



## Auction Sale of School Lands

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that auction sales of school lands will be held in the Province of SASKATCHEWAN

at the places, on the dates, and including the territories hereafter mentioned:

Leopold, Monday, May 20, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 St. John, Tuesday, May 21, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 Weyburn, Thursday, May 23, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 Balcarres, Monday, May 27, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 Tisdale, Monday, May 27, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 Gretna, Tuesday, May 28, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 Melfort, Wednesday, May 29, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 Moosehead, Thursday, May 30, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 Virden, Thursday, May 30, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 Shellbrook, Friday, May 31, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 Pelly, Friday, May 31, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 Assiniboia, Saturday, June 1, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 Leader, Tuesday, June 4, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 North Battleford, Tuesday, June 4, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.  
 Regina, Wednesday, June 5, 1918, at ten o'clock A.M.

The lands will be offered in quarter-sections, or portions thereof, subject to a certain upset price in each case, and will be sold without regard to persons who may be in illegal occupation of same, but such persons will be allowed a period of thirty days after date of sale to remove any improvements they may have on the land.

Where the land is sold under grazing permit, the permit will become inoperative on date of sale, but the permittee will be allowed thirty days thereafter in which to remove any fencing or other improvements he may have had on the land.

The sales will only convey the surface rights, and will be subject to the usual reservations in favor of the Crown.

Where areas or upset prices are not given in sales lists, such areas or prices will be announced at the sale by the auctioneer.

Any person who was not, at the commencement of the present War, and who has not since continued to be a British subject, or a subject or citizen of a country which is an ally of His Majesty in the present War, or a subject of a neutral country, is prohibited from purchasing any of these lands under penalty of having the sales cancelled and the payments made thereon forfeited.

Companies controlled either directly or indirectly by a foreigner or foreigners or by a foreign corporation or corporations, are also prohibited from purchasing school lands under the same penalty.

### TERMS OF PAYMENT.

One-tenth in cash at time of sale, and the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on the balance of the purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, except in cases where the area of the land sold does not exceed forty acres, in which case the terms of payment shall be one-fifth in cash and the balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum.

Upon a warrant will not be accepted in payment. Upon a parcel of land being knocked down, the purchaser shall immediately deposit the sum of One Hundred Dollars with the clerk of sale, otherwise the parcel will at once be put up again. The balance of the cash instalment must in every case be paid before the close of the sale, failing which the deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be forfeited and the land withdrawn from sale.

To avoid delay purchasers should provide themselves with **Marked Cheques** on chartered banks of Canada, made to their own order and payable at par at the point of sale or with bank notes of large denominations. Cheques will not be taken in payment unless marked accepted by the bank on which they are drawn. Lists, giving full particulars of the lands to be offered, may be had on application to the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Ontario, to Frank A. Collins, Superintendent of School Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any agent of Dominion Lands in the province of Saskatchewan.

Department of the Interior,  
Ottawa, 1216

J. W. GREENWAY,  
Commissioner Dominion Lands.

**C** If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.



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Reference Dominion Bank

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## Concerning Trees and Bees



Evergreens flourish in most districts on the Prairies. These are growing just west of Winnipeg.

### Made Some Mistakes But has a Good Shelter Belt

**L**ET me give my experience with a shelter belt. It has not been very encouraging, and if I had to do it over again I could improve on it some. It is easier to grow trees by beginning right than to try and grow them after a wrong start.

I came to this prairie country direct from the timber, with the idea that I wanted to get away from the trees. The first wind that came along after I landed, however, found me wishing for some of the scrub pine I had left behind me. I made up my mind that the sooner I grew a few trees the better for me. I got bulletins from the forestry department and got busy. I broke a strip two rods wide on three sides of the buildings. Potatoes were planted the first year. The next year the land was fallowed and the following spring I planted about 2,000 trees. The varieties were Manitoba maple, green ash, willow, Russian poplar, and caragana.

I had to work out a good deal during the summer, and I soon found out that 2,000 trees cover quite a patch of ground. I planted four feet each way. The weeds started. I had no scuffer, and very little time to hoe. The grass also got a beautiful start, and the more I hoed the thicker it grew. The next year I got a scuffer, but the grass had too much of a start.

To say that I was disappointed is putting it mildly. However, some parts of the plantation were doing well, so it was up to me to see if I could not doctor the poor parts. Last year I took a very grassy part and covered it about six inches thick with long, strawy manure. This smothered the grass, and the trees have picked up wonderfully. I intend to cover the rest this summer. Most of my trees are too large for cultivating.

### Some Things to Avoid

Some of the mistakes I made are as follows: The plantation was too large for the time I had to devote to it. I should not have used a hoe; a scuffer is better and quicker; but if you have to use a hoe, keep your plantation down to hoe-size. Weeds, grass, and trees will not grow together. I wanted my plantation two rods wide; therefore, I plowed a strip two rods wide. This made my trees too close to the sod, which gives the grass a splendid show to get in among the trees.

For a two-rod plantation plow a strip four rods wide. This will give you one rod on each side of the trees. This strip can be used for any crop you wish, always leaving at least four feet between the crop and the trees. I wanted my windbreak as soon as possible, and I naturally thought the sooner I got the trees planted the better. This, of course, is true in a sense, but don't plant until your land is in first-class shape. It is easier to kill weeds and grass with the plow and harrow than with the hoe and scuffer. Col-



Evergreen Hedge at Brandon Experimental Farm. Those on left were cultivated; those on right, uncultivated.

tivate the trees in May and June. If you work in them any later, they will grow too late and freeze back. My choice of varieties are Manitoba maple, laurel leafed willow, Russian poplar and caragana.

By all means grow a few trees, even if you do live in a shack. They give a place a kind of homey look, and I think it takes a lot of the bleakness away from it in winter.—I.H.A.J., Alta.

### Successful Beekeeping Knowledge, Flowers, Good Weather

The first requisite for successful beekeeping is that the owner of the bees should be interested in them. He will then study their ways and will learn to manage them well. He will learn from bee books and journals as well as by experience, and also, perhaps, from the friendly advice of a bee-keeping neighbor.

Another important condition is an abundance of honey-producing flowers within a mile or two of the apiary. There is hardly a place in the settled parts of Canada where this condition is not fulfilled to some extent. The kinds of plant that produce the bulk of the surplus honey are not many. By far the most important are alsike and white clover found on almost every farm, and most plentiful, of course, where they are grown for hay, pasture, or seed. In southern Alberta and the dry interior of British Columbia, clover yields first place to alfalfa, and in the semi-cleared lands of the north to fireweed, a promising honey plant which is now the subject of a special investigation.

A third factor of great importance is suitable weather for the development of the honey plant and for the secretion and ingathering of the nectar. In the case of most plants, including white and alsike clover, a moderately wet spring, followed by fine, warm weather when the plants are in full bloom, produces the best results. In such a season it is not unusual to get 150 pounds of honey per colony in a good clover district. On the other hand, continuous rain or broken weather during the honey flow, may prevent the production of any surplus honey. We cannot forecast the weather in any part of the country, so that the honey crop is as uncertain as any farm crop. In 1916 Nova Scotia gave less than the average; Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba far above the average, and the lower mainland of British Columbia was again a failure. In 1917 Nova Scotia recorded a failure; Southern Ontario almost an average; Quebec and Manitoba below the average, and the lower mainland of British Columbia a bountiful crop. The shifting of the good yield from one region to another was due to weather conditions. In the aggregate returns, however, Ontario and Quebec led, the Maritime provinces came next, and British Columbia third, a comparison of considerable importance to the specialist, but less to the amateur.

Bee-keeping needs but little capital,

## OUR GU

The 60 years' ing Moody No manufacturer's guarantee that will through the straw—not go straw pile. All used or the else to replace free or wear out 4

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