government.

ADMINISTRATION The administrative work of the commission could be investigated and dismissed made in two ways:

(a) The conduct of the commissioners to be subject to investigation by the legislature, with power to the legislature by a two thirds vote to dismiss a member of the commission.

(b) Where complaint supported by a statutory declaration, is made to the executive of the Grain Growers' Association, which such executive is unable to adjust with the commission direct, the executive to submit same to the court of appeal of the province or three members thereof, with power to such court to dismiss a member or members of the commission if such complaint is shown to be shown for such dismissal.

AUDITING All accounting and bookkeeping of the commission, both at head office and initial points would be subject to the examination and report of the provincial auditor. The required vouch for disbursements before they had been made. His duty would be to examine the whole financial business of the commission and present at the end of each year for the consideration of the legislature, report and financial statement independent of the regular public accounts, the report setting forth clearly a complete summary of revenue and expenditure with the number of elevators erected within the year, the number

of the grain, virtually, the protection of official government weights.

PRESENT PLAN At the present time the railway company is obliged to deliver at the terminal the weight loaded at the initial point. The difference in weights between shipping points and terminals has also been very pronounced in the past. The individual shipper has had the slight resource, since, individually, he could do practically nothing against the railway company.

Under this method it would be the commission against the railway company, as far as weights were concerned, rather than the individual against the railway company, and with the accurate system of records that would be developed, the railway company could not escape the responsibility of delivering the amount of grain that had been given to their care.

The guarantee of weights and samples would permit of sales being made between local points, such, for instance, as for local milling requirements and for seed purposes—a thing which cannot satisfactorily be accomplished today.

When delivered at the initial elevator a shrinkage of at least three-quarters of one per cent. would be taken, and when loaded into a car an average of one-quarter of one per cent would be loaded. This would provide against the slight loss which is bound to occur during handling. The proceeds of any surplus that existed at the end of the season's business would go into ordinary revenue.

STREET GRAIN Provision for caring for what is known as street grain, could be made in the following way. Of the storage space available at any point, the necessary amount could be reserved for caring for this class of grain. Space would be leased according to priority of claim, at the discretion of the commission, to any person who wished to secure it. In no case would the operator of the elevator be permitted to act as buyer or solicitor of consignments, either for himself or anyone else.

The purchaser of street grain or his agent, would arrange the price with the seller. The grain would be weighed by the official in charge of the elevator, binned and treated in every respect as if the buyer was an individual farmer shipping grain. In all cases grain delivered at the elevator would be cleaned under directions of the owner and also binned under his direction. It would be weighed by the public operator, who would secure the official sample and keep the same under his control.

AS TO GRADING It is not intended, nor would it be tolerated, that the local operator would have anything to do with grading. When the grain was entrusted to his care, the commission would guarantee to deliver to the owner or the purchaser, the grain represented by the sample their official had taken when delivery was made. A storage receipt would be issued at the elevator. This storage receipt would set forth the date of receiving, the net and gross weight and the particular bin the grain was stored in.

After completing delivery of the carload, the owner could, if he desired, surrender his storage tickets, and receive from the operator a warehouse receipt, showing the weight of grain he was entitled to, with other necessary particulars. The grain would at all times be kept insured when in the elevator.

The warehouse receipt would enable the owner to raise money on his stored grain. All charges in all cases would require to be paid before the grain passed from the hands of the commission.

A crushing plant could be installed at each point where farmers could have their crushing done at a nominal charge. This would entail very little additional expense and would add to the revenue.

RECORDS AND REPORTS The commission would report at regular intervals to the government, full information as to the number of elevators in operation, number of elevators, quantity of grain handled, revenue received, expenses incurred and generally all such information as might be deemed necessary.

The government would bring this down in a special report to the legislature.

(a) Sufficient travelling inspectors would be appointed by the commission to supervise the working of the elevators.

(b) Daily reports from the operators in charge of elevators to the head office.

Explanation A.—The duties of these inspectors would be to visit these elevators at irregular periods and report on a special form for that purpose as to the working conditions of the elevators, cleanliness, etc., also state the repair the machinery and elevator generally was kept in. Report any cases of dissatisfaction that might exist, and generally see that the work of the elevator was done in strict accordance with the regulations of the commission, and any information supplied that they want.

Explanation B.—The operator in charge of each elevator would report daily to head office the amount of grain he has taken into the elevator, the number of storage tickets issued, the number of storage tickets cancelled or destroyed, with their numbers, storage tickets surrendered or exchanged for warehouse receipts, storage tickets, grain loaded out, with

FRAUDS IN CUSTOMS

Will Be Interesting Revelations When Facts Are Published—Many Thousands Lost.

Ottawa, Jan. 9.—The Customs Department is now engaged in unearthing thefts from one of the customs posts in Manitoba, and full details when officially handed out promise to be somewhat sensational.

Ottawa, in view of the revelations at the Cassels' enquiry, is familiar with the graft in the Marine department. This graft, though practiced by men big and little in the employ of the Marine department, was continued almost altogether to the purchasing end. In the customs revelations, it will be shown that the fraud has taken place largely in the collection department.

Theatrical companies from New York and other American cities bring into Canada immense quantities of "paper" that is, bill posters, window cards, etc. It transpires that, with a few exceptions, no return has been made for probably \$5,000 or \$6,000, duty, supposedly collected on this stuff entering Manitoba. The duty on this class of imports is not paid by the theatrical manager resident in Winnipeg, but by the agents of the companies, and it will be seen that the customs department has a big task on hand in getting at the bottom of the shortage.

The books show that there has scarcely been a collection at the customs office (not in Winnipeg I am assured), and some of the higher officials in Manitoba dropped on to the scheme of defrauding the customs through the disappearance of a hundred of paper that came under the notice of an honest official, and vanished during the midnight hours. Needless to say the duty on this was paid, but failed to further enquiry with the discovery of palpable evidence of fraud.

It is estimated that the customs' loss in respect to this paper alone is about five thousand dollars. "Paper" duty on an average will run about \$100 a week.

The department has had detectives on the trail of minor employees suspected, and it is believed that two or three arrests will be made forthwith. The investigation in Manitoba has aroused the suspicion of the customs department, and diligent investigation of the efficiency and integrity of the customs staff in general will be made throughout the Dominion.

There is scarcely anything easier in the line of crookedness than defrauding the customs, and it is there is any looseness or criminality anywhere in the country, the financial loss to the service might be enormous. There is a suspicion that the shirkers in Manitoba, on the part of the men suspected, may run into the tens of thousands. This does not take into account what favored importers may have saved.

Rumors have reached the department that customs officials are sometimes in the habit of receiving gifts from importers. Should the investigation reveal this sort of thing, and the cases are proved, will go the heads. The minister is a very honest and efficient.

Election Overrun The first dispute over elections held under the new rural municipalities act was settled in the district court on Thursday by County Judge Hanson, with the opening of the election and declaring of the erstwhile defeated candidate as elected.

The dispute arose out of the election of Capt. No. 218. The candidate were E. J. Taylor, and Samuel Gower. On the night of the election the returning officer threw out the ballots for one subdivision, declaring them to be invalid. This left Gower elected by a majority of 23, and Face appeared to the judge. When the case came before County Judge Hanson Thursday it was pointed out that the returning officer was acting in error when he threw out the ballots and the judges allowed them to be counted. The result of this was to upset the election of Gower and the declaring of Face elected by 15 majority.

A Mix-up E. L. Taylor, a Winnipeg travelling salesman, was brought to Saskatoon last week from Warman, much the worse of a mix-up with a live-lyman at that place. He now lies in bed at a local hotel badly used up, but it is expected he will recover in a few days.

Taylor, it appears, ordered a pig from the live-lyman at Warman, to serve as bait for a general hook. On the live-lyman appearing the drummer returned to the live-lyman and told the former he was intoxicated, proceeded to mix it up, with the result that the traveller received a few cuts which he will carry for a while.

Lord Strathcona has given \$25,000 towards an emergency hospital in Montreal.

RIVALRY FOR SOUTH POLE

Three Nations Will Race for the Honor—Britain, France and United States.

New York, Jan. 6.—A race for the south pole with England, France and the United States all struggling to reach the goal from different sides of the earth, is now promised as a result of an announcement today that an American Antarctic expedition is under way, under the auspices of the National Geographic Society of Washington.

Never before was there such an international fight for Antarctic fame, until Peary planted the Stars and Stripes at the North Pole, since that time the search for the earth's southernmost point. The danger, however, that American hands will raise the same flag at the south pole which already waves at the north pole is now acknowledged by the expedition to be commanded by Captain R. C. Scott, a veteran Antarctic traveller. Lieutenant Ernest O. Shackleton, who reached the most southern point on Jan. 9 last, is also preparing to head a party which will follow Captain Scott.

It appears that three of Peary's most efficient men will be leaders in the search for the earth's southern pole. They are Captain Robert Bartlett, who sailed the Roosevelt to Cape Sheridan and who commanded the supporting party which was the first to leave Peary, the British explorer, Prof. Donald B. McMillan, who looked after the details of the scientific work of Peary's last expedition and George Borup, a mechanical engineer of Alfoona.

In the belief that sufficient funds will be forthcoming for the purchase of the Roosevelt, several offers to buy the ship for commercial purposes have been refused by the Peary Arctic Club. The ship was built especially for polar work with a huge ice factory which enables her to make the ice. Members of the club feel that it would be a sort of sacrilege to permit her to be turned into an ordinary ship of commerce. She is in the east river at the foot of 24th street.

Although special secrecy was maintained by the officials of the National Geographical society it was learned that all of its 450,000 members are to be asked to contribute to the expedition. The work is likely to start at once, as the British and French are making preparations for their expeditions.

Bad Food Seized Foodstuffs in quantities that look distinctly startling have been confiscated in Winnipeg during the short space of two weeks.

The city food and dairy inspector presented the following list of foodstuffs found to be unfit for consumption, and seized during the past fortnight, to the health committee which met yesterday afternoon:

Dried fruit, 7,155 lbs.; candy, 1,600 lbs.; mince meat, 800 lbs.; beef, 323 lbs.; fruit 240 lbs.; poultry, 65 lbs.; veal, 4 lbs.; butter, 33 lbs. Total, 26,220 lbs.

As against this alarming record it may be stated that only two prosecutions have taken place in the same period under the pure food law, these being for keeping dirty premises. In both cases the offenders were convicted.

OGILVIE'S NOT OPPOSED

To Government Owned Elevators—Occupy a Different Position to Elevator Companies.

Winnipeg, Jan. 10.—The policy of our company has always favored the greatest possible freedom to farmers in the marketing and disposal of their products, and in so far as the present proposal that the government should operate a line of elevators is concerned, we have no objections to offer whatever, so long as it is conducted on a business basis.

This is the statement made by Mr. W. A. Black, general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company for the west regarding the proposed public ownership of elevators.

"The rates, in my opinion, should be made so as not to exceed the actual cost, with due regard to the matter of depreciation, the necessary interest on the investment and some reasonable amount towards a sinking fund."

"Country elevators generally are not now and never have been, in our experience, a commercial proposition by themselves, but rather a means of handling from the farmers to the cars in order to facilitate more rapid transportation, thus obviating blockade and the provision of necessary storage."

"Our company, however, is not interested in the same extent as the elevator companies, whose business is confined to the handling of grain for others, and buying and selling grain, whereas the matter of selection and accumulation for future use of grain of suitable quality for our milling requirements makes a line of interior elevators of our own a necessary adjunct to the business."

A new assistant homestead inspector has been appointed for the Humboldt district, Mr. A. Nurse, who has been appointed in one of the pioneers of the district and a man whose ability and integrity eminently fit him for this important position. He is well and favorably known here and while congratulations are extended to him, the government agents be commended for securing the services of so able a man.—Lanigan Mail.

Vancouver board of trade have invited Sir Wilfrid Laurier to visit that city this summer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Apply to the undersigned for information regarding the securing of patents in Great Britain, America, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, etc. etc. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Advice Settlement is the best in the world. Write to: Mr. J. H. M. Mouton, 100 Washington St., New York, U.S.A.

BUSINESS CARDS

HAULTAIN & CROSS Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc. Office: Marsh Block, Scarth Street, Regina, Canada. F. W. G. HAULTAIN, E. C. J. A. CROSS

STOREY & VAN EGMOND ARCHITECTS Top Floor, Northern Bank Bldg SCARTH STREET Office P.O. Box 1344 Facing Elevator Telephone 498

W. A. THOM MASON, D., M. FELLOW Trinity College, Office hours, 9-10, 1-3, 5-6, 7-8. Office and residence next door to City Hall, Scarth Street

JAMES McLEOD, M.D., C.M. (McGILL) Late of London and Vienna. EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT EXCLUSIVELY Office—Northern Bank Building, Regina, Sask. Phone 274. Office hours: 9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8.

DRS. BALL & HARVIE PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS Cor. South Railway and Scarth St., over Dominion Bank. Telephone 685. Hours: 9:30 to 10 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m.

F. J. Ball, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) W. A. Harvie, M.B. (Tor. Univ.)

NAY & JAMES Municipal Debentures REGINA SASK.

PRYETT & HUTCHINSON General Agents Representing—The London Assurance Corporation of England; The London Guaranty and Accident Co.; The Sun and Hastings Savings and Loan Co.; The Royal Trust Company; The Sovereign Life Assurance Co.; Commercial Union; Hartford Fire and other first class companies. Phone 187 P.O. Box 716, Regina, Sask.

MONEY TO LOAN

LOWEST CURRENT RATES No waiting to submit applications. DEBENTURES Municipal and School Debentures Bought and Sold FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE J. ADDISON REID & CO. 305 Darke Block Telephone 448

Farmers

coming to Regina can't do better than come for a joint of meat to John Ferguson & SON Model Meat Mart Rose Street Phone 548 Highest prices given for Poultry.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

SERIOUS FIRE IN HULL SCHOOL

Many Children Seriously Injured—Seems to Have Been No System of Fire Drill.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 10.—Fire this morning totally destroyed the St. Jean Baptiste school in Hull and for a time imperilled the lives of 250 children.

Those on the west side of the building where there was no fire escapes, stood at the windows of their stories not knowing what to do.

A hurried search was made of the building, and one girl was found who had gone to a close closet for her jacket and had been overcome by the smoke.

HOSPITAL AID SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Hospital Aid Society in the city hall on Monday, the following officers were elected: Hon. President, Madame Forget; president, Mrs. Gies;

DUTCH HENRY

Again Dutch Henry has been reported killed. Press reports have included a number of fatalities in which the famous Dutch was the chief actor.

TEN MONTHS

Chas. Hellman, giving his name as Frank Smith, appeared before Magistrate Trant in the police court Wednesday morning in answer to two charges of theft and was given ten months in jail at hard labor.

THE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY Chicago markets were lower and many think that cash wheat has reached the limit.

THURSDAY In Chicago May wheat is a favorite with the bulls especially as the reports from Argentina are not favorable to a big export.

FRIDAY In Duluth on Friday flax reached \$2.30 a bushel which price is almost unparalleled.

SATURDAY All American markets were higher today. Flax continued its upward movement.

MONDAY May wheat remains a prime favorite. The visible supply for the week has decreased over 800,000 bushels.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The Armour Grain Co. following its declaration on wheat of Monday, proceeded to make ground by taking the bear side of the market today.

Flax Holding Strong Winnipeg, Jan. 10.—Cables came in lower at the opening and closed 3/4 to 1/2 down.

Winnipeg Cash Prices No. 1 Northern 104 No. 2 Northern 101 No. 3 Northern 98 1/2

Winnipeg Options Wheat—Jan. 104 1/4 May 108 1/4 July 109 1/2

Local Markets No. 1 Northern 98 No. 2 Northern 96 No. 3 Northern 83

CANNON WILL FIGHT

Republican Party in Danger of Serious Break—May Mean Return of Democrats.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 10.—Uncle Joe Cannon has flatly declined to retire from politics at the end of his present term.

The field has been surveyed—a reckoning has been taken. All the elements of the party are going to try and get together to rout the insurgents, and retain Republican control of the house at the following congressional elections.

One of the most brazen of irresponsible fakery of the nineteenth century was the late Joseph Mulhatten, referred to respectfully by the Pittsburg Dispatch as the "champion liar of the world."

Among the successful candidates at the Christmas examinations held at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, are the following: First year, first class honors: P. F. Bredt, Balgonie;

Land Rush Lethbridge, Alta., Jan. 11.—One thousand men had women lined up around a whole block at the land office today to take their turn to enter for homesteads.

Trained Nurses Judge Johnstone, chairman of the board of governors of Regina General Hospital, presided at an interesting ceremony on Thursday.

MANAGER DEAD Henry Hickson died on Monday in Winnipeg. The deceased had been for some years manager of the Hudson's Bay Company's stores at Bathurst.

EXPOSITION POSTPONED The Belkirk Exposition committee announce the postponement of the exposition until 1913.

IMPOSTERS

Dr. Cook's reputation by the University of Copenhagen places him in the same class with a long line of notable impostors.

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NEWSBOY TO CAPITALIST

Jake Berger, a Former Winnipeg Newsboy, is One of Wealthy Alaskans.

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Auction Sale of Horses, Etc.

Acting under instructions from owner, I will sell at my Mart, 1790 Broad, cor. 11th Avenue on

the following: 1 Registered Pedigreed Brood Mare, weight 1650 lbs. This mare was sold for \$725.

CITY NEWS P. J. Nolan will address the Canadian Club tomorrow on "History in the Making."

WASCANA CHAPTER A regular meeting of Wascana chapter, R.A.M., No. 121, was held in the Masonic temple Monday evening.

LAND DAMAGE W. T. Mollard and P. McGara, jr., will be the arbitrators on the land damage caused by the Albert street subway.

GREATER THAN EVER The International Harvester Co. have one of the largest warehouses in Regina that they have in Western Canada.

LICENSED VITUALLERS Seventy-five hotel men were in session in the city on Tuesday. President J. H. Kern of Moose Jaw presided.

STREET RAILWAY Regina intends to have a street railway at once. To further this idea the city council last week decided to advertise for tenders for the franchise.

CONDIE COMMUNION SERVICE About a month ago the Rev. Mr. Simpson of Condie, had a gentleman purchase a silver communion service in the east for the new church, while bringing it to Condie, the grip in which it was packed was stolen at the Regina depot.

OFFICERS FOR 1910

The Licensed Victuallers Association of Saskatchewan have elected officers for 1910 as follows: President, Wm. Peterson, Regina, 1st vice president, D. Beaulieu, Saskatoon, 2nd vice president, H. Acaiter, Regina, 3rd vice president, R. H. Hemstreet, Indian Head, treasurer, F. R. Mahoney, Regina, executive committee: W. E. Ramsay, North Battleford; George Stalker, Prince Albert; J. Draddock, Hanley; Ulric Reusch, Broadview; G. Webster, Swift Current; H. H. Mead, Moose Jaw; F. Green, Southey; W. F. Mackenzie, Weyburn, and T. E. Jones, Scott.

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BETTER THAN SPANKING.

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MISSION WORK IN THE NORTH

Six Devoted Grey to Isle a la Croix Mission—Will Open for Indians.

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Local and General

J. S. Donahue has gone east on a holiday.

Judge Lamont is spending a few weeks vacation in the east.

A. E. Whitmore, M.L.A. returned on Saturday from a trip to Vancouver.

The Edmonton Hockey team have gone east to play for the Stanley Cup.

F. G. England has been offered \$12,000 for his Hamilton street property.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McCausland and their son, M. McCausland, left on Saturday on a trip to Cuba.

J. F. Anderson, of Tracksell, Anderson and Co., left last week for the west on business for the firm.

Whitmore Bros. intend making extensive improvements on the Regina Steam Laundry plant and building.

An American syndicate have purchased 150 feet fronting on Victoria park and will erect a \$150,000 apartment block.

Several rinks from Winnipeg will take part in the Regina bonspiel. The noted Ships Braden and Lemon will have rinks.

The Polmatier sisters gave a splendid program. They will appear in the city hall on January 17th under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias.

J. A. Kress has returned to the city and will assist in the management of the Lansdowne. The hotel will be remodelled and generally improved.

A cloud of steam from an overheated furnace caused an alarm of fire from Sporer's pool room. A broken glass door was the extent of the damage.

Rev. Canon Hill was at Maple Creek on Sunday attending the opening of a new church. Services at St. Paul's were taken by Bishop Harding.

J. A. M. Patrick of Yorkton, was in the city on Monday, and as Grand Master of the I.O.O.F. for Saskatchewan installed the officers of the local lodge in the evening.

Whitmore Bros. have purchased the Balhayne property on Hamilton street for \$15,000. This property has a frontage of 75 feet on Hamilton and 125 feet on Twelfth avenue.

A. E. Ross, late of the Cocksbutt Plow Company, of Regina, has accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Davidson-Fraser Lumber Co., at Drinkwater.—Rouleau Enterprise.

S. McLeod, of Prince Albert, was in the city on Saturday returning to his home at Prince Albert from a trip east. While in the city he was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. McLeod.

Balgownie has a newspaper. The editor and publisher is J. W. Balley. The name of the paper is The Observer and it is well patronized by the advertisers of that flourishing town.

J. M. Reid, western representative of the Ontario Wind, Engine and Pump Co., was in the city from Winnipeg last week. It is probable that his company may erect a distributing warehouse in Regina.

Herman C. Bumpus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, said today that he had heard of the efforts made to launch an American expedition and understood that McMillan, Bartlee and Borup were all eager to go.

The death took place at the hospital on Saturday of Arthur Leitch, a student at St. Chad's hostel. Death followed an operation for appendicitis. His parents live at Esterhazy. The late Mr. Leitch took up mission work last summer in the Zealandia district.

Frederick W. Laidley of Swift Current is at present in Regina selling stock in the Saskatchewan Light, Heat and Power Company, Ltd., and is meeting with good success. The company have acquired the franchise granted for ten years by the people of Swift Current to bore for and supply natural gas.

At a meeting of the public health committee last week a letter was read from the city librarian charging that certain medical men were not reporting cases of infectious and contagious diseases. This referred especially to measles and Dr. Meek agreed that in the case of measles many cases had not been reported.

E. Sample, late of the city police force, has been engaged to act as constable for the Canadian Pacific Railway at the local depot and will keep the bulletin boards marked up to date. It is also reported that the company are devising a more complete system of handling out information to the traveling public, by phone and otherwise.

A despatch from Omaha, Neb., of January 4th states that William E. Knowles, M.P. was married in Omaha that day to Miss J. M. Laurie, a niece which had its beginning in Ottawa several years ago. Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles left for New Orleans, where they will spend their honeymoon between that city and Havana, Cuba. Later they go to New York

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Property

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

In the matter of the Land Titles Act and in the matter of a certain mortgage made by Ole A. Knudson to Thomas H. Hassard.

Between
Thomas H. Hassard,
Plaintiff,
and
Ole A. Knudson, Wilson & Weir, and William J. Hyde
Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of Mr. Justice Johnstone made herein on the 1st day of March, A.D. 1909, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on the 2nd day of February, 1910, under the direction of Sheriff A. B. Cook, of the Judicial District of Regina, at his office in the City of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, the South-East Quarter of Section 2, Township 16, Range 18, West of the Second Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Terms: Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price down and the balance on the delivery of the transfer duly confirmed within two months from the date of the sale. The deposit to be forfeited if the purchaser fails to complete the purchase and accept the transfer.

Sold subject to a First Mortgage of \$1,900.00, and two seed grain liens amounting to \$149.85 and interest, and \$14.48 taxes for 1907 and 1908 and taxes for the current year.

The plaintiff to have the right to bid at the sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to
EMBURY, WATKINS, & SCOTT,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff,
Regina, Sas.

Dated at Regina, this 24th day of November, A.D. 1909. 35-43

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

THE WESTERN SCHOOL SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED

Pursuant to special resolutions passed at meetings of the said Company held at the City of Regina on the 8th and 18th days of December, A.D. 1909, by which George S. Peacock was appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the said Company, the Creditors of the said Company are on or before the 11th day of March, A.D. 1910, required to send by post, prepaid to the said Liquidator, George S. Peacock, Regina, Saskatchewan, or to the undersigned solicitors, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, full particulars of the indebtedness of the Company to them, statements of their securities, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, and in default of so doing within the time above limited, any rights to relief on account of such indebtedness will be barred.

DATED at Regina this 29th day of December, A.D. 1909.

EMBURY, WATKINS & SCOTT,
Solicitors for George S. Peacock,
Liquidator.

and thence to Ottawa to be present at the sessions of parliament.

At a recent meeting of the board of trade a letter from the Edmonton board of trade asking for co-operation was filed without action being taken. The Edmonton people resent the action of the Lord's Day Alliance in endeavoring to have the post offices closed on Sundays. The members of the Regina board of trade evidently believe they can get along without their Sunday letters.

J. C. Kress, one of the most popular of Winnipeg's curriers, has left for Regina to take up his residence. Mr. Kress is first vice president of the Thistle curling club, and that organization feels a distinct loss in his departure. As a token of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow members, Mr. Kress was waited upon before leaving on Monday night and presented with an address and travelling bag for himself and cut glass for Mrs. Kress. Peter Lyall, president of the Thistle Club made the presentation. "Jack" is assured that a big bunch of the boys will be up to see him at the Regina hospital.—Manitoba Free Press.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

At the meeting of Capital City Lodge, No. 1, held Wednesday evening, the installation of officers for the ensuing year took place. In the absence of Grand Chancellor Riley of Winnipeg, D. Deputy Rankin took charge of the ceremonies. There was a well attended meeting. The report of 1909 was in every way satisfactory and shows a steadily increasing membership and a sound financial standing.

The following are the new officers: Chancellor Commander—R. T. Williams.
Vice Chancellor—E. W. Bull.
Prelate—J. E. Nicol.
Master of Work—O. Y. Smith.
Keeper of Records and Seal—R. M. Houston.
Master of Finance—M. W. Rescor.
Master of Exchequer—S. E. Story.
Master at Arms—C. W. Hilton.
Inner Guard—A. Peterson.
Outer Guard—A. McCallum.

Last Week of the Semi-Annual

CLEAN SWEEP

SALE

This sale will positively close on Saturday. If you need anything in Men's Wear now is the time to economize. We have sold more Suits and Overcoats this year than ever before, but a manufacturer disappointed us in the delivery of a large order, and they came too late for regular trade so we are clearing them out at our own price.

Classy Overcoats Reduced

Every Overcoat in our immense stock included in this clean sweep: Comprising Beavers, Chevots, Meltons, Friezes and Scotch Tweeds, cut in all the latest styles of Box Back, Chesterfield and those classy College Ulsters that fit so snug at the neck. These goods sell regularly at from \$10 to \$35, but for this sale they must be cleared at from \$6.95 to \$28.00.

(These include all our Fit Reform and 20th Century goods.)

Men's and Boys' Suits Reduced

Don't forget that all the Men's and Boys' Suits are correspondingly reduced. We take pride in showing the \$12.00 line, regular \$15 to \$18.

Our regular high-class Suits, including those swell blacks and blues—no need to tell you about them—their value is known—at a great big discount that will save you dollars.

A special in Caps with storm band, \$1.00. Every cloth cap in the store, some with fur storm band, others with knitted bands, all to be cleared out at 1.00



The Limit of Economy in LADIES' FUR TRIMMED JACKETS

- 1 only 36 Black Shell, Bearskin Lining, Canadian Sable Collar and Revers. Regular \$27.50 \$25.00
- 1 only 36, same as above. Regular price \$45.00 30.00
- 1 only 38 Black Shell, Astrachan lining, Marmot Collar and Revers. Regular price \$30.00 20.00
- 1 only 38 Black Shell, Quilted lining, Western Sable Collar and Revers. Regular price \$35.00 28.00
- 1 only 40 Black Shell, Quilted lining, Western Sable Collar and Revers. Regular price \$35.00 22.00
- 1 only 38 Black Shell, Sateen lining, Marmot Collar and Revers. Regular price \$27.50 20.00
- 1 only 40 Navy Shell, Sateen lining, Rubber interlining, Sable Collar and Revers. Regular price \$37.50 20.00
- 1 only Green Shell, Sateen lining, Muskrat Collar and Revers. Regular price \$27.50 20.00

Don't Forget to Pay a Visit to

MISS E. BARNES

in the

Grocery Department

and Try a Cup of that Celebrated Tea put up by

BROOKE, BOND & CO.

Miss Barnes will be pleased to see you and a cup of real good tea will freshen you up after your shopping.

Warm Winter Footwear

- Men's Vici Kid Blucher Bals, warm lined, felt sole and heel, Goodyear welted, a bargain at \$3.95
- Men's Felt Congress, leather sole and heel, a good warm shoe for winter wear at \$1.50 & \$1.75
- Women's Felt Bals, kid vamp, with felt sole and heel, the warmest and best wearing winter shoe ever placed on the market. Regular \$3.25, for \$2.50
- Children's 2-buckle, snow-excluding Overshoes, made by the celebrated Granby Rubber Co. Sizes 6 to 10½. To clear out at \$1.50
- Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Buck Moccasins in all sizes. \$1.50
- Boys' 1.25
- Youths' 1.00
- Children's75
- Extra Special—Men's high cut, 10 in. leg Buck Moccasins, extra weight, regular \$2.25 for \$1.75
- Men's Buck Moccasins, good weight, regular \$1.75 and \$1.50 for 1.35

Some Hardware News

A BISSEL CARPET SWEEPER. is helping many a weary housekeeper to lighten her burden. Why not let it help you. Priced from \$3.00 to \$4.25 and guaranteed.

HORSE BLANKETS.



Jute Blankets, well lined and finished.
Regular \$3.25 for \$2.75
Regular \$2.50 for \$2.00
Regular \$2.00 for \$1.75
Regular \$1.50 for \$1.25

DUCK BLANKETS

Regular \$3.50 for \$2.75
Regular \$2.75 for \$2.25

HALTERS.

1 inch Solid Leather Halters, regular \$1.00 for 60c.
1½ inch Solid Leather Halters, regular \$1.10, 75c.

Drug Store Bargains

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH CURE. First aid to distressed coughs and colds, cures whooping cough and croup and all diseases of the throat. Splendid for the children. Special for this week, per bottle 20c

DOMINION CASCARA BROMIDE TABLETS. PRICE 25c. Cure a Cold in a Few Hours.

ALL LEATHER GOODS REDUCED 25 PER CENT including Shopping and Visiting Bags, Pipe Racks, Post Card Holders, Photo Holders, and a host of other designs, in burnt and pressed leather.

FARM RECIPES

Farmers, Horsemen and Ranchers—You have lots of recipes that you have tried and proven and know the value of. They will be twice as efficient if compounded of pure drugs such as are used in our drug department. Bring them in and be sure of satisfaction at moderate prices. We also carry a full line of

STOCK FOOD

- International Condition Powders, small \$.25
- International Condition Powders, medium50
- International Condition Powders, large 1.00
- International Condition Powders, 25 lb. Pails 3.50
- International Gall Cure 25c. and 50c.
- International Colic Cure 50c. and \$1.00
- International Worm Powder, pkg.50
- Johnson's Horse Blisters25
- Absorbine for Horses 2.00

The Regina Trading Co.

Western Canada's Greatest Store

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HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice

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of deposit.

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