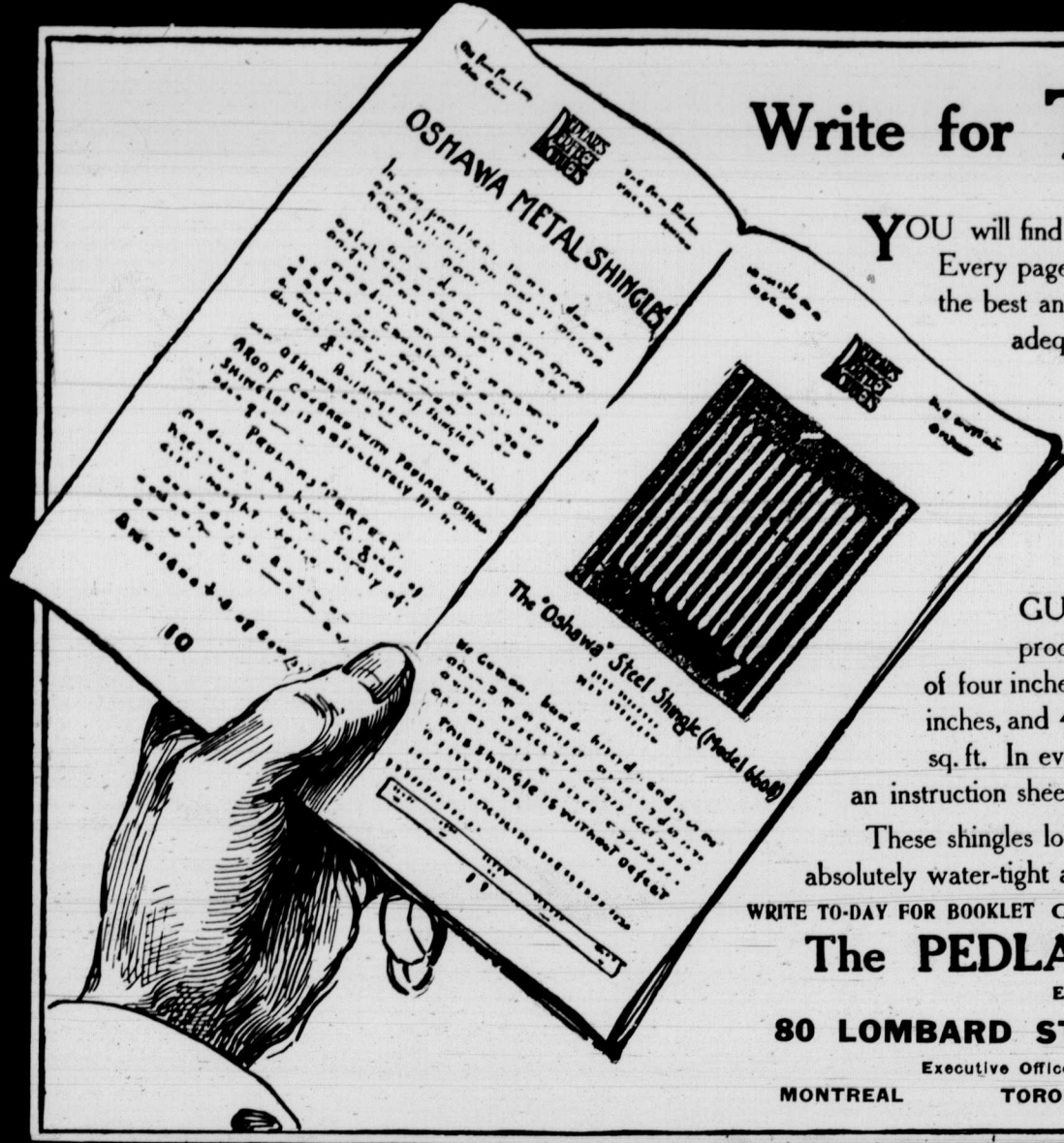




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are made from heavily galvanized steel of the best quality obtainable. They are **GUARANTEED** to be wind-proof, water-proof and storm-proof, on any roof having a fall of four inches, or more, to the foot. The size is 16x20 inches, and 45 shingles will cover a roofer's square of 100 sq. ft. In every box of **Oshawa Shingles** will be found an instruction sheet, giving proper directions for applying.

These shingles lock securely on 4 sides, making a roof that is absolutely water-tight and proof against the elements.

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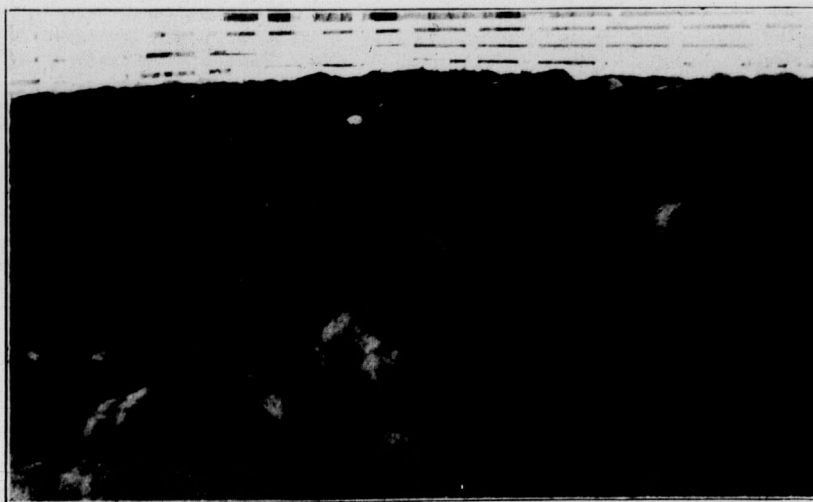
Co-operation Saves Money

The merchants of Ponoka, one of the towns on the Calgary-Edmonton line, recently paid out to the farmers of that district \$18,000 in one day for hogs and \$13,000 on another day. Ponoka, according to the C.P.R. agent's returns, has been doing more freight business than Wetaskiwin, one of the smaller Alberta cities, with four times Ponoka's population. These are the facts. Now, what is the reason for this increased business?

It has been directly the outcome of the organization of the Ponoka district Association of the U. F. A., and in a letter received recently from the secretary, F. J. Bullock, the history and effect of the movement are described. The letter follows:

For information re the organization and operation of the Ponoka district Association we will have to go back to the organization of the Wood River Local, No. 356, which took place on February 28, 1912. At that time there had been three U. F. A. locals organized in the Ponoka district, none of which, however, had done anything outside of holding a meeting now and then, and at this date two of them were about dead. A few of the members of these two locals met and organized the Wood River Local, No. 356. This local began work by asking the head office for speakers or organizers for the Ponoka district, which, however, they failed to get. We understood, too, that to do anything in the way of co-operation we would have to have more members and to get them it needed a larger territory organized. So, during the winter of 1913, the Wood River Local sent out their secretary to organize the entire Ponoka district. This work met with great success, for when the Wood River Local called a meeting at Ponoka on April 25, 1914, for the purpose of organizing a district Association, there were fourteen U. F. A. locals represented. The Association has a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. The secretary of each local is a director. The secretary of the Ponoka district Association was appointed manager. The Association makes a charge of 20 cents per load for all hogs sold and 2 per cent. on

all carloads ordered. In selling hogs the district secretary notifies the local secretary of the price and date of shipping and they notify their members. In buying by the carload the Association gets prices on whatever is needed, and sends this information to the local secretaries.



Some of the 1,400 head of hogs sold by the Ponoka District Livestock Association

who take the orders and the cash and forward same to the district secretary.

Dollars and Cents Saved

Figures will show the financial gain and the benefit of co-operation, but the biggest gain in our estimation is in the social gatherings and getting in closer touch with our neighbors.

In eight months of 1914 we bought 1 car of wire, which cost \$1,415, a saving to the Association of \$400; 2 of flour, \$1,440, saving \$240; 2 of twine, \$3,325, saving \$500; 7 of lumber, \$3,500, saving \$1,000; 2 of apples, \$1,200, saving \$150. Gain in buying, \$2,290.00. We sold 3,000 head of hogs at about \$1.00 per

head gain over local price, giving a gain in selling of \$3,000.00. Thus, total estimated profit is \$5,290.00. So far this year we have sold about 4,000 hogs and have shipped in five cars of Coast lumber, costing \$2,955.54.

SASKATCHEWAN CROP AREA

The acreage sown to wheat in Saskatchewan is twenty per cent more than

Mr. Dunning states that so far as Saskatchewan is concerned he believes the crop never went in in better shape, there having been more surface cultivation this year than ever before. Wheat was nicely up in various parts of the province by about the 25th of April. In some parts of the province rain was needed, but where the land had been well worked the need was not so urgent. Light showers occurred in some districts during the latter part of April.

Twelve to fifteen new elevators will be built by the company this year, and the following points have been definitely decided upon: Maryfield, Carlton, Halbrite, Truax, Osage, Eston, Richlea, Pontiac, Wordsworth, Kandahar, Theadore, Mortlach, Ogema, Venn, Riverhurst.

THE DRINK QUESTION

Liquor can be attacked by intelligence. One difficulty in the way of abstinence for many years was the determination of advocates of prohibition to make it a moral issue. The man who pushed his way into a saloon once a day or twice a day was not conscious of a moral dereliction. When he was told that he offended good morals by taking a drink he resented the charge and was more than impervious to it. He was hostile.

When he is told that his habit of drinking has inevitable consequences in the shape of disease, decreased efficiency, a shortened life, with the possibility of total incapacity and destitution, he is being reached in a manner which permits no resentment. It is true that in many cases there is a deterioration of morals as the result of drinking, but too many men know from experience that morally they are as good as teetotalers. What they cannot maintain in honesty is that they are physically and economically as good, or, if they happen to be, that they will remain as good.

The movement which teaches that is the hard knock against the making and drinking of liquor, and we think it would be found to be the basis of the success of the anti-saloon propaganda in so many states.—Chicago Tribune.

One of the most hopeful features of the new Federal Reserve Banks is that they are not to be too reserved.