

ES!



arts

and quality colored
some black with
silly priced at 75c.
at in work shirts
cotton in green
fimmings. Gusset
and full fashion-
pecial 75c.
and other stand-
\$.125 and \$1.50

loves

ue, 4 pr. for 25c.
of soft pliable
..... 50c.
seams, soft and
air \$1.00

Furs?

dust and moths.
le winter's wear.
MOTH-PROOF
be moth and dust
will clear out our
or cost.

Prices in Town

gs and

the house, why
es. We carry a
s and chemicals,

roolin, Pure Car-
Lime, Coppers,

Household and
get our prices.

reat

rup

bushes of Old
"just-as-good"
mon-pure Syrup

20.

TED

Second Section

The West.

Pages 9 to 12

Vol. 12, No. 5

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1910

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year

FARM COMMENT

There are said to be 63,000 fewer farmers in Ontario today than there were nine years ago. As there were only 224,000 farmers in 1901, this would mean a decrease of 25 per cent. The decrease must be exaggerated.

The Grange in the United States takes the place of the Farmers' Institute meetings and Agricultural Society meetings in Canada. A list of subjects has been prepared for discussion at Grange meetings, and these subjects might well be dealt with at our farmers' meetings in Canada. Among the subjects are: Why and how to observe Arbor day. Wild flowers we meet and their distinguishing features.

A and B live on adjoining farms; A prospers and B fails. Why? Farm water supplies and how they can best be arranged.

The family garden; preparation and care.

If farmers are not adequately represented in the legislature, whose fault is it?

What is the greatest question before the Canadian people today?

Arbitration and universal peace.

Taxation as it applies to farmers as compared with other interests.

Should the 10 hour system be applied to farm work?

How shall we conduct the meetings of the Institute so as to interest alike the young and old, and both sexes?

Farm sanitation.

How to light the farm home.

Is it feasible for two or more neighbors to own certain implements co-operatively?

Consolidation of rural schools.

What public question should demand special attention by the Institute?

Farm accounts, and the best method of keeping same.

A review of what the Institute has accomplished in the past year.

"Chopped Feed."

From Farm, Stock and Home: Doing one's duty is better than getting one's rights.

The man looking for trouble has none in finding it.

Do not let expected September profits unduly increase the machinery bills.

Marrying a man to reform him assures a woman a life job and no slack season.

One's credit is always good when he starts out to borrow trouble.

Education should teach people to do and to mind their own business.

High meat prices will not worry the farmer who has home-cured hams and an occasional quarter of fresh meat.

The egg basket and the cream can will pay many a store bill this summer, heretofore postponed until the wheat came to market.

CONTROL OF ELEVATORS.

Oliver Giving Careful Consideration of This Problem.

Ottawa, April 29.—In the House of Commons this morning, Hon. Frank Oliver gave a reply to Mr. Meighen's questions in reference to the grain trade of the west. Mr. Meighen late last night quoted a telegram from a western grain man in which it was pointed out that the government had dealt with only one of the four matters laid before it by the deputations which waited upon it in February, and asked the reason for delay in dealing with the other three matters. These were outlined in last night's dispatches. Mr. Oliver this morning replied as follows:

"I was in the office of the minister of trade and commerce when Messrs. MacKenzie and Henderson, representing the Western Grain Growers' Association, who were there for the purpose of presenting their views regarding possible improvements in grain trade conditions. If I remember correctly the securing of amending legislation was not the chief purpose of their representations. As I understood it, it was not much to advise as to legislation as to suggest to the government the propriety of lake front elevators being operated by persons or companies who were traders in grain; preferably to secure their operation by the government. The government has had the suggestion under careful consideration, but it was felt that the matter was one of such importance as to require more full and careful consideration than could be given it in order to reach a satisfactory decision before the close of the present session. The government has been keeping a careful scrutiny of the work of the elevators with the result that action has recently been taken that may be expected to have a material effect in improving conditions."

Cheap Information.—You have no idea how much information you can get for a few cents. Just write some postals to our advertisers and study the catalogues you receive.

PREPARE FOR COMMISSION

Grain Growers' Executive Meet to Prepare for Commission—Will Submit Evidence—The Hudson's Bay Railway.

Moose Jaw, Sask., April 27.—An important meeting of the executive of the Grain Growers' Association was held in this city today. A mass of business was transacted, necessitating an all day session. Those present were: Pres. F. M. Gates, of Fillmore; vice-president, J. A. Murray, of Wapella; A. G. Hawkes, Broadview; J. H. Maharg, Moose Jaw.

Secretary F. W. Green took charge of the members who they arrived and conducted them in an auto tour of the city.

After a pleasant trip the members of the executive met in solemn conclave to deal with the great mass of business which had accumulated since the last meeting. The most important of the business considered perhaps was that in connection with the elevator commission sittings, which commence in Regina on Thursday next. The advisability of presenting a memorandum to the commission and of securing a solicitor to take charge of the interests of the association during the sittings was considered. So also was the question of making presentation of a memo for the purpose of securing an itinerary that would be suitable to local associations throughout the province, and outlining what in their opinion should be the depth of the inquiry into which the commission should go.

A Programme Outlined.

In view of the fact that no plan could be prepared to cover the crop of the coming season, it was the opinion of the executive that every possible advantage should be taken of the opportunities offered to make a thorough investigation of all problems in connection with securing a permanent solution of questions involved and suggested the following as an outline of what would meet their views:

1. To gather evidence fully as to practical methods necessary for instituting government owned, and operated elevators at initial points.

2. To secure necessary evidence and make proper representation as to the necessity of co-operation by the Dominion Government in the matter of reformed facilities at terminals and in the matter of a grading system more in accordance with milling values, and of establishing a sample market and at the same time to secure evidence bearing on the question of the advisability of Saskatchewan being formed into a separate inspection district.

3. In view of the near prospect of the opening of the proposed Hudson Bay route and of our wheat trade growing larger with the United States and the development of the Oriental trade necessitating the routing of grain in various directions and also the building up of a larger milling industry within the province, to consider whether the interests of this province and the producers of grain trade do not demand that grade be determined nearer home and provision made for sample markets within the province.

4. To inquire into the reasons causing the wide fluctuations which occur at certain seasons of the British markets in the price of Canadian wheat exceeding the fluctuations affecting wheat grown in other countries and also to enquire into the reasons why Minneapolis wheat should sell for more than Canadian wheat while at the same time Canadian flour sells on the British market for the same price as Minneapolis flour, with a view to suggestion a system of grading, storing, transportation and marketing which will ensure to the Saskatchewan grower the full value of his product.

5. And to this end that consideration be given to the matter of giving power to a permanent commission which will operate the new system to act as agents for the marketing of all grain passing through the said system—in other words that the commission of inquiry consider the advisability of applying the principle of co-operation to all grain passing through the new system as suggested in private pamphlets as well as on the draft presented by Mr. F. M. Gates through the columns of the Grain Growers' Guide in reference to quantities of less than car load lots.

In regard to subsection 5 of the memorandum the suggestion referred to is the following: "That provision be made by some system for handling single loads or quantities less than car loads and arrangements made whereby the owner of such loads may receive an advance of not less than 65 per cent, if possible 80 per cent, of the estimated value if he so desires.

The executive feel that if the commission should adopt a plan in line with this clause it would be a solution of the whole vexed question. The ultimate result of such a plan would be a Saskatchewan system of initial elevators with their own terminals; wheat being grouped as per its intrinsic milling values and sent direct to the world's markets under the direct control of a commission appointed by the people who own the wheat and in whose interests the whole would be managed. They would get the intrinsic value of their wheat, less the cost of handling, the profits of all by-products being credited to the system in which all would share alike both as regards profit and loss.

A number of other matters were considered by the executive, communications of some length being replied to, resolutions passed by the association in regard to the chilled meat industry, and the question of dealing with glandered horses coming into the country were received from the Minister of the Interior. Replies were received on these questions, also from nearly all the western members of the Dominion House.

Hudson Bay Railway.

The Hudson Bay Railway came in for discussion by reason of the fact that many resolutions had been pouring into the office of the association urging that steps be taken in the matter for fear that the government would not proceed with the construction of the road. The executive of the association felt that the most definite promises that the road would be proceeded with had been given by the government and until they had something from the government itself which would contradict these they took the position that any action on their part would be unnecessary, they having the utmost confidence that the promises made would be carried out and that the construction would be started immediately.

Another important decision arrived at was that in connection with the Hudson Bay route when grown on land which was planted in the previous year with potatoes or some other food crop. For the same reason a piece of summer fallow land is very valuable for alfalfa as, if it has been properly and intelligently worked, the growth of weeds will have been checked, moisture will have been conserved, the soil will be firm and in a good state of tilth so that the tiny rootlets can obtain a foothold and be liable to develop for the support of the plant at a later date. This crop, however, should never be sown on a summer fallow that is subject to drifting as the seed may be blown away. If other suitable land is not available, a piece of stubble should be prepared early in the spring. The preparation of spring plowed land involves early plowing to a depth of about five inches followed at once by harrowing and packing or rolling. Plowing should be done as early as possible in May and seed sown when there is sufficient warmth and moisture to insure quick germination and rapid growth. This condition is usually found about the last half of May or early in June.

(4) How to sow. The best way to sow alfalfa is with a wheelbarrow broadcast seeder at the rate of from 12 to 20 pounds per acre. Harrow with light harrows so as to cover the seed to a depth of from 1 to 1½ inches. The seed should reach moisture but should not be placed too deep in the soil, hence the necessity for careful tillage. Alfalfa may be sown by hand or with an ordinary grain drill if the seed is mixed with chopped wheat or barley so that the quantity per acre may be carefully regulated. By using half the quantity of seed and sowing the plot a second time at right angles to the first sowing, better results may be obtained. Apply about 100 pounds per acre of soil from an established alfalfa field so as to introduce the bacteria which are essential to the healthy growth of alfalfa, and are not present naturally in all soils.

Some Don'ts.

Don't sow alfalfa in land that is liable to be flooded.

Don't expect every kind of alfalfa seed to produce equally good results.

Don't cut a hay crop the first year.

Don't allow the weeds to seed in your alfalfa plot, but run a mower over them whenever they attain sufficient growth.

Don't clip the alfalfa top too low as this is liable to injure the crown.

Don't mow the alfalfa after August but leave a good growth of from 8 to 12 inches to collect the snow and protect the plants during the winter.

Don't turn to alfalfa patch into a hog pasture. Alfalfa should not be pastured before the second or third year, but should be used as a hay crop.

Sowing broadcast by hand and har-

rowing with a light harrow may be resorted to if the other facilities are lacking. Seeding twice, using half of seed each time, and sowing the second time at right angles to the first seeding, will give good results. The seed should be planted to a depth of 1 to 1½ inches.

The seed should be clean and a hardy strain. Turkestan alfalfa is most commonly grown in this country and has proven hardy and suitable for our climate. As it is easy to practice deception in supplying seed patronize a seedsmen with a reputation for fair dealing.

For success in growing alfalfa it is necessary to have present in the soil the root nodule bacteria peculiar to alfalfa. These bacteria are not present in all soils, and the absence of them is denoted by the alfalfa plants turning yellow thus indicating a lack of thriftiness and vigor. The remedy is to apply at the rate of about 100 lbs. per acre soil obtained from an established alfalfa field. One sack can be obtained from either the Indian Head or the Lethbridge experimental farms the applicant paying the freight charges.

During the first year the plot should not be allowed to produce a crop of hay. It should be mowed several times during the first season. No should the plot be pastured before the third year. Sheep crop it too closely and swine are liable to root up the crop. If any weeds are noticed, the mower should be run over the plot before they have a chance to form seed. The last cutting should not be later than the beginning of August, and when the crop goes into the winter it should be about 8 or 10 inches high so as to collect the snow and thus protect the young plants during the winter. The cuttings during the first year may be left on the plot where they will act as a mulch.

Further particulars may be obtained from F. Hedley Auld, Regina, Sask., and questions relating to the growing of alfalfa will be fully answered upon request.

Alfalfa Growers Should Know

(1) What to sow. Alfalfa seed of a hardy strain and free from noxious weeds. Turkestan alfalfa is the kind most commonly grown, but home grown seed if it can be procured is likely to be the best.

(2) Where to sow. Alfalfa thrives best on a well-drained, well-tilled, firm, fertile loamy soil. Potatoes or other food crops leave land in good condition of alfalfa. Likewise a summer fallow, if there is not a danger of drifting, will give good results. Stubble land, plowed in the spring, well harrowed and packed, makes a good seed bed if cultivated until it is of the required firmness. Spring plowed land is not so liable as the summer fallow to drift.

(3) When to sow. Alfalfa should be sown when there is sufficient warmth and moisture to insure quick germination and rapid growth. This condition is usually found about the last half of May or early in June.

(4) How to sow. The best way to sow alfalfa is with a wheelbarrow broadcast seeder at the rate of from 12 to 20 pounds per acre. Harrow with light harrows so as to cover the seed to a depth of from 1 to 1½ inches. The seed should reach moisture but should not be placed too deep in the soil, hence the necessity for careful tillage. Alfalfa may be sown by hand or with an ordinary grain drill if the seed is mixed with chopped wheat or barley so that the quantity per acre may be carefully regulated. By using half the quantity of seed and sowing the plot a second time at right angles to the first sowing, better results may be obtained. Apply about 100 pounds per acre of soil from an established alfalfa field so as to introduce the bacteria which are essential to the healthy growth of alfalfa, and are not present naturally in all soils.

Some Don'ts.

Don't sow alfalfa in land that is liable to be flooded.

Don't expect every kind of alfalfa seed to produce equally good results.

Don't cut a hay crop the first year.

Don't allow the weeds to seed in your alfalfa plot, but run a mower over them whenever they attain sufficient growth.

Don't clip the alfalfa top too low as this is liable to injure the crown.

Don't mow the alfalfa after August but leave a good growth of from 8 to 12 inches to collect the snow and protect the plants during the winter.

Don't turn to alfalfa patch into a hog pasture. Alfalfa should not be pastured before the second or third year, but should be used as a hay crop.

Sowing broadcast by hand and har-

rowing with a light harrow may be resorted to if the other facilities are lacking. Seeding twice, using half of seed each time, and sowing the second time at right angles to the first seeding, will give good results. The seed should be planted to a depth of 1 to 1½ inches.

The seed should be clean and a hardy strain. Turkestan alfalfa is most commonly grown in this country and has proven hardy and suitable for our climate. As it is easy to practice deception in supplying seed patronize a seedsmen with a reputation for fair dealing.

For success in growing alfalfa it is necessary to have present in the soil the root nodule bacteria peculiar to alfalfa. These bacteria are not present in all soils, and the absence of them is denoted by the alfalfa plants turning yellow thus indicating a lack of thriftiness and vigor. The remedy is to apply at the rate of about 100 lbs. per acre soil obtained from an established alfalfa field. One sack can be obtained from either the Indian Head or the Lethbridge experimental farms the applicant paying the freight charges.

THE ALFALFA COMPETITION

Best Methods to Employ in Cultivation—When, Where and How to Sow and Cultivate.

Many persons upon reading the announcement which was published recently regarding the offer made by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture of \$5,300 in cash prizes for fields of alfalfa will be anxious to get some information regarding the growing of this important crop.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

As the plot to be entered in the provincial competition must consist of at least 10 acres and must be sown not later than 1912, persons who intend to take part in the contest must soon begin their preparations.

FARM TELEPHONE.

Benefits That Farmer Derives From This Source.

People who live in the country and on the farm today do not realize the many benefits which they enjoy over those of the past. Really, there is no country today. What we call such is the suburbs of the city. In the olden time a visit to the city was a momentous undertaking. It required several days' time and often elaborate preparation. There was a sharp line of demarcation between the city dweller and the country dweller, which exists today only in tradition. Farmer Hayseed, if he ever existed, is a thing of the past and a standing article in the trade of jokesmith. The building of railroads was the first movement to break down the distinction between city and country, then the trolleys rapidly accelerated the work. All of these have been instrumental in the matter of giving the country dweller all the advantages of the city, with the added advantages of room, fresh air and sanitary surroundings. The country resident now has all the advantages of the city man with all the pleasures of country life added and he is infinitely better off than his city friend.

Nothing has done more to this end than has the rural telephone, which has brought neighbors and friends within earshot of each other, has afforded the dweller in the remote country opportunity to converse immediately with his friends or agents in the cities. It has annihilated time and space for him, and while sitting at his own fire he can at the same time for all practical purposes, be in the city, or enjoying social converse with a friend in another country. There is nothing which has done so much to broaden down the loneliness of farm life as the telephone.

The farmer's family is no longer isolated, but with a rural telephone at hand they can communicate with friends at any hour of the day or night and visit socially without leaving their own homes.

With the expense of installing a telephone is comparatively light, as a convenience it is invaluable, and for conducting the business of the modern farm is absolutely indispensable. In the past, if there was a breakdown in the farm machinery, all work had to stop and the farmer had to take a day off and drive all the way to town to get the necessary repairs, or he had to wait until he could communicate with the city and get returns, sometimes losing several days of valuable time in the operation.

With present arrangements, he simply takes the telephone off the hook and sends his order to town or to the more distant city, and in a very short time his machinery is running again, and perhaps several days of precious time, in the midst of the harvest season, is saved to him.

There is another way in which the telephone on the farm is valuable beyond all computation. In the case of serious accidents, or sudden sickness, even a few moments' time may mean life or death to the sufferer, medical aid can be instantly summoned and relief afforded, whereas if a team had to be hitched up and a doctor brought out, the patient might die while help was being sought.

For business, for pleasure, and for safety, the farm telephone is indispensable, and every farmer should install one. It should not be a question as to whether he can afford it, but whether he can afford to do without one. Often a single service from the instrument will save him more than the cost of installing and maintaining.

he telephone should now be within the reach of every farmer.

Alberta Crops.

The department of agriculture of Alberta has issued its final bulletin on the out-turn of the crop of 1909. This gives the total yield of wheat as 8,467,799 bushels, or 6,155,455 bushels of spring wheat, with an average yield of 18.97; 2,312,344 bushels of winter wheat with a naverage yield of 22.63. The yield of oats is placed at 24,819,561 bushels, or an average of 35.76 per acre; barley 3,310,332 bushels, or an average of 30.72 per acre.

This shows a very much heavier return from the crop than was anticipated by the Alberta government earlier in the crop year. The figures prepared by Deputy Minister George Harcourt for the British association in August placed the total yield of wheat at 6,790,000 bushels; oats 19,600,000 bushels, and barley 2,500,000 bushels.

It is hard to realize that the average yield of oats could have been so low as 35.76 per acre, as the crop was a very fine one, but is probably accounted for by the fact that in preparing the figures the government appear to have left the acreage at that originally seeded, while as a matter of fact there were very heavy hail losses, and some oat fields were not cut.

Needs Good Food.—The dairy cow cannot make milk without proper feed.

Needs Good Food.—The dairy cow cannot make milk without proper feed.

Needs Good Food.—The dairy cow cannot make milk without proper feed.

Needs Good Food.—The dairy cow cannot make milk without proper feed.

Needs Good Food.—The dairy cow cannot make milk without proper feed.

Needs Good Food.—The dairy cow cannot make milk without proper feed.

Needs Good Food.—The dairy cow cannot make milk without proper feed.

Needs Good Food.—The dairy cow cannot make milk without proper