

The Courier

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The Control of Sawflies in Wheat, Rye and Barley

The Western Wheat-stem Sawfly originally lived in native grasses. From these it spread to small grains such as wheat, rye and barley. It has fluctuated in numbers from time to time but, on the whole, has gradually become more numerous and today is probably more abundant than it has ever been before. Many farmers report a fifteen per cent. loss while others have suffered still more.

The Sawfly, when mature, is a slender bodied, four-winged fly, with two or more yellow bands on its body. It is found from about June 10th to the first week of July and may be recognized from other flies by its habit of resting head-downwards upon the stems of cereals and other plants. Eggs are deposited within the stems of wheat rye and barley. In a short time these eggs hatch into small yellowish-white grubs which commence to feed above the topmost joint and burrow downwards until they reach the base of the plant. This hollowing out of the stem throughout its entire length is characteristic of the insect. They usually reach the base by August 1st, and at this time are almost half an inch in length. The grub then cuts the stem through by gnawing a ring around it inside, plugs up the stub and remains hidden within until June of the following year when it turns to the adult fly state.

The Wheat-stem Sawfly winters in the stubble of last season's crop; it flies from there to the new crop usually laying its first eggs upon the plants closest to its last season's breeding ground. It may then move into the crop but as far more eggs are deposited on the first plants reached the edges of fields are usually more severely infested than are the centres.

REMEDIES—(1) Plough all infested land between August 1st and June 10th of the following year and not less than five inches in depth. Turn the furrows so that the stubs in which the grubs occur are upside down. The packing of loose spring ploughing is also advisable.

(2) When it is impossible to plough the entire field turn down as much as possible along the edges where injury was worst.

(3) When the injury promises to be very bad oats may be grown as they are immune to the insect. Winter rye, on account of its earliness, is also apt to suffer far less than wheat or spring rye.

Burning stubble, disking or entangling does not kill the grubs. It is well to remember that deep ploughing also destroys locust eggs, hence it is serving a double purpose when these insects are also present.

The Destruction of Grasshopper Eggs in Sod Land

Different kinds of grasshoppers have different habits. Thus the Lesser Migratory Locust deposits its eggs, largely, in stubble fields or in moderately soft situations elsewhere. It chooses, too, the small openings surrounded by herbage and seldom lays eggs in the centre of grass clumps. The Pellucid or Clear-winged Locust, on the other hand, avoids the cultivated fields for egg-laying and selects instead the grass lands round about. It also deposits its eggs in the clumps of grass rather than around them.

Of the grasshoppers at present infesting Saskatchewan and Manitoba fully 75 per cent. are of the Pellucid kind and in consequence, the same percentage of eggs are to be found in the sod as compared with those in the stubble. To plough stubble down deeply is not difficult but to turn sod to the same depth is frequently impossible and it is, therefore, important that other means be employed for destroying the locust eggs known to be present in large numbers.

Recent experiments conducted at the Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Treasbank, Man., have

Is the General Public Behind the Demands of the Returned Soldiers?

Several months ago the Courier expressed strong approval of the stand taken by our returned men on the war gratuity question. Recent developments in connection with this matter show that a very large and influential section of the returned soldiers seems firmer than ever in the resolve to fight for the granting of war gratuities until their efforts are successful. The G.W.V.A. present a solid front in favor of gratuities. On the other hand the Dominion government has declared that it is quite impossible to put the Veterans' gratuity scheme into operation, because the country could not stand the financial burden which the granting of gratuities to soldiers would involve. An effective and systematic propaganda by the returned men has led to the appointment of a parliamentary committee to deal with all problems of the re-establishment in civil life of our returned men, but not with the gratuity question in particular.

We desire today to ask the very pertinent question: where does the public in general stand on this question? what do the Canadian people think about it?

We know that we can truly say that the more than 20,000 subscribers to this paper—(which means approximately 100,000 Courier readers)—are fully and wholeheartedly in sympathy with the demands of the Veterans. Any man who really knows the class of people that constitute the mass of our subscribers will readily agree with us. On numerous occasions this paper and its readers have conclusively proven their sympathy with and their loyal support towards Canada's fighting men. Let us just recall for one moment the recent campaign for the G.W.V.A.'s Building Fund and remember that the R. M. of Edenwold was the very first of all rural municipalities to make a grant of between \$2,000 and \$3,000, that the village of Vibank showed the highest per capita contributions during the whole campaign etc. The action of the reeves, councillors and leading men in districts like Edenwold, Neudorf, the East-end of Regina, etc., on that occasion showed clearly how this class of our Western population feels towards the returned soldier.

Let us make the situation clear. The Canadian government and parliament, representing the Canadian people, decided in August 1914 to enter the world war as a part of the British empire on the part of the allies. The government asked for volunteers. The manhood of Canada stepped forward, answering the call nobly. Many gave up lucrative positions, all gave up their chances to "make money" while the war lasted, all assumed without hesitation the risk of loss of limb or life.

They went to the war. That means they had to undergo sacrifices we can hardly imagine, they had to suffer untold hardships, they had to go through a veritable hell,—and they did it and kept their courage. And why? because they had answered their country's call.

Now they have returned to their country. Has the country anything to offer them beside a festive welcome? Well, we hope so. Pensions for dependents of those who did not return, who paid the supreme sacrifice, and pensions for disabled soldiers are not all, we hope, the country has to offer. Neither can we regard the land settlement scheme etc. as altogether sufficient.

We believe that the men who went through all the hardships and terrors of war have suffered in health,—even those who were not wounded. We believe that they are entitled and more than entitled to some assistance in getting re-established in civil life. There are thousands of soldiers who are not farmers and do not intend to take up farming. What good is it to offer them land?

If we realize that gratuities are the right and just thing, then why not support it. During the years of war we have heard time and again our leading public men make that solemn pledge: "to the last man and the last dollar." To give assistance to the returned soldier is an honorable discharge of a debt we Canadian people justly owe a united Canada backed her soldiers while they were fighting. The Canadian people surely will not fail to back the returned men desirous of getting re-established in our civil life.

It does not seem fair to let our returned men make their own fight for the granting of gratuities or other effective assistance. We call upon all city, town and village councils, all councils of rural municipalities, all boards of trades and all organizations throughout Canada to support the just claims of the veterans. If the Canadian people back the returned soldiers on this question with all energy no government will dare to refuse. After all we are a democracy and the will of the people ought to prevail. Let us demand first a widening of the scope of the parliamentary investigation just opened at Ottawa, let us ask for wider powers for the committee now sitting under the chairmanship of Hon. J. A. Calder. Then let us make it unmistakably clear that the people of Canada have made up their minds firmly that justice shall be done to the returned men. The chairman of the appointed parliamentary committee is a man of rare political intuition. If he becomes convinced that the whole of the Canadian people stand as firmly behind the soldiers as the nation stood during the times of war, we have no doubt the committee will make recommendations satisfactory to the veterans.

As to the assertion that Canada could not stand the financial burden the gratuities would involve, we just desire to ask: could Canada have stood the financial burden if the war would have lasted another year? "To the last dollar" our public men would have answered. Well in our opinion giving assistance to our returned men is just part of our war expenditure, an honorable debt the people of Canada are in duty bound to pay. Let us not try to shirk this duty.

The suggestion has been made to obtain the money for the gratuities by collecting it legally from the war profiteers. It sounds well and really it is a good idea. The Canadian people should compel the government to go after the war profiteers. But don't let our returned soldiers wait for their gratuities until the necessary millions have been obtained from the profiteers. They know how to unjustly gain their money. They will put up a tremendous legal fight in order to keep it.

Let us demand from the government to give the necessary assistance to the returned men first and without delay, even if the nation's credit has to be further taxed. Then go after the profiteers and see whether it is possible to recover the sums spent in granting the just claims of the veterans. If not or if not fully, a sharply graduated income and inheritance tax will easily take care of any obligations we may have to accept, without taxing the poor man unduly.

es to the sun will destroy them. Thus disking, cultivating, or harrowing will all be useful means of killing eggs and we are strongly urging every farmer to employ one of these methods on all the dryer sodded areas of his farm or roadside. The eggs are but half an inch below the surface and can, therefore, be easily exposed. They will be wherever the hoppers were in July and August.

IT REALLY DOES

end pain, prevent festering and heal. This is why those who have once used Zam-Buk will never use any other ointment.

Miss Viola Hubley, of Upper Goshen, N.B., writes: "My sister had sores on her foot that commenced like boils and then discharged. She suffered such intense pain that she could not wear her shoes and had to remain in the house. We commenced using Zam-Buk and the pain soon disappeared. Then the sores stopped discharging and before long the places were entirely healed over. We shall never be without Zam-Buk again."

For eczema, blood-poisoning and piles, cuts and burns Zam-Buk is equally good. All dealers, 50c box.



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112 Hazen St., St. John, N.B.
"It is with pleasure that I write to tell you of the great benefit I received from the use of your medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'. I was a great sufferer for many years from Nervous Headaches and Constipation. I tried everything, consulted doctors; but nothing seemed to help me until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives'. After I had taken several boxes, I was completely relieved of these troubles and have been unusually well ever since."

Miss ANNIE WARD.
'Fruit-a-tives' is fresh fruit juices, concentrated and increased in strength, combined with finest tonics, and is a positive and reliable remedy for Headaches and Constipation.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

bit, North Oxford, and F. L. Davis, Neepawa, voted with the government and M. Maharg, Creer, Reid (MacKenzie), and Johnston (Last Mountain), and Halliday (Bow River) with the opposition.

What will probably prove to be the most important parliamentary committee of the session was named. It is the special committee which will give consideration to the bill concerning soldiers' civil re-establishment before which returned men will make representations as to their needs. The bill is designed to take the place of orders-in-council passed under the War Measures act and which cease to be effective with the proclamation of peace. The committee consists of Hon. J. A. Calder, who is its chairman, and 19 members.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The new board of commerce, appointed by the government to curb profiteering and take other steps for decreasing the cost of living in Canada, came in for some severe criticism at the hands of members on both sides of the house on Friday. Dr. Michael Clark, of Red Deer, started the adverse comment when he rose to speak on a resolution providing for an amendment to the Board of Commerce act to fix the salary of the chairman at \$10,000 and of the other two members at \$8,000 each. Judging by the "economic antics" of one of the members of the board, said Dr. Clark, the money spent on it was being worse than wasted. This commissioner, he said, had actually gone the length of threatening to forbid exports, a proposal which would suggest that he was on the verge of "economic insanity."

Donald Sutherland, South Oxford, thought that an enquiry should be made into statements appearing in the newspapers and credited to Commissioner W. F. O'Connor. He declared that the prohibition of the export of hides, on the recommendation of the board

Quit Laxatives, Purges; Try NR

NR Tonight—Tomorrow Feel Right

It is a mistake to continually dose yourself with so-called laxative pills, calomel, oil, purges and cathartics and force bowel action. It weakens the bowels and liver and makes constant dosing necessary. Why don't you begin right today to overcome your constipation and get your system in such shape that daily purging will be unnecessary? You can do so if you get a 50c box of Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) and take one each night for a week or so. NR Tablets do much more than merely cause pleasant easy bowel action. This medicine acts upon the digestive as well as eliminative organs—promotes good digestion, causes the body to get the nourishment from all the food you eat, gives you a good, hearty appetite, strengthens the liver, overcomes biliousness, regulates kidney and bowel action and gives the whole body a thorough cleaning out. This accomplished you will not have to take medicine every day. An occasional NR tablet will keep your body in condition and you can always feel your best. Try Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) and prove this. It is the best bowel medicine that you can use and costs only 50c per box, containing enough to last twenty-five days. Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) is sold, guaranteed and recommended by your druggist.



of commerce, had resulted in tens of thousands of animals being shipped to the United States, where hides commanded a higher price.

E. W. Nesbitt, North Oxford, asserted that one member of the board reminded him of a swashbuckler who when about roaring what he was going to do.

"I hope he will not be so keen in advertising what he is going to do, but will go ahead, do it," added Mr. Nesbitt.

On the opposition side, J. A. Robb, Huntington, intimated that the commissioners who were appointed to suppress profiteering were themselves something of profiteers. One of them had threatened to put farmers in jail if they put up the price of milk. A. R. McMaster, Bromo, also made some adverse comment on the handling of the milk situation.

Judge H. A. Robson, chairman of the board, was defended by R. L. Richardson, Springfield, as a man who had proven his reliability and capability. He thought that Mr. O'Connor would probably learn discretion by association with the chairman, if he were given a little time.

D. D. McKenzie, acting leader of the opposition, had a good word for the commissioners and said that the board must make it known to the country that it existed. Conditions might even force the commissioners to prohibit the export of certain articles. Referring to Mr. O'Connor, he said that the commissioner was not the kind of man to blow his horn unless he had been spoiled since coming to Ottawa.

Hon. C. J. Doherty suggested that, in order to be perfectly fair to the commissioners, the house should not rely on newspaper reports without further evidence.

The bill was finally given first reading and the house adjourned at six o'clock.

Prince of Wales on National Duties

(Continued from Page 1.)

which illustrate vividly three distinct phases of Canadian life. Southern Alberta has supplied the prince with more varieties in entertainment than he found elsewhere on his Canadian tour.

Tuesday, the prince was riding a mustang through a herd of cattle on the ranges near High River, coached by cowpunchers in the knack of herding great numbers of cattle on the roundup of romantic history. Last evening found His Royal Highness participating in what was probably the biggest military ball Alberta ever had. This morning the prince stood in the midst of an Indian pow-wow attired in feathered headdress to receive the rank of chief of all Stoney Crees of Alberta.

"Chief Morning Star"

One hundred and fifty Indians of both sexes and all ages hailed their debonair prince as "Chief Morning Star" with their lustiest yell and deafening tom-tom. The stoical redskins rapidly warmed up under the genial eye of their new prince.

Bold Hold Up in Seattle

Bandit Secures \$25,000 By Robbing Mail Clerk

ELLENBURG, Wash., Sept. 19.—Less than ten minutes after a Northern Pacific passenger train had left the King street station in the heart of Seattle early today, a lone, masked bandit held up Harry L. Meero, mail clerk, forced him into a locker in the rear of the mail car, and escaped with a package containing \$25,000 in currency.

The money was being shipped from a Seattle bank to a bank in Roslyn, Wash. A package containing \$500 in currency was left untouched by the bandit in Meero's private grip. Nothing else in the car was touched.

Meero said he believed the bandit must have been hiding behind the bunk in the car before the train left Seattle.

Canada's Wheat Harvest

Conditions in Various Parts of the Belt

Though cutting is now in full swing in the wheat fields of the Western provinces, the more experienced crop experts are nevertheless still chary of making an estimate of the total yield at this date, for more divergent factors enter into the computation this year than ever before. Not only do the actual conditions vary most strikingly from one district to another, but also the personal equation is entering as never before into any estimate of the actual conditions.

Throughout the 1,000-mile length and the 800-mile breadth of this prairie wheat area the crops vary from absolute failure in the Medicine Hat district to what is reported as an A1 yield in the Humboldt region. In general, however, the whole northern and central areas have benefited greatly by the late rains. In particular, Stettler and

Camrose in Alberta report all crops as in excellent condition, while Calgary declares that the fields in its vicinity are much improved; all the irrigated lands, and, oddly enough, most of the Indian reserves in that province, give promise of an excellent harvest. The unirrigated farms in the dry-farming district around Medicine Hat, however, have no wheat fit for more than feed.

Manitoba and northwestern Saskatchewan have a more uncertain crop than any other district, for here the wheat was at its very best until about three weeks ago, when black rust developed and spread to an extent as yet unknown. Now, red rust causes very little anxiety in this country, and black rust has only once before occasioned any considerable damage here, since the conditions favorable to its growth—a surplus of moisture and a lack of wind to ventilate the grain—are rarely present together. Therefore the farmers were not on the lookout for it and consequently the amount of harm wrought by it is still impossible to estimate.

In addition to this remarkable variation in actual facts, the crop expert has to make allowances for the amount of personal opinion furnished by the agricultural reports. On the one side is the customary Western optimism, which is this year intensified by the apparently justifiable hope of a large immigration into Western Canada in the near future, and which is therefore inclined to paint everything in rosyate hues.

In the absence of any official forecast, the following tentative estimate of the Western Canadian wheat crop may be made by provinces: For Alberta, from 20,000,000 to 22,000,000 bushels; for Saskatchewan, from 88,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels, and for Manitoba, from 40,000,000 to 43,000,000 bushels. The Manitoba figure, however, is given with less confidence than the computations for the other provinces, since no one as yet seems to know exactly the amount of loss that the wheat fields in this more easterly province have suffered within the last fortnight.

IN MISERY FOR YEARS

Mrs. Courtney Tells How She Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Oskaloosa, Iowa.—"For years I was simply in misery from a weakness and



Why will women drag along from day to day, year in and year out, suffering such misery as did Mrs. Courtney, when such letters as this are continually being published. Every woman who suffers from displacements, irregularities, inflammation, ulceration, backache, nervousness, or who is passing through the change of life should give this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

work for me and I know it will help others if they will give it a fair trial." —Mrs. Lizzie Courtney, 108 8th Ave., West, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

000,000 bushels, and for Manitoba, from 40,000,000 to 43,000,000 bushels. The Manitoba figure, however, is given with less confidence than the computations for the other provinces, since no one as yet seems to know exactly the amount of loss that the wheat fields in this more easterly province have suffered within the last fortnight.

OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS
Foundation for Political Organisation

Grain Growers Held Convention And Laid Foundation for Political Organisation

On Wednesday evening, the first day's session of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' newly-formed political party concluded its first day's deliberations, after three strenuous sessions. Most of the time was spent in a discussion of the ways and means for putting over the top the new activity and during the day many earnest and serious debates occurred. One of the most interesting was during the discussion on the question as to whether the present movement would include action in provincial politics.

A strong plea was made by Thomas McKay, of Prince Albert, for the right to do so, who argued from the farmers' platform that action along this line was assumed. There was considerable difference of opinion on the matter and, while it was frankly conceded that the time might come when it would be necessary for them to enter the field of provincial politics, it was finally decided that with the present organization and their mandate from the February convention, they had not power to do so at the present time.

Some warmth was manifested during an enquiry as to the reason why J. S. Woodsworth's request for the opportunity of addressing the convention on behalf of the Winnipeg strike leaders had been refused. The explanation was volunteered that his request had not been refused; but that owing to the crowded state of their program it had been unanimously agreed that they were unable to spare the time for discussion of other matters.

The afternoon session was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the constitution. The meeting was presided over by Thomas Sales, and the first order of the afternoon program was a short explanation by J. B. Musselman regarding his recent circular letter repudiating the non-Partizan league. Mr. Musselman justified his circular on the ground that attempts were alleged to have been made by some of the canvassers to connect their association with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' association.

The Y.M.C.A. auditorium was filled to capacity at the evening session, which was presided over by Vice-President W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva. The first speaker of the evening was W. R. Woods, of Winnipeg, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, who at once made himself at home with the convention by suggesting the advisability of exercising care in his speech if he desired to keep out of jail or avoid the enactment of special legislation for his deportation to the Orkney Islands, where he was born, and contrary to his desire to return to.

Mr. Wood, in a short and earnest address, reviewed the work of the Manitoba association and stated the sentiment developing there indicated that the time was ripe for political action, which sentiment was infinitely more strong than developments might some times indicate. This, he claimed, was further indicated by the fact that there was an encouraging increase in the number of young people who were identifying themselves with their movement.

On Thursday officers were elected: President, W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; vice-president, Thos. Teare, Marquis; executive, A. Baynton, Carlton; Mrs. V. McNaughton, Harris; R. M. Johnson, Eastview; J. B. Musselman, Regina; Geo. F. Edwards, Markinch.

Excellent addresses were delivered by Mrs. V. McNaughton, of Harris, and Norman P. Lambert, secretary of the Canadian council of agriculture.

Final sanction and hearty approval was given to the Liberty drive campaign, which will be put on during the early part of October, when it is expected that at least 5,000 canvassers will be in the various constituencies for the securing of an adequate campaign fund and a thorough canvass of the rural districts.

After six o'clock a request was made by a returned soldier for a consideration by the convention of a pronouncement on the soldiers' gratuity. Owing to the lateness of the hour and the fact that the convention was in its final stage, there was not time to take it up. It was admitted the same was a legitimate matter for discussion, but as the convention was merely one for perfecting a political organization, there were more suitable occasions for the discussion of this question. It was also pointed out that if the convention considered the question, the door would be opened for discussing a hundred more, and for which it would be necessary to hold a separate convention.

One of the last acts of the convention was a discussion on the advisability, as well as the need of publishing the Farmers' platform in other than the English language. A vigorous debate resulted, which was participated in by a number of returned soldiers, who showed a very tolerant attitude. There was very little opposition, the debate culminating in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution, which was moved by C. C. Stollieher and Mrs. V. McNaughton: "This meeting recommends to the provincial committee that it take steps to have the Farmers' platform as well as the constitution and bylaws of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association translated into other languages than English, as such the committee may find it advisable."