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## Receiver of G.T.P. Railway System Appointed

OTTAWA, March 9. — Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways, has been appointed receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway system. The appointment follows an official notification which Sir Thomas White received on Thursday from the vice-president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, a notification that in view of the fact that the increased rates applicable to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway have not been sufficient to meet the increased operating expenses, it would not be possible for the company, owing to lack of funds, to continue its operations beyond March 10.

In view of this notification, it became necessary that the government should, in the public interest, immediately take steps to ensure the continued operation of the system.

Under existing legislation, this could not be accomplished by an application to the courts for the appointment of a receiver. The War Measures act, however, was found to provide adequate authority for action by the government and consequently an order-in-council was passed, appointing the minister of railways receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway system, which includes the branch lines, telegraph, steamship, hotel and development and other companies. W. P. Hinton, general manager of

the Grand Trunk Pacific railway system, has agreed to conform to the requirements of the order and to facilitate the carrying out of the powers and duties required of the minister as receiver. The immediate object of the order, viz. to prevent interruption in the operations and management of the system has, therefore, been already attained.

An important feature of the order-in-council is that which preserves to the government any other and ultimate remedies which it possesses under the provisions of trust mortgages securing issues which it has guaranteed or otherwise as creditors of the system. Similarly, the rights and remedies of other parties are not interfered with.

**Mortgage Liabilities**

Up-to-date figures place the total liability of the Grand Trunk Pacific at \$290,000,000. This liability is divided as follows:

First, mortgage \$69,000,000, guaranteed by the government.

Second, mortgage \$23,000,000, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk.

Third, mortgage \$25,000,000, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk.

Fourth, mortgage \$50,000,000, guaranteed by the Grand Trunk.

Fifth, mortgage \$33,000,000, representing government loan in respect of which there is no guarantee.

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## THREE DAYS OF RIOTING AROUND CAMP IN WALES

LONDON, March 7. — From eight to twenty-seven persons are estimated to have been killed, from twenty-five to seventy-three wounded, in rioting during the past three days at the Kimmel military camp at Rhyll, Wales, according to a Liverpool despatch received here tonight. Great property damage was caused, the despatch adds.

According to latest reports from Liverpool, the riot was started by about two hundred malcontents. There were 25,000 Canadians in the camp awaiting demobilization and embarkation. The men who caused

the trouble were war casualties who had served for three years or more in France. They complained that their embarkation had been postponed, while men who had seen less service were sent home.

After the destruction of the stores of all kinds on Tuesday by the discontented men, the situation took a more serious turn on Wednesday when the cavalry was called, but was forbidden to use its arms. Troops from Chester interrupted the rioters in the march on Abergelge, near Rhyll.

## Germany Refuses to Give Up Ships Under Armistice

PARIS, March 7. — Germany has refused the proposition for the use of merchant ships by the allies, made to her delegates at Spa, the armistice commission's headquarters. The counter proposition is made by the Germans that they will release the German shipping in return for a definite assurance that enough food will be sent into Germany to enable the government to withstand the Bolshevik movement.

When the allied commission went to Spa, it was believed that the release of the ships was merely a question of days. It was proposed

to the Germans that in return for the use of the ships a rental be paid, this to be entered to their credit against their food account.

The Germans, however, replied that this would be inadequate and that there must be a guarantee of a steady, uninterrupted supply of food. No country was in a position to supply this food under the German conditions, so the question of credit remains unsettled.

It is said that the Supreme War Council intends to offer easier terms to Germany owing to her need of food.

## GERMANY'S DESIRE FOR OLD IDEALS

In the last number of the Sueddeutsche Monatshefte, says the "Times" article, Dr. Josef Hofmiller renounces the whole development of Germany since 1870, and arrives at the conclusion that Germany's defeat will be a blessing, and that, while enemy countries have all the "fortune," Germany will have the "happiness" of returning quickly to the simple life; the rest of Europe will have to go through "a terrible cleansing process" later on. What a blessing for the country that gets out now, freed from large-scale industry and large-scale capitalism! Depicting the true old Germany, Herr Hofmiller says:

Our picture of happiness has nothing in common with the vulgar idea of a fine house, modern clothes, and a smart appearance. A little house, a small garden in front with a few trees in it, a meadow behind, and near by a shed containing a few tools; after the labor of the day to sit on a seat in front of the house and watch the children play until they get sleepy, a friendly evening, a walk across the fields and through the wood on Sundays—that is what we like and what makes our heart warm and our eye bright. Compared with the other peoples, we are Philistines, and the idyll is our dream of happiness.

But for decades past people have preached to us that we must give up this old-fashioned ideal and become an industrial people, a world people, a masterful people—and the devil knows what else. We let industry in, and it laid our beautiful country waste. South Germany does not suit industry, and industry does not suit South Germany; and if there is less large-scale industry in South Germany because we become a poor people, we shall feel ourselves rid of a nightmare. When anybody talks to us of the beauty of the machine, of the poetry of factory towns, and of the artistic stimulus of industry, we know that he is either a fool or a liar.

At present we can only make hints, but the great wash-up will come. We shall see a war literature which will make our hair stand on end—a war literature very different from the sentimental stuff of the penny-a-liners who looked at the war through opera glasses. Too many people were there who can read and write; they will write well, and we shall read closely. We shall hear about it all about the drill during training, the barracks tone in the field, the refusal of promotion to the old soldiers, the system which makes half boys the masters of tried men, the difference in feeding of men

## 20,000 SAILORS KILLED BY SUBMARINES

LONDON, March 8. — Replying to a deputation from the mercantile marine service in regard to reparations to relatives of sailors killed during the war, the number of whom the spokesmen of the deputation estimated at 20,000. Premier Lloyd George yesterday paid a tribute to the heroism of the merchant service in saving Great Britain from starvation and the allies from collapse. He denounced German submarine warfare as the most cruel and infamous exhibition of piracy ever seen and announced that the British delegates to the peace conference had been instructed to submit as their first demand full compensation for losses at sea, including compensation for dead relatives.

Germany must pay this before paying the mere indemnity for war expenses. He concluded by urging that claims be immediately submitted to the foreign office.

## RIGA RECAPTURED

LONDON, March 7. — German troops on the Baltic coast have severely defeated the Bolsheviks and have recaptured Riga, according to a report received by the Telegraph.

## AUTOS FOR EVERYBODY?

LOS ANGELES, March 5. — Henry Ford left for his home in Detroit today after announcing that on his arrival there he would perfect plans for the manufacture by a new corporation, of a cheaper automobile than any now extensively marketed. Mr. Ford said he had designed the car while "resting" at Altadena, near here.

## Wilson Sailed For Europe Again

NEW YORK, March 5. — President Wilson went aboard the U.S.S. George Washington at 12.05 o'clock this morning with Mrs. Wilson and other members of his party. The steamer is scheduled to sail for France at 8.15 a.m. today.

and officers, the military bureaucracy, the mass distribution of the Iron Cross to people who did not fight, the payment of pennies to some, gigantic salaries to others, the sending home of food, the stealing of field parcels and gifts for the troops, the tying of soldiers to trees, the tragedies on the lines of communications, the fights for French and Rumanian women, the failure to make full use of the available arms, the squandering of money, the spoiling of food, and the waste of troops. We want to see clearly. If we have lost this war we also want to know why.

## Final Disarmament Terms For Germany

PARIS, March 5. — The arrival of the British minister, David Lloyd George, in Paris tonight, is the prelude to the discussion of the main questions of the peace treaty by the council of the great powers, which will begin tomorrow.

The question to be determined tomorrow relates to the military and naval terms of the enemy disarmament as framed by Marshal Foch and the joint military and naval advisers. These were originally framed as terms of the armistice, but are now changed so as to be part of the permanent peace treaty.

## Billions For War Damages

Premier Lloyd George and Col. House will have luncheon together prior to tomorrow's meeting, at which the British and United States position will doubtless be co-ordinated, as President Wilson's views on the subject are understood to have been made known by cable and wireless. The subjects of reparation for war damages and the western German frontier will follow the military and naval terms.

It is understood that an agreement has virtually been reached on the amount of reparation to be inserted in the peace treaty. This is far less than either the French or British estimates as originally submitted, but is still a vast sum, running high into billions of dollars.

## Buffer State Along Rhine

The western German frontier is also practically settled, one of the main features being a neutralized or "sterilized" strip along the west bank of the Rhine.

## GERMAN WORKERS FORGIVE EX-KAISER

LONDON, March 7. — During the negotiations at Weimar with delegates of the Berlin workers, the majority Socialists demanded that work be resumed immediately, according to a Central News despatch from Copenhagen. The independent Socialists were divided in their attitude.

The workmen, it is added, said that they would waive their demands for the punishment of the former Kaiser, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff.

## DEFICIT OF FRANCE RUNS INTO BILLIONS

PARIS, March 7. — Raoul Beret, chairman of the budget committee of the chamber of deputies, in opening the discussion of the financial situation in the chamber today, placed the assets of France on the coming March 31 at 159,000,000,000 francs and her liabilities at 181,000,000,000 francs, leaving a deficit of 22,000,000,000 francs.

He estimated the after-war budget would be 18,000,000,000 francs and the revenue 13,000,000,000 francs.

## DIVIDE SCHLESWIG INTO FOUR ZONES UNDER PEACE PACT

PARIS, March 4. — According to the Temps, the procedure contemplated for the solution of the Danish claims on Schleswig is as follows:

The Duchy of Schleswig is to be divided into four zones, in the first zone, adjoining the Danish frontier and comprising northern Schleswig, the inhabitants will be asked shortly to manifest by means of a plebiscite their wishes regarding their reunion to Denmark. In the next zone, including central Schleswig with the town of Flensburg, a plebiscite will take place within six months. In the third zone the allies will carry on a military occupation. The fourth zone, the limit between which and the third has not yet been fixed, will extend as far as the Kiel canal, and remain a German territory, unoccupied by the Allies.

## Dominion Parliament

W. D. Cowan, Member for Regina, Gave Splendid Address, Favoring Better Care for Returned Men and Supporting Railway Extensions in Southern Sask. — Hon. MacLean Defended Civil Service Commission Against Hocken — Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer, Alta., Formerly a Strong Liberal, Attacked Liberal Party and Praised Union Government — General Sir Sam Hughes, Former Minister of Old Borden Cabinet, Directed Scathing Criticism Against Union Government.

The chief interest in the debate on Monday, March 3, centred in a speech by H. Hocken, editor of the Orange Sentinel, who vigorously attacked the civil service commission, and declared that the selection of men to fill vacancies in the service before the vacancies are advertised, is a common practice of that body. Mr. Hocken claimed that returned soldiers have been discriminated against, and asserted that the secretary of the commission should be removed.

J. A. Ethier, Two Mountains, advocated the removal of all duties on agricultural machinery, and asserted that the government is afraid to touch the tariff.

George R. Nicholson, Algoma East, said that if there was anything to which men of all classes should direct themselves it should be an effort to break down the unnatural prejudice which existed in Canada on racial and social lines. So long as the Canadian people were divided they could never achieve greatness.

In reference to the War Time Elections act, Mr. Hocken declared that, in his judgment, it would be a calamity to restore the franchise to men who had shown themselves to be enemy aliens during the war.

A three-hour effort by Sir Sam Hughes, in which he vigorously criticized the Union government, was the feature of the debate on the address in the commons on Tuesday, March 4. The ex-minister of militia was even more critical than last session, practically none of the acts of the administration meeting with his approval.

General Hughes said Sir Joseph Flavelle became head of the munitions department, then they found this distinguished citizen getting contracts for meat in the United States and in Canada, and making large profits. Sir Sam asserted that Sir Joseph had got five million dollars a month for contracts.

(Continued on Page 8.)

## One Thousand Persons Killed Or Wounded in Berlin Fighting

LONDON, March 9. — One thousand persons were killed or wounded in the fighting in Berlin last week, according to an estimate of the casualties made by the Wolff bureau, the leading news agency of Germany.

## Leipzig Strike Over

BASEL, March 9. — The Leipzig strike has been settled and order

has been restored, the Frankfurt Gazette announces. Minister Schwarz, the newspaper adds, has arrived in Leipzig and announced that severe measures will be taken against the present idlers and that order will be maintained by all means at the disposal of the government.

## RUMANIAN QUEEN FLED TO FRANCE

PARIS, March 5. — Queen Marie, of Rumania, accompanied by her daughters, the Princesses Elizabeth, Marie and Eilena, arrived in Paris this morning. They received a warm welcome.

## ALLIES DRIVEN BACK

ARCHANGEL, March 4. — The Bolsheviks continue to push their offensive against the American and Allied troops on the front, 160 miles south of Archangel. According to reports received at headquarters here this morning the Allies have evacuated the village of Vevesivskawa. The Allies, however, still hold their position at Vistavka and the villages of Maximoskays and Kitsa.

## HUNGARIAN ARMY ABOLISHED

BUDAPEST, March 8. — The Hungarian government has abolished the old army organization. A voluntary army of six divisions has been formed.

## GERMAN SOIL TO BE GIVEN TO BELGIUM

PARIS, March 9. — The peace commission on Belgium's claims, it is reported, has agreed in principle to the Belgian demand for Malmedy and the surrounding district.

In Belgian circles it is expected that this will result in the peace conference approving the handing over of this region to Belgium.

The Malmedy district is just east of the Belgian frontier and has been under German domination for a number of years.

## Great War Veterans' Drive for Funds to Build Home at Regina Will Be Assisted by German Speaking Citizens of Regina and District

The Great War Veterans Association have asked Messrs. F. X. Kusch, Nathanson and C. E. Eymann to assist in organizing the East-end of Regina City for the purpose of collecting money for the building of a memorial hall and home for our returned Saskatchewan men.

A strong committee will be formed within the next few days, and all East-end organizations, in the first place the churches, will be asked to assist.

EDITORIAL NOTE:—We hope and believe that this move will be heartily approved and helped along by all German speaking people not only in Regina and district, but all over our province.

Our people have willingly and readily done their share whenever they were appealed to by patriotic organizations during more than

four years of war. Now the fearful struggle is over and peace is being re-established. During wartime it has been said very often—and rightly so—that the country will never be able to pay the debt it owes our gallant soldiers. The ones that have returned to us from blood-stained battlefields, from the door of death, ask us to help them to build a home. We certainly shall do our best to give all possible assistance. We also ask our readers to remember that among the returned men there are a very considerable number of our own German speaking boys.

We gladly take this first opportunity to heartily recommend the Veterans drive. When a volunteer collector will call on you we appeal to you to give him not only an attentive hearing, but also a large contribution.

Editor, Courier.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

—The Rumanian press bureau announces that 332,000 Rumanian combatants in the war were killed or died from wounds.

—The situation in Petrograd is extremely bad. Food has reached prices which are beyond the reach of the people, many of whom are dying from starvation.

—The British government has decided to release all Irish political prisoners, says the Daily Mail. In order to prevent a great public demonstration, the newspaper adds, the prisoners will return to Ireland in small batches.

—The British Naval estimates published recently provide for a personnel of 280,000 and a total expenditure for the year of £149,200,000. This sum includes £28,000,000 for ship building, repairs and maintenance.

—Negotiations are proceeding at Harbin and Urga, it has been learned from authoritative sources, for the purpose of giving the Japanese the right to take over Russian rights and privileges in Outer Mongolia.

—General March, U.S. chief of staff, has announced that the American army would not be reduced under any circumstances below the figures mentioned in the reorganization bill which failed in congress, a total of 509,909 officers and men.

—The Quebec and Saguenay Railway was sold at auction at the company's offices at Montreal to the federal government, the price being \$3,389,312. The Quebec and Saguenay Railway is 68 miles long and runs between Murray Bay and Cape Tourmont.

—According to the Daily Mail's Paris correspondent, the powers have now agreed to distribute the surrendered German warships among themselves, but the United States and Great Britain are in accord regarding the necessity for sinking their respective shares.

—The Bolshevik government of Russia is preparing a law decreeing that all professionals and artists must work for the government, according to Petrograd advices. Even the authors will be mobilized, it is said, and their works will be taken over as national property.

—The reception given by the German legation at the Hague, Holland, in honor of General von Lettow Vorbeck, the former German commander in German East Africa before his departure for Berlin, resolved itself into a manifestation of sympathy for the former German emperor.

—That the government neither encourage nor subsidize immigration into Canada for the year 1919, and that drastic changes be made in existing naturalization laws was probably the most important reform advocated by the Dominion executive of the Great War Veterans which had been in session in Ottawa during the past week.

—Bands of Bulgarian irregular forces are pillaging Greek property and torturing Greeks in the Greek districts of Strumnitza, according to reports received. The Bulgarians are led by Oriharoff and Stasoff. Two Greeks were killed when they returned to their homes at Mkrivo after an absence of several months.

(Continued on Page 4.)

# Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers

## The Summer Fallow

By JOHN BRACKEN, B.S.A., Professor of Field Husbandry, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon.

Little more than a generation ago, a large proportion of the prairie land of Canada and the United States was spoken of as the "Great American Desert." The rainfall of this "Plains Region" was so small that geographers considered it unsuitable for agricultural pursuits other than ranching. Yet today we are growing crops on this "desert" land.

Within the memory of men now living has grown up the science of "Dry Farming"—the science of making the best possible use of the moisture that falls in dry areas. In some parts of the world 12 feet of water reaches the earth in the form of rain yearly. In Central and Southwestern Saskatchewan we get from 13 to 18 inches per year on the average.

Yet water in large quantities is necessary—absolutely essential to grow large crops. The best "dry farmer" in the world cannot grow crops without rain. But he can grow crops on a limited rainfall if he understands and puts into practice the methods now understood of (1) storing the rainfall in the soil and (2) conserving it there for the use of the crops. This is the first principle of "dry farming." In Saskatchewan we call it "summer-fallowing."

Experiments and Experience—two good teachers—have shown that our low rainfall is not sufficient, at least under our present farming system, to grow good crops every year. So we do the next best thing and proceed to store one year's rainfall in the soil and keep it there for next year's crop, thus in most years ensuring that crop against failure from drought.

But can this be done? In farming practice it is not possible to store and retain in the soil all of the rain that falls in any year; but it is possible to store a large portion of it. In every foot in depth of normal soil from 2 to 3 or more inches of water can be stored and retained, and at the end of an average year the soil after a good fallow is moist to a depth of several feet, while adjoining crop-land, and on our older fields, but

dry. (This year at the University fallowed land yielded 30 1/4 bushels of wheat; well cultivated fall plowing 16 bushels 53 pounds, while spring breaking failed to produce a crop.)

In addition to water, plants must get plant food—chemical elements—from the soil. These cannot be taken up in solid food as an animal gets its food. They must first be made soluble in water, in which form they can be taken up by the crop. The plant does not eat its food, it drinks it. If the "drink" or "soil soup" is thin a large amount of water has to be taken up to get the necessary nourishment. If, on the other hand, the solution is concentrated or thick, a smaller amount of water will produce satisfactory growth. The "soil soup" is always thicker in fallowed land than on land not fallowed. This, together with the added moisture which has been stored during the summer, explains why the fallow is an insurance against drought.

Successful "dry farmers" have become very expert in the handling of the summer-fallow. Their reasoning is something after this fashion:

"Low yields in dry countries are caused by lack of water; then how can we make up that lack? Irrigation is not feasible with us—all we can do, therefore, is to make the best possible use of the moisture we get in the form of rain and snow—but principally rain, because we cannot store or retain the snow as well. This rain water to be of use to the crop, must be gotten into the land—must be "stored" in the soil.

None of it may be allowed to run away. Unless we are careful some may "run off" after the heavy downpours of early summer. In order to prevent this happening, we shall plow and have the land in a receptive condition so that when the rains come they may go into the soil and not run off the surface where they can do no good to the crop. (This year at the University farm, a fallow plowed June 1st yielded 30 bushels 19 pounds of wheat, while one adjoining, but not plowed July 1st and otherwise similarly treated, yielded only 19 bushels 55 pounds.)

For the fallow we shall plow deep and early on our lighter ped or prairie land is practically

not quite so deep nor so early or our heavy and newer lands and on those fields in the eastern and northern part where the rainfall is greater, lest the crops grow heavy and lodge, or too late and get frosted.

We shall then work the surface of that land so that the moisture will not be lost by evaporating into the air, nor by the growth of weeds or other plants, because it is only in these two ways (except on very light soils where leaching occurs) that the moisture can get out of the land. We shall keep down the loss from evaporation by putting a "mulch" on the land—a loose granular layer of soil that will effectively lessen the amount of water that evaporates. This we shall accomplish principally by using the drag harrows immediately after plowing and as soon as the soil is in condition after rains. The drag harrows we shall use as much as possible because they cover so much ground and at such a low cost. But we shall use the disc or the spring tooth or "duckfoot" cultivator if harrowing causes the soil to drift or if weeds get so well established that the harrows do not kill them.

In the fall when the stubble interferes with the harrows we shall use the disc because we must lessen this evaporation after one crop in order to have the moisture for the next, or even to cause weeds to germinate or to make the plowing of the next fallow easier. (Discing in early spring before the fallow increased the yield of wheat 1 1/2 bushels per acre this year—discing early after harvest last fall would probably have done better still.)

We shall keep down all plant growth on the land because weeds or domestic plants use from 300 to 1,000 pounds of water for every pound of dry matter they produce, and once used, the water is not available for the next year's crop. (A thin pasture crop of oats and clover on last year's fallow decreased the yield this year from 30 bushels 15 pounds of wheat to 18 bushels 55 pounds, a loss of 11 bushels 20 pounds; and a short crop of rape on last year's fallow decreased the yield of wheat from 30 bushels 15 pounds to 22 bushels 15 pounds, a loss of 8 bushels 45 pounds. Pasturing the fallow is a good practice on heavy soils in the more humid parts of the province, but not on "dry lands" in the southwest.)

This land then, in addition to having an increased supply of moisture, and a larger amount of available plant food, will be ready for early seeding in the spring, and we shall have done our part toward producing a good crop. But some one says: "I did that and my crop did not ripen—it got touched with the frost because it was late in maturing." Another: "I don't believe in letting one-third of my land worth \$30 an acre lie idle, it isn't good business." Another one says: "The fallow is wasteful of fertility—nitrogen and organic matter—and should be discontinued." Another: "Will not grass or hoed crops or rotation of crops accomplish all these things claimed for the fallow?" And another: "I did all these things people say and in the spring after the seed was sown, and just as the crop was coming up, the wind rose and the surface soil, because it was so fine, was carried away and the resulting crop was 'patchy,' uneven and unsatisfactory." And yet another: "I did that and my crop was so heavy and ran that it 'lodged,' was poor in quality as a consequence and cost me double what it should have to harvest it."

And still another: "I plowed my fallow early in June and it kept my teams busy all summer cultivating it to keep down the weeds. I prefer to do it later because the weeds don't grow so much and it takes less horse power and time to keep it black—I reduce the cost of fallowing."

(To be continued.)

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## Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Convention

(Report continued from last week's issue.)

The consideration of the financial statement brought out a very helpful discussion from delegates who asked questions and contributed information. It was explained by Mr. McKinney that when a special organization meeting was to be held the Central office would send literature to the individual farmers in the district if their names were supplied. By this means larger meetings were secured and good organization work resulted.

Mr. Musselman showed that the cost of sending a speaker to each local only once a year would be more than all the money paid in membership fees. Furthermore it was not desirable to send out so many speakers, but rather the strength of the organization lay in the work done in the locals by the individual members.

Mr. Musselman, in reply to questions, explained that the cancellation of orders for binder twine accounted for the large stocks on hand. The association had borrowed \$300,000 from the bank and still owed \$100,000 on the twine. As prices of twine were going down it would be necessary for the 36,000 members of the association to give their business to their own organization. If all the members gave their twine business to the Central there would be no net loss on the twine business this coming season. Mr. Musselman stated that he had a new source of very choice twine for the coming year but he was not at liberty to disclose this source.

Very complete explanation was given to the delegates in regard to the financial statement of both the organization and trading departments.

The report of the executive on the production of twine from flax fibre and which appears on another page of this issue, was read to the convention. In answer to questions, Mr. Musselman stated that fibre could be extracted from frozen flax and that the process followed in the experiments in Saskatchewan was different from that used by a big American corporation, who were reported to have spent \$3,000,000 in vain endeavor to produce a satisfactory twine from flax straw.

James Robinson opened the discussion on the paragraphs in Central board's report dealing with the boosting of our prices. The paragraph reads:—"Following reports of the short oat crop the early months of the season saw certain elevator concerns at many points entering into strenuous competition for business which took the form of lower grading, the taking of insufficient dockage and paying in some cases prices exceeding those fixed by the board of grain supervisors. Such practices involving the exploitation of those farmers who having a poor crop or no crop at all, were in the market for seed and feed, cannot be too strongly condemned."

In a large section of Alberta and Saskatchewan, said Mr. Robinson, only a small portion of the oats required for seed and feed was grown. Some elevator companies operating at many points had sent out two lists of street prices for oats; those for districts where no oats were for sale being much higher than those sent to where farmers had oats to sell. This has a straight discrimination against farmers in stricken districts. Prices for feed had gone higher than for oats commanded for seed purposes. In order to escape the commanding order, good oats had been mixed with bad to bring them below the seed standard so that they could be sold to the trade. A large quantity of seed oats had been lost on this account. Street prices for feed oats in southern Alberta had gone 18 cents higher than in some other parts. When an order-in-council, commanding feed oats also, had been passed the price fell as much as 20 1/2 cents showing how the market was being manipulated. The Saskatchewan

**Percheron Stallions and Mares**

Stallions sold on liberal terms. Mares offered for cash only.

I sell more Stallions to German farmers in Western Canada than any person in the business, and am always pleased to have visitors.

Correspondence answered in German.

W. H. GRAHAM

Ave. G. & 21st St. Saskatoon, Sask.

Co-operative Elevator Company had been approached by the trade in an endeavor to get them to make two sets of prices, one for north and another for southern Saskatchewan. But they had refused, and protested against the practice. The company had not sent a bushel of seed oats out of Saskatchewan and had not made a dollar out of oats retailed to shareholders or customers. An important point mentioned was that the average local freight from one side of the province to the other was as high as the average rate from Saskatchewan to Fort William.

Mr. Musselman in dealing with the suggestion that a committee be formed to buy and sell seed oats, recounted the experience of the association some years ago and which indicated that such a scheme was not feasible.

On Wednesday afternoon, the question of raising capital to finance the trading activities of the association was brought up. The outline of a scheme for raising this capital was presented by the Central board. After reviewing the development of the trading department and of co-operative work by locals the outline stated that the board had decided that the time was ripe for a vigorous move forward. It was recommended that sufficient capital be raised immediately to secure a warehouse in Regina and to stock same with a full line of groceries and other commodities. Smaller distributing centres at strategic points were suggested. The plan was to authorize the sale of debenture stock for an amount of \$500,000, in allotments of \$100 each or many multiple.

In all cases where offered, full payment will be taken with the application. Where terms are preferred they will be as follows:—

With application for each \$100 subscribed, \$20 cash and two notes of \$35 each, maturing November 1, 1919 and 1920 respectively, bearing interest at eight per cent per annum.

The security offered would be—The general assets of the association, exclusive of life membership and other trust funds. In case of a winding up of the association, or of the trading department, the holders will have a first claim on the assets of the trading department, after ordinary creditors, or any specially-secured creditors have been paid. Their claim will take priority over the holders of capital debentures such as are held by the incorporated locals. Interest at six per cent, would be a first claim on the profit of the trading department with an undertaking that an additional two per cent, would have to be paid before any distribution of profits on a patronage basis. The proposed scheme bore the endorsement of all the directors.

J. R. Mosiman, of Guernsey, in opening the discussion, stated that at his point they separated the education and business departments. This year they had made \$3,500 profit. It had always appeared in his local, however, that local trading companies should be under Central management. A resolution to this effect was presented by Mr. Mosiman.

**Growth of Co-operative Sentiment**

F. R. Sinnott of Linton supported the resolution and referred eloquently to the growth of co-operative sentiment and business in his district. Mr. Larnoy, of the Goodland's local, referred to trouble they had in getting prompt deliveries of coal from Central and supported the scheme of raising more capital in order that they might improve the service. H. C. Fleming strongly urged all locals to loyally support their Central by sending their orders to it. By this they would be able to become a greater factor in the control of prices. John Evans, of Nutana, also stated that there were locals who were not supporting their central. He supported the scheme for enlarging the associations' trading activities because he thought it would help to build up co-operation in the province.

W. J. Orchard said that if 5,000 of the members would subscribe \$100 each it would supply all the capital requested by the directors. W. Williams Thompson stated that there were 400 co-operative trading businesses in the province, many of which were doing an indifferent business. He said that the Grain

Growers should carry their co-operative activities on until service, and not profit only, would be the basis of distribution. When asked if he would advocate the elimination of merchants who were giving a good service, said that the work could be carried on and that good merchants would be found willing to go over and take their places in the great co-operative enterprises finding therein a wide field of service.

W. C. Paynter, of Tantallon, reviewed some of his experience in farmers' movements, including the Patrons of Industry and a communistic colony with which he was formerly connected. All his experience had gone to show him that co-operation should be extended to every distributing point, so that there would not be competitors but co-operation, but all business in connection with distribution would be on a co-operative basis.

The following resolution was moved by William Thompson, and seconded by W. J. Benwell, and passed unanimously:—"That this convention endorse the proposed plan for raising money for the trading activities of the association and pledge our hearty support thereto. That when sufficient capital had been raised to establish a satisfactory wholesale department, the Central shall, as soon as convenient, take over the management of locals who request them to do so, the locals to put up the necessary capital."

An outline of the conditions under which the debenture stock by which capital was to be raised should be issued was then read to the convention. This was a carefully-prepared document and is reproduced elsewhere in this issue.

Hon. C. A. Dunning, who was called upon to discuss the proposal, said that he had only had opportunity to give the matter a cursory examination. However, the scheme gave the investor the treatment accorded to holders of preferred shares at the same time not affecting the democratic principles of the association. He believed the scheme would work.

A large number of questions were asked, the most important of these referred to control of the associations' trading activities by purchasers of the debenture stock. It was explained that these activities would still be controlled by the G.G.A. to the convention of which the convention of investors would report. A motion proposed by Hon. Geo. Langley, stipulating that the minimum subscription be reduced from \$100 to \$50 was put

to the convention but was defeated. The scheme was then presented to the convention and approved, after which subscription lists were circulated. Notice was then given of amendments to the constitution made necessary by the plan for raising capital and extending the trading activities of the association. R. M. Johnson, of Eastview, opened the discussion on the revised Farmers' Platform by reading the new and revised sections as approved by the Canadian Council of Agriculture last fall.

It was moved by delegate Meiton that in the clause referring to the senate the word "reform" be changed to "abolish."

Mr. Musselman suggested that changes be made as recommendations to the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It was explained that the Council had in mind an elective senate when the Platform was drafted. The clause was allowed to stand as first drafted.

B. A. Carruthers, of Goodland, referred to an article in an American periodical by a well-known Canadian writer, which held that the Platform really looked to a severance of Empire ties. If this was the case he would refuse to support it in any way. Mr. Maharg replied that nothing was further from the minds of the Council of Agriculture than such a course. There was nothing in the platform to lead to any such conclusion.

John McNaughton, of Horris, proposed an amendment, calling for the total prohibition of the sale and manufacture of liquor in Canada. This was carried by a tremendous majority and without delay.

The amendments passed by the Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta conventions, and which have been fully reported in The Guide, were then read to the convention. A motion was proposed favoring unrestricted reciprocity with the United States which would automatically, according to other clauses of the Platform, accord similar treatment to Great Britain.

Mr. Simson moved for a gradual reduction of the tariff. This motion did not receive a seconder. The suggestion by a delegate that the Platform, as drafted by the Council of Agriculture be approved in bloc, did not meet with a favorable reception from the delegates.

Hon. C. A. Dunning said that the Canadian Council of Agriculture represented the best brains of the farmers. Before, therefore, an amendment to the Platform was finally passed upon, he suggested that a member of the council be asked to tell the convention why the idea embodied in the amendment was not embodied in the Platform.

Mr. Maharg explained that the reason the council did not ask for complete elimination of the tariff between Canada and the United States was because it felt that the demands as made, were more possible of early fulfillment.

(Continued on Page 4.)

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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We prepay all shipping charges, and ship your order within 48 working hours

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**HAIL INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED**

The LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT CO., LTD., of London, England, are desirous of placing agencies for hail insurance for season 1919. Please communicate with BELL & MITCHELL, Ltd., Western Trust Bldg., or the Company's Office, 208 Darke Block, Regina, Sask.

CALL AND EXAMINE THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS-MORSE CO., LIMITED

Line of machinery, including the famous WALLIS TRACTOR at Regina Agency

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Regina and District

ED. MCCARTHY AWARDED DAMAGE AGAINST CITY OF REGINA

Ed. McCarthy secured a verdict in his appeal against the city of Regina before the Supreme Court of Canada at Ottawa, according to a despatch which reached the city last evening.

The amount in dispute was \$4,000, approximately, representing the value of the Paris hotel, which was destroyed after fire had destroyed the McCarthy block and also after the construction of the subway had been commenced.

MR. SCHMIDT RETURNS FROM FRANCE

Mr. Peter P. Schmidt, who for about 16 months did "his bit over there" returned home on Friday morning. For about 10 months he has served in the trenches and on the battlefields of France.

SUBSTANTIAL CUT IN PRICE OF BREAD

General High Cost of Living has got a blow. One of his forces capitulated a few days ago, when it was announced that bread prices in Regina had been reduced.

NEW YORK CITY TAKES 3 CARS SASK. BUTTER

Saskatchewan butter has attracted the attention of the New York market, and a few days ago three cars of creamery butter were sent from Saskatoon to the city of New York as a trial shipment.

LEWIS CONVICTED QUASHED IN KING'S BENCH CHAMBERS

After a brief period in jail, J. H. Lewis, who was sentenced recently to three years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$2,000, goes free. The conviction of Justice of the Peace Alce Smith and A. E. Elliott, of Saskatoon, was quashed by Mr. Justice Macdonald, sitting in chambers in the court of King's Bench yesterday.

FLU KILLED 3,970 UP TO JANUARY 31

Complete figures of deaths resulting from influenza and diseases following in its train up to the end of January, show that 3,710 persons died in this province, according to official figures compiled by the registrars and sent into the Bureau of Vital Statistics at the Legislative buildings.

CONTINENTAL OIL REFINING SITE BOUGHT

The Continental Oil Refinery will be located south of the Grand Trunk Shops and station. The property is the farm formerly owned by F. N. Darke, which has been purchased at \$800 per acre.

The company will erect a million dollar refinery here and bring in the crude oil from the Wyoming oil fields. They will also operate their own line of tank cars, and eventually will have a plant of the same magnitude as the Imperial Oil, with houses for the workmen and all the modern improvements which are now part and parcel of the big establishments of this nature.

GRANDMA KNOWS WHY

Mrs. A. Barnes of Westminster, Md., has sent us the following letter: "I am writing this for my mother, Mrs. John W. Cook. She thinks Forni's Alpenkrauter has prolonged her life for years, and everyone of us thinks it is a grand medicine; it has proved its merits in our family. My little girl was always a very weak child, although we did all we could for her, until grandma insisted that we give her Forni's Alpenkrauter.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH ELL, LATE OF DULKE, SASKATCHEWAN FARMER, DECEASED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the late Joseph Ell, who died on or about the 25th day of November A.D. 1918, are required to send to Doerr & Guggisberg, Barristers, 303 Northern Bank Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, on or before the 15th day of April, 1919, a full statement of their claims and of any evidence held by them, duly verified, and that after that date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been filed with Doerr and Guggisberg.

Weddings

SELINGER-BRAUN

A pretty wedding was celebrated on Monday, March the third, when Miss Regina Selinger, daughter of Mr. Frank Selinger of Regina, became the bride of Mr. Anton Braun of this city.

In the evening the party was entertained at the St. Mary's Hall, at 9 o'clock a splendid dinner was served. Among the invited guests were Rev. Father Kim and Rev. Father Boening, the Maple Leaf Orchestra and the Choir, both organizations attended as such.

EISTETER-DIELSCHNEIDER

A very pretty wedding was celebrated at St. Peter's church, Kronau, on Tuesday, February 25, the celebrating parties being Raphael Eisteter, of Kronau, and Miss Annie M. Dielschneider, of Katharinal. Rev. Father Metzger officiating. The bride, becomingly attired in a suit of silver gray relieved with white, was attended by Miss Teresa Ell, while the groom was supported by Anton Rhyndhart.

INDEMNITY BILLS MOSTLY RENDERED TO PEACE CONGRESS

PARIS, March 9. — All the belligerent nations have presented their bills for indemnity to the commission, except France. That of France will not be ready for another week.

The amounts claimed by the various nations from Germany cannot yet be made public, the commission reserving to itself the right to give out the figures. It can be stated, however, that Belgium's demand totals between thirty billion and forty billion francs—twenty billion francs for actual physical destruction and the balance for injuries and the like.

Will Not Join Liberals

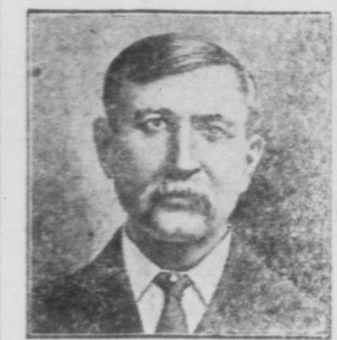
He was not one of those known to some as Liberal-Unionists, sometimes as separated brethren. For himself he was content that they should be known as Unionists. He referred to the invitation extended by Mr. McKenzie, leader of the opposition, that they should return to their old colleagues.

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a tree several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation, but I did not want one. Finally I got hold of something which cured me. Years had passed and the rupture has never returned. I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no rest time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give complete information about how you may find relief from your rupture, if you write to me, Eugene M. Fulton, Carpenter, 124 1/2 Marquette Avenue, Macquay, N. J. Do not get out this notice and show it to any other who are ruptured—you may save a life or a limb and stop the misery of rupture and the wear and danger of an operation.

Friends Tought He Would Die

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.



MR. ROBERT NEWTON.

Little Bras d'Or, C. B. "I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight—going from 185 pounds to 145 pounds—that I became alarmed and saw several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'.

In a week, there was improvement. The constipation was corrected; and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous.

50c. a box of \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Dominion Parliament

(Continued from Page 1.)

through his influence as head of the munitions board. He declared that Sir Joseph Flavelle had made \$100,000,000 during the four years of war.

On Wednesday, March 5, Mr. LaPointe asserted that the first war machinery which should be demolished was the Union government. The majority of the people in the east, he said, are in sympathy with the western tariff viewpoint.

FOOD SITUATION SAID TO BE TRAGIC

NEWCASTLE, Eng., March 7. — George H. Roberts, the food minister, speaking here today, said that he could state on absolutely unimpeachable authority that the situation with regard to food conditions in great areas of Europe was nothing less than tragic.

INTER-ALLIED PARTY AGAIN FIRED UPON

WARSAW, March 3. — For the second time a train bearing members of the inter-allied mission to Poland has been fired upon by the Ukrainians, according to an official telegram received by Premier Paderewski. The shooting occurred on the route between Lemberg and Przemyśl.

FRENCH AND U. S. HISSSED AT BERLIN

BERLIN, March 8. — During a demonstration on the return of General Von Lettow-Vorbeck and some of his East Africa troops, a crowd of enthusiasts shook fists and sticks at a number of United States officers sitting in the windows of the hotel where the American mission is quartered.

MONOGRAM YOUR AUTO.

Motorcycle, trucks, suit-cases, piano etc. Absolutely permanent. Any-one can put them on. Agents wanted. Price 50c per initial or 6 initials for \$1.00 postpaid. DORSON SALES CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

WE CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS, Farm or Property for Cash, no matter where located. Capital procured for meritorious enterprises. Give full particulars in first letter. R. S. HERBERT & CO., 116 W. Van Buren Str., Chicago, Ill.

LIFE IN GERMANY NOT SO BAD, SAYS SGT. CHAS. RIGBY

The main body of the Canadian army will very shortly be returning home, according to Sergt. Chas. F. Rigby, of this city, in a letter addressed to a friend, E. Henderson, of the confederation Life Assurance company. Sergt. Rigby also states that conditions in Germany are not so bad as some people have imagined.

Sergt. Rigby left the city for overseas service with the 28th Battalion in 1915. He was well known round the city, having prior to enlistment been employed in the downtown ticket office of the C.P.R.

"I am sending you these few lines to let you know that I am on my final leave at my home in Ireland prior to getting ready to be sent back to Canada with the main Canadian army which will be very soon now," says Sergt. Rigby.

"When I came away," he continues, "our fellows were up in Germany, and believe me we were having the times of our lives. I was stationed at a place called Bonn on the river Rhine, and it is here one sees on all sides an air of prosperity. The same can also be said of Cologne, which I visited for a few hours on my way home.

"I went from one end of Bonn to another and failed to find any shortage of foodstuffs. The shops are also well stocked and well lighted, and the streets seem not to have a care in the world. "Bonn as well as Cologne have up-to-date street car systems, and I am sure the same can be said of all fairly large sized towns in Germany.

CORDIAL RECEPTION.

"When we entered enemy territory we thought we would encounter a hostile reception, but you will be surprised to hear we had a most cordial reception. The civil population were very kind to us, and some of them told us later on they were very glad to see British troops in their country. I also met on my rounds men who were in the German army, and they frankly admitted they had not the ghost of a chance of winning the war after 1914. They say the German government made a big mistake making war.

ST. LOUIS FUR EXCHANGE

7th & Chestnut ST. LOUIS, MO., U.S.A.

forni's Alpenkrauter is a remedy that has stood the test of over a hundred years' constant use. It improves the blood, it strengthens and invigorates the entire system and gives power and tone to the vital organs.

ANNOUNCING OUR OPENING We carry a complete line of catholic church supplies, such as: chalice, ciborium, vestments, candles, liturgical books, statues, stations of the cross, religious articles, grave crosses etc., also church and school furniture.

HANDY AUTOMATIC PICKLER Can be hung on the side of any wall or on the edge of a grain bin or wagon box by interchanging clamp hangers. Capacity of Tank 5 gallons. Capacity of Hopper 1-2 bushels. Operating Capacity, 100 bushels per hour.

FURS = FURS = FURS —Ship to us direct— The top market price paid and equitable grading made. —No delays at any point—

FAIR GRADING The rules and ethics of the exchange do not permit of sending out alluring price lists, yet we give you an exact and expert grading and pay you at a rate of five to twenty five cents more on the dollar than the average advertising Fur Company as we cut out all middle-man's profit in dealing direct with you.

Ford A-Tractor "FORD CAR TO MINUTES" Makes your Ford a tractor. Plows five to six acres a day with two 14-inch plows. Also does seeding, cultivating, harvesting, hauling, etc., at good speed and saves four horses and many hours for other work.

TIRED NERVOUS MOTHERS Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women Buffalo, N.Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well.

# The Mill on the Floss

By George Eliot.

BOOK SECOND — SCHOOL TIME

(26. Instalment.)

"It's your brother's way, Mrs. Moss; I'd never anything of that sort before I was married," said Mrs. Tulliver, with a half-mocked reproach. She always spoke of her husband as "your brother" to Mrs. Moss in any case when his line of conduct was not matter of pure admiration. Amiable Mrs. Tulliver, who was never angry in her life, had yet her said share of that spirit without which she could hardly have been at once a Dodson and a woman. Being always on the defensive towards her own sisters, it was natural that she should be keenly conscious of her superiority, even as the weakest Dodson, over a husband's sister, who besides being poorer, old, and inclined to "hang on" her brother, had the good-natured subservience of a large, easy-tempered, untidy, prolific woman, with affection enough in her not only for her own husband and abundant children, but for any number of collateral relations.

"I have and may be won't go to law," said Mrs. Moss, "for there's never any knowing where that'll end. And the right doesn't always win. This Mr. Pivart's a rich man, by what I can make out, and the rich mostly get things their own way."

"As to that," said Mrs. Tulliver, stroking her dress down. "I've seen what riches are in my own family; for my sisters have got husbands as can afford to do pretty much what they like. But I think sometimes I shall be drove off my head with the talk about this law and erigation; and my sisters lay all the fault to me, for they don't know what it is to marry a man like your brother—how should they? Sister Pullet has her own way from morning till night."

"Well," said Mrs. Moss, "I don't think I should like my husband if he hadn't got any wits of his own, and I had to find head-piece for him. It's a deal easier to do what pleases one's husband, than to be puzzling what else one should do."

"If people come to talk o' doing what pleases their husbands," said Mrs. Tulliver, with a faint imitation of her sister Glagg, "I'm sure your brother might have waited a long while before he'd have found a wife that 'd have let him have his say in everything, as I do. It's nothing but law and erigation now, from when we first get up in the morning till we go to bed at night; and I never contradict him; I only say—"Well, Mr. Tulliver, do as you like; but whatever you do, don't go to law."

Mrs. Tulliver, as we have seen, was not without influence over her husband. No woman is; she can always incline him to do either what she wishes, or the reverse; and on the composite impulses that were threatening to hurry Mr. Tulliver into "law," Mrs. Tulliver's monotonous pleading had doubtless its share of force; it might even be comparable to that proverbial feather which has the credit or discredit of breaking the camel's back; though, on a strictly impartial view, the blame ought rather to lie with the previous weight of feathers which had already placed the back in such imminent peril that an otherwise innocent feather could not settle on it without mischief. Not that Mrs. Tulliver's feeble beseeching could have had this father's weight in virtue of her single personality; but when—



and Mr. Tulliver's heat was certainly more and more palpable. If there had been no new evidence on any other point, there had been new evidence that Pivart was as "thick as a brick" with Wakem.

"Father," said Tom, one evening near the end of the holidays, "uncle Glagg says Lawyer Wakem is going to send his son to Mr. Stelling. It isn't true—what they said about his going to be sent to France. You won't like me to go to school with Wakem's son, shall you?"

"It's no matter for that, my boy," said Mr. Tulliver, "don't you learn anything bad of him, that's all. The lad's a poor deformed creature, and takes after his mother in the face; I think there isn't much of his father in him. It's a sign Wakem thinks high o' Mr. Stelling, as he sends his son to him, and Wakem knows meal from bran."

Mr. Tulliver in his heart was rather proud of the fact that his son was to have the same advantages as Wakem's; but Tom was not at all easy on the point; it would have been much clearer if the lawyer's son had not been deformed, for then Tom would have had the prospect of pitching into him with all that freedom which is derived from a high moral sanction.

CHAPTER III.  
The New Schoolfellow.

It was a cold, wet January day on which Tom went back to school; a day quite in keeping with this severe phase of his destiny. If he had not carried in his pocket a parcel of sugar-candy and a small Dutch doll for little Laura, there would have been no ray of expected pleasure to enliven the general gloom. But he liked to think how Laura would put out her lips and her tiny hands for the bits of sugar-candy; and to give the greater keenness to these pleasures of imagination, he took out the parcel, made a small hole in the paper, and bit off a crystal or two, which had on solving an effect under the confined prospect and damp odours of the zig-zag umbrella, that he repeated the process more than once on his way.

"Well, Tulliver, we're glad to see you again," said Mr. Stelling heartily. "Take off your wrappings, and come into the study till dinner. You'll find a bright fire there, and a new companion."

Tom felt in an uncomfortable flutter as he took off his woollen coat and other wrappings. He had seen Philip Wakem at St. Ogg's, but had always turned his eyes away from him as quickly as possible. He would have disliked having a deformed boy for his companion, even if Philip had not been the son of a bad man. And Tom did not see how a bad man's son could be very good. His own father was a good man, and he would readily have fought anyone who said the contrary. He was in a state of mingled embarrassment and defiance as he followed Mr. Stelling to the study.

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"Here is a new companion for you to shake hands with, Tulliver," said that gentleman on entering the study. "Master Philip Wakem. I shall leave you to make acquaintance by yourselves. You already know something of each other, I imagine; for you are neighbours at home."

(To be continued.)

**GASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
Mothers Know That  
Genuine Castoria  
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Bears the  
Signature  
of  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.  
In Use  
For Over  
Thirty Years  
**GASTORIA**  
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, NEW YORK, N.Y.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

**WOMAN'S WORLD**

Training Little Children  
Country Mothers Can Teach at First Hand the Lessons That the Seasons Bring—A Garden, Pets, Books, Pictures and Phonographic Music All Have Educational Value and Are Easily Obtained.  
By Mrs. Eda W. Senken.

I have thought a great deal about what I might say if I could talk with mothers who live far away from any center of population, and this fact stands out most clearly in my mind: The remarkable opportunities a mother in the country has to teach her children at first hand what the seasons bring.

Let them have a garden of their own, in which to grow very simple flowers and vegetables that are hardy and easily grown. Let them have pets to take care of. This will teach kindness and service for those dependent upon them.

Every child should have daily duties, and if you begin early and make play of these tasks, most children will love to do them, and feel the importance of being a real help in the home. It seems to me that the three largest factors all through life are self-control, independence and obedience, and we cannot begin too early in any child's life to teach these virtues.

Another thing the far-away mother may obtain for her child is books. Develop early a fondness for books in your children, and a great battle is won. All children love fairy tales, Nature-stories and poetry such as Grimm's and Andersen's Fairy Tales. Wise selections of the best of these "time-tested stories" are now published by many publishing houses. Some of the Grimm stories are too grown-up to tell to children. Kipling's "Just So Stories," and poems by Robert Louis Stevenson, Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley and Jessie Wilcox Smith are all excellent for children to know.

the egg slightly beaten. Drop by small spoonfuls into the boiling stew and cook, closely covered, for fifteen minutes.

**Pumpkin Biscuits.**  
Put into a bowl one cupful and a half of cooked pumpkin; add four tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of a cupful of butter melted, half a cupful of lukewarm milk, half a yeast cake dissolved in a quarter of a cupful of lukewarm water, five cupfuls of whole-wheat flour and two cupfuls of white flour. Let rise, put together in thin biscuits, with butter in between; brush over with milk; when risen, bake in a hot oven.

**Graham Nut Bread for Sandwiches.**  
Stir one teaspoonful of baking soda into half a cupful of molasses; add two cupfuls of sweet or sour milk, half a cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of white flour, two cupfuls of Graham flour and one cupful of English walnut meats cut into small pieces. Mix well and pour into a long, narrow, well-greased pan. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

**Corn Muffin Dessert With Spiced Apples.**  
Cut four medium-size apples into eighths, and core, but do not pare them. Divide each eighth crosswise into four pieces. Place one teaspoonful of whole cloves and half a stick of cinnamon in three-quarters of a cupful of vinegar and boil for five minutes. Then add one cupful and a half of sugar and half of the apples and continue boiling. When the apples are tender remove with a skimmer and cook the other half. Remove when done and boil down the liquid to a heavy sirup. Pour this over the apples and cool. Make eight large-size corn muffins by any standard recipe, slightly increasing the amount of sugar. When they come from the oven cut a circular "lid" from the top of each and scoop out the interior with a teaspoon (the rejected portion can be dried for crumbs, or utilized in bread pudding). Fill with the spiced apples and sirup and place the lids on top. Serve immediately.

Two other subjects loom up in my mind for the far-away mother, and they are music and pictures. The phonograph as an educational factor has tremendous value. Through this means the children can become familiar with all that is best in music, either vocal or instrumental; they can learn not only the music but about the composers, and the great men and women who sing and play various instruments. A child's taste in pictures can be cultivated by having in his room pictures which are good both as to color and subject. Pictures dealing with Nature in any form are always attractive to a child and if they are hung in the room so that the child can easily study them and even handle them if he wants to, this adds much to his enjoyment.

There are many book and picture firms that are only too glad to send catalogues upon request. The far-away mother can obtain anything of this kind she may want by mail, and if besides a garden and pets, a child can have books, music and pictures, it seems there is real education of the right kind going on.

**Recipes**  
**Corn-Meal Dumplings.**  
1 cupful of corn meal; 1 cupful of hot milk; 1 egg; 1/2 teaspoonful of salt; 1 1/2 teaspoonful of baking powder; 1/2 cupful of flour.  
Add the liquid, let, to the meal and, after mixing until smooth, allow it to stand until cool. Sift the flour with the baking powder and salt, and add it to the meal with

the egg slightly beaten. Drop by small spoonfuls into the boiling stew and cook, closely covered, for fifteen minutes.

So the squirrel boys and the rabbit gentleman started off through the woods. From some of the trees leaves had already fallen, and they rustled under the feet of

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cases ended in death! So a recent Canadian investigation showed. These were not cases of infectious diseases—of consumption—of typhoid! They were cases where a person had sustained some slight injury—a cut, a burn, a wire-pick—and where the wound, being thought not serious enough for a real treatment, had been neglected. Blood-poisoning and death resulted.

When you or your children sustain any injury, ensure against infection by applying Zam-Buk. This balm soothes the pain, stops bleeding, and by destroying all germs prevents blood-poisoning, etc. Hence no time need be lost from work or pleasure by those who use Zam-Buk. All dealers, 50c. box.

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the squirrels and rabbit. "Here is a chestnut tree!" exclaimed Billie, as he stopped below one with big branches and looked up. "It's a good one, too, and not a dead one without any nuts on, like so many in the woods."

"Are there nuts on the tree?" asked Uncle Wiggily. "I only see some sticky, prickly things." "Those are the chestnut burrs," answered Johnnie. "The nuts are inside the prickly burrs, and Jack Frost helps us to open them by cracking them for us. But he hasn't been here yet, so we'll have to open the burrs ourselves."

"Ha! So those are chestnut burrs, are they?" asked Uncle Wiggily. "I had forgotten how they looked." "And just then he took off his tall silk hat to let a kink come out of his left ear, and all of a sudden, down fell a prickly chestnut burr and struck the bunny uncle on the head.

"Ouch!" cried Uncle Wiggily. "Oh, that's too bad! I didn't mean to do that," said the chestnut tree, which could talk just the same as flowers can. "I wouldn't have done that for the world, Uncle Wiggily! I didn't see you." "Oh, that's all right," spoke the bunny. "Accidents will happen. It was my own fault. I'll keep the prickly chestnut burr, anyhow. I may have a use for it."

"Why, Uncle Wiggily!" cried Johnnie. "What use is a prickly chestnut burr? The nut inside is good, of course, but not the sticky outside part." "I'll keep it just the same—you can never tell," spoke the bunny. "So he put the prickly burr in his handkerchief, where it wouldn't stick him, and then Uncle Wiggily walked on through the woods, while Billie and Johnnie threw sticks and stones up the tree to bring down the nuts that wouldn't fall because Jack Frost hadn't tickled them yet.

All of a sudden, as Uncle Wiggily stood by a mulberry bush, out from behind it jumped a bad old fox. "Ah, ha!" growled the fox. "This time I have you! I'm going to carry you off to my den!" "Oh, please don't!" begged the bunny. "Will you let me go if I give you something?" "What is it?" asked the fox unsuspecting like and eager. "This!" cried Mr. Longears, and with that he took from his handkerchief the prickly chestnut burr and threw it at the fox. And it hit the fox on his soft and tender nose and made him howl "Yow!" And then the fox, his nose full of chestnut burr slivers, ran away an didn't hurt the bunny at all.

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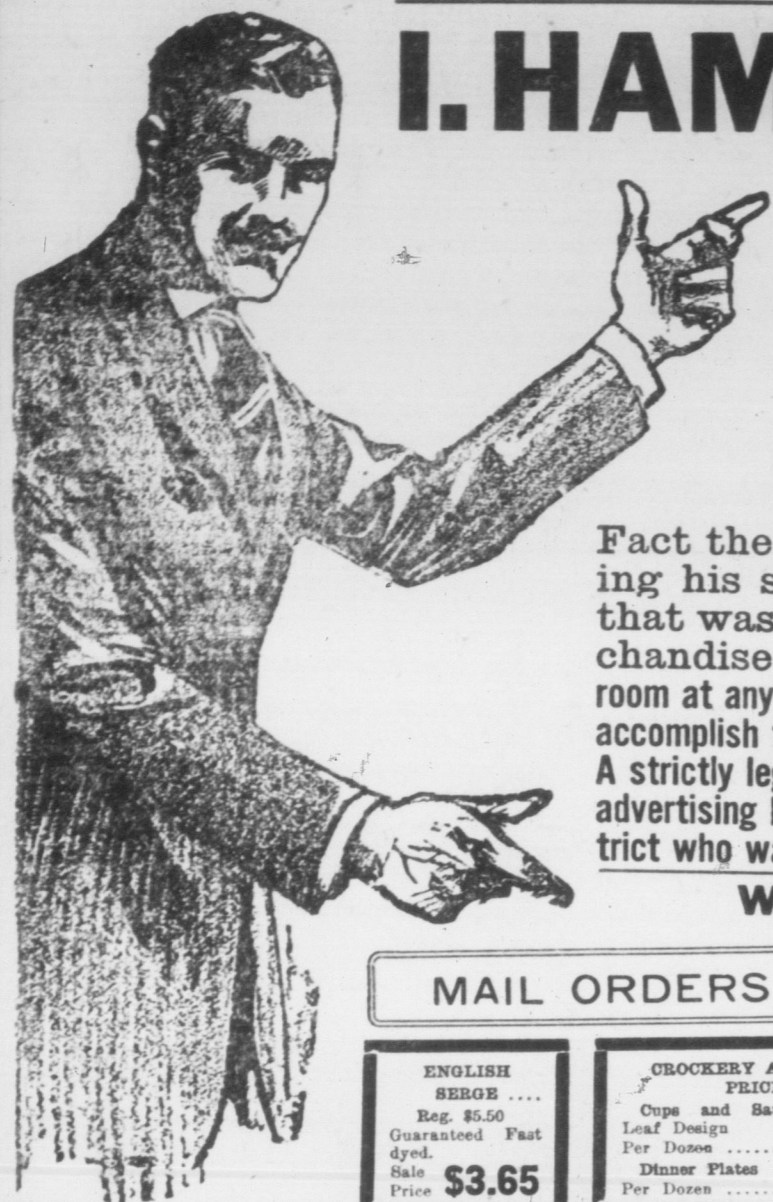
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# \$30,000.00 STOCK REDUCTION SALE

## I. HAMER'S GENERAL STOCK

### Goes on Sale FRIDAY



Mr. HAMER'S Annual Purchasing trip, has brought forth some of the Greatest Bargains, he has ever been in a position to offer -- In Fact the extra-ordinary values he had offered him during his stay in Montreal -- Developed an enthusiasm that was the cause of him buying twice as much Merchandise as his premises can handle --- So its a case of make room at any cost, before any more Merchandise arrives --- And in order to accomplish this --- I have decided upon a Genuine Stock Reduction Sale --- A strictly legitimate Selling event where price and quality will be the chief advertising Mediums ---- A Sale that will interest ever Citizen of this District who wants to stretch their dollars further than usual.

WATCH FOR THE BIG BLUE SIGN

### SHOES for the Entire Family

**MEN'S AND BOYS' SHOES**  
Values to \$5.50  
Pick 'Em Out ..... **\$2.24**

<b>BOYS SHOES</b> Reg. \$5.50 Solid leather throughout. Stitched and reinforced soles. Sizes 1 to 5 SALE PRICE .. <b>\$3.95</b>	<b>MISSIS SHOES</b> Reg. \$5.50 Neolin soles. Chocolate Kid leather uppers. SALE PRICE .. <b>\$3.35</b>
<b>CHILDREN'S SHOES</b> Values to \$2.75 Soft Vice Kid and calf uppers, flexible soles, sizes from 4 to 7 1/2 SALE PRICE .. <b>\$1.74</b>	<b>LADIES' SHOES</b> Reg. \$10.00 Two color walking shoes. Welted soles, lace style. SALE PRICE ..... <b>\$6.24</b>
<b>WORK SHOES</b> Reg. \$6.00 Uppers of soft tanned Elk leather, cowhide soles. SALE PRICE ..... <b>\$3.64</b>	

ALL OTHER SHOES IN THE STORE REDUCED **25%**

MAIL ORDERS --- Will receive prompt Attention --- Order from this Advertisement

<b>ENGLISH SERGE</b> ..... Reg. \$5.50 Guaranteed Fast dyed. Sale Price <b>\$3.65</b>	<b>CROCKERY AT SPECIAL PRICES.</b> Cups and Saucers. Clover Leaf Design ..... <b>\$2.29</b> Dinner Plates Per Dozen ..... <b>\$1.74</b>	<b>ENAMEL WARE</b> Values to 75c A large Table of Fry Pans, Sauce Pans, Wash Bowls, etc. Sale Price ..... <b>24c</b>	<b>PRINTS</b> Regular to 30c. In Stripes, Checks, Spots and Floral Patterns. Fast Colors Sale Price ..... <b>17 1/2c</b>	<b>DRESS GOODS</b> Values to \$1.25 A large Table of all Wool and Union Wool Dress Materials, large Color Range Sale price per yard .... <b>48c</b>	<b>CHILDRENS UNDERWEAR</b> Regular 75c Value. Shirts and Drawers to fit girls from 8 to 14 years. Medium Weight, Elastic Knit. Sale Price ..... <b>39c</b>
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## SALE STARTS FRIDAY, March 14th, at 9 A. M.

### SPECIAL

#### Young Men's Suits

Reg. \$22.50

Neatly tailored suits of Scotch tweeds and worsteds, in good peppy patterns. Slash pockets, full belted and half belted models

SALE PRICE ..... **\$13.95**

#### Ladies' Blouses

**CREPE DE CHENE BLOUSES**  
Reg. \$5.50 Values  
This season's styles. In pink, flesh, maize, white, etc.  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$3.64**

**HABUTAI SILK BLOUSES**  
Reg. \$7.50  
The new Candy Stripe patterns, plain tailored styles  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$4.98**

**WHITE SILK BLOUSES**  
Reg. \$4.00  
This is an exceptional value in a heavy weight white washable silk.  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$2.24**

#### BOYS SUITS

Regular \$12.50  
Neatly Tailored Garments of Scotch Tweeds, Norfolk and Pinch Back Styles, Knickers and Pants, Sale Price.... **\$8.95**

**BOYS SUITS**  
Regular \$10.00  
Smaller Boys Suits of fine Twill Worsteds, Buster Style Coats, Belted, Knicker Pants. Sale Price ..... **\$5.95**

**Opening Day Special**  
LADIES COATS  
Values up to \$20.00  
Take Your Choice While They Last ..... **\$3.95**

#### Dress Silks

AT BARGAIN PRICES  
**SILK POPLIN**  
Extra wide, a large color range.  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$1.29**

**PONGEE SILKS**  
Heavy weight, close woven, free from dressing in natural and colors.  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$1.48**

**FANCY SILKS**  
In various colors and patterns, 36 inches wide. An excellent dress material  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$1.44**

### SPECIAL

#### Men's Blue Suits

Reg. \$45.00

Hand tailored from all wool English serges, fast dyed, coat is the popular 3 button sack style, trousers Semi-Peg style.

SALE PRICE ..... **\$27.45**

#### BOYS OVERCOATS

Regular \$12.00  
Chinchilla's Tweeds -- Shawl or Military Collars. Sizes to 14 years.  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$6.95**

**MEN'S SWEATERS**  
Regular \$3.50  
Strictly Pure Wool Garments. Giant Rope Stitch. Shawl Collars.  
Various Colors. Sale Price ..... **\$5.45**

**LADIES SWEATERS**  
Regular \$10.00  
New Spring Styles. Dainty Garments of pure brushed Wool. Contrasting Trimmings. Sale Price ..... **\$6.65**

**MISSIS SWEATERS**  
Regular \$12.50  
Brushed Wool and Plain Knitted Weaves. In Several good color combinations. Belted at Waist. Large Sailor Collars.  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$3.45**

**LADIES FUR COLLARED COATS**  
Shell of fine Beaver Cloth, Collar of Western Sable, quilted lined, full length  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$17.45**

#### Ladies' Wear

\$2.00 Black Satens ..... **\$1.39**  
Underskirts ..... **79c**  
\$1.25 Nainsook Drawers, lace trimmed ..... **\$1.19**  
\$2.00 Underskirts, White Nainsook ..... **\$1.29**  
\$2.00 Night Dresses, lace trimmed ..... **59c**  
\$1.00 Corset Covers, lace trimmed ..... **\$1.89**  
\$2.50 House Dresses, Prints and Ginghamas ..... **\$2.19**  
\$3.00 Ladies' Comb'tion Union Wool mixture ..... **49c**  
85c Ladies Vests, knitted ..... **79c**  
\$1.25 Ladies' Drawers medium weight ..... **34c**  
55c Ladies' Stockings black or white ..... **59c**  
\$1.00 Ladies' Silk Hose black or white

#### Groceries

Corn Flakes, 9 packages ..... **\$1.00**  
Sugar, 100 lbs., Sale Price ..... **\$11.15**  
Salmon, Sale Price ..... **17 1/2c**  
Doulao Breakfast Coffee ..... **29c**  
Baking Powder, 5 lbs. tins ..... **94c**  
Blue Ribbon Tea, 2 1/2 lbs. ..... **\$1.24**  
Rolled Oats, 20 lb. Sack ..... **\$1.14**  
Tomatoes, large cans ..... **17 1/2c**  
Prunes, 10 lb. boxes ..... **\$1.74**  
Japan Rice, per lb. ..... **9c**  
Soda Biscuits, Sale Price ..... **31c**

#### Dry Goods

40c White Cotton ..... **24c**  
60c Pillow Cotton ..... **38c**  
65c Paisley Chintz ..... **42c**  
85c Kimono Crepe ..... **49c**  
\$1.00 Scotch Plaids ..... **64c**  
\$1.75 Shepherds Plaids ..... **\$1.24**  
40c Turkish Towelling ..... **29c**  
55c Blue Chambray ..... **32c**  
35c White Flannelette ..... **24 1/2c**  
40c Striped Flannelettes ..... **27 1/2c**  
50c Satens assorted colors ..... **32c**

#### Random Bargains

\$1.25 Boys' Shirts for work ..... **88c**  
55c Men's Grey Sox ..... **39c**  
65c Men's Wool Sox Heather mixture ..... **44c**  
50c Men's Sox black only ..... **29c**  
85c Men's White Cashmere Sox ..... **54c**  
40c Silk Neckwear ..... **24c**  
\$1.25 Silk Neckwear neat patterns ..... **79c**  
50c Men's Suspenders strong elastic ..... **29c**  
60c Boys' Stockings heavy rib ..... **39c**  
\$2.50 Men's Work Mitts ..... **\$1.54**  
\$2.25 Men's Work Gloves. Sale Price ..... **\$1.44**

#### MEN'S WORK SHIRTS

Regular \$2.25  
Roomy Cut Garments of Woolen Cheviots. Attached Collars. Dark Colors.  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$1.59**

**MEN'S FLEECE UNDERWEAR**  
Regular \$1.25  
Penmans first quality Soft Fleece Garments. Shirts or drawers. In all sizes.  
SALE PRICE ..... **79c**

**MEN'S SILK SHIRTS**  
Regular \$6.00  
Tailored Shirts of good quality, washable Silks. In fancy stripe patterns.  
All Sizes. Sale Price ..... **\$3.85**

**MEN'S NEGLEEGEE SHIRTS**  
Values to \$2.50  
A large bin full of Extra ordinary Values-- Good Patterns to choose from.  
Soft Cuffs. Sale Price ..... **\$1.39**

**BOYS SHIRTS**  
Regular \$1.75  
A limited quantity of these Blue Chambray Shirts to fit boys to 14 years of age.  
Attached Collars. Sale Price .... **\$1.19**

### SPECIAL

#### Men's Overcoats

Reg. \$35.00

Chesterfield and Ulster style coats of English chinchillas and meltons, lined full length with Italian Serge. SALE PRICE ..... **\$17.24**

#### Misses' Coats

Reg. \$16.50  
Well finished Diagonal Tweeds, tailored in the latest style. Sizes to 14 years  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$11.95**

**GIRYS COATS**  
Reg. \$9.00  
Tailored from Tweeds and Spirellas. In the latest spring styles. Sizes to 8 years  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$5.95**

#### FLANNELETTE BLANKETS

Regular \$5.00  
Extra large Size. Well Knapped and Closely Woven. Sale Price ..... **\$3.44**

**LACE CURTAINS**  
Regular \$3.00  
Nottingham Lace Curtains. In Floral and Conventional Patterns, Bound Edges. 2 1/2 yds. long. Sale Price ..... **\$1.68**

**MEN'S CAPS**  
Regular \$2.00 Values  
Worsted and Fancy Tweeds, the new Spring Styles and Patterns. All Sizes  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$1.24**

#### Groceries

Dill Pickles, 5 gallons ..... **\$5.24**  
Sweet Mixed Pickles, 5 gallons ..... **\$1.58**  
Royal Crown Soap, 6 bars ..... **29c**  
Seeded Raisins, Sale Price ..... **12 1/2c**  
40c Coffee Beans, Santos roasted ..... **29c**

### SPECIAL

#### Men's Suits

Reg. \$20.00

A limited quantity of these hard wearing domestic Serges and Tweeds. An excellent Suit for work or second best

SALE PRICE ..... **\$11.95**

#### MISSIS COATS

Regular \$12.00  
Dainty Spring Coats for Misses up to 14 years. Silk Skelton lined, white Silk Collar and Cuffs, Materials are Serges in Various Colors. Sale Price ..... **\$7.24**

#### BROOMS

Heavy Carpet Brooms--4 String Reinforced.  
Regular \$1.00  
Sale Price ..... **63c**

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Regular \$1.75  
Dressy Blouses of fine Voiles and lawns, large flowing Collars, trimmed with laces  
SALE PRICE ..... **98c**

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Regular \$3.50  
Honeycomb Woven Patterns. In Red, Blue and Slate. Full Size  
SALE PRICE ..... **\$2.24**