

The West

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1910

CALDERISM

Mr. Calder has been at Rosetown. Rosetown is the centre of a thriving community recently tapped by the Saskatoon-Calgary branch of the C.N.R.

Land Question. Mr. Calder speaks of the land question as being a dead issue. He glories in the fact that the Federal Government have allowed their share of the land to remain in this province.

Table with 3 columns: Province, Area, Revenue. Includes data for Ontario, Brit. Col., New Brunswick, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan.

Mr. Calder deceive the people. No more contemptible deception was ever practised by a public man.

Railway Building. During the year 1908 before the adoption of the government's election railway policy, there was constructed in this province 718 miles of railway.

Railway Rates. In another article we deal with the control of rates but here we would point out a few Calderisms. He says the province had no opportunity to control rates as the lines were built under federal charters.

The Elevator Question. Dealing with the elevator question, Mr. Calder attempted to excuse the delay caused by the government's refusal to accept the resolution submitted by the Opposition.

School Grants. During the last session of the legislature the school grants were cut on an average of about 30 per cent.

The three sources by which our farmers greatly benefit are all crippled by the want of foresight on the part of Calder and Scott.

Table with 3 columns: School, Old Grant, New Grant. Lists values for Marland, Percival, Avonmore, Metz.

Does this look like helping the new schools? If the autonomy terms were so generous why have the school grants been reduced?

What He Concealed. There were many questions that the Minister of Education neglected to discuss with his Rosetown audience.

'Irresponsible Politician'. Mr. Calder took advantage of the occasion to make reference to one of the members of the Opposition, whom he designated an 'irresponsible politician'.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Dan Mann Calder, William McKenzie Scott.

Watch Calder's 1909 surplus disappear before the legislature meets.

What Dan and Bill left; the government gave to Hayes; 'The people got the rest.'

'Honesty in politics is as essential as honesty in business.' - Hon. Jas. A. Calder.

British Columbia and Manitoba have control of railway rates.

Calder says the railway commission has control of rates.

Mr. Calder says that on the first day of March, the province of Saskatchewan paid in full every obligation and had a surplus of \$361,000.

The article on the railway legislation is held over until next issue. This article deals with the control of rates and especially the control exercised by the Railway Commission.

The appointment of J. T. Brown to the Supreme Court Bench will meet with general approval.

MR. CALDER AT ROSETOWN

At Rosetown recently Hon. Mr. Calder derided the Opposition as being a party without a policy.

So Mr. Haultain and his followers are without a policy! Surely Mr. Calder will admit that on the land question they have a policy.

What of the elevator question and the attitude of the Opposition towards it? There is but one party in this province that has a policy on it: that party is the Opposition.

The Opposition has no policy! What of Hall Insurance. In season and out of season the Opposition has championed Government Hall Insurance.

On the important subjects of grants to schools and agricultural societies can it be truthfully said that the Opposition has no policy?

Strangely Mr. Calder condemns the administration of the swamp lands of Manitoba by the Roblin Government.

It is observed that Mr. Calder now speaks of the school lands fund as a splendid endowment; but only last fall he was of the opinion that the revenue therefrom was so small that he had practically concluded arrangements with the Governments of Manitoba and Alberta.

Being Minister of Railways Mr. Calder takes much pride in the railway policy of the Government.

In 1908, before the railway policy there was constructed 713 miles of track, while in 1909, under the railway policy the new mileage was only 318.

Control of railway rates is a subject of great importance, and the people are much disappointed that such control over the lines aided was not secured.

All the lines are not 'Dominion lines' built under Federal charters. The Saskatchewan, Midland and the Saskatchewan North-Western are not Dominion companies.

Admitting for the sake of argument that the Railway Commission has control of rates, what sense is that to the people?

In saying that it would be well to leave entire control of rates with the Railway Commission Mr. Calder maintains that such control is preferable to control by the Provincial Government.

Mr. Calder is very much annoyed because the members of the Opposition don't accept his statements respecting the finances of the Province.

Surely there is very little reason for boasting in the circumstance that during the last four years, and six months the Government has only had one 'small deficit of \$68,621'!

A Good Investment. You Can Make 50 Per Cent. on Your Money By Buying Furs Now.

WE ARE STILL OFFERING EXCEPTIONAL BARGAINS. LADIES' FUR-LINED COATS—A few odd sizes left.

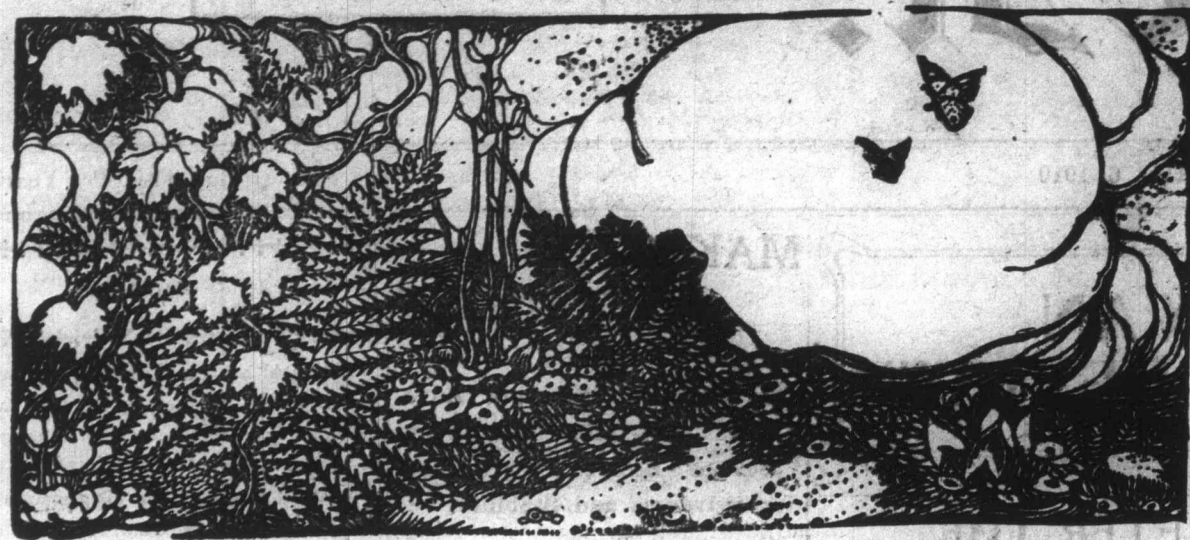
FURS STORED AND INSURED. GRILLS & BROWNLEE. Manufacturing Furriers.

CHARCOAL BEAVER BRAND. DOES NOT SMOKE! Bnt becomes glowing and red hot a few minutes after you light it.

Diamond Coal. THE BEST AND CLEANEST FROM LETHBRIDGE. Pennsylvania Hard and Steam Coal.

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New Ideas in Outdoor Bulb Planting

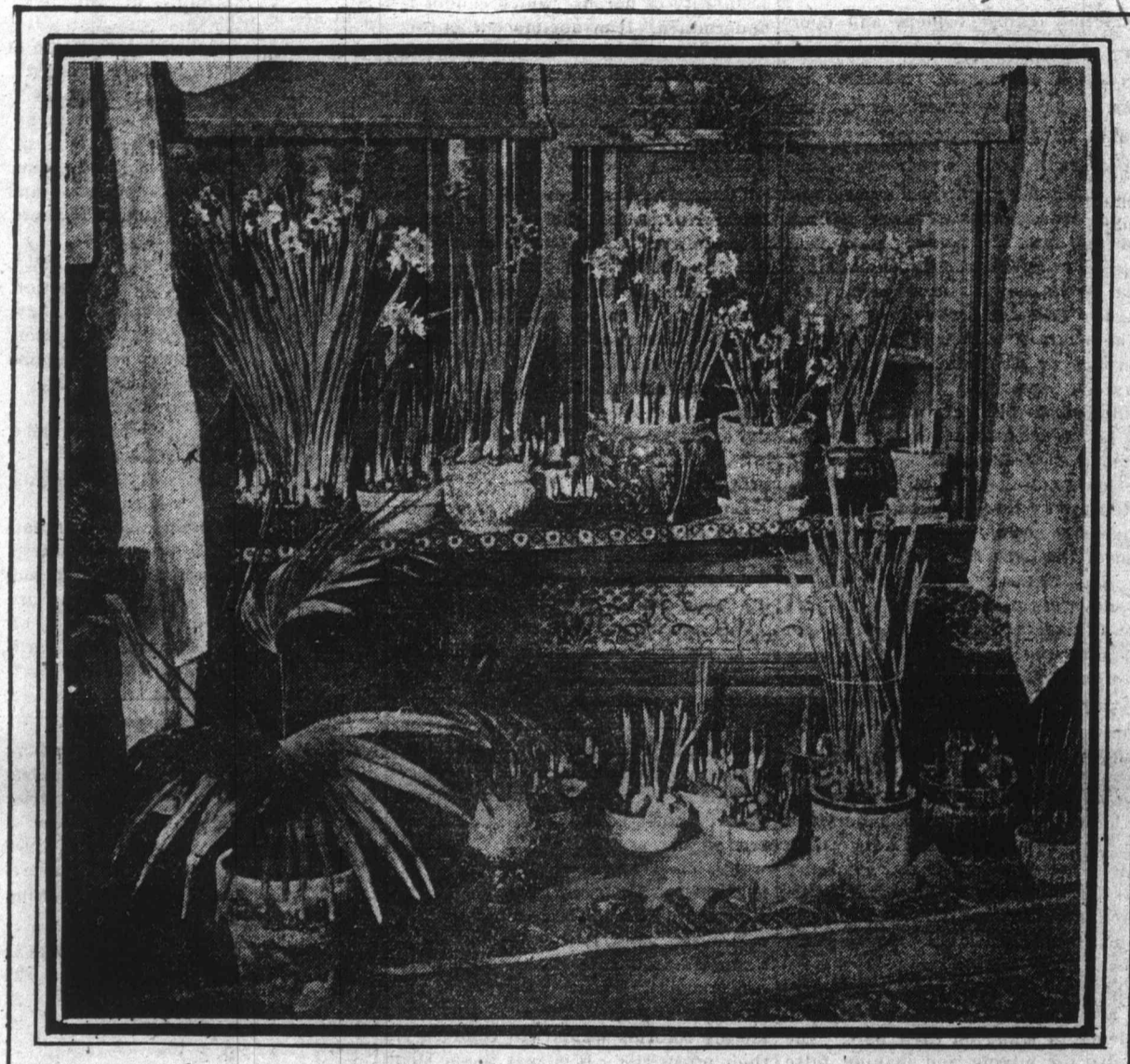


PHOTO BY SPENCER

A WINDOW GARDEN

THE most important fact about bulbs is that with their help you can have two crops of flowers every year on every square yard of your garden. For you can always put bulbs between the shrubs or petunials in your hardy border, and the bulbs will bloom in early spring before the trees leaf out, at the very time when flowers are most welcome.

And the best of it is that you can get permanent effects in this way, thus getting rid of the bother and expense of digging every year, sowing seeds and raising seedlings in the old back-breaking way. For, if you select the permanent kinds of bulbs, about all you have to do is to plant them now and enjoy them next spring and many springs thereafter, until they multiply to such an extent that they crowd one another to the surface. Then you can dig up the clumps and divide them with friends. This may occur in three, five or ten years, depending upon the kind with which you select the place for planting them.

Here are three new places for planting crocuses, all of which should prove fairly permanent. I do not refer to the lawn, which is now the fashion for spritzing with crocuses, for you cannot expect any bulbs to hold their own against closely cut grass. In a first class lawn, crocuses will run out in two or three years, but many people like the effect so much that they are quite willing to plant a few hundred or a thousand every year. And no wonder, for crocuses are the cheapest of all bulbs, costing only



COMMON AND PATENT HYACINTH GLASSES PATENT GLASS ON RIGHT

HEATING BY HOT AIR

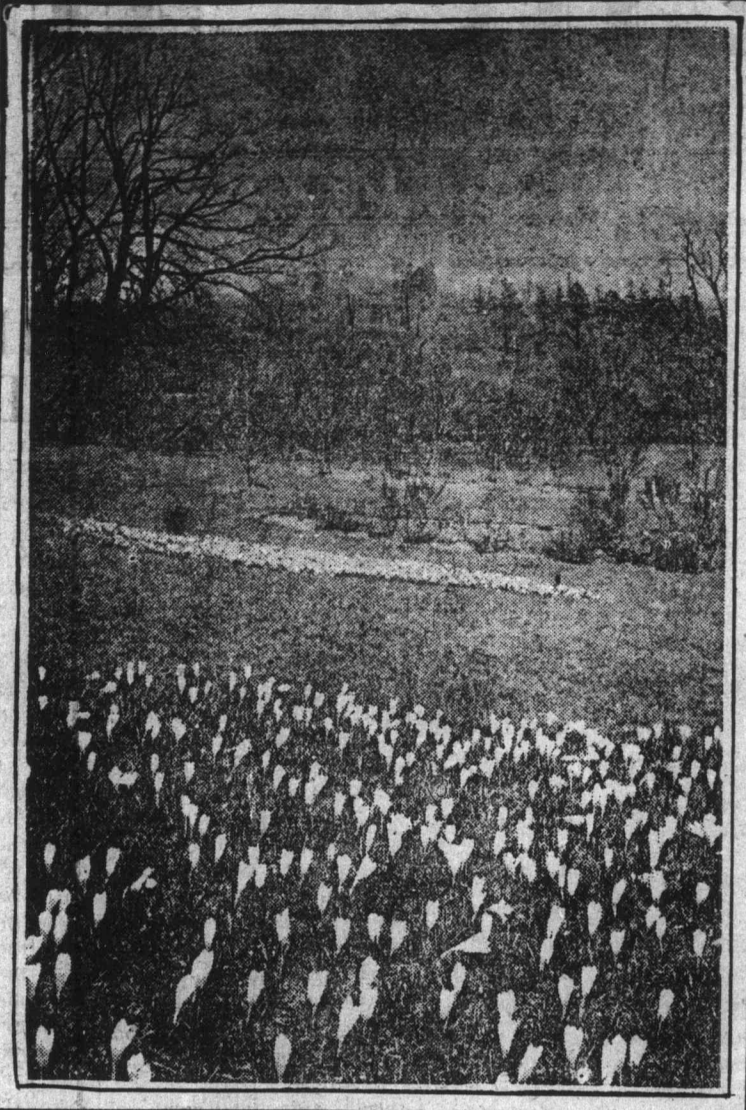
THE least expensive heating system to install is hot air, says Suburban Life. A good furnace, with its installation, will cost at least \$200. With proper flue connections for ventilation it will cost another \$150, but one is then sure of perfect circulation of air. A furnace is frequently put in for less money, but generally at the risk of having a heater which will not properly warm a whole house in the coldest weather, a condition which no one can afford to court.

One hears many objections to the use of furnaces. The most common one is that rooms in the north side of the house are hard to heat. If the house is in an exposed situation and there is a heavy air pressure against one side of the house the heat is naturally driven to the other side, for not only is the cold air forced in on the one side, but it is drawn out on the other. It frequently happens that such a house should not have been heated by hot air, but by hot water or steam, a mistake which the heating engineer should have avoided.

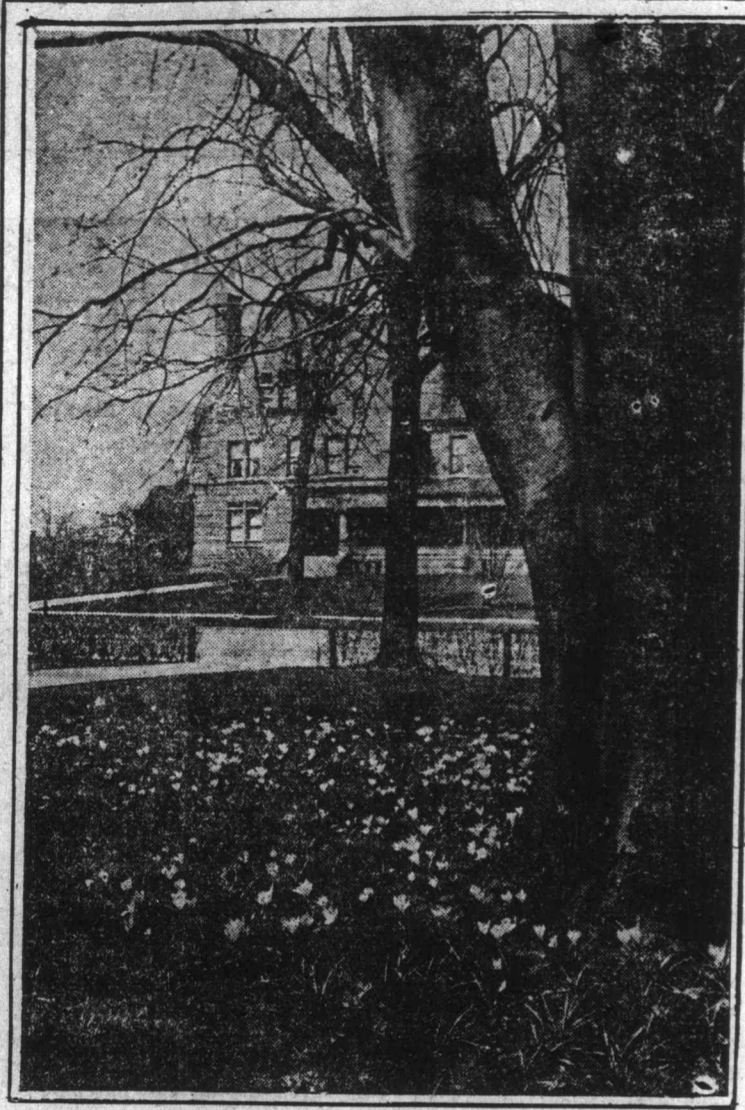
A frequent cause of trouble comes from having the furnace set in the middle of the cellar, or perhaps on the opposite side from the cold rooms. This is a mistake; it should be on the cold side, so that the distance to the coldest room will be as short as possible.

Rooms on the ground floor on the cold side of the house which are hard to heat can often be properly heated by changing the register from the floor to a position in the wall, for the higher up the opening is the more readily the hot air will travel to it; as the furnace men say, "it pulls better."

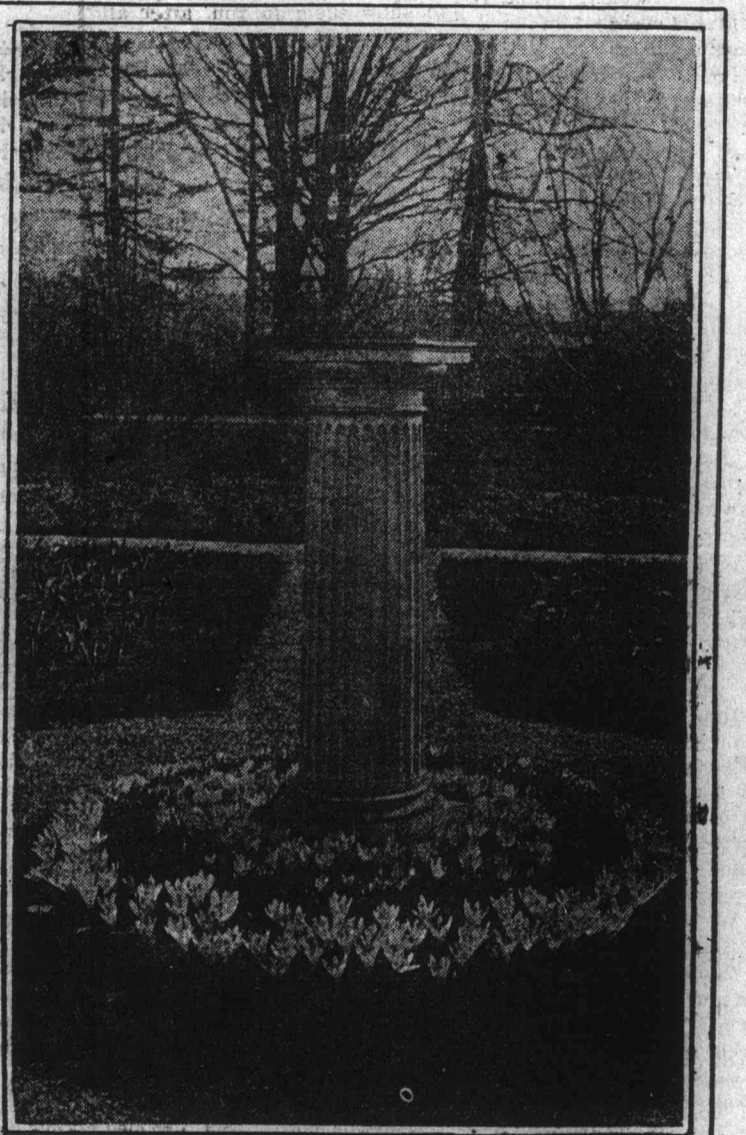
The shape of the pipes carrying the hot air has much to do with success or failure in heating the house. In houses built today the hot air is frequently conducted through broad pipes which are set between the studding. Such pipes are usually about 4 by 15 or 18 inches. The heat will not travel through these pipes nearly so readily as in a round or square pipe of equal capacity. It is best to have round pipes put in, even if you mean a small offset in the wall.



CROCUSES WILL PROBABLY PROVE PERMANENT IN THIS MEADOW AND LOOK LIKE WILD FLOWERS PHOTO BY H.R. GRAVES



UNDER TREES ON YOUR LAWN WHERE NO GRASS WILL GROW TRY CROCUSES PHOTO BY H.R. GRAVES



CROCUSES DECORATING A SUNDIAL IN MARCH. CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS CAN BE SOWN ABOVE THE BULBS PHOTO BY H.R. GRAVES

Drummond's phlox will do, and verbenas; also petunias.

The second new idea about crocuses consists in using them under trees where grass will not grow. See how much they look like wild flowers at the foot of this grand old beech. And the beauty of it is that they will be as permanent as wild flowers in such a position, where they do not have to fight June grass—the most insidious of all grasses and the basis of all good lawns in the temperate regions of the world. Crocuses in the woods are not as likely to be spoiled by spring frosts as they are in full sunshine.

Some day crocuses may be as common in our woods as hepatics or trilliums, and future generations may have to consult a book to find out whether the crocus is really native to America or only run wild.

Everybody laughed at the lady in Rochester who planted hundreds of crocuses last fall in her lawn beneath this beech tree, but last spring she had the laugh on them, for after the crocuses bloomed they sent up their green leaves and made a good spot of green until the first of May, by which time the trees and shrubs were in full leaf. This fall her example has been followed up and down the street, all the bare spaces being filled with thousands of bulbs.

The third new idea about bulbs is to try them in a meadow or other sunny place where the grass is allowed to grow leaf on any tree. Even the dark ring in the picture will be a blaze of color in another day, for it is composed of yellow or purple crocuses, either of which show dark in the photograph.

After the crocuses are gone the owner of this garden may have another crop of flowers here without disturbing the bulbs. I can think of no prettier idea than sowing seeds of climbing nasturtiums here, for a delicate decorative vine is clearly needed about the sundial, not a rampant climber that would smother its beauty.

There are not many annuals which you can sow over bulbs, for the strong growing kinds rob the bulbs of plant food and need too much water in summer, and the bulbs should be drying and ripening.

Finally use the back of the rake to smooth the surface so that there will be no unsightly spots of dirt on the grass.

To make a dibble sharper at the end of a broomstick and make a mark at the three inch place so that you can always tell instantly whether you have driven in the dibble far enough.

There is also an English bulb planter, which costs about \$4, which will enable you to plant about three thousand bulbs a day. It can be used only after the autumn rains have made the ground soft.

To protect your knees you can have a square of carpet or piece of burlap. Put all these things in a wheelbarrow and you can make quick and easy work of planting a few hundred bulbs.

ANY house that does not have flowers in it all winter is a mighty poor apology for a home. If you act now you can have flowers every day from Christmas to Easter for a total cost of two or three dollars, bulbs, pots and all, even if you live in a great city, where you have to pay twenty-five cents for a pall of earth.

There is no use pleading that you live in a flat or that you never raised anything in your life or that dirty water will soil your curtains or carpets. Any one can cultivate bulbs in pure water or in bowls of sand and water.

Not all bulbs will do in this way. I defy any one to raise tulips nicely in water, and crocuses are rather hard unless you have a room where the temperature is about fifty degrees. Dutch hyacinths, Roman hyacinths, sacred lilies and paper white narcissus are the best.

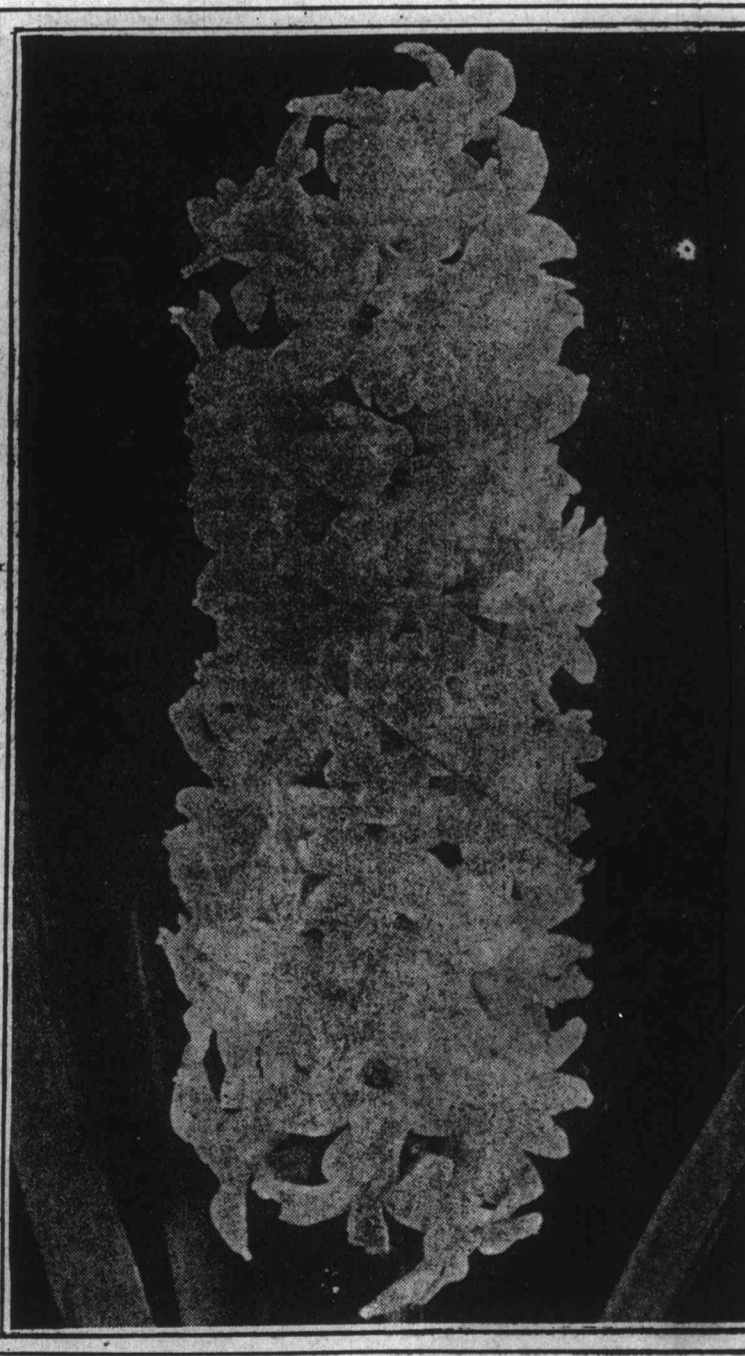
The quickest and easiest to raise are Roman hyacinths, which have several practical sprays of small bells instead of one big, densely flowered truss like the Dutch hyacinths. Romans are also the cheapest bulbs for indoor bloom and require less time in the dark than others. However, it is best to get your bulbs as early as possible, pot them at once and keep them in a dark, cool, airy place as long as possible before bringing them into warmth and light. The whole art of bulb culture is to get a big growth of roots before the tops start.

The most wonderful of these bulbs are the sacred lilies, for they make an astonishing growth in pure water. They look best in plain shallow bowls of glass, with a lot of fancy pebbles to hold the bulbs in place. They have large clusters of fragrant white flowers with yellow saucer shaped centres. You can have these by Christmas if you start now, and some persons succeed with them without putting the bulbs in the dark at all.

But let me warn you about one thing the catalogues may not tell you. It is easy to raise and many people like it better, because the flowers are pure white and not too fragrant.

The most gorgeous of these bulbs are the Dutch hyacinths. They have the greatest range of colors. It requires a good deal of care and skill to raise first class hyacinths in water, but they are lovely in those tall hyacinth glasses. The short, dumpy ones are less liable to topple over, but they are so ugly that I wouldn't take any of them as a gift.

Every good bulb catalogue tells how to raise hyacinths and other bulbs in sand



YOU CAN GROW DUTCH HYACINTHS LIKE THESE IN WATER PHOTO BY W.H. WAITE

but the flower buds often blast, because beginners will forget about these tender plants and open a window right near them. On cold nights don't leave them on the window sill. Put them on a table in the centre of the room.

The paper white narcissus is just as good as any other variety.

CULTIVATING SEEDLESS TOMATOES.

SINCE 1890 Professor Hallett, of New Jersey, has been giving some attention to seedless tomatoes. The first seedless plant occurred among the progeny of a cross between two standard varieties. It was called the Giant, and was large and was called the Giant. Some of the plants were noted for their long joints and slow growth. The variety seems to be well fixed and the flavor is excellent.

Another hybrid produces seedless tomatoes of a different type. A fair proportion of the fruits in each cluster do not attain a size larger than peas, but go through the regular stages of ripening and remain seedless. Professor Hallett has also obtained seedless fruits from several other crosses, showing that this is quite a common phenomenon in the breeding of tomatoes. Most of the seedless fruits possess a desirable flavor, but it is not always like that of other tomatoes; in fact, in some cases the flavor has been pronounced more like that of a strawberry.

Recently Professor Sandsten, of Wisconsin, has demonstrated that the use of excessive quantities of fertilizer exercises a truly remarkable effect upon tomato plants. It appears that the plants react differently to overfeeding. Some are dwarfed, some greatly elongated, some flat upon the ground, and in many the flowers and fruits are very abnormal. On two different types of plants thus produced seedless tomatoes grew. One type produced a large, solid tomato, while the other bore fruit not larger than a walnut. Both types come true when propagated from cuttings. Several other plants were obtained which produced fruits of an intermediate character, with fewer seeds than in normal tomatoes and irregularly distributed. Professor Sandsten does not consider either type of seedless tomato of any commercial value at present, but in time they may become so, and in any event it is important to know what such profound changes in the growth and habits of a plant may be produced in a single generation by changing the amount of the fertilizer.—Country Life in America.

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1 **ANYONE**

GRACIOUS! NEMO, WE'LL NEVER FIND DR. PILL IF WE ARE DELAYED MANY MORE TIMES. HOW LONG MUST WE WAIT HERE?

UNTIL THEY FIX THE RUDDER, PRINCESS, ABOUT FIVE MINUTES. THEN A WAY WE WILL GO TO THE NORTH POLE GET HIM AND BRING HIM BACK TO YOUR POOR SICK DADDY.

2 **NEMO**

OH, MISTER STAMP THERE'S A BIG FLYING MACHINE UP ON THE ROOF! AS BIG A STEAM SHIP! OH! YOU OUGHT TO SEE IT! UM!

THERE IS? HUH! I'M GOING UP AND SEE IT. THAT'S THE THING I'M LOOKING FOR! JUST WHAT I WANT TO HELP ME DELIVER THIS MORN-ING'S MAIL! I'LL GO UP.

RK. MAP OF THE U.S.

3 **SLUMBERLAND**

YES, IF YOU HURRY UP! THE PRINCESS' FATHER KING MOR-HEUS HAS THE GOUT AND WE ARE AFTER DR. PILL, WHO IS LOST. SO HURRY! WE CAN'T DELAY!

BEING VALENTINE'S DAY, WE HAVE MORE MAIL THAN WE CAN DELIVER! WILL YOU KINDLY HELP US OUT, MISTER NEMO?

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4

PILE IT ON THE DECK ANY OLD PLACE! WE'LL ONLY HAVE TO THROW IT ALL OFF AGAIN! HURRY! I'M GOING TO START!

TOSS 'EM UP LIVELY! HE IS GOING TO LEAVE IN A MINUTE!

5

YES, I UNDERSTAND! WE WILL OPEN THE BAGS AND EMPTY THEIR CONTENTS OVER THE EARTH! I WILL DO IT SATISFACTORILY! GOOD BYE! WE'RE OFF!

GOOD BYE! AND GOOD LUCK TO YOU AND MANY THANKS TO YOU!

WHEO! WHAT A RELIEF!!! THEY'VE GOT A LOAD SURE! IT'S LUCKY THEY CALLED HERE!

6

DON'T START DUMPING THEM OFF YET UNTIL WE GET UP HIGH-ER! BUT GET READY FOR THE SIGNAL!

7

LET THEM GO, BOYS! SCATTER THEM IN THE WIND AND BE QUICK ABOUT IT! DUMP THEM!

NOW, NEMO, LET'S DO HURRY AND FIND THE DOCTOR! LET'S DON'T STOP FOR ANYTHING UNTIL WE FIND HIM. I'M SO WORRIED ABOUT PAPA!

8

WE HAVE BEEN SEVEN WEEKS OUT! I HOPE NEXT WEEK WE FIND HIM, NEMO!

THIS IS SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY AND THIS FAVOR WE ARE DOING FOR THE POST MASTER WON'T DELAY US!

9

YOU ARE THE STINGIEST KEEPER IN TOWN!

LOOK-ING FOR A HUSBAND AREN'T YOU?

YOU ARE A BRAVE COP NOT!

MR. HAMFAT.

CHUMP GO TO WORK WAKE UP!

WHY DON'T YOU BUY AN AUTO?

MR. NOSEY

RUBBER

YOU ARE A GOOD FIGHTER BUT A POOR COOK!

A JOB FOR YOU! CONSUME THIS SMOKE!

STOP RUSHING THE GROUND AND PUT SOME COAL ON THE FIRE!

OH, I KNOW THAT AND I'M GLAD WE ARE DOING IT, ARE WE HEADED NORTH NOW?

YES, AND GOING A MILE A MINUTE! WE'LL SOON BE THERE THEN WE'LL FIND THE OLD FEL-LOW!

10

PSHAW! I WISH SOME DREAMS WERE TRUE! UM! NOW I'VE GOT TO GET UP AN' GO TO SUNDAY SCHOOL!

WINSOR MCCAY

Vol. 12,
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