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A Paper for the Western Home

"The Courier" is chiefly devoted to the agricultural interests of the Canadian West. "Ads" are always successful, as "The Courier" is by far the best medium to reach tens of thousands of families of prosperous farmers...

League of Nations Finally Constituted

Geneva, April 28.—The Assembly of the League of Nations... The president of the German national assembly, Konstantin Fehrenbach, speaking at Freiburg yesterday, said it was very possible that a plenary session would be convoked to decide regarding the signing of a peace treaty...

President of National Assembly on Peace Terms

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Great War Veterans of Sask. Held Successful Provincial Convention at Moose Jaw

With more than 125 delegates in attendance, representing 55 local associations, the third provincial convention of the Great War Veterans' association, was formally opened in Moose Jaw on Tuesday last week. Mayor Hamilton extended the civic welcome to the delegates; Dr. Eber Crummy welcomed them on behalf of the citizens and Captain J. L. Bright extended the welcome of the Moose Jaw branch of the association...

Nearly 2,000 Teachers Attended Big Provincial Convention at Regina Last Week

The seventh annual convention of the Saskatchewan Educational Association opened Tuesday morning, April 22, in Metropolitan Methodist church with the president, Dr. M. H. Matthews, in the chair. There was a large representation of teachers from all parts of the province in attendance...

Italy Firm In Demanding Fiume And Dalmation Coast

Rome, April 28.—Italy's firm and unwavering attitude has prevailed in the ultimatum of two Italian ministers, Count Tittoni and Count Visconti Venosta, to the British and American governments...

Peace Treaty To Be Ready This Week

New York, April 28.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following: The German peace delegation is reported already to have left Germany for Versailles to receive the peace treaty, which is virtually complete...

Dominion Parliament

Liberal Opposition Fighting Bill to Incorporate Canadian National Railway—Government Determined to Adopt Bill Without Delay, Employing Closure. The house met again after the Easter recess on Tuesday, Apr. 22. The acting premier's answer to Mr. Lapointe as to the return of Sir Robert Borden was characteristically indefinite...

Items and Articles of Special Interest to Our Farmers



Suggestions for Handling the Wool Clip

By W. H. J. TISDALE

Professor of Animal Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan.

Provincially, the sheep industry has prospered greatly during the past four or five years and a portion of that prosperity is no doubt due to the methods that have been adopted in the marketing of the annual wool clip. Since 1913 the Department of Agriculture, through the Co-operative Organisation Branch, has been collecting and marketing the wool upon a co-operative basis with most gratifying returns to all concerned. The small producer with 10 or 20 sheep has had an equal chance of getting full value out of his clip along with the man who owns and shears annually several thousand head.

Along with this gradual development in connection with the marketing of the wool, we have been improving slowly and gradually in our methods of shearing and handling. Many of us are still on the "long, long trail" as far as efficiency at certain phases of it are concerned. We do not shear, roll, tie, pack and ship our wool in such a way that it realises the full value upon reaching the market. The raw product is worth money now-a-days and it is to our advantage to see that neatness and attractiveness play their part in its disposal. Preparation is everything and it is with the idea of helping to improve in this respect that this article is prepared under the following heads:

1. Care previous to shearing.
2. Some common fleece defects.

shoulder wool which is always the superior portion, on the outside of the roll. The grader always estimates the grade by the appearance and quality of this wool over the shoulder and heart-girth, that over the hind-quarters usually running a grade or two lower.

(d) **Tying the fleece.**
Having rolled tightly, tie both ways with the special paper twine supplied by the Department. Never under any consideration use binder twine as the fibres become attached to the wool and follow right through into the cloth where they always show up quite prominently. Many mills have refused to have anything whatever to do with clips that have been tied with binder twine. If the paper twine is not available use any stout cord other than binder twine. Tie each fleece separately, never tying two or three together in the same bundle. Furthermore, avoid as much as possible the shipping of loose wool. If you have two or three different breeds of sheep, possibly a grade flock and a pure bred flock, it is wise to keep the wool from each breed separate and pack it so.

3. PACKING AND STORING.
In order to facilitate the work of handling and grading in the warehouse, pack in as few sacks as possible and preferably in those sacks supplied upon demand and at cost by the Co-operative Organisation Branch, Regina. Several growers have formerly sent in 20 or 30 fleeces packed in 7 or 8 gram sacks. All this wool could have been packed in one large jute sack, thereby saving space in shipping and storing to say nothing of the time saved in handling. Many of these large sacks too are often packed much too loosely thus using more than are required. A 40 inch by 90 inch sack should hold at least 40 range fleeces or 30 domestic fleeces if it is packed properly.

Where two or three different breeds are kept, the wool should be packed separately, using paper if necessary to designate divisions of wool in a sack. Pack tags and damp stained pieces separately; also black fleeces. When the "blacks" are packed with the "whites," locks from the black fleeces often become mixed with the white and cause no end of work to the grader who has to pick them all out. The manufacturer objects strenuously to the presence of any black locks in the white wool that he wishes to use in the manufacture of light coloured fabrics.

When a sack is packed sew firmly with strong cord, never with binder twine. The latter used for this purpose is almost as troublesome as if used in tying the fleeces. Store the sacks where they will be kept dry until the time of shipping. Care must be taken not to allow the wool to become wet or damaged in any way after it has been removed from the sheep's back. Such wool always brings a much lower price. Be sure that it does not lie exposed on the station platform several days before it is shipped out as such exposure often means a damaged condition.

4. SELECTION FOR BETTER WOOL.

The majority of Saskatchewan wool is and will continue to be (more increasingly each year) what is known as "domestic wool," a class of wool that comes from sheep of a dual nature, or sheep that are useful in the production of mutton as well as wool. Hence in our selection we have two things to bear in mind and we must be careful not to improve along one line at the expense of the other. Breeding sheep of good mutton conformation must be well and evenly covered with a fine, sound, compact, weighty fleece of good length and in order to effect such a combination the following rules must be closely adhered to.

- (a) Use only a pure bred sire and be very careful in the matter of his selection as he has a wonderful influence for improvement upon the flock whether it be grade or pure bred.
- (b) Practise rigid selection year after year amongst the breeding ewes retaining those that possess in a marked degree the combination of wool and mutton desired.
- (c) Through reading, through a close examination of individual fleeces at shearing time and better still by spending a day with the grader at the grading point, obtain a working knowledge of the various grades of wool. Get to know those grades commanding the highest figure and get suggestions as to how improvement may be wrought within your own flock. This feature of visiting the grading warehouse is a commendable one. The grader will always welcome you and you will find him willing to impart any knowledge he possesses on the subject.
- (d) Weed out all sheep having a tendency to run black or gray in the fleece. They only propagate more of their kind.
- (e) The points just outlined may have more bearing upon future clips than they have upon the present one but that old adage "a stitch in time saves nine" holds

good here as elsewhere. Start now upon a system of improvement that will mean dollars to you in a very short time.

5. SOME COMMON FLEECE DEFECTS.

The following brief definitions may be helpful to some who have already noted defects in the wool as it is removed from certain sheep:

- (a) **Break in wool.**—The staple (fibre) is weak and easily broken at some particular point, thus making it hard to use in the process of yarn manufacture. It is usually due to scant feeding, the vitality of the sheep being lowered to such an extent that the fleece cannot be properly nourished. Sickness interferes with the growth in a similar way.
- (b) **Cloudy wool.**—Usually caused by rain dripping on the sheep from leaky roofs or irregular and uneven exposure. It is sometimes inherited and is recognised by the presence of discolourations scattered through the fleece, particularly on the back and sides.
- (c) **Clotted wool.**—We often find that the oil or yolk secretion being insufficient, the fibres become tangled and felted close to the skin. This lack of yolk and consequent felting is usually due to sickness, a high fever of inferior vitality.
- (d) **Damp wool.**—If sacked wet or stored in a damp place the wool becomes yellow and in some instances mildew develops. Scouring will not remove the discolouration and hence the wool is unsuitable for white yarns and its value is materially lowered.
- (e) **Frowsy wool.**—Lack character and general appearance and usually dry and harsh due to lack of oil.
- (f) **Kempy wool.**—Consists of many dead fibres that are chalky white and lacking in strength and lustre. Most commonly due to inferior breeding or lack of vigour.
- (g) **Second cuts.**—Careless shearing results in many short second cuts being made when removing the fleece and the presence of a large quantity of these short cut fibres results in a decided lowering in value. To the beginner the machine shear is unquestionably the solution of this difficulty.
- (h) **Wiry wool.**—Harsh stiff wool, very low in spinning properties. Due to heredity and a very poor class of wool to produce.

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PERSONS MARKETING WOOL THROUGH THE CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATION BRANCH

1. Preparation of Fleece:

- (a) Remove all manure or paint clotted locks.
- (b) Roll the fleece with the flesh side out.
- (c) Tie each fleece by itself using only paper fleece twine.

2. Packing:

- (a) Include only dry wools in your consignment.
- (b) If two or more breeds of sheep are kept, pack the wool from each breed by itself, or when necessary pack in the one sack and place sheets of strong paper between the different kinds.
- (c) If you wish to forward the tags (manure or paint clotted locks clipped from the fleeces) or black or brown fleeces, always place these in sacks by themselves.

3. Labelling:

- (a) Fill out two shipping labels for each sack, being careful to give name and address of shipper, and net weight of fleeces.
- (b) Place one label inside the sack and sew the sack up, using strong, hard twine.
- (c) Sew the second shipping label securely to the side, not to the end of the sack.

4. Storing:

- (a) Store the sacks where they will be kept dry until ready to ship.

5. Shipping:

- (a) Forward the wool by freight, via the most direct route, to the Co-operative Organisation Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, making the shipment between June 1 and July 26. No shipment should be forwarded later than July 26.
- (b) Either prepay the freight to Regina or forward the shipment, freight charges collect, and the department will pay the freight and deduct the amount from your cheque when making final settlement.
- (c) As soon as the shipment is made, forward the bill of lading at once by mail to the Co-operative Organisation Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

WINTER RYE

By Prof. John Bracken, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon.

Saskatchewan grown Rye won all the first prizes and the Championship for Winter Rye at the Dry Farming Congress, El Paso, Texas, in October, 1916.

Notwithstanding this, however, the cultivation of winter rye has as yet received but little attention in Saskatchewan. It is true that on the Experimental Farm at Indian Head rye has been grown with marked success since 1903, and of late years a few progressive farmers in the province have grown a small acreage each year. The great majority of farmers, however, have had no experience in growing this grain, and consequently do not realise that its introduction would result not only in a direct financial benefit, but would also aid materially in solving some of the problems of cultivation and management which now confront them.

The records of the Indian Head Experimental Farm show that the average yield of winter rye during seven years was 43 1-3 bushels, the highest yield recorded being 55 1-3 bushels in 1908 and the lowest 32 bushels in 1911. At Saskatoon the yields have not been so high and, in one season when the spring opened up early and spring frosts were unusually late the crop was caught by spring frosts when in the blossom stage, resulting in partial failure, locally.

Information obtained from farmers growing this crop shows that the average above mentioned is only slightly over the averages which they have obtained. The expense of growing and harvesting the crop is, approximately, the same as for growing wheat. Prior to the war when wheat was from 75c to 80c at shipping point, rye was about 60c per bushel. Of late years the price obtained at typical Saskatchewan points has ranged from 80 to 90 cents per bushel, while in October, 1916, Saskatchewan growers realised from \$1.10 to \$1.15 per bushel at point of shipment and even higher prices were obtained since that date. In view of these facts the financial returns from the crop must have been highly satisfactory.

ORIGIN AND USES.

Rye has been cultivated and had a place among both grain and pasture crops for upwards of two thousand years. Its original home is supposed to have been in South-eastern Europe, in the vicinity of the Caspian Sea. For centuries it was the principal bread food of Europe, and is still extensively used as human food in Germany, Austria, Russia, the Scandinavian peninsula and elsewhere. In America, in addition to bread making, it is principally used as a food for stock and to a small extent, like wheat and corn, in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. When cut green the crop is frequently used as hay, and in dairy sections it is used extensively as a pasture both in fall and early spring.

ADVANTAGES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

While not recommending that winter rye displace any of the grain crops already grown in the province, where they grow successfully, it is nevertheless believed that this crop can with advantage be added to those that have a regular place in our system of cropping, and in many fields and districts be a profitable substitute for wheat on fallow land, especially where a wheat crop is liable to lodge or be frosted or be filled with wild oats. The advantages on the cultivation and management of a farm which may be expected to result from the introduction of winter rye as an additional grain crop may be briefly summarised as follows:

1. Summerfallow that is sown to rye in the latter half of August or early September is not subject to soil drifting, either in fall, winter or spring, as it is when a spring sown grain, such as wheat, is used because the crop occupies the land and prevents drifting.
2. Owing to its rapid and early growth rye chokes out many weeds. It is of particular value in combating wild oats in this account, and also because it ripens between the middle of July and the end of the first week in August, or much earlier than barley.
3. As rye makes vigorous early growth in May and June the crop is well developed before the arrival of summer droughts, so that in place of appreciably decreasing the yield these really assist in maturing the crop.
4. Rye ripens much earlier than wheat and consequently is not subject to damage from early fall frosts.
5. Ripening before other cereals it distributes the harvest season over a longer period of time and justifies a farmer in hiring his harvest labour perhaps a month earlier than he otherwise might, thereby securing it at a lower rate.

Dentistry

DISEASED TEETH ARE OFTEN CAUSE OF DISEASE. Disease germs are always found in and around diseased teeth and very often find their way into the blood-stream and are thus carried through the entire system. If they lodge in the joints patient suffers from rheumatism, if in the heart the patient has heart trouble etc. Have mouth put in a healthy condition and avoid disease.—EXAMINATIONS FREE.

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6. A field of Winter Rye affords fall pasturage and also the earliest green pasturage in the spring that can be provided by a grain crop in this country. If sown early Winter Rye may be pastured in the fall, but care should be exercised to see that it is not eaten off too early, otherwise in a severe winter, on exposed elevations, the grain will be killed out. Unless stink weed or other annual weeds are present, early spring pasturing, provided the top soil is dry, does not cause serious injury but lessens the yield of grain. If cut green it makes excellent fodder and generally yields as much per acre as the heaviest producing grain crops. When grown for hay two crops may often be taken in one season, about June 15 and August 1.

7. In newer districts where goaphers and cut worms sometimes do real serious damage to spring grain, a crop of Winter Rye is so far advanced by June 1 (a time when these pests are very destructive) that it has largely lost its palatability and attraction.

8. Fall Rye, because of its earliness, is also practically proof from rust damage, which is no small advantage in itself.

On June 1, 1916, Winter Rye at the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, averaged 16 inches high and was in the "shot blade," while the earliest wheat did not cover the ground, and was less than 5 inches long.

SOME OBJECTION TO WINTER RYE.

The chief objection to the use of Winter Rye in a wheat growing district is in its "volunteering." Unless care is taken the rye seeds get distributed about the farm and grow up in other crops. It is possible that a mixture of Winter Rye in wheat might lead to the lowering of the grade. There need, however, be no danger from this source if reasonable care is taken to see that the threshed grain is prevented from being distributed about the farm, or if a rye crop is followed by oats instead of wheat.

CULTIVATION.

On account of its ability to produce good yields when sown on soil too poor to grow other cereals, rye has been much used on light and sandy soil. It will, however, respond to a fertile soil and to good cultivation as well as any other grain. To obtain the best results the seed bed should be in fine tilth, well compacted and should contain a large amount of moisture. Summerfallow, ploughed 6 to 8 inches deep during the first week in June, harrowed immediately and well worked thereafter so that the soil is compacted, the rainfall retained, and all weeds kept down, makes an ideal seed bed for rye. As rye makes much of its growth during May, a time when there is usually very little precipitation, the importance of summerfallowing the year previous, so as to conserve all the moisture possible, cannot be over-estimated. The crop ripens early, so that damage from fall frosts need not be considered, while the early spring growth produces a stiff straw that seldom lodges. Rye should not be grown continuously on the same field, as this practice is favourable to the development of ergot. This fungus frequently attacks rye when sown in low wet land or grown repeatedly on the same field. When the crops are properly rotated there is little danger from this disease.

SEEDING.

Seed can be procured from any Western seed house or from farmers who are already growing the crop. Care must be taken to procure home grown seed, as the crop from imported seed will often winter kill. In Saskatchewan rye should be sown during the latter part of August so that it will have time to get well established before winter. When this is done there

is very little danger of winter killing. The seed should be sown with an ordinary grain drill, being planted from 2 1/2 inches to 3 inches deep, so that it is certain to be down into moisture. When sown on well prepared summerfallow one bushel per acre is ample. This amount will be sown if the drill is set to sow one bushel of wheat. Heavy seeding is apt to result in stunting the crop before the usual June rains arrive. It is perfectly safe to sow seed from a crop that has just been harvested. Late seeding or too thick seeding should be avoided. On the Agricultural College farm at Saskatoon in 1908 the highest yield was obtained from a seeding of one-half bushel per acre. Light seedings, such as a rate, given the heavy yields at Saskatoon, but the soil conditions were probably better than on the average farm. Ordinarily not less than three-quarters acre more than one and one-quarter bushels of seed should be used.

Grade	Lot 1		Lot 2	
	Lbs.	Net price per lb.	Lbs.	Net price per lb.
Fine medium staple	8	\$0.63	8	\$0.63
1/2 blood staple	19	.67	13	.67
3/4 blood clothing	7	.63	50	.63
3/8 blood staple	485	.68	329	.68
1/4 blood staple	983	.68	668	.68
Low quarter	227	.68	154	.68
Seedy			680	.55
Tags	42	.22	17	.22
	1,771	\$1,184.02	1,032	\$602.51
Average per lb.	66.9 cents.		58.38 cents.	

The parties owning these two lots received very gratifying cheques but it is readily noted that in Lot 1 no "seedy" wool was found as compared to 680 pounds in Lot 2. The wool in each case was equally good in strength, fineness and general quality but the presence of so much dirt in Lot 2 kept it from falling into the three main grades, simply meaning a loss of 13 cents per pound or \$88.40 to the owner. A tidy little sum and very satisfactory pay for the extra care. Too much of Saskatchewan's wool (13,429 pounds) grades as "seedy." Let us all work together in an endeavour to eliminate this grade by allowing our flocks less freedom about the straw-stacks and adopting better methods of feeding. It is poor business to sell straw if it lessens the price upon our wool.

2. SHEARING AND TYING THE FLEECE.

(a) **The shearing floor.**
Shearing should only be carried on under the most favourable conditions; upon bright, warm sunny days when the sheep are dry of fleece and the wool has "risen" somewhat from the body. Cleanliness and care in the removal of all fleeces is very essential and the shearing floor should be swept after each fleece has been removed and tied. This will eliminate a great deal of foreign matter which, although it may add weight, does so at the expense of quality.

(b) Dung locks or tags.

It will be noticed with many fleeces that there are certain hard dung locks or tags adhering to the britch ends. These contain a great deal of moisture and if left on and rolled into the fleece produce a damp heavy condition that means a higher shrinkage and hence less value. They should, whenever present, be snipped off with the shears before the sheep is shorn or else pulled off by hand after the fleece is spread out for rolling. They can very easily be packed and shipped separately, bringing more money this way than if left upon the fleece. The same is true of all paint clotted locks as well.

(c) Rolling the fleece.

Spread the fleece out on the floor, being careful not to pull it apart and with the flesh side down. Then fold the belly wool and both sides in until your fleece represents a strip about 18 inches wide. Starting at the tail end, roll tightly toward the neck thus leaving the

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Canadian Provinces

Saskatchewan

SWIFT CURRENT FARMERS SURE TO NOMINATE AN M.P.

Swift Current.—It is expected that a date will be set shortly for a convention to be held in this city for purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the Swift Current federal constituency on behalf of the Grain Growers. Such is the information that comes from Cadillac, Burnham and other locals that have been discussing the situation at their meetings.

WHEAT ABOVE GROUND IN CABRIE DISTRICT

While most of the farmers in the province are still seeding to a farmer at Cabrié, on the Empress branch of the C.P.R. belongs the honor of leading in the race for an early crop. This farmer, whose name is not stated, has 180 acres of wheat already above ground. The grain was sown before the snowfall of three weeks ago.

FINED FOR RECEIVING LIQUOR

Pleading guilty to knowingly receiving a consignment of liquor from the Dominion Express company, Louis Schwartz was fined \$200 and costs by Judge Parker, at Yorkton.

SASKATOON AND WEST HAS FINE PROSPECTS

Saskatoon.—Farmers in the district west of Biggar to the Alberta border are most optimistic over the present conditions. They declare that the prospects have never appeared brighter at this time of the year. Seeding has started in many places, but in some the water is still preventing operations. Between Biggar and Saskatoon the situation is also said to be excellent, although considerably more rain is needed. Seeding has been in progress for some days.

DESERTERS GIVEN JAIL SENTENCES

Pte. G. Bittner, of Walheim, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment on being convicted of deserting from the Depot Battalion, July 21, 1918. Pte. Jacob Baumgartner, of Neudorf, for the same offense, has been sentenced to two years. The sentences were promulgated on Thursday morning at Sherwood barracks by the adjutant of the district depot on a full parade of all troops in the barracks.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST L. MURRAY

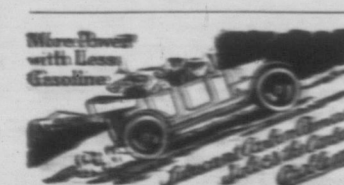
Swift Current.—Lloyd Murray was arrested in the south district by Constable Buek, of the local detachment of the provincial police, on a charge of a serious offense against a girl under fourteen. He was brought before M. J. McCloskey, justice of the peace, at Neville and was committed for trial at the next session of the court of King's Bench at Swift Current. Murray was allowed his liberty upon bail of \$4,000 being furnished.

Six months' imprisonment was imposed by Justice Austin and Bellevue at Wobb upon Kate Godfrey, found guilty of the theft of a raincoat from the buggy of J. N. Jusselt on Saturday last. Another provincial police case was the finding of P. Fishburn, of Ponteix, \$40 for selling cigars to minor.

BUTTER AND EGG PRICES FAR BEYOND NORMAL QUOTATIONS

Saskatoon.—The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries here report that the demand continues strong for both butter and eggs. They are shipping another car to the coast. The unusual demand for butter has stiffened the price, the market having gone up to sixty-three cents wholesale.

The situation regarding dairy butter is explained by the possibility that all old stocks have been used up, according to officials here, and the new stocks have not yet reached the market.



When your motor has power, when it has fuel, and when it has the necessary accessories, it is ready to go. It is the motor that makes the difference between a car and a motor home. The motor is the heart of the car, and it is the motor that makes the difference between a car and a motor home. The motor is the heart of the car, and it is the motor that makes the difference between a car and a motor home.

Saskatoon Members of 5th Battalion Warmly Welcomed

Saskatoon.—The Saskatoon quota of the Fifth Battalion arrived in the city at 8:30 on April 24th and were given a welcome the nature of which has never been witnessed in Saskatoon before. The line of parade was crowded with people five and six deep and the noise in the streets was even greater than that heard on armistice night. The boys were taken to the King George hotel where a dinner was served.

YORKTON CRIMINAL ASSIZES

Yorkton, Sask.—George Brabin, of Arran, was sentenced to six months for common assault. Paul Nazor, of Buchanan, was acquitted on a charge of rape and the court is now occupied with the charge of indecent assault against four Stornoway men. This case will complete the criminal list.

SEIZE MENNONITES' HORSES TO COLLECT SCHOOL ACT FINES

Swift Current.—On April 23 eleven Mennonites were fined \$10 and costs each for non-compliance with the provincial School Attendance act. Five of these men refused to pay those fines at the time, and were given a stipulated period in which to do so. The time expired with the fines still unpaid and Sgt. Parker and Constable Buek of the local detachment of provincial police went to Wymark and seized five horses belonging to one of each of the five delinquents. The animals will be sold for the amounts due the government on May 2 unless settlement is made. Concerning the strict enforcement of law by the police, the Mennonites say they were willing to go to jail for defaults of the fines but though the police had no right to seize their property.

SWIFT CURRENT SENDS DELEGATION AFTER NEW LINE

Swift Current.—On April 24, Stephen Morrey, M.L.A. for Happyland, and J. A. Conquhoun, M.L.A. for Maple Creek, took their departure from Swift Current for Ottawa, as delegates from the Northwest Farmers Railway Association. Those delegates will appear before the Canadian National Railway Board at the meeting of that body next week and will urge the construction of the Government Railway northwest from Swift Current, as originally planned, to connect with the governments projected line from Hanna to Medicine Hat. This will practically mean a continuation of the Grand-bourg-Swift Current line through this city. In connection with the projected C.P.R. line from Leader to Swift Current, the delegates will demand that if the company intends to continue its charter that it be compelled to have the road completed within a stipulated time.

BIGAMIST GIVEN 12-MONTH TERM

Saskatoon.—Thos. Saunders, alleged bigamist, was sentenced to 12 months at hard labor by Judge Melroy at Saskatoon. Saunders admitted having a wife and twins in Scotland when he married a Saskatoon girl in March, and also confessed to being a deserter from two British regiments.

MANITOBA

MANITOBA WAR VETERANS DEMAND STATED BONUSES FOR ALL ARMY AND NAVY

Winnipeg.—Disclaiming the "Paternalism" of governmental aid to returned soldiers at its closing session the Manitoba Great War Veterans' convention on April 11th, by resolution, demanded that the Dominion government extend its soldier land settlement scheme to all approved settlers and give soldiers and sailors bonuses as follows:

For men with service on a battlefield front, \$3 a day.

For men with service in England only \$2 a day.

For men with service in Canada (over six months), \$1 a day.

Service was defined to mean date of attestation to date of discharge.

The afternoon session was practically busy with many impor-

tant resolutions up for consideration, among them being:

An endorsement of the Veterans' Memorial temple idea, with recommendations as to methods;

An assertion that Canada alone must be the judge as to desirable immigrants and a demand that all alien enemy immigration be stopped for the present, and complete registration of all alien enemies in this country with deportation of those unable to prove their loyalty during the war;

A demand that private employment bureaus be closed as, it was claimed, they gave no guarantee of preference to returned soldiers;

A demand that women be admitted to full and equal suffrage with the right to sit in parliament;

A demand to open the St. Peter's Indian Reserve as a colony for disabled soldiers, widows, dependents and orphans;

A demand that the Dominion government insure returned men at rates based on their physical fitness at the time of attestation;

A demand that all discrimination against heirs and estates of deceased soldiers be removed in the granting of gratuities;

A demand on the Dominion provincial government that they take combined action so as to improve conditions for teachers that returned soldiers and men generally enter the profession;

A demand that disloyal English speaking citizens be deported.

ALBERTA

BOLSHEVIST GETS YEAR

Calgary.—Charged with being a vagrant and a member of the Social Democratic party, an association known as unlawful, Joseph Bang, a man of Austrian birth, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labor in the police court this morning. The police alleged he is a Bolshevist.

EDMONTON WELCOMES GENERAL

Edmonton.—Brigadier-General

Exanthematic Remedy

(also called Rosenheilmittel) Pimples in which everything concerning the cure is explained will be sent free. One and postage to be had free.

JOHN LINDEN
Specialist and only Manufacturer of the genuine and pure Exanthematic Remedy. Office and Box 1808 Prospect Ave., S. E. Lower Division 104 Cleveland, Ohio. Beware of imitations and false recommendations.

Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. and Bar, M.P., was given a hearty welcome on his return to the city Saturday, April 19th.

In the evening a big civic reception was held at the armories and General Griesbach was presented with a gold sword by Mayor Clarke.

AGAINST MENNONITE LEADERS

Calgary.—That all Mennonite leaders should be arrested as alien enemies is the opinion of the Alberta command of the G.W.V.A., as expressed by the local secretary here. The local veterans are backing up the Winnipeg and other western branches in their demand for action.

FIRE AT LACOMBE

Andrew Gilmour's large abattoirs at Lacombe were burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, with some insurance.

CAMPBELL WAS HUNG FOR DOUBLE CRIME

Edmonton.—The execution of Joseph Arthur Campbell, convicted of the double murder of Sam Zappler and Constable Frank Bevers, took place on the morning of April 23th within the courtyard of the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan.

Winnipeg Organizations and Manitoba M.P.'s are Unit Against-Hutterites

Winnipeg.—The stand of the Canadian club and the War Veterans' organizations that the admission of the sect known as Hutterites to Manitoba and the west is a national menace and the federal government should take immediate action to prevent any more entering was enthusiastically endorsed by the following western members of the Dominion government in Winnipeg for the Easter recess: Major G. W. Andrews, Dr. R. W. Blake, Dr. A. P. Whidden and R. C. Henders. The endorsement was given at a conference in reply to speeches by representatives of the Canadian club, the Great War Veterans' association, the Army and Navy Veterans' association, Rotary club, Grain Growers and Women's Canadian club. These representatives vigorously discussed the question from all angles and were unanimous in emphasizing the point that no immigrants should be allowed to settle in Canada unless they were prepared to fulfill all the obligations on Canadian citizenship.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER MAYOR DECLINED POSITION

Vanouver.—The provincial executive appointed Mayor Gale, of Vancouver, to the position of public utilities commissioner for B.C. Thursday.

MARRIAGE ACT IS TO BE AMENDED

Toronto.—Amendments to the Marriage Act providing for nullification of marriage in cases where impediments are discovered after marriages, will be recommended in a bill to be presented at this session of the legislature. The decision was reached by special committee of the house, appointed to consider Dr. Forbes Godfrey's bill to amend the Marriage Act by requiring medical examination of all persons, with a view to debarring from marriage those suffering from communicable diseases.

EARLIEST FOR FORTY YEARS

Sault Ste. Marie.—Opening navigation to the Soo recently, the earliest in forty-one years, the steamer Pargny docked at Kemp's fuel dock here at six o'clock. The steamer is the first of the fleet of winter storage wheat vessels from Georgian Bay ports scheduled to break through the ice in Hay and Mud Lakes. A great deal of ice-breaking was required.

QUASHES DAYLIGHT SAVING LAW

London, Ont.—Justice Logie in the weekly high court quashed the bylaw number 568 which put daylight saving into effect in London. A citizen, Dennis Flanagan, brought the action on the ground that the city council had no power to pass such a law.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. TO GIVE OLD AGE PENSIONS SOON

Toronto.—At a banquet given by the directors of the Massey-Harris Company Ltd., to the full staff of factory, sales and office employees here, General Manager Findley announced a new era of co-operative endeavor in connection with the Massey-Harris and all its subsidiary companies in various parts of Canada.

PREMIER REFUSED TO RESIGN

Victoria.—In his reply to a delegation of returned soldiers asking for a provincial election, Premier Oliver said:

"Immediate dissolution would prevent a thorough investigation of our possible sources of revenue and the proportion of the legislation necessary to be enacted at the next session of the province."

"Immediate dissolution with all the uncertainties attendant thereon would have a disastrous effect upon our industrial development."

"Immediate dissolution would make impossible the many public works being undertaken by the government, particularly for development purposes and partly to promote employment for returned and returning soldiers, to grant your request for an immediate dissolution would demonstrate the unfitness of this government to govern as your demand for dissolution has demonstrated your unfitness to act as public advisers."

Eastern Provinces

GOVT. GETS C.P.R. STOCK

Montreal.—Mr. Justice E. Ducloux issued an order transferring stock in the C.P.R. railway company to the value of \$22,600,000, held in New York on behalf of enemy aliens, to the finance minister of Canada.

ENEMY PROPERTY STILL TAKEN OVER

Toronto.—Probable enemy property valued at \$100,000 at present in custody of the National Trust company, was by order of Mr. Justice Middleton, at Osgoode hall, vested in the minister of finance as public custodian. The property consists of one hundred bonds of the Pere Marquette railway of a par value of \$1,000 each. They are collateral trust twenty years gold bonds.

An affidavit by the under secretary of state asserts that from documents filed it appears to him probable that Count Alfonse Mausechka, for whom the property is held, is an enemy.

HUGE LIQUOR SEIZURE

Toronto, Ont.—Two thousand four hundred and sixty bottles of whiskey were seized by the police in the Canadian Northern railway freight sheds. George Austin and H. Smith were loading 18 cases of the whiskey on an express wagon, which the police say the men had brought to the freight sheds. On charges of breaches of the Ontario temperance act, Austin and Smith were arrested and the whiskey was taken possession of.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. In Use For Over 30 Years. Always bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Altman.

United States

POINDEXTER STILL OPPOSES LEAGUE

Seattle.—In an address under the auspices of the Young Men's

DRUG HABIT INCREASED

New York.—Asserting that three New York physicians, recently investigated, have been found to have dispensed 1,500,000 narcotic prescriptions to drug addicts in six

MONTHS, Major Daniel L. Porter, supervisor in New York for the internal revenue department, declared at a conference with state and municipal authorities that the narcotic evil was "the greatest problem of the nation."

DOLLAR BOUGHT LINERS

Seattle.—Purchase of three Hamburg-American liners which have been interned at Hankow, China, during the war, by Robert Dollar is under consideration, according to a cablegram from American Consul Thomas Sammons given out here by W. B. Henderson, agent of the Dollar line.

EIGHTEEN MILLION DOLLARS Victory Bond interest May 1, invested in W.S.S. will be \$22,500,000 in 1924.

Relieve Your Rheumatism For 25c.

NR does it by improving digestion, assimilation and elimination—the logical way.

NR Today—Relief or No Pay

There are three vital processes of human existence—the digestion of food, the extraction of nourishment from it and the elimination of the waste.

Let anything interfere with these processes—let them be interrupted or improperly carried on, and sickness of some kind follows.

Poor digestion and assimilation means failure to derive full nourishment from food and that in turn often means impoverished blood, weakness, anemia, etc. Poor elimination means an accumulation of waste matter which poisons the body, lowers vitality, decreases the power of resistance to disease and leads to the development of many serious ills.

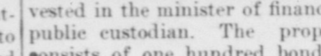
Rheumatism—due to some interference with the process of elimination, failure to get rid of certain body poisons—cannot be expected to yield to any medicine that fails to correct the condition responsible for it. Could any reasonable person expect to rid himself of rheumatic pain as long as

rheumatic poison is allowed to remain in the body.

Think of this. It explains the success of Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) in so many cases where other medicines have failed. Thousands are using NR Tablets every day and getting relief. Why pay five or ten times as much for uncertain things? A 25c box of Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets), containing enough to last twenty-five days—must help you, must give you prompt relief and satisfactory benefit or cost you nothing.

And Nature's Remedy is not only for the relief of rheumatism. It improves digestion, tones the liver, regulates kidney and bowel action, improves the blood and cleanses the whole system. You'll feel like a new person when you've taken NR Tablets a week. You've tried the expensive medicines and doctors, now make the real test. You'll get results this time. Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) is sold, guaranteed and recommended by your druggist.

NR TO-NIGHT—Tomorrow Alright Get a 25c Box



OUR ORGANISED GRAIN GROWERS

Prosperity of Denmark Result of Co-operative System

What co-operation has done for Denmark is told in the following abstract from Circular No. 29, issued by the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

"Denmark is a little more than one-half the size of New Brunswick. At one time much of it was a bleak waste of sand dunes. Only the eastern portion of the mainland and the neighboring islands were considered fit for agriculture. In addition, the country was impoverished by the Napoleonic wars and by the robbery of the province of Schleswig-Holstein by Germany in 1866. Yet, today, Denmark, in proportion to its population, is the wealthiest country in Europe. It is essentially an agricultural country and poverty is very rare. Owing to the excellent system of land tenure, 89 percent of the families own their own farms and houses.

"One of the chief reasons for Denmark's phenomenal prosperity is to be found in the system of education. This includes the long-term elementary schools, circulating schools, travelling experts, school and state bulletins, farmers' clubs, educational camp meetings and the University of Copenhagen. There are now 70 high schools and 29 agricultural colleges in Denmark and old as well as young people attend them—the former for periods of a week or two at a time for the purpose of studying social problems and kindred subjects as they appear in other countries all over the world. After completing the high school and agricultural college courses, students enter the University of Copenhagen. There they come to understand the complexity of modern business and to regard agriculture not only as a science of production but as a system of distribution.

"The success of rural co-operation depends in a very large measure upon the terms and conditions of land tenure. Co-operation can-

not well succeed in a country where tenancy predominates. In Denmark, legislation has been in operation for a number of years providing for the acquisition of land upon 50-year loans at four percent. At this rate, a laborer who has one-tenth the purchase price of a parcel of land can borrow the other nine-tenths, either from a state bank, or from one of the 356 co-operative savings banks. There are approximately 240,000 farms in Denmark, averaging a little over 40 acres each, and varying in size from 1½ acres to 150 acres, not including a few large estates. Thus, it will be seen that land is not so evenly distributed as to destroy personal initiative, one of the dangers pointed out by the opponents of co-operation. On the contrary, co-operation in Denmark has encouraged personal initiative and, in doing so, has checked the evils of individualism, a most important and beneficent result.

"Agricultural co-operation began in Denmark in 1882 when the first co-operative creamery was established. Practically all the milk produced is now handled by the hundreds of co-operative dairies. These, with the aid of co-testing associations, have made Denmark one of the leading dairy countries of the world. Danish butter has, for a generation at least, commanded a premium on the British market. Then, too, co-operative bacon-curing and egg-export societies have developed the pork and poultry industries respectively in splendid fashion.

"Coincident with the growth of co-operating marketing, there has developed co-operative wholesale purchasing of such commodities as seeds, fertilizers, machinery, and, in fact, every necessity for the operation and upkeep of the farm. In 1908, the central wholesale agency transacted a business valued at \$17,500,000."

PURE BRED BULLS FOR SALE

Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen Angus, Holstein and Ayrshire Bulls may be bought by Saskatchewan farmers ON EASY TERMS

From The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture. Quarter of half cash with order, balance payable December 1919, and December 1920, with interest at 6 per cent.

For particulars apply to THE LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONER, REGINA, SASK.

Republican club, U. S. Senator Miles Poindexter of Washington reiterated his arguments against the proposed League of Nations. He referred to the amended section of the covenant as mentioned in recent Paris despatches, but saw no reason to change his previous opposition. The senator said he believed a special session of congress would be called in May and that if not called by the president, it should assemble anyway in order to pass revenue bills to maintain the government.

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The Courier

Published every Tuesday afternoon under date of the following Wednesday by the proprietors: "The Sask. Courier Pub. Co., Ltd." at their offices: 2835-1877 Halifax St., Regina, Sask., near the Market Square and 11. Ave. Telephone 3391. Special Representatives: New York: L. Klobash, 1 W. 34th St. Chicago: Miss H. W. Korogren, 1416 Masonic Temple.

"Turn Your Victory Bond Interest Into W.S.S"

This is the slogan of hundreds of War-Savings committee members throughout Saskatchewan to-day. They point out the unequalled advantages of this plan, both to the holder of a bond and at the same time to the Canadian government. In this province alone \$630,000 in interest of Victory bonds of the last issue will be due May 1. This represents the simple interest for six months on the bonds sold last November, at 5 1/2 per cent. Re-invested into Thrift and War-Savings stamps, this simple interest will grow and be virtually compounded interest on the bond. Every one knows the advantages of compound interest over simple interest. Every bank teller, postmaster and bond broker in the province has Thrift and War-Savings stamps, which he will give out instead of cash to anyone asking for them when redeeming Victory Bond coupons.

The appeal of the War-Savings stamp on its own merits along is great. By buying the stamps, you are lending money not to send the boys overseas to be wounded or perhaps killed, but to get them home and reinstated into normal life as quickly as possible.

Pure Bred Bulls For Province

Over two dozen young, pure bred bulls of good type, purchased by the Live Stock Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture are now at Regina ready for shipment to any farmer of the province who wants to obtain good breeding stock at first cost. More will be purchased as orders come in. The bulls on hand include Shorthorns, Herefords, Polled Herefords and Aberdeen Angus, but Ayshire and Holstein bulls will be secured on request, and will be sold on very easy terms, half or quarter cash and the balance in December 1919 and December 1920. Prices range from \$200 to \$350.

Clean-up Weeks

Arthur E. Fisher, Fire Commissioner for the province of Saskatchewan has written to all the mayors of cities, towns and Reeves of rural municipalities, asking for their active co-operation in cutting down the very heavy annual fire loss for the province.

Instead of one "Clean-up week" there will be two this year starting on Monday the 5th and continuing till Saturday May 17th. Last year the fire loss for Saskatchewan reached the high total of \$2,250,000 and 45 lives were lost by fire besides a large number seriously injured. The majority of these fires were due to carelessness. There were 46 fires caused with children playing with matches, 25 in carelessness with matches by adults, 52 by defective stove pipes, 36 carelessness handling of gasoline, and 60 by overheated stoves. Of the 45 lives lost nearly all were in rural districts or small towns. Eight deaths were due to coal oil stove explosions, 2 were killed and 18 severely burned by having a light too near gasoline.

Fire Commissioner Fisher states that only \$800,000 was received in insurance for the two and a quarter million fire loss. He urges the necessity of preventing this tremendous loss, the major portion due to carelessness.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Forty-hour week movement started by AUSTRALIANS

MELBOURNE. — A movement for the establishment of a 40-hour week in all industries in Australia has been started by the Melbourne trades hall council.

A circular issued by the organization points out that the increase of productivity during the war, the cessation of work since the signing of the armistice and the demobilization of soldiers, has increased the unemployment problem. A reduction of hours, it is urged, will facilitate the absorption of all unemployed.

Under the majority of existing awards unionists in Australia work 48 hours a week, but in some industries the 44-hour week has also been established.

Welcome News For Our Readers

With this issue of the Courier we are mailing to our readers for the first time 4 pages printed again in the German language. The reading matter contained in these four pages is of a purely literary and scientific nature.

Thousands of our subscribers, and many thousands more of women readers of the Courier are not able to read and understand the English language at all. Thousands of others have, what is called a "speaking knowledge" of "every-day-English," but are not able to read English intelligently, and to understand fully articles or fiction published in the English language.

During the first few days of the present month the Dominion Government at Ottawa passed a new amending Order-in-Council to the Order-in-Council of last September respecting so called "Enemy-Language Publications." This new amending Order-in-Council put periodicals of a purely religious, literary or scientific nature on the same basis with books of such a character. It permits the printing in or the importation into Canada of periodicals, containing reading matter, which is purely religious, literary or scientific, provided that a copy of each issue of such periodical is forwarded to the Chief Press Censor for Canada at Ottawa. Availing ourselves of the provisions of this new order-in-council, our company petitioned the Secretary of State for Canada, asking the approval of the authorities

for the publication of a supplement to our English weekly "The Courier" to be published in German under the title "The Chat, a literary, scientific supplement to the Courier." The Ottawa authorities replied in the affirmative.

Our new supplement does not contain any news matter or editorials, but just fiction, poetry and articles of a scientific nature, dealing with the various branches of agriculture, the science of housekeeping, etc.

We are of the opinion that national prejudices and illfeeling caused by war conditions are rapidly disappearing in Canada. The desire for harmony and united efforts in order to build up our country and to make the nation better able to meet after-war-conditions is growing stronger. Canadians of whatever national descent they may be, feel the necessity of pulling together for the common good and in order to achieve progress for our country and nation. We have always shown an absolutely loyal and truly patriotic attitude, and have supported our Government and country during the time of the war wholeheartedly. We ask our readers now to do their full share in creating unity and harmony so necessary for our national progress. If our friends continue to practice the splendid spirit displayed just recently in connection with the Great War Veterans Building Fund Campaign, good results are bound to follow.

Gardening in Saskatchewan

by W. W. Thomson, B.S.A.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE GARDEN

The time is now long past when farming in Saskatchewan could be considered as an experiment of uncertain outcome. The experience of the last three or four decades has demonstrated that the province is without a rival in the realm of cereal production. The live stock and dairy industries are also becoming well established and it is generally recognised that this is destined to develop into one of the world's greatest centres of agricultural production. The economic future of the province is assured, but as yet sufficient attention has not been given to those smaller details of the home surroundings, which can add so much of beauty, interest, comfort and contentment. We have so far been too much inclined to order our activities with a view only to the immediate financial returns and to relegate to the future all plans for the building of permanent homes.

In this connection it is regrettable that so few of our people have realised the value of the Kitchen Garden and its inherent possibilities under our conditions. Nothing will add more to the comfort of the home and the beauty of its surroundings than a properly planned and well tended garden. Good food is an important factor in the life of every home, fresh fruit and vegetables are a necessity and with proper care and attention they can here be grown in great variety and abundance. The quantity of fruit and vegetables that can be grown on a given area will surprise the uninitiated. A plot of the small fruits, properly tended, will produce as much fruit as a good-sized family can consume during the entire year and a well planned plot on a city lot will add much to the bill of fare.

The supplying of a wholesome and diversified menu and the financial saving resulting from this home production are by no means the only advantages to be derived. It has always been recognised that the effort of planning and conducting gardens has an ennobling influence. The overcoming of the intellectual difficulties acts as an intellectual stimulus and the possibilities of artistic and aesthetic development in a home where fruit, flowers and vegetables are grown and appreciated should be greater than when the landscape is a long stretch of monotony, the door yard decorations wanting and the pleasures of the table restricted to the contents of tin cans.

That small fruits and vegetables can be successfully grown in all parts of this province has been amply proven, both by the work of the Federal Experimental Farms and by enterprising settlers who have paid special attention to this line of work. In many cases, in addition to supplying the family requirements, the garden can be made a source of considerable revenue if the farm is situated in such a position that its produce can be readily marketed in a neighbouring town or city. Particularly at the present time when every effort is being made to increase and conserve the food supply of the nation, it seems opportune to draw

the attention of the public to the possibilities in the way of producing small fruit and garden truck, and if this bulletin serves to awaken an interest in these matters and leads to increased production, it will have largely accomplished its object.

Size and Location.

The size of the garden should be at least sufficient to supply the home with small fruits and vegetables for the entire year. An average farm family will generally require the products from about one-half acre of garden truck, and in this province an equal quantity of land should be under summer-fallow in preparation for the following year. On the average farm, it is therefore suggested that land to the area of about an acre should be set aside for garden purposes.

Having decided upon the size of the garden, its location should next be given careful attention. As, much of the produce of the garden is taken direct to the kitchen, a location convenient to the house should be chosen, if suitable soil can there be found. A deep rich vegetable loam gives the best results with most garden crops. A slightly sandy soil is preferable to heavy clay. Good drainage is essential, and a southern slope is desirable as it will favor early crops.

Protection.

Protection from wind storms and also from animal depredations is one of the first requisites of a successful garden. This may be obtained temporarily by erecting a strong board fence around the garden plot, but for permanent protection good windbreaks should be planted and a wire fence will then suffice for protection from animals. Some rapid growing varieties of trees, such as the Cottonwood, Willow or Russian Poplar should be selected, and several rows of these trees should be planted on the west and north sides of the garden; two rows might be planted on the eastern side and the south might be left open. If an extensive windbreak is being planned, it will usually be found best to plant a single row of trees well to the west and another to the north of the general plantation. The space between this row and the main shelter belt will serve in winter as a snow trap, and can be used in summer for growing corn, roots, rape or other hoed crops. Without a snow trap, large quantities of snow will accumulate in the shelter belt and is likely to seriously injure the trees during the spring thaws. No vegetables or small fruits should be planted within thirty feet of a well established windbreak, on account of the fact that the roots of large trees will absorb practically all of the moisture in the soil for that distance from the windbreak.

Plan.

No plan that will universally acceptable can be suggested. The arrangement of the crops will, however, depend largely on the methods of tillage that are to be adopted. It is usually found desirable to employ horse cultivation wherever possible, and if this is done, the vegetable and other crops should be planted in long straight rows rather than in short rows which would entail much turning.

The permanent crops, such as small fruits, rhubarb, asparagus, etc., should be located together, so that they will not interfere with the cultivation of the rest of the garden.

As the conservation of moisture is an important point in growing vegetables and other crops in this province, it will be well to arrange the garden so that the rows of plants will run east and west. This arrangement will cause the plants to shade the ground and prevent evaporation of soil moisture more quickly and completely than if the rows ran north and south.

Cultivation.

As previously suggested the writer is of the opinion that the best results can be obtained with most garden crops, if they are planted on land which has been summer-fallowed during the previous season. Scarcity of moisture is always a limiting factor, and garden crops, because of their heavy growth of foliage and the large amount of unoccupied soil between the rows, always require more moisture than cereal crops. It would therefore seem advisable to have half of the garden plot under summer-fallow each year, so that one season's rains can be stored up for the next year's crop. The portion under summer-fallow should be deeply plowed early in June and thereafter should receive frequent and through surface cultivation to keep down the weeds and to establish and maintain a dust blanket which will prevent the evaporation of soil moisture.

A good application of well rotted barnyard manure just previous to plowing the summerfallow will be found beneficial. It will loosen up the heavy soils and, besides increasing the supply of available plant food, will add water holding capacity to the lighter or sandy types. The use of sawdust or shavings for mulching purposes is not recommended as it is almost certain to produce an acid condition of soil. The use of commercial fertilizers is not considered necessary except in special cases where the soil is particularly deficient in some element essential to plant growth. Where a limited area, as on a city, renders impossible the summerfallowing system above suggested, a rotation should be adopted and barnyard manure applied annually to the portion, that seasons set aside for roots and tubers.

All garden crops require a thorough cultivation of the soil during the growing season. The frequent stirring of the surface soil with a hoe, rake or light garden cultivator will keep the soil in the fine physical condition necessary for the proper growth of all plants.

Hot Beds.

For the successful production of cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomatoes, pumpkins, squash and other plants which require a long growing period, it is necessary to make use of hot beds. The form of hot bed usually employed consists of an enclosure covered with sash and heated by fermenting stable manure. A very serviceable hot bed can be made by constructing a box five feet wide, three feet high in front, four feet high at the back and of any length desired. This should be placed in a well sheltered location, with the lower side to the south, and then filled to a depth of about two feet with well compacted horse manure containing sufficient quantity of straw or other litter to prevent its packing solid. The manure should be covered with five or six inches of good garden soil, and the top of the bed should be closed in with glass sash (storm window sash will do if regular hot bed sash are not available).

Operation of Hot Beds.

In Saskatchewan the hot bed should be prepared about the end of March. No seed should be sown until the temperature has become constant, which will be from three to five days after the bed has commenced to heat at which time the temperature should be about 55 to 60 degrees. Before seeding destroy all weed growth, then sow seeds in rows about five or six inches apart. Sow fairly thick and later thin out to allow plenty of room, as close planting will cause plants to grow tall and weakly. Sufficient head room is as important in the hot bed as is heat.

While the plants are in the hot bed, care must be taken to supply plenty of water and to keep the temperature as uniform as possible. The morning is the best time

to water the hot bed. Late watering reduces the temperature too much during the night. By watering in the morning the plants and soil get a chance to dry off and warm up during the heat of the day. Rain water slightly warmed should always be used. On bright days the bed is likely to become too hot owing to the action of the sun on the glass and it will be necessary to ventilate by slightly raising the sash on the side away from the wind. If moisture collects on the under side of the sash, ventilation is required. During cold nights it may be necessary to cover the sash with blankets, sacks, or other coverings to prevent the temperature too low. For tomatoes the temperature should range from 75 to 85 degrees during the day and may go down to 60 degrees at night. Cabbage, cauliflower and celery require temperature of 65 to 75 degrees during the day and may go as low as 40 at night without harming the plants. A good thermometer should be kept in the hot bed at all times, so that the temperature can be accurately known. When plants are from three to four weeks old additional ventilation should be given during the day to harden them.

Cold Frames.

To get the best results, plants should be transplanted from the hot bed to a cold frame, and left there for some time before being finally planted out in the garden. The cold frame is constructed in exactly the same way as the hot bed, except that no manure is provided for heating. This treatment makes the plants vigorous and stocky and better able to withstand the outside conditions. While in the cold frame the plants require very little water.

The final transplanting can usually be done with safety about June 1. The plants should be set out in the evening or on a cloudy day, given plenty of water and provided with some shelter such as cans or shingles to protect the plants against wind and sun until the roots have become firmly established.

Selection of Crop and Seeds.

As previously stated, our soil and climatic conditions are such that practically all kinds of vegetables can be grown successfully in Saskatchewan. The seasons, however, are somewhat short and it is desirable that in choosing our garden crops care should be taken to select varieties which have proven practically suited to our conditions. For this purpose we would recommend that the reports of the Experimental Farms be consulted. These institutions are maintained for the purpose of testing out the different varieties of crop and reporting on their suitability, and it is seldom advisable for a farmer to experiment with untried varieties, at least, on any large scale. The names of many of the most suitable varieties are given herein.

In purchasing seeds, it is usually best to patronise western seed houses. Most of these companies have been in operation in Western Canada for several years and are conversant with the requirements of the country. They handle seeds especially selected for their suitability to western conditions, and in most cases greater satisfaction will be obtained by ordering from them than by sending to distant firms who are not in touch with local conditions. As a precaution, test all seeds to make certain of their germinating power before planting.

As a result of the war in Europe, it has become exceedingly difficult to secure satisfactory supplies of many kinds of vegetable seeds, and consequently many people are considering the advisability of growing their own seed as far as possible. Undoubtedly most crops become more suitable to a given section if grown in that locality for a number of years. The plant adapts itself to the local peculiarity of soil and climate and it would therefore

seem desirable that more attention should be paid to the question of using home grown seeds for garden purposes. Where the seeds can be properly matured, there is every reason to believe that they will give at least equal, if not greater satisfaction, than imported seed. Persons who plan to grow vegetable seeds are advised to obtain a copy of bulletin No. 22, entitled "Growing field roots, vegetable and flower seeds in Canada," which may be had free on request, from the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Sowing.

The hardy vegetables should be sown as soon as the soil is fairly warm and moist, and the more tender varieties as soon as all danger from frost is past. The surface soil should be well raked to remove clods and lumps and then packed down with a garden roller before the seed is sown. No definite rule as to depth and quantity of seed can be laid down as different quantities and depths will be required with different kinds of seed, but in every case the seeds should be sown at a uniform depth. Generally speaking, in heavy or moist soils, seeds should not be planted as deeply as in the lighter sandy soils. If there is any danger that the seed used is not fully up to the standard in germinating power it is best to sow fairly thick and later thin out to the required distances. The thinning out should be done while the plants are still small so as not to check the growth of those which are left.

Wherever possible, either a hand or a horse drawn drill should be used for seeding. Several types of these implements can be obtained from any seed house. For subsequent cultivation, the wheeled hoe and the light cultivator will perform the work much more quickly and economically than the use of the ordinary hoe and rake, although there are some places where the latter tools are indispensable.

Storage

Storage facilities must be provided so that the garden crops may be preserved for winter use. Proper storage entails protection from frost, combined with provision for excluding light and maintaining a cool temperature. The atmosphere should be relatively moist to prevent the vegetables from wilting through evaporation, but wet or stagnant air is likely to produce decay. Particular attention must be paid to ventilation, as heating is a natural result of the accumulation of much fresh vegetable matter. Frost destroys the flavor of almost all vegetables, but the lower the temperature can be maintained without freezing, the better the vegetables will keep. Roots, such as carrots, parsnips, turnips, etc., keep well if packed in moist sand in an ordinary cellar, if they are not too near the heating apparatus. Cabbage and cauliflower should be stored where the air will circulate freely about the heads, and thereby prevent decay. All decayed leaves should be removed before the plants are put into storage. Celery keeps well if the plants are placed upright in boxes containing sufficient moist sand to cover the roots, and stored in a cold cellar. Onions should be thoroughly dried in the sun and then stored in a cool room with good circulation of air.

Bulletin No. 9, Farm Building series, issued by the British Columbia Department of Lands, contains many practical suggestions in regard to the construction of root cellars and the storage of vegetable crops in bulk. Copies may be obtained free on request. When storage in a fresh condition is impracticable, as with green peas, string beans and most fruit, resort may be had to canning, drying or pickling as a means of preserving such products. Special bulletins have been prepared on this phase of household art and can be obtained free on request to the Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Lessons Learned from the Drouth, Wind and Frost of 1918 in Saskatchewan

By Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

Lessons From Drouth

- (1) That, contrary to popular opinion, two dry years or even more may follow in succession.
- (2) That there is no telling when the next dry year is going to come.
- (3) That it is always good business to prepare for a bad year and hope for a good one.
- (4) That no known country in the world can grow as much crop on as little rainfall as Western Canada.
- (5) That from a half to an average crop of wheat can be grown on good, early ploughed clay fallow in spite of the worst drouth we have yet seen.
- (6) That with a rightly prepared summerfallow seed bed, 25 bushels of wheat per acre can be, and

has been, grown on two inches of current rainfall.

- (7) That scanty as our precipitation is, half of us do not take half care of it.
- (8) That a grain farmer might as well face a western winter without proper clothing, shelter or fuel, as face a south-western summer without a good, early ploughed fallow.
- (9) That either as regards weed eradication or moisture conservation ploughing the fallow in July or August and harrowing it in the fall or not at all, is not summer-fallowing, but merely early fall ploughing.
- (10) That the term "summer-fallow" is misleading and unfortunate and might be better called

"spring" fallow, so far as the ploughing is concerned.

(11) That the man who waits for rain before ploughing his fallow is like the man who puts his rain barrel up after the shower is over.

(12) That the plough should be let down a few notches deeper even though limited power necessitates it being set a few holes narrower.

(13) That the man on the open plain who does not fallow at all or does it too late or too recklessly is inviting a call from an unwelcome guest—the sheriff.

(14) That in our drier south-western areas too much seed sown to the acre is frequently an aid to crop failure.

(15) That we can no longer afford to divide up our meagre rainfall with so many hungry and thirsty weeds.

(16) That we all must farm better to get better results, whether we farm more acres or not.

(17) That a lesser acreage well tilled often means more bushels than a greater acreage poorly tilled.

(18) That sowing seed into dry soil is too risky as it may not germinate till harvest time or at least till too late for a crop.

(19) That experience has proven that over a period of say ten or twelve years, better aggregate returns can be gotten from a given acreage in many parts of south-western Saskatchewan by following half of it every other year and cropping the alternate year, than by any other known system.

(20) That grain farming 30, 40 and 50 miles from a railway keeps a man on the road so much that it soon puts him "on the road."

(21) That drouth in a country with such a short growing season and rich soil as ours is frequently a great blessing when well provided against, but when not properly prepared for is a terrible scourge.

Lessons From Spring Winds

(1) That conservation of soil moisture to the limit, when not accompanied by some form of soil conservation itself, sometimes results in crop, soil, and everything movable, being scattered to and by the four winds of heaven.

(2) That one of the penalties of exclusive grain growing is the ravages of wind on our fibre-depleted soils after long periods of successive grain cropping and fallowing.

(3) That to avoid this some form of "binder" must be restored to the soil similar to what we found in it in its original virginity.

(4) That while seeding down to grass is a positive cure for drifting soils, many while aiming at this are not yet ready to grow grass, but recognise its necessity.

(5) That a very successful expedient for seeding down drifts of clay soil may be found by sowing winter rye instead of spring wheat in the August of the year the land is fallowed, by deep cultivating such land early in spring prior to seeding or by spreading on the fallow after ploughing five or six loads of well rotted manure to the acre to act as a soil-binder.

(6) That if no precaution is taken to keep heavy clay fallow land from drifting in the spring, especially on an early spring, greater and greater damage is bound to ensue as the years go by.

(7) That while various expedients to prevent wind ravages to crops may tide us over for a while longer, the real cure is more grass, fencing, and live stock, and more permanency in our general agriculture.

(8) That while the ordinary drag harrow is one of the most important, most despised and least understood of all farm implements, it should not be used in the spring on soils predisposed to soil drifting.

Lessons From Summer and Autumn Frosts

(1) That very few districts in Saskatchewan can be said to be entirely immune from the danger of summer or autumn frosts.

(2) That some districts, however, are more immune than others.

(3) That this known fact should, to some extent, govern us in the choice of crops we grow, and to what extent we grow grain exclusively, or diversify with live stock.

(4) That it is better for both the individual and the state for one to grow first class coarse grains than fifth or sixth class wheat.

(5) That a farmer should not allow his better judgement to be swayed into growing wheat, because the country is at war, when he knows full well that his particular locality and particular farm was better adapted for growing something else.

(6) That it is high time Saskatchewan had a complete survey made of its agricultural and live stock possibilities, showing the adaptability of its various distinctive areas, for the guidance of prospective as well as present settlers.

(7) That the organisation of the free range area in the north and north-east of the province was a

(Continued on Page 5.)

Women Should Save Systematically through W.S.S.

Allied Press Not Enthusiastic At Feeding Russia

Some French Papers Think It's a U. S. Scheme to Get Concessions.

PARIS, April 19. — Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, head of the commission to feed Russia, is having difficulty in getting in touch with Nikolai Lenine, the Russian Bolshevik premier, concerning the revictualing of Russia, on condition that the Bolshevik cease hostilities.

The wireless service of the entente countries is apparently not available and a messenger will be sent to Norway to communicate Dr. Nansen's messages to Moscow. Consequently Lenine's reply will probably not be available for several days.

The French press is showing a hostile attitude toward the revictualing plan. One paper describes it as "Another Prinkipos," and several charge that it is an attempt by the United States to ingratiate themselves to obtain concessions, and scout the suggestion of humane, rather than political, motives.

Although the United States peace delegation has repeatedly stated that William C. Bullitt and Lincoln Steffens were not empowered to negotiate with the Bolsheviks when they recently visited Russia, the fact that they were accompanied by Captain W. W. Pettit, of the United States army, lent such official coloring to the party that both the French and English newspapers are inclined to regard the delegation as official and credit the revictualing plan to their report.

Captain Pettit did not remain in Moscow to continue as liaison officer between the Bolshevik and the United States peace delegation, as reported in the European press, but is now in Stockholm, having come out of Russia with Steffens and Bullitt. Before the United States entered the war, Captain Pettit was in Russia looking after the relief of German prisoners. He is connected with the Russian information section of the United States peace delegation.

Lessons Learned, etc.

(Continued from Page 4)

move in the right direction, and with some modifications, may be made the basis of a great revival of the live stock industry; thus not only avoiding the ravages of summer frost as it disastrously affects the exclusive wheat grower, but also developing a profitable industry that a hungry world is sadly depleted of at present.

(8) That in view of the next preceding statement, the activities of the Live Stock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture in the sale and distribution of live stock should be preferentially directed to this free range area.

LEAGUE COVENANT WILL BE RATIFIED BY U.S. SENATE

WASHINGTON. — Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, retiring chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, declared that the changes made in the League of Nations constitution as officially announced in Paris, would remove virtually all objections to the covenant. He predicted that the peace treaty containing the league covenant would be ratified by the senate.

PUSH EX-ROYALTIES ONTO SWITZERLAND

GENEVA. — All the Austrian archdukes, with their families, including Archduke Friedrich, a former marshal, have been expelled

from Austrian territory, according to information from reliable sources.

A special train, escorted by republican guards, left Vienna, conveying the archducal party to Switzerland.

The Swiss, it is declared, are not particularly gratified at this for they continue to be severely rationed.

ZAPATA OF MEXICO HAS BEEN KILLED

MEXICO CITY. — Emiliano Zapata, the hand leader in southern Mexico, has been killed, according to a newspaper despatch received here.

Later the Mexican government received an official bulletin confirming the press reports of his death.

At the height of his power several years ago, General Zapata figured as the possible head of the Mexican government. At three different times during the last ten years his followers were in control of Mexico City for brief periods.

JELICOE AND BEATTY RECEIVE PROMOTIONS

LONDON. — The king has approved the promotion of Admiral Viscount Jellicoe and Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty to "admirals of the fleets" in recognition of their distinguished war services.

Admiral Jellicoe, who was captured by the German fleet during the Grand Fleet during the early part of the war, and also as first sea lord and chief of the naval staff.

Vice-Admiral Beatty succeeded Admiral Jellicoe in command of the Grand Fleet and saw the war through at that post.

LUXEMBURG STARTS MOVE FOR ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE NOW

LUXEMBURG. — The government submitted to the chamber of deputies a plan for closer economic relations with France and Belgium, as well as a bill for a referendum on the question of the future form of government for Luxembourg.

The chamber decided to discuss the question of economic relations with France and Belgium, but rejected a proposition to send a parliamentary delegation to Paris.

CANADIANS REJOICE AT EARLY RETURN FROM SIBERIA

VLADIVOSTOCK. — There is great rejoicing among the Canadian troops over the announcement that the Canadian forces will be withdrawn from here soon, embarkation commencing from this port about the middle of the present month.

Two companies of the Imperial Battalion of Middlesex, now at Omsk and Krasnovorsk, are coming to Vladivostock as garrison guards, the Hampshire Battalion remaining at Omsk. General Elmsley will remain here administering affairs until the end of May.

CANADIAN SOLDIER BEHEADED

LONDON. — The decapitated body of a young Canadian, John Alexander Proctor, Eighth Reserve, was found on the railway near Guilford, on Monday night. When returning to Witley Camp from London he appears to have absconded with the wrong door of the carriage and to have fallen on the tracks. Proctor, who was to have returned to Canada today, was from Beaverton, Ont. He was unmarried and came to England in July 1917.

CHURCHILL TALKS ABOUT PEACE

LONDON. — Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary of state for war, said that in a few weeks, or possibly less, the terms which the Allies had agreed to impose on the enemy would be known. Mr. Churchill continued:

"Any agreement that is reached by the experienced and able heads together in Paris, must be a comprehensive and general agreement. It must therefore be judged as a whole, and not in part. Nobody is going to get all they want. Nobody ought to get all they want, and everybody must expect something to be disagreeable about."

"It is a question of peace that shall be a just peace and a lasting

peace. If this is achieved, the opposition will be forgotten in time. Therefore, I say that the work on which the conference is engaged must be judged as a whole, and not upon this point or that."

Mr. Churchill added that what Great Britain wanted was a peace that would not be a fleeting triumph, but a peace of solid structure, on a broad and lasting foundation.

DUTCH AID TO GERMANY

AMSTERDAM. — The visit to Paris of the Dutch financiers Van den Hoven and Ter Meulen, a local news agency says, has reference to the conclusion of a loan by neutral states to Germany of \$200,000,000. The loan is to be made under the supervision of the allies, and is for the purpose of restoring the economic situation in continental Europe. Swiss and Scandinavian bankers, it is added, are participating in the negotiations.

ALSACE IS FRENCH

BERNE, April 15. — If a referendum was to be held today in Alsace and Lorraine, an immense majority of the people would vote in favor of joining France, declares Eduard Bernstein, the old German social democratic leader, and a member of the German peace delegation, in an article in the "Neues Wiener Journal," of Vienna.

FRENCH ELECTORAL LAW PASSED

PARIS, April 19. — The electoral reform bill providing for the election of members of the chamber of deputies by departments instead of by arrondissements, passed the chamber last night after an all day debate, by a vote of 287 to 138.

BOLSHEVIKI RULE MERCILESS AND INHUMAN

OMSK, Siberia. — Indisputable evidence of the massacre by the Bolsheviks of more than 2,000 civilians in and near the town of Osa, has been obtained by Messrs. Simmonds and Emerson and Dr. R. Teusler, of the American Red Cross, who have just returned from Perm, Osa and other re-occupied Russian territory. Approximately five hundred persons were killed at Osa and 1,500 in the surrounding districts. The murders were without provocations and the victims were largely of the thrifty and intelligent classes or servants of the church, which latter it was the announced intention of the Bolsheviks to exterminate.

The evidence discloses almost unthinkable atrocities. A blacksmith, by economics, had attained a shop. He was required to pay 5,000 rubles and because he could not, he was shot. A man was shot because he lived in a brick house. All attorneys and jurists were killed and doctors, whose services were not required for the moment, were disposed of in a similar manner.

A woman, whose husband and two sons had been seized, went to the commissary for information as to their fates. She was told they had been taken to Perm. After repeating her visit several times, she was informed that if she bothered the commissary again she would be shot, as they had been. The body of a woman was exhumed and identified in the presence of the United States citizens, as the wife of a general, through jewels sewed in the lining of her clothing, of which relatives were aware. Another woman was compelled to fetch a lamp and gaze upon her murdered sons for the amusement of the slayers.

A wife, required to pay a thousand rubles for the release of her husband, borrowed 800 and paid it over. Later she returned with the remainder and was then informed that her husband had been shot. There were scores of similar cases. All were killed without any form of a trial.

The soviet called a meeting and prepared lists of those to die. The houses prescribed were visited by squads, the doors smashed in and the victims dragged to the edge of the town and forced to dig their own graves. Those resisting were shot in the streets.

A survivor testified that he had seen men thrown into a pit and buried alive. This testimony has been confirmed by bodies exhumed, the clenched hands of which were clinging to the mud at the bottom of the pit.

STERN MEASURES AGAINST RIOTERS IN EGYPT

Cairo, Egypt. — Threats were made recently by terrorists to throw vitriol on all strike breakers as they were leaving their work, and the official communication today dealing with the few disorders reports of vitriol thrown, one man being totally blinded. In consequence of the vitriol throwing incidents, an order has been issued that persons who throw corrosive substances or cause them to be thrown are liable to the death penalty. The order also provides that the persons possessing corrosives without legitimate reason are liable to 15 years imprisonment, that those who sell such substances are guilty of a criminal act.

Curious scenes occurred in the streets today when several days' accumulation of garbage was being cleared away by gangs of convicts punctured by troops.

The sentences of persons convicted of rioting in the past few days ranged from three to fifteen years penal servitude. Forty arrests have been made in Kench on the Nile in Upper Egypt, according to the communique which also reports that minor disturbances occurred in Suez on Monday.

BRITISH IN TREBIZOND

LONDON. — British forces have occupied Trebizond, Asiatic Turkey, according to a Constantinople despatch under date of Thursday on the Exchange Telegraph company.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

An eminent scientist, "the other day," gave his opinion that the most wonderful discovery of recent years was the discovery of Zam-Buk. Just think! As soon as a thin layer of Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or a sore, such injury is insured against blood poisoning. Not one species of microbe has been found that Zam-Buk does not kill!

Then again, as soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a sore, or a cut, or to skin disease, it stops the smarting. That is why children are such friends of Zam-Buk. They care nothing for the science of the thing. All they know is that Zam-Buk stops their pain. Mothers should never forget this. Mothers should never forget this.

Again, as soon as Zam-Buk is applied to a wound or to a diseased part, the cells beneath the skin's surface are so stimulated that new healthy tissue is quickly formed. This forming of fresh tissue from below is Zam-Buk's secret of healing. The tissue thus formed is worked up to the surface and literally casts in a complete and tissue above it. This is why Zam-Buk cures are permanent.

Only the other day Mrs. Hector McDonald, of Oyster Ponds, N.S., wrote to the Zam-Buk Company and told them what Zam-Buk had done for her. She said that for over a year her hands were covered with eczema. Doctor's treatment did her no good and the numerous salves and blood purifiers she tried also proved useless. Then Zam-Buk was recommended. Treatment with this wonderful balm soon brought a decided improvement and perseverance resulted in a complete cure. To-day, after several months, there has been no return of the disease. All druggists sell Zam-Buk at 10c. or send for a free trial and 25 stamps after return postage to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for free trial.

EGYPTIAN PARTY ON WAY TO PARIS

MARSEILLE, April 18. — A delegation of Egyptian Nationalists, headed by Said Pasha Zagloul, vice-president of the Egyptian legislative assembly; Ismail Sadky Pasha, a former minister, and Ahmed Tel Bassil Pasha, a deputy, all of whom were interned at Malta by the British, arrived here today. It is understood they will go to Paris to present their claims to the peace conference.

Nearly 2,000 Teachers

(Continued from Page 1.)

18, while 1,440 teachers entered the province, Saskatchewan lost only 153 to the other provinces. In this same period 4,605 teachers had taken out licenses in Saskatchewan. Almost 3,000 had been trained in our provincial normal schools during the same length of time. Fifty-five teachers had been transferred to Manitoba, while Saskatchewan got 433 back from this province.

The question of what was to be done to make the teaching profession more permanent was receiving the attention of the department. It naturally followed that the schools became more efficient according to the number of years that teachers remained in the work. Salaries were more attractive. In the outlying schools the salaries were as good or better than salaries paid in the same kind of districts in either Manitoba or Alberta.

Then there was the question of pensions, which was receiving the consideration of the convention. Any pension scheme in order to be a success, Mr. Martin stated, must have the united support of the teachers and the state, and all the teachers at that.

He was of the opinion that those teachers who enter the profession intending to remain only for a short time should be prepared to sacrifice a little to put the teaching profession on a solid and permanent basis. If the convention decided to place the superannuation plan before the government, the premier promised that it would receive every consideration at the hands of the personnel of the department of education.

"Old and New Points of View in Education" was the subject of Dr. Coffman, who gave the first of a series of addresses at the afternoon session on the first day of the convention.

Sectional conferences were held on Wednesday morning. The teachers of the secondary group held a meeting at the collegiate institute. The elementary section divided in Metropolitan church and a junior section holding their conference in the first Baptist church.

A particularly strong address was that given by J. H. Galloway, B.A., of Wilkie, before the senior section, on the subject of "Economy of Effort in Rural Schools." Mr. Galloway's address showed that a great deal of thought had been given to the subject, and that the subject matter had been carefully prepared.

Miss J. Hay, of the normal school, Regina, opened the junior section convention with a paper on "Primary Reading."

Miss F. E. Forge, of Moose Jaw, also delivered an excellent address on "English in the Primary Grades." She spoke in a clear and concise manner and was given an excellent hearing.

"The Contribution of Psychology to the Winning of the War," was the subject upon which Dr. Lotus Coffman addressed the convention at the afternoon session on Wednesday, April 23rd.

During the holding of the Saskatchewan Educational convention in Regina important meetings of the Teachers' Alliance of Saskatchewan were also held when organization of that body was furthered. An important step was taken when it was decided that the alliance should consist of a federation of local alliances instead of merely a group of individuals, as formerly. The individual teacher, however, may still become a member of the provincial alliance. Any six teachers in a locality or district may form a local branch of the provincial alliance.

E. O. Walker, principal of Strathcona school, Regina, was elected president of the alliance.

A resolution was passed favoring the formation of a federation of alliances for the four western provinces and the organization would also favor the establishment of a Dominion alliance.

It was the unanimous opinion of the alliance that teachers' salaries were much too low and that they are not at all in accord with the preparation which is necessary in qualifying for the teaching profession.

Make your Victory Bonds bear compound interest—Say W. S. S. instead of cash when you redeem your coupon May 1—Every teller has them.

Every bank teller in Canada will give you W.S.S. for your Victory Bond interest coupons—Re-invest them.

AUSTRIANS CAN EMIGRATE

BERLIN. — The Austrian secretary of state for military affairs announces that he has received assurances from French and British representatives in Vienna that 700 Austrian army officers, who desire to emigrate to Argentina, will not be prevented from travelling to that country, according to the Vossische Zeitung.

THREE MEN KILLED IN DELHI RIOTS

LONDON. — A communique states that on April 3, disorderly mobs gathered in the neighborhood of Abidin square and Mohamed Ali street. State Railway Official Dikes was murdered by a rifle shot in Abidin square at 11 o'clock. The mob also murdered a Greek resident in Mohamed Ali street. Shots were fired at 2 p.m. from a house in Abidin square, which led to further disorders.

Order was restored at 3 p.m., when it was reported that three had been killed and a certain number wounded in the disturbances. The postal employees struck today. Apart from the above incident mentioned in the communique the town was peaceful and an increased tramway service was running. The Goppe Journal Mir was suspended.

STEIN MEASURES AGAINST RIOTERS IN EGYPT

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A GREAT OPPORTUNITY IS KNOCKING AT YOUR DOOR.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to convince you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTRAL COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Peace Treaty, etc.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest to be Nullified

PARIS, April 28. — One of the eleventh hour questions awaiting decision of the peace conference is the validity of the treaties concluded by Germany during the war. A clause which has been approved for assertion in the treaty provides that Germany shall renounce all advantages from the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest, and an additional sentence is still before the council of three, which provides for a similar renunciation of "All treaties concluded by Germany August 1, 1914, including those with Poland, Finland and the Baltic provinces."

This would operate to terminate various telegraphic and other conventions negotiated with neutral nations during the war.

Italian Delegation Withdraw

NEW YORK, April 25. — The Associated Press tonight issues the following review of the international situation:

Although Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier has withdrawn, temporarily, at least, from the peace conference, and returned to Italy to confer with the Italian parliament, he is still in communication with conference circles in Paris. The French premier, Georges Clemenceau, was in receipt of a message from the Italian statesman Friday morning, but no hint as to its contents has been divulged. Signor Orlando despatched the message while on his way to Rome.

Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister, will leave the French capital for Rome Saturday, according to announcements.

BIG GOPHER COMPETITION

The children in the public schools of the Province are showing great interest in the big Gopher Competition. Large numbers of letters are coming in daily from teachers and pupils, and this competition will eclipse all previous ones. The following is an extract from a letter from the Secretary Treasurer of one Rural Municipality:

"I was authorized by the Council at a meeting yesterday to pay 4 cents per tail for destroyed gophers."

Many more municipalities are doing the same. The line up of prizes include: Two phonographs, two hot lunch outfits, a bicycle, two Victory Bonds, \$100 scholarship, 78 watches, 72 Thrift Stamp books, a fine saddle, a violin and a lot of other prizes including 36 bushels registered Marquis wheat.

MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN

Winnipeg Cash Prices

Wheat—	
No. 1 Northern	228 00
No. 2 Northern	223 00
No. 3 Northern	217 00
No. 4	210 00
No. 5	200 00
No. 6	190 00
Oats—	
No. 1 C.W.	73 00
No. 2 C.W.	72 00
Extra No. 1 Seed	72 00
No. 1 Seed	70 00
No. 2 Seed	67 00
Flour—	
No. 1 N.W.C.	402
No. 2 C.W.	396
Barley—	
No. 1 C.W.	108 00
No. 2 C.W.	100 00

LIVESTOCK

Wholesale Prices

Steers—	
Choice to prime	\$13.75 to \$15.50
Medium to good heavy	
steers	10.00 to 12.00
Hogs—	
Choice butchers	12.00 to 13.00
Choice stainers	8.00 to 9.50
Fair good	7.50 to 7.75
Cows—	
Prime butchers	10.00 to 12.00
Fair to good	9.00 to 10.00
Medium	7.00 to 8.00
Canners	4.50 to 5.25
Stockers and feeders—	
Choice	9.00 to 12.50
Open	
Choice	8.00 to 11.50
Bulls—	
Choice	8.50 to 9.50
Good	7.75 to 8.75
Common	5.00 to 6.00
Calves—	
Choice light	11.00 to 15.00
Choice heavy	8.00 to 11.00
Sheep and lambs—	
Choice sheep	10.00 to 11.00
Choice lambs	14.50 to 15.25
Hags—	
Selected	21.25
Scows	16.25 to 19.00
Hens	17.00 to 18.50
Stags	16.00 to 17.00
Light	17.00 to 18.00

Montreal Prices

Choice—First cutters, 26 to 28c.
Butter—Creamed, creamers, 60 to 62c.
Eggs—Fresh, 49 to 50c.
Potatoes p. bag, net lbs., 61.00 to 62.25

CHURCH SUPPLIES

We carry a complete line of catholic church supplies, such as: chalices, ciborium, vestments, candles, liturgical books, etc., also church and school furniture.

We sell wholesale or retail.

Western Church Furniture Supply Co., Ltd.

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And All Kinds of Cemetery Work.

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REGINA MARBLE & TILE WORKS, LTD.
Successors to F. Beck & Co., Limited
826 DEWDNEY AVE., REGINA

The Mill on the Floss

BY GEORGE ELIOT

(31. Instalment.)

Maggie obeyed, with that terrible beating of the heart which makes existence seem simply a painful pulsation. The very quietness with which Mr. Turnbull spoke had frightened her susceptible imagination. Her father's eyes were still turned unseeingly towards the door when she entered and met the strange, yearning, helpless look that had been seeking her in vain. With a sudden flash and movement, he raised himself in the bed—she rushed towards him, and clasped him with agonised kisses.

Poor child! it was very early for her to know one of those supreme moments in life when all we can hope or endure, falls away from our regard as insignificant—is lost, like a trival memory, in that simple, primitive love which knits us to the beings who have been nearest to us, in their times of helplessness or of anguish.

But that flash of recognition had been too great a strain on the father's bruised, enfeebled powers. He sank back again in renewed insensibility and rigidity, which lasted for many hours, and was only broken by a flickering return of consciousness, in which he took passively everything that was given to him, and seemed to have a sort of infantine satisfaction in Maggie's near presence—such satisfaction as a baby has when it is returned to the nurse's lap.

Mrs. Tulliver sent for her sisters, and there was much wailing and lifting up of hands below stairs: both uncles and aunts saw that the ruin of Bessy and her family was as complete as they had ever foreboded it, and there was a general family sense that a judgment had fallen on Mr. Tulliver, which it would be an impiety to counteract by too much kindness.

But Maggie heard little of this, scarcely ever leaving her father's bedside, where she sat opposite him with her hand on his. Mrs. Tulliver wanted to have Tom fetched home, and seemed to be thinking more of her boy even than of her husband; but the aunts and uncles opposed this. Tom was better at school, since Mr. Turnbull said there was no immediate danger, he believed. But at the end of the second day, when Maggie had become more accustomed to her father's fits of insensibility, and to the expectation that he would revive from them, the thought of Tom had become urgent with her too; and when her mother sat crying at night and saying, "My poor lad... it's nothing but right he should come home," Maggie said, "Let me go for him, and tell him, mother: I'll go to-morrow morning if father doesn't know me and want me. It would be so hard for Tom to come home and not know anything about it beforehand."

And the next morning Maggie went, as we have seen. Sitting on the coach on their way home, the brother and sister talked to each other in sad, interrupted whispers. "They say Mr. Wakem has got a mortgage or something on the land, Tom," said Maggie. "It was the letter with that news in it that made father ill, they think."

"I believe that scoundrel's been planning all along to ruin my father," said Tom, leaping from the vaguest impressions to a definite conclusion. "I'll make him feel for it when I'm a man. Mind you never speak to Philip again."

"Oh, Tom!" said Maggie, in a tone of sad remonstrance; but she had no spirit to dispute anything then, still less to vex Tom by opposing him.

CHAPTER II.

Mrs. Tulliver's Teraphim, or Household Goods.

When the coach set down Tom and Maggie, it was five hours since she had started from home, and she was thinking with some trembling that her father had perhaps missed her, and asked for "the little wench" in vain. She thought of no other change that might

GALL STONES REMOVED IN 24 HOURS WITHOUT ANY PAIN WHATSOEVER

INDIGESTION, Stomach and Liver Disorders, Appendicitis, Peritonitis, and Kidney Stones are often caused by Gall Stones, which is a dangerous complaint and misleads persons to believe that they have stomach trouble, chronic dyspepsia and indigestion, until those had attacks of Gall Stones. Gall Stones appear; then they realize what the trouble is. Ninety out of every hundred persons who have Gall Stones don't know it. Remove today and avoid an operation. Can be obtained at W. MASSI'S DRUG STORE, Maple Leaf Block, Write in English or German.

have happened. She hurried along the gravel-walk and entered the house before Tom; but in the entrance she was startled by a strong smell of tobacco. The parlour door was ajar—that was where the smell came from. It was very strange: could any visitor be smoking at a time like this? Was her mother there? If so, she must be told that Tom was come. Maggie, after this pause of surprise, was only in the act of opening the door when Tom came up, and they both looked into the parlour together. There was a coarse, dingy man, of whose face Tom had some vague recollection, sitting in his father's chair, smoking with a jug and glass beside him.

The truth flashed on Tom's mind in an instant. To "have the bailiff in the house," and "to be sold up," were phrases which he had been used to, even as a little boy; they were part of the disgrace and misery of "failing," of losing all one's money, and being ruined—sinking into the condition of poor working people. It seemed only natural this should happen, since his father had lost all his property, and he thought of no more special cause for this particular form of misfortune than the loss of the lawsuit. But the immediate presence of this disgrace was so much keener an experience to Tom than the worst form of apprehension, that he felt at this moment as if his real trouble had only just begun: it was a touch on the irritable nerve compared with its spontaneous dull aching.

"How do you do, sir?" said the man, taking the pipe out of his mouth, with rough, embarrassed civility. The two young, startled faces made him a little uncomfortable.

But Tom turned away hastily without speaking; the sight was too hateful. Maggie had not understood the appearance of this stranger, as Tom had. She followed him, whispering, "Who can it be, Tom?—what is the matter?" Then, with a sudden undefined dread lest this stranger might have something to do with a change in her father, she rushed upstairs, checking herself at the bedroom door to throw off her bonnet, and enter on tiptoe. All was silent there: her father was lying, heedless of everything around him, with his eyes closed as when she had left him. A servant was there, but not her mother.

"Where's my mother?" she whispered. The servant did not know.

Maggie hastened out, and said to Tom, "Father is lying quiet; let us go and look for my mother. I wonder where she is."

Mrs. Tulliver was not downstairs—not in any of the bedrooms. There was but one room below the attic which Maggie had left unsearched: it was the store-room, where her mother kept all her linen and all the precious "best things" that were only unwrapped and brought out on special occasions. Tom, preceding Maggie as they returned along the passage, opened the door of this room, and immediately said, "Mother!"

Mrs. Tulliver was seated there with all her laid-up treasures. One of the linen-chests was open: the silver teapot was unwrapped from its many folds of paper, and the best china was laid out on the top of the closed linen-chest: spoons and skewers and ladles were spread in rows on the shelves; and the poor woman was shaking her head and weeping, with a bitter tension of the mouth, over the mark, "Elizabeth Dodson," on the corner of some table-cloths she held in her lap.

She dropped them, and started up as Tom spoke. "Oh, my boy, my boy!" she said, clasping him round the neck. "To think as I should live to see this day! We're ruined... everything's going to be sold up... to think as your father should have married me to bring me to this! We've got nothing... we shall be beggars... we must go to the work-house."

She kissed him, then seated herself again, and took another tablecloth on her lap, unfolding it a little way to look at the pattern, while the children stood by in mute wretchedness—their minds quite filled for the moment with the words "beggars" and "workhouse."

thought of marrying your father? And the pattern as I chose myself—and bleached so beautiful, and I marked 'em so as nobody iver saw such marking—they must cut the cloth to get it out, for it's a particular stitch. And they're all to be sold—and go into strange people's houses, and perhaps be cut with the knives, and wore out before I'm dead. You'll never have one of 'em, my boy," she said, looking up at Tom with her eyes full of tears, "and I meant 'em for you. I wanted you to have all o' this pattern. Maggie could have had the large check—it niver shows so well when the dishes are on it."

Tom was touched to the quick, but there was an angry reaction immediately. His face flushed as he said—

"But will my aunts let them be sold, mother? Do they know about it? They'll never let your linen go, will they? Haven't you sent to them?"

"Yes, I sent Luke directly they'd put the bales in, and your aunt Pullet's been—and, oh dear, oh dear, she cries so, and says your father's disgraced my family and made it the talk o' the country; and she'll buy the spotted cloths for herself, because she's niver had so many as she wanted o' that pattern, and they shan't go to strangers, but she's got more checks a-ready nor she can do with."

(Here Mrs. Tulliver began to lay back the table-cloths in the chest, folding and stroking them automatically.) "And your uncle Glegg's been too, and he says things must be bought in for us to lie down on, but he must talk to your aunt; and they're all coming to consult... But I know they'll none o' 'em take my chany," she added, turning towards the cups and saucers—"for they all found fault with 'em when I bought 'em, 'cause o' the small gold sprig all over 'em, between the flowers. But there's none o' 'em got better chany, nor even your aunt Pullet herself—and I saved it wi' my own money as I'd saved iver since I was turned fifteen; and the silver teapot, too—your father niver paid for 'em. And to think as he should ha' married me, and brought me to this."

Mrs. Tulliver burst out crying afresh, and she sobbed with her handkerchief at her eyes, a few moments, but then removing it, she said in a deprecating way, still half sobbing, as if she were called upon to speak before she could command her voice—

"And I did say to him times and times, 'Whatever you do, don't go to law'—and what more could I do? I've had to sit by while my own fortune's been spent, and what should ha' been my children's, too. You'll have niver a penny, my boy... but it isn't your poor mother's fault."

She put out one arm towards Tom, looking up at him piteously with her helpless, childish blue eyes. The poor lad went to her and kissed her, and she clung to him. For the first time Tom thought of his father with some respect. His natural inclination to blame, hitherto kept entirely in abeyance towards his father by the predisposition to think him always right, simply on the ground that he was Tom Tulliver's father—was turned into this new channel by his mother's plaints, and with his indignation against Wakem there began to mingle some indignation of another sort. Perhaps his father might have helped bringing them all down in the world, and making people talk of them with contempt; but no one should talk long of Tom Tulliver with contempt. The natural strength and firmness of his nature was beginning to assert itself, urged by the double stimulus of resentment against his aunts, and the sense that he must behave

like a man and take care of his mother. "Don't fret, mother," he said tenderly. "I shall soon be able to get money; I'll get a situation of some sort."

"Bless you, my boy!" said Mrs. Tulliver, a little soothed. Then, looking round sadly, "But I shouldn't ha' minded so much if we could ha' kept the things wi' my name on 'em."

Maggie had witnessed this scene with gathering anger. The implied reproaches against her father—her father, who was lying there in a sort of living death—neutralised all her pity for griefs about table-cloths and china; and her anger on her father's account was heightened by some egoistic resentment at Tom's silent concurrence with her mother in shutting her out from the common calamity. She had become almost indifferent to her mother's habitual depreciation of her, but she was keenly alive to any sanction of it, however passive, that she might suspect in Tom. Poor Maggie was by no means made up of unalloyed devotedness, but put forth large claims for herself where she loved strongly. She burst out at last in an agitated, almost violent tone, "Mother, how can you talk so! as if you cared only for things with your name on, and not for what has my father's name too—and to care about anything but dear father himself!—when he's lying there, and may never speak to us again. Tom, you ought to say so too—you ought not to let anyone find fault with my father."

Maggie, almost choked with mingled grief and anger, left the room, and took her old place on her father's bed. Her heart went out to him with a stronger movement than ever, at the thought that people would blame him. Maggie hated blame: she had been blamed all her life, and nothing had come of it but evil tempers. Her father had always defended and excused her, and her loving remembrance of his tenderness was a force within her that would enable her to do or bear anything for his sake.

Tom was a little shocked at Maggie's outburst—telling him as well as his mother what it was right to do! She ought to have learned better than have those hectoring, assuming manners, by this time. But he presently went into his father's room, and the sight there touched him in a way that effaced the slighter impressions of the previous hour. When Maggie saw how he was moved, she went to him and put her arm round his neck as he sat by the bed, and the two children forgot everything else in the sense that they had one father and one sorrow.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

him with a stronger movement than ever, at the thought that people would blame him. Maggie hated blame: she had been blamed all her life, and nothing had come of it but evil tempers. Her father had always defended and excused her, and her loving remembrance of his tenderness was a force within her that would enable her to do or bear anything for his sake.

(To be continued.)

For Our Little Ones

SPRING MAGIC

As I went down to Topping Town One day, I saw six trees With faces drooped and shoulders stooped

And snow above their knees. The helpless heads were very white, The trembling limbs were cold. I thought, how sorrowful their plight— So old, old, old!

As I went down to Topping Town Today, they curtied fair: Their heads were dark and I could mark

Pink flowers in their hair. I halted with a wondering word— Who did this magic thing? And from the heart of each a bird Cried: Spring, Spring, Spring!

A FUNNY TIME O' NIGHT. By Albert Clif Sproul.

A screech owl sat in a tree by the window and cried so shrilly that Mildred waked with a start. She bounced up in bed. "I wonder what time it is," she said aloud. Just then the clock downstairs began to strike, and she counted the slow strokes. "One, two, three, four, five, six," said the clock.

"That shows it's not after midnight," Mildred said to herself with a yawn.

"Seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve—middle of the night, and no time to be awake." She snuggled down under the covers and stopped counting. But lo and behold, the clock went on striking, and she bounced up again.

"Thirteen, fourteen, fifteen—" "O my!" said Mildred in the dark.

She counted six more of the solemn strokes, and could hardly believe her ears. Then—"Twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four." The strokes stopped, and there was silence.

Mildred shook a little in the big bed. "Twenty-four o'clock," she said slowly. "Who ever heard of such a thing?"

She remembered that people sometimes pinch themselves to find out whether they are dreaming. She tried it on herself and said, "Ouch!"

But what time of night was twenty-four o'clock? Mildred lay still for about ten minutes, then her curiosity got the better of her; she decided that she could stand it no longer. She slipped out of bed and went softly to the top of the front stairs.

There was no sound to be heard except the ticking of the dining-room clock downstairs. But was that the way the dining-room clock ticked in daytime? Such a funny, jerky sound—tickety-toekety-tickety! She decided to go down and solve the mystery.

She felt her way down to the dining-room door. The curious tickety-toeking kept up, louder than ever.

"The old clock must have hicoughs," Mildred said; but even that would not explain its striking two dozen times at once.

Halfway across the room she stopped short.

Here was a strange thing. From the centre table right beside her came a steady ticking. What was the dining-room clock doing on the centre table? At the same time she could plainly hear a steady ticking over on the mantel. Mildred did not wait another moment. A clock that struck twenty-four was bad enough, but a clock that could be in two places at once was too much. She scampered upstairs like a rabbit, jumped into bed and burrowed beneath the blankets. In five minutes she was fast asleep.

The next morning Mildred overslept. When she went down to breakfast a little late the dining-room clock was ticking away on the mantel as smoothly and politely if nothing had happened at all. Mildred gazed at it in surprise, but she did not say anything.

All at once it began to strike the hour, which was eight. Mildred counted the strokes. When it had struck eight times the clock stopped, and her face fell. Then, all at once, the strokes began again: nine, ten, eleven—straight on to sixteen; but strange to say the last eight strokes seemed to come from across the hall.

Mildred's father burst out laughing at the sight of her round eyes. "I came home late last night and brought a new clock," he said. "It's a little bit slow, too."

Mildred looked at him quietly. "Did you leave it in here on the table when you went to bed?" she asked.

It was her father's turn to look surprised. "How did you know?" he inquired.

But Mildred was not going to tell her secret. She put down her oatmeal spoon and laughed; but all she said was, "Oh, I knew!"

A NEW DOLL'S HOUSE

Did you know that you can make a perfectly dandy doll house out of an old fruit crate divided into two compartments?

Stand it on end and that will make the two floors. Then you can put rugs on the floor made of old pieces of carpet, and paper the inside and out. On account of the slats it is perfectly easy to make windows and doors, because you will have only the paper to cut through. Little fine curtains at the windows will make it dainty and sweet, and the furniture you can either make or buy. Oh, I tell you, it will make a very fine summer house for dolls. Try it!

KING LION COMES TO HAVE HIS HAIR CUT

Billimo, the black man, opened a barber's shop in a clearing in the forest, and all the little black boys came to have their hair cut. One fine morning there were no customers, and Billimo went outside to know the reason why. And there stood King Lion waiting for a hair cut and shampoo! What Billimo said, I don't know, but now the barbar shop in the forest is closed.

Did You Know that by keeping a few pieces of the dried yellow rind of an orange in your tea canister you can give the cheaper grades of tea the delicious fragrance and taste of the more expensive grades?

Radical Cure for Nervousness

Weak and nervous persons, who consider their cases hopeless, suffering with headache, pain in the chest and back, bad dreams, weakening discharges, premature loss of hair, hearing and eyesight, catarrh, stomach trouble, constipation, faltering palpitation of the heart and melancholy will learn to their advantage in the booklet "JUGENFREUND" how the evil consequences of youthful errors, pollution, stricture, phimosis, hydrocele, varicocele can be cured absolutely within the shortest possible time.

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WOMAN'S WORLD

TWO GOOD MANAGERS

It was the very smallest in a row of small hams that dangled in the butcher's shop window. Even when slammed violently on the scales it registered only three pounds and three-quarters, which at twenty-five cents a pound came to just ninety-four cents. The clerk tried to convince me that a "ten-pounder" would be more economical, because—to give his own words—"them little fellers is cut off so short that they ain't much left but skin and bone." However, I refused to be convinced, and as the "little feller" subsequently furnished the meat course at four dinners and two luncheons for a family of four adults, my temerity was justified.

Of course this amazing result was not achieved without resorting to a little camouflage—combining the meat with other ingredients, which served to "extend the flavor," as domestic scientists term it. The tale of its protean appearances follows. Although numbered consecutively, it may be mentioned that for variety's sake two dinners of fish intervened between the second and third and fourth and fifth meals.

For the first dinner the ham was boiled for two hours in the usual manner, then skinned, stufed full of cloves, brushed over with molasses, and baked for an hour and a half in a covered roaster on one top burner of the gas range, the roaster being filled to the depth of an inch with boiling water and the ham placed on the rack. It was served hot with a carrot and cabbage salad and potatoe that had been boiled fifteen minutes and finished in the roaster.

For the second dinner wafer-thin slices of cold ham were arranged on a platter and a timbale of rice placed in each corner. The vegetable was boiled spinach.

For the third dinner enough meat was cut from the neck of the ham to make a rounded cupful when put through the meat grinder. One cupful of spaghetti was broken into two-inch lengths and boiled in salted water, and a cupful and a half of white sauce was prepared. These ingredients, together with the left-over spinach, were then arranged in successive layers in a greased casserole—there being two layers of each—covered with uncooked rolled oats, moistened with melted oleo and baked twenty-five minutes. A celery, apple and water-cress salad made a crisp and pleasantly acid accompaniment.

For the fourth dinner four slices the size of the palm of the hand, and nearly half inch thick, were cut from the best part of the ham and broiled on both sides until delicately browned, then placed on edge around a mound of mashed potatoe and served with creamed onions and home-canned beet greens.

For the first luncheon, an extra quantity of mashed potato having purposely been prepared on "broiled-ham" night, the two cupfuls left over were now combined with

one of minced ham, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, a beaten egg, and a seasoning of onion salt and herbs. The mixture was shaped into a rather flat loaf on a greased tin, covered with margined crumbs, and baked thoroughly hot and well browned. With hot corn rolls and a salad of lettuce and cottage-cheese balls, it supplied an ample and satisfying meal.

For the second luncheon, the following day, the center was scooped out of an eggplant of medium size, leaving an inch-thick shell that was boiled ten minutes in salted water. The scooped-out pulp was coarsely chooped, mixed with a minced onion and a seasoning of salt and pepper, and sauted with fat cut from the ham, thus giving it a meaty flavor. The remainder of the ham, three-quarters of a cupful, was then cut from the bone and chopped fine, mingled with the eggplant and three tablespoonfuls of seasoned stewed tomato, and the whole put into the shell, covered with crumbs and baked.

"Oh, dear, I do wish we could have a good old-fashioned Sunday dinner with a roast," said one member of another family on Saturday morning.

"But roast costs so much," said the housemother; "we can't afford it."

After they had all started for business, however, she sailed forth to see what she could do to satisfy the longing, and upon reaching the butcher's she smilingly requested a "nice leg of lamb."

"Certainly," he replied; "thirty-eight cents a pound and very fine," as he placed an inviting-looking piece of meat on the scales.

"Two-sixty! No, indeed, not a cent over two dollars," she answered. So with cutting away somewhat the roast was changed to meet the requirements and purchased, the cost amounting to a dollar and ninety-eight cents, "a real bargain, you know!"

The following menus will show how the lamb was made to do duty for six meals:

Sunday: Hot roast with mint sauce, potatoes roasted in the pan with the meat, string beans, canned peaches and cake.

Monday: Sliced cold, scalloped potatoes, stewed corn, apple saggo pudding.

Tuesday: Baked green peppers stuffed with minced lamb and rice, seasoned with onions; corn pudding; canned peas.

Wednesday: To break the monotony; boiled haitub, spinach and boiled potatoes.

Thursday: Mock venison, being a sauce made with a teaspoonful of table sauce, a tablespoonful of currant jelly and browned flour, into which were placed slices of the roast lamb and the whole heated very hot; lettuce and tomato salad.

Friday: Escalloped lamb, or baked stew, made from tomato, grated onion and small pieces of lamb; baked potatoes.

Saturday: Soup from bone and hock of lamb; crisp crackers; hot left over were now combined with

MERCHANTS!

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Regina Gave Royal Welcome to "Red Saskatchewan" or "Fighting Fifth"

Last Thursday was a big day in the history of Regina, when the city welcomed back to Saskatchewan the fifth Battalion, 80 per cent. of which have been Saskatchewan men.

Regina people cast off the reserve which too often in the past has snarled welcomes to returning soldiers, and gave themselves unreservedly to showing vociferously that they were heartily glad to see the members of the Fighting Fifth home again.

It was a great occasion for the citizens and for the returning men also. In the minds of both was the recollection that on that date four years ago the Second Battle of Ypres began, and the Fifth was in the thick of the fighting. One of the officers yesterday gave a clear idea of what the Second Battle of Ypres meant. "I went in with 120 men," he said, "and I came out with 30. The rest were killed or wounded. There were no prisoners."

It was a gay occasion, for was not the war with all its horrors, partings and sufferings over? Husband and wife could meet again and enjoy the security and peace of family life, so sorrowfully interrupted in 1914.

The Fifth Battalion was met at the station by Lieut.-Governor Lake, Premier Martin, Colonel Cross, D.S.O., D.O.C., and staff; Commissioner Perry, C.M.G., and staff; Senator Laird, Mayor Black and the aldermen, and James Balfour, K.C., chairman of the reception committee, and members of that committee. As the men stepped from the train a mighty cheer greeted them, and hundreds of relatives rushed to find their boys, all anxiety to see them.

The parade started at schedule time and went from the C.P.R. station to the City Hall and later on to the Sherwood barracks.

Lieutenant-Governor Sir Richard Lake, standing on the raised walk which leads to the city hall took the salute of the various units as they marched past the saluting base. To the rear of him were Brigadier-General Dyer, C.M.G., D.S.O. and bar, and Colonel Cross, D.S.O., commanding officer of Military District No. 12.

When the procession reached the McCullum-Hill building, the headquarters of the Great War Veterans' association, the men were greeted with a big ovation not only from the crowds on the street but also from those in the building. The big building with its large windows was a vantage point for many spectators who were armed with welcome flags.

At the barracks the process of demobilization with such a large

number of men to handle naturally consumed some time, though every effort was made to speed the work so that all the men for the northern part of the province could secure their discharge and have their dinner before the special train chartered for 3 o'clock for Saskatoon pulled out.

A number of the men who had friends in the city left the building as soon as they had secured their discharge, but there still remained an overwhelming proportion of the unit to share in the hot meal provided by the women of the city in the basement.

Promptly at one o'clock, his honor, the lieutenant-governor, accompanied by his aide de camp and Brigadier-General Hugh M. Dyer arrived. A bugle rang out the clarion call to dinner and the men were speedily marshalled downstairs and seated at the tables. His Honor and the guests of the occasion followed and with the officers of the Fifth, were seated at a big table across the east end of the dining hall where they faced at right angles the big gathering.

Arrangements had been made for speeches from Sir Richard Lake, His Lordship Chief Justice F. W. G. Haultain and Premier Martin. His Honor, however, was the only speaker, the other addresses being omitted owing to the fact that it was a difficult matter for the voice to reach such a large audience in a building with a low pitched roof.

Sir Richard Lake spoke very briefly. He expressed the welcome of the citizens of the province to the returned men. "With all our hearts," he said, "we welcome you home again. We thank you for the splendid performance of the duties which you set out to perform and in the performance of which you have made the name of Canada an imperishable one."

"We have arranged this welcome," he continued, "not only to yourselves but to all those gallant men who have served overseas and have returned to us. You are the first unit to be demobilized as an entire unit in the capital city and you will agree that it is right to do so not only to yourselves but to the men overseas."

"You have returned with honors and decorations and I trust you will always be able to keep up the traditions that you have created and that you will be able to hold frequent reunions. In the name of all the residents of Saskatchewan," he said in conclusion, "I wish you Godspeed."

A toast was drunk to the health of the Fighting Fifth and the banquet was brought to a conclusion with the National Anthem.

Regina and District

CONCERT AT ST. MARY'S HALL ON SUNDAY NEXT

A concert and a play under the auspices of the Young Ladies of the St. Mary's Club will be given at the St. Mary's Hall on Sunday next May 4th. As on former occasions the Maple Leaf Orchestra will assist and render musical selections during the intervals and intermission between the play. The play itself "Die Beiden Muetter" consists of 4 acts and will be played in the German language. Needless to say that the cast consisting of the Young Ladies of the Club is well selected and all players are well suited for their individual parts. In all likelihood there will be several instrumental solos rendered by individual members of the orchestra. The program has not been arranged as yet and we are not able to publish same. Everybody is invited to attend this concert and play, and tickets for the occasion may be procured from the different members of the club or on Sunday night at the entrance of the St. Mary's Hall.

CHURCH CHOIR AND MAPLE LEAF ORCHESTRA ENTERTAINED BY MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. EHMANN

Members of the St. Mary's Church Choir and of the Maple

Leaf Orchestra were given an enjoyable evening party on Sunday last at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Ehmman.

With a few exceptions all invited guests were present and to use the words of appreciation some of the members expressed the next day, "all had a real good old time." The hostess spared no pains to prepare everything splendidly and abundantly for this occasion and an excellent lunch was served about midnight.

With song and play the evening soon passed. Several good musical numbers were also on the program. Miss Emma Dutkowsky and Mr. Ed. Dutkowsky officiated at the piano and certainly did justice to themselves and to the guests. For a short time Mr. Frank Bilek and Mr. Martin Wiest assisted Mr. Dutkowsky with their instruments. Very good vocal solos were rendered by Miss Hedwig Stevens, Mr. John W. Ehmman, Miss Oberhoffner, Mr. Mike Dutkowsky and Mr. Selinger. Needless to say, the young folks grasped the opportunity for a little dance, while the musicians were entertaining the guests with their selections.

The happy crowd stayed till after midnight and then departed with the best wishes and thanks for their hosts Mrs. and Mr. John W. Ehmman. They all wished for a speedy return of a similar affair and expressed their appreciation for the kindness shown them.

P. ESSIG TO BUILD ON ST. JOHN STREET—GEO BRODER ALSO OBTAINED BUILDING PERMIT

A building permit has been issued by the building inspector's department to P. Essig for the construction of a one and a half story frame residence on lot 14, block 291, St. John street, at a cost of approximately \$4,000.

During the month to date an improvement has been shown in the building prospects for the coming season. Permits totalling in value compared with \$29,000 for the whole of April of last year. The permits include a number of new residences. Geo. Broder is building a couple of houses on lots 3 and 4, block 21, Broder's Annex, at \$2,000 each and several permits have been issued for the construction of cottages ranging from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each.

Officials state that a number of enquiries are being made as to building regulations and this is taken as an indication that a considerable number of houses will be erected this summer.

EIGHT YEARS' OF ECZEMA

"For 8 years I was afflicted with eczema," writes Mr. Andrew Goetzelman of Bloomington, Wis. "I was treated by three different doctors, but all was for naught. After using two bottles of Forni's Alpenkrauter I was cured." Letters like this have earned for Forni's Alpenkrauter the enviable reputation of being the "peerless blood purifier." It is a plain herb remedy and is not sold through druggists, but is supplied to the people direct by specially appointed local agents. A booklet and paper, containing much valuable information, are sent gratis, on request, by Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co., 2501 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Delivered free of duty in Canada.

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Dominion Parliament

(Continued from Page 1.)

mons, which will enquire into the development of industrial scientific research in Canada and the civil service.

The house went into committee for further consideration of the Canadian National Railways bill on Friday, April 25. Clause 20 met with strenuous opposition from Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux. This clause provides for an extension of two and five years in the time for the commencement and completion of lines which any of the companies comprised in the Canadian Northern system were authorized to construct previous to the beginning of the war.

Mr. Meighen intimated that if any member wanted to object to the revival of any charter now was the time to do so. This brought Mr. Mackie to his feet to ask for a postponement of the clause until they had time to consider the schedule.

W. D. Euler said he thought all these charters should be reviewed separately by a committee of parliament. As planned by Mackenzie and Mann, the idea might have been private gain instead of public service.

Hon. Arthur Meighen said that the routes of the various lines for which charters had been granted had all been passed on by the new directorate only two of which were members of the old Canadian Northern board. Their decisions had been approved by the government.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux declared that the schedule of lines which the government had submitted was a political dodge. It led the people in certain sections of the country, especially the west, to believe that the government was going to construct a lot of railways in their territory. He noticed that nothing was promised to the province of Quebec, although some of the western provinces were almost bankrupt through lending money to Mackenzie and Mann, while the credit of Quebec was good.

There was another feature of this matter, said Mr. Lemieux, Canada's credit abroad might suffer if bankers thought that she was starting on a very large program of railway construction. The government should set out definitely and clearly the roads which it intended to construct.

Mr. Lemieux expressed a fear that if, the charter for these branch lines were renewed it would debar provincial and private organizations from doing construction work in territories which would be presumably, served by these lines.

Dr. Michael Clark, Red Deer, wanted to know what company Mr. Lemieux had been keeping. Mr. Lemieux was very pessimistic about

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112 Coburg St., St. John, N.B. "I feel I must tell you of the great benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives'."

I have been a sufferer for many years from Violent Headaches, and could get no permanent relief. A friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and I did so with great success; and now I am entirely free of Headaches, thanks to your splendid medicine."

MRS. ALEXANDER SHAW. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price, postpaid, by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

the future of Canada's National railway system. Dr. Clark thought that he had given the clue to his point of view in the last reference of private corporations which might be deterred from constructing lines in Canada. In the opinion of Dr. Clark, by private corporations, Mr. Lemieux meant the Canadian Pacific.

The west, said Dr. Clark, could produce a billion bushels of wheat if it could get the railways to carry the wheat out of the country, therefore the west would give the government solid support on a policy of railway construction.

Dr. Clark added that if other Canadian lines were supported with the same faith as had been given to the C.P.R., it would be a simple problem to estimate what would be the position of the Canadian government railways when a hundred million acres had been developed and there were still 200,000,000 to hand to the next generation.

In a warm reply, the leader of the opposition criticized Dr. Clark as an economist in small matters and a plunger in big things. There were now some 3,000 or 4,000 miles of railway in the hands of the receiver. It was so necessary that a government receiver be appointed that the government could not go to the courts in the ordinary way. It had to act by order-in-council. Did it not require care, Mr. McKenzie asked, before expending millions in the same district where other roads had been built?

Mr. McKenzie described Dr. Clark as "An Englishman who was a conservative in expenditure and had only recently become a Conservative in politics."

Sir Thomas White said that this afternoon there had been revealed the real issue which had divided the house—whether public ownership was to have a chance for the success of Canada, or whether it was to leave this chamber maimed, mutilated and deformed.

Hours had been wasted on sections of this bill, which, if before the house in connection with the charter of a private company, would not have occupied a minute of time. The acting premier declared that the so-called Liberal party stood for private ownership, but the government stood for public ownership. Were we going, asked Sir Thomas, to give public ownership a chance for its life, or were we going to strangle it in this chamber. They had often spoken in this house as to the true meaning of Liberalism but there was not a row seats on the government side that did not own more Liberalism than the whole party opposite.

Sir Thomas referred to the great western agricultural resources which could not be developed unless transportation was provided. Was there a member in the house, he asked, who would say that Canada should not build railways in the west. The western farmer, who had to draw his wheat a hundred miles to the market, was heavily handicapped.

At ten minutes to three during the night from Friday to Saturday, after three days' strenuous discussion on the bill to incorporate the Canadian National Railways company, all the non-contentious clauses were passed and the postponement of the contentious clauses was moved by Hon. Arthur Meighen. This left the way clear for the application of the closure rule and he moved that on Monday the bill should be the first order of business and that its consideration should not be further postponed. This means that the bill must be disposed of by the committee of the whole house before 2 o'clock Tuesday morning and that members can speak only twenty minutes on each clause.

Great War Veterans, etc.

(Continued from Page 1.)

those other comrades, who, through their service to the country, have become severely disabled. Therefore, putting first things first, I would like to see a free discussion on your part on the question of pensions. It cannot be denied that

the scale at present in force is quite inadequate, under present day conditions, and there are doubtless many phases of the pension question, which, in your opinion, could stand considerable re-adjustment.

A question very much in our minds, at the present time, is the land settlement problem, it is largely our government's own fault. Officially or otherwise, as the case may be, the impression has been widely spread among our returning comrades that great benefits were to be obtained by any one, who asked for them, under the provisions of the Soldier Settlement Act. Those of us, who have been back any length of time, know to what limited extent this is true, and I would ask for earnest consideration of this subject in an effort to arrive at some suggestion, which will adequately meet the problem.

The Government, at Ottawa, has, at the present moment, under discussion the question of the future immigration policy of this country; and I shall expect you to take a decided stand on this question. We realize that Canada, especially Western Canada, is in no way populated to anything approaching its economic limit, and we freely concede that the present population of our country will have to be augmented by immigration, but it is not only our right but our duty to insist that those people who are brought into this country shall be people who will be prepared to accept the full responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, and will show that they are of a quality that will make us glad in days to come to recognize them as full members of our commonwealth.

You will also have brought to your attention resolutions on a variety of subjects, which deal with the welfare of our association as a whole or of our comrades as individuals; and I would ask that you give your earnest attention to each of these matters realizing that our deliberations and conclusions will be accepted as the pronouncement of the body of returned men of this province.

Tuesday's afternoon session opened about 2:30 o'clock when Major Ashton, of the soldier settlement board, gave a convincing address on the soldier settlement scheme which was well received by the delegates, the veterans passing a vote of thanks to Major Ashton when he had finished answering the question which were asked by several delegates.

The greater part of the morning session on Wednesday, April 23, was taken up with a resume of the work of the Dominion executive which was given by Comrade Bidwell, of Saskatoon.

Wednesday's afternoon session was devoted to discussion of resolutions dealing with the proposal for a gratuity. There was a discussion which lasted for two hours and on which probably thirty speakers addressed the convention. The final outcome of the discussion was the rejection by the convention of the resolution as follows: Vote of 52 to 22.

At the evening session on Wednesday Col. McArta was re-elected unanimously president of the Saskatchewan Command of the G.W.V.A.

The first vice-president elected was Comrade M. A. Graham, L.L.B., of Swift Current, and second

vice-president, A. C. Stewart, of Yorkton. The next convention of the association will be held at Prince Albert, and, by motion, it was left with the provincial executive to choose the date of meeting.

Among the many important resolutions adopted by the Convention on Thursday, April 24th, were the following:

"Whereas, the present rate of pensions is wholly inadequate to the needs of the returned soldiers and their dependents, owing to the high cost of living and,

"Whereas it is just and equitable that the pensions for officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, and privates of the C.E.F. should be equal;

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the Saskatchewan command of the G.W.V.A., go on record as strongly urging the government of the Dominion to largely increase the present scale of pensions to returned soldiers and particularly to dependents of deceased soldiers.

"Be it further resolved that we strongly urge the Dominion government to equalize the pensions for all members of the C.E.F."

"Believing that the greatness of a nation depends on the quality of its citizens, and that we owe it to those who have fallen in the recent war in defence of our homes and ideals, that we maintain and endeavor to improve the standard that they have set; and, relying on the undoubted right of Canada to exclude all objectionable types of aliens, the Great War Veterans of Moose Jaw, demand exclusion from Canada of immigrants of alien enemy origin, including Mennonites and Hutterites and all others whose principles and practices are so opposed to Canadian ideals that they prevent their rapid absorption into Canadian national life as Canadian citizens, assuming the full duty of citizenship in times of war as well as of peace. While realizing the need of desirable immigration to the end that our resources may provide for the liquidation of our national debt, we recommend to the government of Canada that in its endeavors to secure such immigration it devote its efforts chiefly to inducing immigrants of British nationality."

The actual business to come before the convention in the afternoon was considerably shortened by the decision to refer twelve of the resolutions to the provincial executive with instructions to take what action might be decided was necessary. These resolutions dealt with the following subjects:

1. Availability of school lands for soldier settlement.
2. Increase in acreage for stock farmers.
3. Appointment of board of valuation for unoccupied lands.

4. (a) Appointment of western members to the board; (b) increase in salaries to ensure efficiency.

5. National railways lands to be made available for settlement.

6. Proposal to loan \$3,000 on homestead or purchased land, and regulations governing that security.

7. Permission to purchase land and operate the same by hired labor.

8. Permission to borrow \$2,000 for purchase of feed, stock and implements.

9. Grazing leases on Indian reserves, forest reserves, to be made available for settlement and pastureage.

10. Cancellation of the qualification clause.

11. Building of railroads in districts containing possible settlement lands.

12. Appropriation of idle lands by purchase.

The convention was brought to a close with the usual speeches of appreciation of the entertainment in the city by the civic authorities and by the local war veterans, and also an exchange of felicitations between the retiring and new officers.

This Woman Saved From An Operation

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Black River Falls, Wis.—"As Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound saved me from an operation, I cannot say enough in praise of it. I suffered from organic troubles and my side hurt me so I could hardly be up from my bed, and I was unable to do my housework. I had the best doctors in Eau Claire and they wanted me to have an operation, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me so I did not need the operation, and I am telling all my friends about it."—Mrs. A. W. Binzer, Black River Falls, Wis.

It is just such experiences as that of Mrs. Binzer that has made this famous root and herb remedy a household word from ocean to ocean. Any woman who suffers from inflammation, ulceration, displacement, backache, nervousness, irregularities or "the blues" should not rest until she has given it a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

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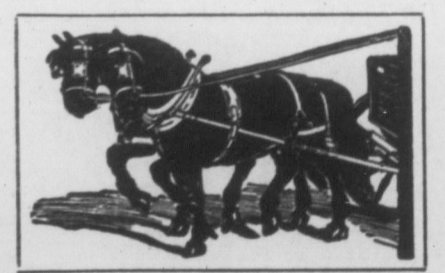
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If your horses are unfit for work, you cannot prepare your soil, you cannot harvest and thresh your crop.

If you have never tried these famous "HEUREKA CAPSULES," you should give them a trial at once. One trial will convince you. Why not do it now!

"IT PAYS".

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When ordering be sure to give the Number of the old share, size and make of the plow.

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Für unsere Farmer

Krankheiten und Behandlung des Schafes.

Der innere Bau des Schafes ist dem des Kindes beinahe ähnlich, doch wird uns damit begnügen können, in Bezug darauf auf die Anatomie des Kindes zu verweisen. Es gibt für das Schaf kein besseres Abführmittel als das Epsom-Salz, und keine bessere Fiebermedicin als Angericht, Schwefelwein und Salpeter. Die Hauptfrage besteht in der Quantität, die eingegeben wird. Der letzte oder achte Teil der Masse, welche ein Kind erhält, wird für ein Schaf genügen. Bei Abfällen richtet sich die Quantität des abgezapften Milches nach der Größe des Tieres und der Natur der Krankheit. Vier Unzen dürfen beim Lamm und ein Pint beim ausgewachsenen Schaf genügen. Die beste Stelle zum Abzapfen bietet die Halsader. Legt man einen Verband rund um den Hals, so tritt sofort die Ader so hart hervor, daß ein Zertum darüber nicht gut möglich ist. Bei der Abzapfung sollte die gleiche Lanette verwendet werden, welche beim Menschen zu dem Zwecke gebraucht wird. Die Öffnung sollte groß sein und das Blut so schnell wie möglich abgezapft werden.

Das Lamm. — Die Dauer der Tragigkeit des Mutterhafes beträgt fünf Monate. Während dieser Zeit sollte dem Tiere mehr Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet werden, als gemeinhin der Fall zu sein pflegt. Um es dem Mutterhafes zu ermöglichen, mit begrenzter weicher Beschäftigung zu arbeiten, sollte es nicht zu hart gefüttert werden. Eine oder zwei Wochen vor der Zeit mag es gut sein, das Tier ein wenig besser zu pflegen, um ihm hinreichende Kraft für den Gebärakt zu geben. In dieser Beziehung hat der Landmann eine Art von Mittelstraße einzubehalten; ein zu guter Futterzustand wird fernerhin disponieren, während bei einem zu mageren dem Tiere die Kraft fehlen wird, den Akt gefahrlos durchzuführen, auch wird es ihm an hinreichender Milch für die Jungtiere mangeln. Ist die Mutter vor der Geburt nicht bei genügender Kraft, so wird auch das geworfene Lamm schwächlich sein und später nicht fruchtbar gedeihen. Hat die Lammzeit heran, so kann ein wenig Sorgfalt dem Landmann bedeutende Verluste ersparen und ist in dieser Beziehung dringend zu empfehlen. Die Schafe des Nachts an einem geschützten Orte zu hüten.

Die Sorge, welche der Farmer oder Schäfer den Schafen zu widmen hat, wird je nach der Jahreszeit und der Witterung eine größere oder geringere sein. Bei dem Früh-Lammern treten die größten Verluste im Beginne der Saison ein und rühren größtenteils von der Mäule her. Im März oder April ist das Ende der Lamm-Saison am gefährlichsten, da dann der Futterzustand ein sehr reichlicher ist und in Folge dessen sich eine große Neigung zu Entzündungen zeigt.

Das „Klappen“ der Mutterhafes ist jetzt ein häufig angewandtes Gebrauch, der sich sehr gut bewährt hat. Man wirft sie zu Boden und entfernt dann einen Teil der Wolle von den Schwänzen und Eutern. Das Entfernen der Wolle, das durch das Abwischen verursacht wird, welchem das Schaf in der ersten Zeit des Frühjahrs, wenn das Gras noch jung ist, häufig unterworfen ist, hat den Verlust zu manchen Lämmern zur Folge gehabt. Ist das Euter zu gereinigt, dann kann der Schäfer aus dem besetzten Teile erkennen, ob das Schaf geboren hat, ein Merkmal, das um so wichtiger zu sein ist, als es häufig sein anderes gibt, um über die Tatsache klar zu werden.

Ein erfahrener Schäfer wird beinahe immer im Stande sein zu sagen, wenn das Schaf im Begriff ist, zu lammen. Treten die Geburtswehen bald darauf ein und verlaufen in regelmäßiger Weise, während das Tier am Boden liegen bleibt, so geht er daselbst nicht verloren, aber sollte ein paar Stunden vorüber, ohne daß das Lamm geboren ist, so sollte er die Mutter sorgfältig untersuchen. Sind die Klauen und die Spitzen der Zähne bereits zum Vorschein gekommen und scheint das Lamm sich in der richtigen Lage zu befinden, nur daß der Kopf etwas groß oder die Öffnung enge ist, so überläßt er die Mutter eine weitere Stunde sich selbst. Lebt jedoch der Augenchein, daß sich das Lamm in falscher Position befindet, so greift er mit einem oder zwei Fingern oder auch mit der ganzen Hand, nachdem er dieselbe tüchtig mit Öl eingetrichtert, hinein und befördert das Junge in die richtige Lage. Die Natur wird dann rasch das Lebrige tun. In allen Fällen, in denen sich das Junge bei der Geburt in unrichtiger Lage befindet, sollte geeignete Hilfe sofort geleistet werden, doch so das nicht ist, sollte die Mutter sich selbst überlassen bleiben, es sei denn, daß sie Zeichen von Erschöpfung gibt, oder daß das Leben des Jungen in augenblicklicher Gefahr schwebt. Lieber den Zustand der Mutter wird die Betrachtung eines Augenblicks Aufschluß geben und was das Junge betrifft, so dürfte die Länge der ausgestreckten Lamm und deren Farbe feststellen über sein Befinden täuschen. Günstig die Junge weit aus dem Munde und nimmt eine bläuliche oder schwarze

Farbe an, so ist es hohe Zeit für den Schäfer beizuspringen. Der Schäfer sollte so wenig Gewalt wie möglich gebrauchen, doch dabei eingedenk sein, daß das Mutterhafes oft ganz bedeutende Krampfanfälle ohne den geringsten Schaden für sich selbst, und mit manchmal nicht großer Gefahr für das Junge auszuhalten vermag. Ueber den Grad der angewendeten Gewalt muß die Entscheidung des einen oder anderen entscheiden. In letztere bedeutend vorgeschritten, so sollte keine Zeit verloren und das Lamm unter allen Umständen herausgeholt werden. Die unnatürliche Geburtslage des Jungen bietet häufig mancher Schwierigkeit dar. In solchen Fällen treibe man das Schaf in die Hürde, lasse es dort einige Minuten ruhen und lasse dann mit einem Finger oder mit der ganzen Hand, wenn dieselbe klein ist, in die Scheide, Finger sich nur ein Bein vor und bietet in Folge dessen die Schulter ein Hindernis dar, so wird man gemeinhin das andere Bein fassen und in die richtige Lage bringen können. Ist der Hals gebogen und die Schädelknochen vorgeschoben, so mag dieselbe zurückgebracht und die beiden Vorderfüße in die Scheide gelegt werden, worauf dann die Schamne in natürlicher Lage folgen wird. Legt der Fötus auf der Seite, so wird die Nabelschnur und die Lage der Beine des Schafes möglichst machen, zwischen dem Rücken und dem Bauche zu unterscheiden.

Das Umbrechen ist manchmal notwendig, oder lebend wird auch bei dieser Operation große Geschicklichkeit mit sich bringen. In äußersten Fällen und wenn das Lamm augenscheinlich tot ist, mag es notwendig werden, ein stumpfes Messer in die Gebärmutter einzuführen und das kleine Tier in Stücke zu zerhacken. Dabei muß jedoch große Sorgfalt angewandt werden, daß die Mutter nicht verwundet wird, da dann der Tod unvermeidlich erfolgt. Ist der Fötus in dieser Art stückweise entfernt worden, so sollte der Mutter ein wenig Medizin — eine Unze Epsom Salz mit ein paar Gran Angericht — verabreicht und dieselbe dann ein paar Stunden in ungehörter Ruhe gelassen werden.

Das Mutterhafes ist häufig nach Wochen unterworfen, besonders wenn es sich in sehr gutem Futterzustand befindet. Dieselben dauern viele Stunden und haben manchmal die vollständige Erschöpfung und den Tod des Tieres zur Folge. Sie sind besonders gefährlich, wenn es zu wohl gefüttert ist und bei der Entfernung des Lammes bedeutende Gewalt angewandt worden ist. Man mag Tropfen Lapis in ein wenig Wasser eintröpfeln lassen und die Dosis jede zwei Stunden wiederholt werden, bis die Schmerzen nachlassen. Es wird immer angebracht sein, die Mutter zu laßen, wenn sie nicht bald nach der zweiten Dosis Lapis besser wird. Die Gebärmutter wird manchmal aus der Mündung gedrängt, wenn bei der Entfernung des Lammes große Gewalt zur Anwendung kam. Sie muß dann, falls notwendig, mit warmem Wasser gereinigt und behutsam durch eine kleine Hand wieder an ihre Stelle gebracht werden. Ein leister und andauernder Druck wird dies viel eher und sicherer zu Stande bringen, als große Kräfteanstrengung. Sie wird jedoch wieder zum Vorschein kommen, wenn nicht die Rippen der Vagina-Mündung mit ein paar Stichen starken Bindfadens zusammengeheftet werden. Ist die Gebärmutter lockerhaft wieder an ihren Platz zurückgebracht, ohne vorher durch das Herausdrängen beschädigt oder entzündet worden zu sein, so ist für die Mutter wenig Gefahr vorhanden und sie kann das Junge wie gewöhnlich säugen. Ist sie damit fertig, so sollte sie für den Markt gemästet werden, da mit fast absoluter Sicherheit anzunehmen ist, daß sich der gleiche Vorfall bei der nächsten Geburt wiederholt.

Die nächste Aufmerksamkeit sollte hierauf dem Lamm gewidmet werden, da dieses eine solche in noch höherem Grade als die Mutter verlangt. Bei rauher Witterung ist oft der Verlust an Lämmern in einer einzigen Nacht sehr groß. Ein paar Hürden mit Stroh, ein warmes Gehege oder ein Schuppen, in welchen sie sich schlüpfen könnten, würde den größten Teil derselben retten.

Während der ersten acht oder vierzehn Tage nähren sich die Lammern von Muttermilch, worauf sie anfangen, den alten Tieren nachzugehen und ein wenig zu grasen. In dieser frühen Periode sollten sie nicht auf eine zu fette Weide gebracht werden, da der Weidewechsel sich oft gefährlich erweist. Ein vierzehn Tage altes Lamm erkrankt oft ganz plötzlich, weigert sich, das Futter zu nehmen, hört auf, zu trinken und stirbt in weniger als vierundzwanzig Stunden. Bei der Beobachtung zeigt sich manchmal der Magen zu enormer Größe ausgedehnt, manchmal befindet sich dagegen auch nur sehr wenig Futter darin, doch stets ist in dem oberen Teile der Eingeweide eine große Masse von Galle mit damit verknüpfter Entzündung vorhanden, welche letztere die augenscheinliche Ursache des Todes ist und durch den Nahrungsweg hervorgehoben wurde. Wenn das Lamm, nachdem es drei oder vier

Monate alt geworden, vollständig entwöhnt ist, ist es einem ähnlichen Weiden und nur aus der gleichen Ursache unterworfen. Allerdings ist es richtig, daß ihm eine bessere Weide gegeben werden sollte, sobald ihm die Muttermilch entzogen wird, doch sollte der Wechsel kein plötzlicher sein. In diesen Fällen sollte man jedenfalls zu Gegenmitteln greifen und Epsom Salz in Dosen von einer halben Unze jeden zweiten oder dritten Tag dürfte am besten dem Uebel steuern.

Die Trutzhühnerzucht als lohnende Nebenbeschäftigung für die Farmer

Da die Zahl der Trutzhühner in den letzten Jahren immer mehr abgenommen hat, während die Nachfrage immer noch größer geworden ist, dürfte es wohl schwer sein, für solche, die in der Lage sind Trutzhühner ziehen zu können, eine lohnendere Nebenbeschäftigung zu finden. Wenn die Trutzhühner einen genügend großen, freien Auslauf haben, dann finden sie reichlich Grünfutter und andere Insekten, Grünfutter, Gras- und Unkrautarten, verarbeitete Getreideernte und Eichen. Aus diesem Grunde sind die mit ihrer Aufsicht verbundenen Aufwände nur gering und der erzielte Gewinn um so größer. Farmer, auf denen Getreidebau und Viehzucht betrieben wird, eignen sich am besten für die Trutzhühnerzucht, und hier ist es auch, wo man die meisten Trutzhühner findet. Es sind erst wenig Versuche gemacht worden, Trutzhühner in der Gefangenschaft zu ziehen, und wo dies geschehen ist, waren die Resultate nur enttäuschend.

Einer der wichtigsten Schritte für den Erfolg in der Trutzhühnerzucht ist die richtige Auswahl der Zuchttiere. Eier, die nicht ausgebrütet werden, schwächliche Küken u. kleine, verküppelte Trutzhühner sind in der Regel die Folge von Nachlässigkeit bei der Auswahl der Zuchttiere. Wenn man die Trutzhühner zur Zucht auswählt, dann hat man in erster Linie ihre Stärke und Lebenskraft zu beachten, denn diese sind die beiden wichtigsten Punkte. Diese erkennt man an dem tiefen und weiten Körper, dem breiten Rücken und der vollen und runden Brust. Der Kopf sollte von schöner Größe sein und ein reines, gesundes Aussehen haben. Ein hartes, gut geformtes Knochengewebe erkennt man an den dicken, kräftigen Beinen und geraden, steilen Gelenken.

Inzucht ist sehr nachteilig, und wenn sie zu lange fortgesetzt wird, hat sie den Verlust von Lebenskraft und Ausdauer zur Folge. Es ist daher ratsam, jedes Jahr einen neuen Trutzhahn der gleichen Rasse, aber von einem nicht blutsverwandten Stamme anzuschaffen. Durch die Kreuzung verschiedener Arten wird nichts gewonnen, und wenn man damit längere Zeit fortfährt, so werden selbst die besten Rassen zu gewöhnlichen Trutzhühnern reduziert.

Die beste Zeit zur Anschaffung von Zuchttieren ist im November und Dezember, weil dann die Auswahl am größten und die Preise am niedrigsten sind. Auch haben die Tiere dann noch genügend Zeit, sich an ihre neue Umgebung zu gewöhnen, ehe die Paarungszeit herantritt, was im Süden gewöhnlich im Februar, weiter nördlich einen bis zwei Monate später der Fall ist.

Mit einem kräftigen Trutzhahn kann man ohne Bedenken bis zu 15 Trutzhühner paaren. Wenn man aber 25 bis 30 Trutzhühner hält, dann sollte man auch zwei Trutzhähne halten, die man aber nicht zusammen mit den Hühnern laufen lassen darf, sondern man muß immer abwechselnd einen Tag einen, den nächsten Tag den anderen eingeschlossen halten.

Wenn man Zucht-Abteilungen verwendet, in denen die Hühner während eines Teiles des Tages eingeschlossen gehalten werden, dann sollten diese mit einem schweinefichten Drahtzaun umgeben sein. Kegel oder Bretterzäune und Steinmauern haben keinen Wert, wenn man Trutzhühner eingeschlossen halten will, da sie mit Leichtigkeit oben auf diese fliegen und dann auf der anderen Seite herunterspringen können. Bei einem Drahtzaun haben sie aber nichts, worauf sie sich oben niederlassen könnten, und sie machen lieber auch unter gewöhnlichen Verhältnissen gar nicht den Versuch, darüber hinweg zu fliegen. Aus diesem Grunde eignen sich auch Stabpfeiler für einen solchen Zaun besser als hölzerne, außer wenn die letzteren oben scharf zugespitzt sind.

Praktische Ratihlage

— Ein Strich Alaun, in das Trindwasser gelegt, verhindert Galle- und Verberleiden.
— Set die Leistungsfähigkeit seiner Hühner erhöhen will, sollte Kaliumnitrat verwenden.
— Die gegenwärtigen Eierpreise sollten doch jeden Farmer veranlassen, seine Hühnerherden dieses Jahr zu verbessem.
— Mehr Trutzhühner würden auch für viele Farmer-Krauen mehr Lebensbedeutung bedeuten. Die Trutzhühnerherden werden von Jahr zu Jahr kleiner, und ihre Zahl wirkt einen schmerzlichen Gewinn ab.
— Züchteln, die unter dem Weideweg gefüttert werden, verlieren den Eiern einen unangenehmen Geschmack.

Das Bild des Großvaters

(Fortsetzung von Seite 10.)
Abdank erhalten. Denn ich hoffe, daß er damit sich wohl einwilligen begnügen werde. Berbin in ihrer Angst und Sorge war ihr Auge trocken geblieben, und jetzt — weinte sie. Das waren Freudenstränen, ein warmes und doch so bereites Antlitz ihrer Seele.
Es war wohl noch nicht eine Stunde vergangen, da lehrte der Unbekannte zurück. Sein Gesicht war jetzt hochgegrüßt, als sei es vom Trübe oder vom Jorne erhit. Er führte in gewaltiger Hast auf die Türe der alten Hütte los und schlug mit seiner starken Faust so sehr auf ihre Scharnir, daß er mit dieser Schloß zugleich einen Knirzergewimmern laut den Wänden und ein ganzes Regiment kleiner Soldaten vernichtete. „Liebe Alte“, rief er in ungezügelter Freude, „zu mir dem Gewohnten vor, ehe die Tierchen eine Woche alt geworden sind. Wenn nicht eine Krankheit unter den Herden ausbricht, dann geben nur mehr wenige Küken verloren, nachdem sie ein Alter von einem Monat erreicht haben. Die große Sterblichkeit unter den jungen Trutzhühnern, ist hauptsächlich darauf zurückzuführen, daß die jungen Tierchen schäde und Neugierigkeit ausgeübt, unrichtig gefüttert oder in zu enger Gefangenschaft gehalten werden; das ganze Aussehen und ererbte Schwäche verursachen oft bedeutende Verluste. Letztere ist immer die Folge von Nachlässigkeit bei der Auswahl der Zuchttiere.“

Die Geflügelzucht ist wie jedes andere Geschäft; man muß richtig anfangen, wenn man Erfolg haben will.

— Man halte die Hühner, Küken, Hühner und Hühnerküken immer gefüllt und erneuere das Trindwasser dreimal täglich.
— Ein Huhn, welches häufig scharrt und arbeitet, legt in der Regel auch die meisten Eier. Die anderen sind nur Brodhuhn, und Brodhuhn bezahlen sich nie.
— Das Reilmaterial sollte öfters gewechselt und immer rein erhalten werden; dann erhält man auch reine Eier, die einen besseren Preis bringen und auch besser ausgebrütet werden.
— Man verachte nur Kültige, vollständig ausgewachsene und gesunde Hühner in den Hühnerherden und lasse auch nicht die jungen Hühner mit den alten laufen, wenn man es vermeiden kann.

Wenn man den höchsten Ertrag erzielen will, so muß man die Hühnerherden in der besten Weise unterhalten.

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Leser und Freunde!

Jetzt, da die Regierung unseres Landes uns erlaubt, Ihnen wieder monatlich einen Leserkreis in der Mutterprobe zu bieten, hoffen wir, daß Sie mit der Veröffentlichung der Abonnementsgelder nicht länger zögern werden.

Wenn der Farmer ein krankes Pferd hat, sagt er lieber nicht. Das ist ein schlechtes Pferd, da bekommt überhaupt kein Futter, bis da wieder gesund ist und die Arbeit leisten kann. Es spricht der verständige Farmer nicht anders, wenn er ein krankes Pferd mag, dann vermagern.

Sieles unserer Leser haben uns aber im vergangenen Winter so behandelt, wie ein guter Farmer nicht einmal sein Vieh behandeln würde. Daher sollten wir, wenn wir die Arbeit, die wir Ihnen anbieten, wenn unsere Leser uns des Abonnementsgeldes nicht bezahlen. Die vielen kleinen Beiträge von nur je \$2.00 oder \$4.00 sind, wenn sie in unserer Office zusammen fließen, viele Tausende aus. Und dieses „Mutter“ kann unsere Lesern, kann unsere Zeitung nicht weiter leben und arbeiten. Wir bitten Sie, den Betrieb nicht einzustellen, wenn wir jemals wieder unsere Lesern und Freunde wieder von ihnen gewünschten dienen wollten.

Doch jetzt keine Klagen. Sie sind sehr dankbar überaus, daß wir Ihnen die besten Zukunft entgegen gehen.

Sie befinden uns auf dem Wege der Wiederbelebung und bitten wir, Freunde, uns zunächst mal wieder recht tüchtig „Futter“ zu liefern, damit wir schnell wieder zu Kräften kommen. Im letzten Winter wurden wir allzu knapp gehalten.

Man benutze den angefügten Zettel.

To "The Courier,"

1835 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.

Beizugebte überende ich Ihnen:

(Für alte Courierleser die im Rückstand sind.)

Reinen Rückstand bis zum 1. Januar 1919 im Betrage von (Einschließen) (gerollt) \$8	
Bezahlung für den „Courier“ mit neuer Unterhaltungsbeilage „Der Pflanzler“ für das Jahr 1919	\$2.00
1 Exemplar des neuen großen Courier-Kalenders „Der Deutsch-Canadian“ für das Jahr 1919 (ganz in deutscher Sprache gedruckt)	90.00
	zusammen \$8

(Für neue Leser, die unserem Geschäft nicht schuldig sind)

Bezahlung für den „Courier“ mit neuer Unterhaltungsbeilage „Der Pflanzler“ für den Jahr vom heutigen Tage an	\$2.00
1 Exemplar des neuen großen Courier-Kalenders „Der Deutsch-Canadian“ für das Jahr 1919 (ganz in deutscher Sprache gedruckt)	90.00
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