JANUARY

The Saturday Press

and Prairie Farm

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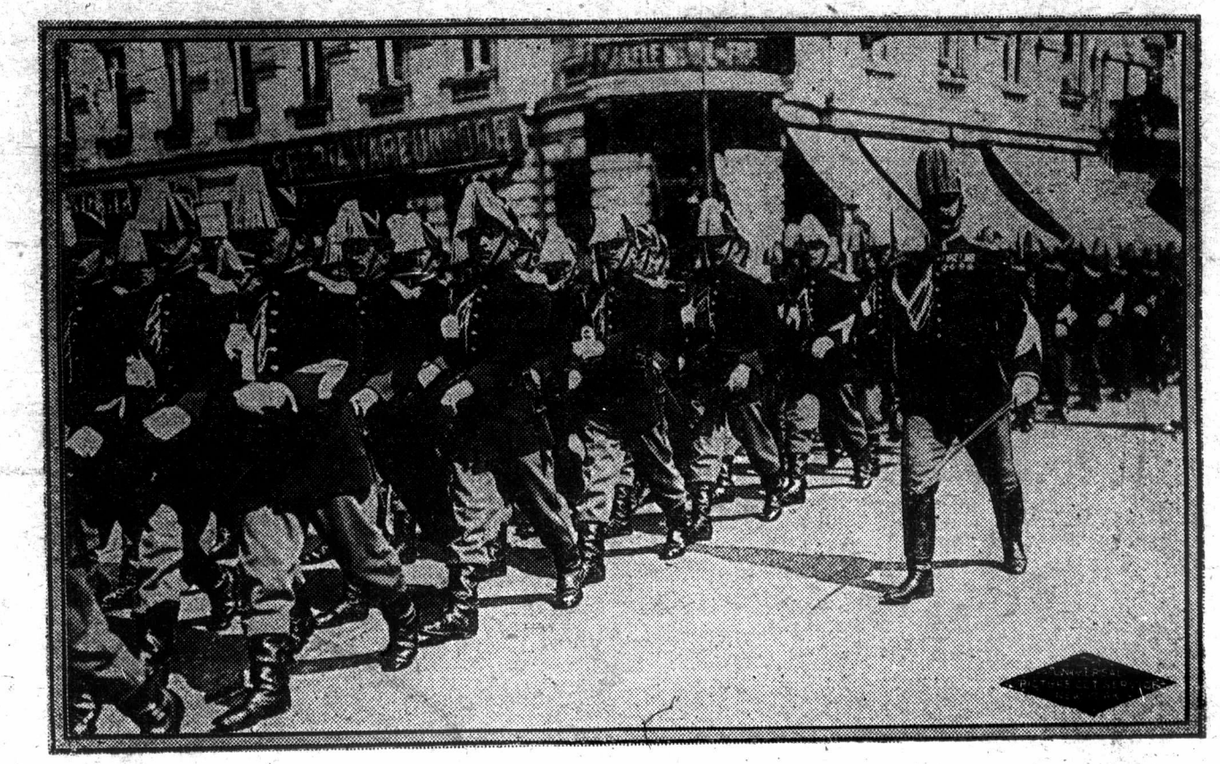

CHINESE TROOPS IN BALKANS

These Annamite soldiers from French Cochin-China form part of that curiously polyglot assemblage of soldiers that General Sarrail is reported to have called his bobtail army.

ROUMANIAN SOLDIERS

Photo shows type of Roumanian soldiers marching out of Bucharest on their way to frontier on their entrance into the war.

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NATIONAL SERVICE AND QUEBEC.

THE National Service cards are being distributed this week all over Canada and everyone is expected to fill them in. Many will not do so, because there is no penalty attached for those who do not. We have already said that the whole plan looks futile and a mere expedient which will take a lot of time and money without bringing effectual results; but it is the Government's request, and it is the duty of every one to obey it.

The two final questions on the list are as follows:

23. Would you be willing to change your present work for other necessary work at the same pay during the war?

24. Are you willing, if your railway fare is paid, to leave where you now live, and go to some other place in Canada to do such work?

Very few men can answer the above questions with a direct "Yes" or "No," yet there is only sufficient space left for the answer in that form. Most men, for example, would want to know what provision, if any, would be made for their families or those dependant on them; or would desire to qualify their answer by some explanation regarding their business affairs. Owing to this feeling of uncertainty, many will probably either leave those questions unanswered, or neglect to deal with the card in any way. It is unfortunate that the interrogatories have not been made a little clearer.

We are afraid that many are not taking the matter very seriously, and that the response will not be anything like so satisfactory as is anticipated. If the design is to stimulate recruiting, as we presume it is, the problem will still remain to be dealt with after this scheme has been tried out, and much valuable time will have been lost.

It seems to us that the Director General of National Service, Mr. Bennett, is himself largely responsible for the lack of seriousness with which the matter is being taken, and the perplexity regarding it. Speaking in Toronto, after his western tour, he said conscription would mean civil war.

"I say to you in all solemnity, standing here tonight, it is my profound conviction, from information I have been able to gather, that unless the people have one last great opportunity for voluntary service, with the issue fairly put before them, so sure as any measure of force or compulsion is introduced it will bring about the serious situation indicated," he said.

There is nothing at all said in the National Service cards about military duty, so this cannot be the "one last great opportunity for voluntary service" to which he refers; but recruiting officers in different parts of the country are speaking out plainly. Col. Williams, chief recruiting officer, in speaking at Hamilton, said that if the plans of the National Service Commission do not result in more recruits, some form of compulsion would be introduced. Other military men, speaking in different parts of the country, made similar threats.

The information gained by the National Service cards will probably be of some indirect value. It will give an idea, though an idea only, of the available man-power in the country; and the data secured may be drawn upon later in such a re-adjustment of employment as will make conscription less oppressive, if it comes; but it will not get to the root of the matter. Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Bennett, and everyone else knows what the crux is. It is apparent at a glance from comparing the following statistics:

Number of Males Between the Ages of 18 and 45 In Canada

Province	*Total*	*Canadian Born*	*British Born*	*Foreign Born*
Pr. Edward Island	16,868	16,592	157	119
Nova Scotia	98,493	85,909	8,437	4,147
New Brunswick	68,710	64,188	2,371	2,151
Quebec	390,897	341,783	23,066	26,048
Ontario	582,897	410,896	106,997	64,353
Manitoba	122,762	49,868	39,806	33,088
Saskatchewan	158,907	61,193	38,871	58,843
Alberta	122,915	37,446	31,954	53,515
British Columbia	158,272	41,508	54,718	62,046

Number of Men Enlisted in Canada up to Oct. 31

London	30,504
Toronto	83,319
Kingston	39,172
Montreal	32,445
Quebec	7,462
Maritime Provinces	33,694
Manitoba and Saskatchewan	74,748
British Columbia	36,580
Alberta	33,671

This means that in Ontario and Manitoba-Saskatchewan one man out of every 3.8 has enlisted; in Alberta, one out of 3.7; in British Columbia, one out of 4.4; in the Maritime Provinces, one out of 5.5; and in Quebec, ONE OUT OF TEN. By far the greater proportion of the enlistments in Quebec have been among the English-speaking; all told, the French-speaking soldiers of that Province at the front number only about four thousand.

The Government does not need any Commission to get at the facts of the situation with regard to recruiting. The whole thing is before them, only too plainly. Canada is, presumably, in a state of war; but Henri Bourassa is permitted to go up and down among the simple people of Quebec, preaching treason, and the Government has not the courage to put an end to it. "When the Empire is at war, Canada is at war"—all but Bourassa and his bob-tail following; and apparently Bourassa is more powerful than the Government.

BIG PROJECTS

PROFESSOR McLaurin of the University of Saskatchewan is doing good work in directing public attention in a striking manner to our vast, undeveloped resources. In dealing with the lignite coal deposits, as he does in an article contributed to this paper, he touches upon a subject of the most vital interest to every individual in Saskatchewan. Cheap heat is undoubtedly the one commodity which all would agree upon as being our greatest requirement; and when a chemist of Professor McLaurin's standing points out with what comparative ease it may be obtained, it seems to us that the securing and development of our coal deposits for the benefit of the public is a matter which should be no longer delayed. If delay is permitted, we shall find very soon that they will be no longer available for the public benefit, but will have passed into private control.

It would be rather a big undertaking to exploit the lignite coal deposits in the public interest; but one good thing which the war has done is to remove the fear of big expenditures. Canada is expending a million dollars a day on the war—an absolutely non-productive project, though a very necessary one—and could easily spend as much more, if necessary. It should be no harder to secure money to develop our resources—we do not mean to exploit them for speculators—than to blow away in cartridges.

An example of the changed way in which nations are coming to look upon such projects is furnished by little Holland. It is proposed to drain the Zuider Zee for the purpose of re-claiming a half a million acres. The estimated cost is over 44 million dollars. A similar plan was under consideration some years ago, but the cost was then considered prohibitive. Since the Kaiser took up old Oom Paul Kruger's role of staggering humanity, ideas of costs and expenditures have changed rapidly.

The difficulty about the lignite coal areas and other of the natural resources of Saskatchewan, is the dead-lock between the Dominion and Provincial Governments regarding their control. Premier Borden made a definite promise to Saskatchewan people that if elected he would restore control of them to the Province, from which it should never have passed. After a lapse of five years, that promise still remains to be carried out. We are sometimes informed by our Conservative friends that the Premier made a mental reservation in this form—"if you return representatives to support me in parliament."

The first step towards securing a development of our coal resources, then, would seem to be to settle the question of ownership between the Dominion and the Province.

A GREAT STORE

MR. J. F. CAIRNS recently gave some figures regarding the business of his store during the past year, which are very striking, and show the value of this establishment to a city like Saskatoon, as well as to the whole district. During 1916 he paid out nearly a quarter of a million dollars in cash for goods to local wholesalers, and to the farmers of this district for produce, in addition to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for wages, light, power, heat, taxes, advertising, etc. This is far from being the total expenditure of the business, but covers the larger items of a strictly local nature.

So far as the farmers end of it is concerned, Cairns' might really be called the Saskatoon Market, as it offers by far the largest single channel in Saskatoon for disposing of market produce at a good price. Cairns' has long been the trading centre for the city and district and continues to strengthen that position.

SASKATCHEWAN STANDS HIGH

SASKATCHEWAN is doing its duty nobly, not only in the way of providing recruits but in contributing to the different war funds as well. The following are the amounts received from the different Provinces for the Red Cross fund since the beginning of the war:

Alberta, $83,860.39; Quebec, 103,439.20; Maritime Provinces, 106,569.79; Manitoba, $180,908.75; Saskatchewan, $257,702.29; Ontario, $1,163,089.59.

Quebec stands second from the bottom; in proportion to population, it should be second from the top. From a racial standpoint, it should be at the very top, helping fellow-racialists of both French and English origin. We presume Dictator Bourassa has scruples about paying as well as fighting

MAK

MANY and varied being made roo with the raisin why? Is it not onl showing up again in th as anything begins to s one wants a slice? A this, we as a people and we feel more or l the proper handling slice. Remember, of saying nothing about and wool prices. The they exist and in looki from different angles, likely that they will long after the cessati Europe. Appearances the sheep industry is boom such as it has before.

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MAKING A START WITH SHEEP

By Prof. W. H. J. Tisdale, University of Saskatchewan

MANY and varied are the inquiries being made roday in connection with the raising of sheep. And why? Is it not only human nature showing up again in the fact that as soon as anything begins to soar in price, everyone wants a slice? And then on top of this, we as a people are not shepherds and we feel more or less doubtful about the proper handling of this particular slice. Remember, of course, that I am saying nothing about these high mutton and wool prices. The fact remains that they exist and in looking at the situation from different angles, it seems more than likely that they will continue to exist long after the cessation of hostilities in Europe. Appearances would indicate that the sheep industry is on the crest of a boom such as it has never experienced before.

This, then, is why people, not only farmers but our urban friends as well, are asking abiut these profit making wool and mutton creatures. The dog nuisance, the coyote, the need of more or less fencing on these western farms and the prevalence of spear-grass in some localities are all passed up and many of us feel that we must have sheep, come what may. We are determined to combat all these hindrances and after all they can be cor... packed in the proper manner.

The Beginner's Troubles

The beginner, moreover, not only has these hindrances to think of but there are many little ins and outs that he misses at first glance. He has to be prepared for certain disappointments such as a low lambing percentage caused possibly by improper care of ewes at time of lambing or loss in the flock through disease, the result of damp and badly ventilated quarters. In short, though the keeping of sheep entails but little hard physical labor, there is a constant care and vigilance to details at certain times of the year that characterises every true sheepman. When such care and vigilance is acquired by the beginner he will undoubtedly find his flock of sheep the best payong agricultural investment on the farm.

Possibly too many of us, attracted by the remunerative feature of sheep raising, are inclined to say: "Oh, well, there is no reason in the world why I cannot manage a small flock of sheep. All I have to do is buy them and they do the rest by rustling for themselves." We have read so much and heard so much about these ovines that we are full of confidence and optimism as to our prowess and knowledge of the business. Reading, of course, is very necessary but it alone will not get a man very far on the road to success in any agricultural line. Mixed with sound practical experience and applied in the right way, it will do much to promote efficiency.

The Best Types

As beginners then, we have to think first of all of the initial outlay and the type of sheep best suited to our meagre knowledge and our local farming conditions and methods. We have learnt from reading that there are several different breeds, each breed possessing certain outstanding characteristics; also that there are so-called range and grade sheep of no particular breeding but simply the result of good sires having been used on common, strong, hardy ewes. A small rangt flock may not appeal to us because we feel that for all the difference in price, we might just as well have purebreds. One must remember though that the hardiness of the western bred grade and range ewes makes them very suitable for the novice to try his skill upon. The purebred, as a rule is more tender, being in most instances an import and hence not yet accustomed to our rigorous climate. Having gained knowledge and some profit from the handling of the grade flock, it is an easy matter to launch unto the purebred business in the course of three or four years.

Care in Buying

These grades may be obtained locally or from shipments brought into the different provinces from time to time by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and when buying it is as well to remember that shearlings or once shorn sheep will give the best paying results. They may possibly give a little more trouble at lambing time but this is offset by their longer period of usefulness and the fact that few of them are likely to be barren or spoiled. Older ewes will give the results too, of course, but if buying older ones, it is not wise to buy anything over three years and all such ewes should show a strong, full mouth of teeth. The over-confident beginner is an excellent mark for a salesman as he sees no need whatever of correcting any mistakes. Hence when buying your foundation ewes it may be as well to profess ignorance in the matter and in nine cases out of ten, the salesman will render assistance in choosing the most valuable animals. Always remember that any salesman has a certain reputation to sustain and if you place confidence in him he is going to live up to that reputation.

If at all possible, it is wise to purchase your foundation ewes, in lamb, thus postponing the purchase of a sire until you have derived the profit from your first crop of wool and lambs. In all cases the sire must be pure bred regardless of what constitutes the breeding of the ewes. If your ewes are purebred, purchase a sire of the same breeding and if in the first place you have purchased ewes of a breed suited to our climate, stay with that breed and by selection year after year and the use of typical rams, you will soon have a flock to be proud of. If your ewes are grade, purchase a ram that you feel sure will give you the desired results in your lamb and wool crop. The closer wooled breeds such as the Downs are possibly better suited to our colder western climate. The sire in every case, should possess the constitution, breed type, masculinity, conformation and uniformity that make him a real sire.

Unity Of Type

Having the foundation on both sides, the aim of every beginner should be unity of type within the flock. If this is adhered to from the outset, much better results will be obtained. If you have several different types running throughout the flock, you may find it extremely hard to select rams that will suit all these types. Furthermore, the man who can maintain a certain uniformity in all his breeding stock, so long as that uniformity conforms to the breed characters, establishes a reputation for so doing. His strain gradually becomes known throughout the community and people begin to ask for it. This in itself is worth a great deal. Every novice must become familiar with the type he is working with and must be able to recognise at once any undesirable features about the mutton conformation or about the wool. All individuals not conforming to his ideals should be culled from the flock and not used for breeding purposes. They are serving a better purpose, if providing fresh mutton for the table. Always keep in mind the two points—mutton and wool, and be sure not to lose sight of the one in an endeavor to get too much of the other. And when selecting for wool, never keep a black sheep. It is just as menacing to your wool business as the "black sheep" in the human race is to society. Hence, practice selection not only in the initial foundation but in all subsequent breecing operations as well.

Results from Selection

Just in this connection it might be nteresting to show what tangible results we are getting from judicious selection in our University flock at Saskatoon. The average price per pound of Saskatchewan's 1916 wool clip was 32.3 cents, *i.e.*, the graded wool marketed co-operatively. Our own wool wa... way and grading into four of the main grades realised for us an average price of 36 cents a pound, an increase of 3.7 cents or a difference of $40.81 on the 1103 pound clip. This increase is not the result of any better handling than the wool should get but is due largely to selection at breeding time. Certain farmers throughout Saskatchewan are getting just as pleasing results and no doubt some of them better, where selection is being practised.

One might enlarge upon this article by detailing winter and summer care, treatment at the breeding and lambing season, etc., but space will not permit. Suffice it to say that all such things will come to us gradually as we wotk with our sheep and apply some of the knowledge we get from other people and from books and farm journals. No man can farm intelligently today without reading intelligently of the methods followed by the other fellow and putting into practice these methods in so far as his own local conditions will permit. In the sheep business, as in any other business, the eyes must be kept open and the mind ever on the alert to catch anything that is new.

Great Combination Sale

—OF—

SHORTHORNS

—AND—

CLYDESDALES

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

—AT—

Silverwood's Barn, Saskatoon, Sask.

—ON—

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1917.

Sale Commences at 11 o'clock a.m.,

AT THE TIME OF THE BREEDERS' MEETINGS

The Clydesdales will be offered by Hon. W. C. Sutherland, of Saskatoon, and the Shorthorns by Hon. Duncan Marshall, of Olds, Alberta, and Messrs. Yule and Bowes, of Carstairs, Alta.

80 SHORTHORNS, BULLS AND HEIFERS

AND

20 CLYDESDALES, STALLIONS, MARES AND FILLIES WILL BE OFFERED

A SPLENDID LOT OF HORSES AND CATTLE WILL BE SOLD.

H. O. TELLIER
Farmington, Minn.
Auctioneer

HON. DUNCAN MARSHALL
MESSRS. YULE AND BOWES
HON. W. C. SUTHERLAND

BACON HOG—AN OPPORTUNITY

FROM 1904 to 1914 Canada's export trade with Britain in hog products decreased and Denmark's increased. From 1914 Canada's export bacon trade has increased and Denmark's has gone the other way, showing a falling off of 73,000,000 pounds. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, Canada's export of hog products totalled 23,620,861 pounds; for 1915 the total was 72,036,025 pounds, and for 1916 144,150,309 pounds. The United States experienced a like increase. But so far as Canada is concerned, there is another side to the shield. On June 30, 1916, there were fewer hogs in this country than at any time during the previous ten years, and from 1911 to 1916 there was a decrease of one million. This serious state of affairs, as well as the opportunity that is before the country, is concisely and vividly pointed out in Pamphlet No. 21 of the Live Stock Department at Ottawa, entitled "The Bacon Hog and the British Market," for which Messrs. John Bright, Live Stock Commissioner, and H. S. Arkell, Assistant Commissioner, are jointly responsible, and which ... application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Particularly unfortunate, says the pamphlet, is the decrease in the face of the rare opportunity that is offered us to further extend our "Wiltshire side" trade with the British market, a trade that for the year 1915 amounted in value to $15,957,652. In view of the facts here set forth it is hardly necessary to further refer to the gravity of the situation or to the opportunity that will be lost if our farmers and breeders do not bestir themselves. The joint authors point out that while we are not for specified reasons to occupy the market for fat hogs, that for the bacon hog is ours for the asking. They also call for regularity in the supply. "We canont," they say, "go into the business for six months in the year and then go out of it for six months without having a general average of price that is both unprofitable. both to producer and packer." A good crop of hogs is required each month of the year. "If each farmer," the pamphlet says in conclusion, "maintains even one or, at most, two sows and manages these and their offsprings properly, there can be built up in Canada a very important and remunerative industry, not only yielding a permanent profit to the farmer, but as well materially assisting in preserving the commercial stability of the Dominion.

"ON THE JOB"

In Montana, says *Harper's Magazine*, a railway bridge had been destroyed by fire, and it was necessary to replace it. Two days later came the superintendent of the division. Alighting from his private car, he encountered the old master bridge builder.

"Bill," said the superintendent,—and the words quivered with energy—"I want this job rushed. Every hour's delay costs the company money. Have you the engineer's plans for the new bridge?"

"I don't know," said the bridge builder, "whether the engineer has his picture drawed yet, but the bridge is up and the trains is passin' over it."

STOP THE DRAFTS

Fresh air is a splendid tonic for man and beast, but it must be supplied in the proper way or trouble is quite apt to result. Poultry do their best when liberally supplied with fresh air, even during the cold winter months. The ideal ventilation is plenty of fresh air without direct drafts, and this can be secured in the modern open-front poultry house. Fowls roosting in the open will be less apt to take cold than will those that are forced to spend the night in a drafty pen. Guard against currents of air by stopping all cracks and openings except those intended for supplying fresh air.

Our Welfare Page

Conducted By Mrs. John Mc Naughtan, Piche, Sask.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all."

AN EVENTFUL YEAR

APART from the world-wide turmoil, one is privileged to look back upon the most eventful year in the history of Saskatchewan. What of the two outstanding features—the enfranchisement of women and the passing of the bars and dispensaries.

The women have worked faithfully and in many cases strenuously to help bring about the closing of the dispensaries, but in this work they were united. Will the organised women stand united at the next election? If not, how will they divide? How many will be affected by the "patronage" curse? Already a number of workers for certain reforms have received the hint that in the future, the present means whereby they received their bread and butter is likely to be affected by their political attitude.

One of the most far reaching reforms in the future would be the establishment of a system whereby all government officials could obtain their positions by an efficiency test and having so obtained them be politically free.

What about prohibition? It seems to me that we have scarcely started our work in this respect. We have c t o t the cancer, but the mail order houses and other inter-provincial methods will shortly restore it to us in its most malignant form. What are we going to do?

New Year Resolves

My Dear Readers:—A Happy New Year to all. I wish you all that you wish yourselves. How many resolutions are you going to make? Did you ever list them and can you remember how few of them you ever kept?

I have been sitting here tonight trying to recollect the many different ways that I have spent the thirty New Year Eves that I can remember.

I remember spending quite a number n the then orthodox manner of attending midnight service. I almost thought I had attended twenty such services, until I began to reckon up the number of Christmas pantomimes I had taken in on New Year's Eve. Somehow I have a more distinctly London impression of London, from the New Year Eves spent at "Aladdin," "The Babes in the Wood," etc., with the old-time favorites Dan Leno and Herbert Campbell, at the height of their popularity.

"'Arry and 'Arriet" always seemed to be more in evidence. Perhaps they sported a "pit" seat instead of the gallery on New Year's Eve. Their buttons, and feathers *and* oranges! How quickly a pantomime crowd catches up the latest refrain? And by the way, why does a Canadian crowd not care to do this at concert or play? And after the play. The crowded and lighted streets, the world and the underworld. How close the Strand and the Thames embankment? What different pictures. And coming home from the pantomime on New Year's Morn! The syrens on the river trying to drown the hooting of the locomotives, and in an occasional pause the sound of the church bells. How attentive were the porters and policemen! And how the Scots gathered in St. Paul's churchyard to keep up the time honored custom. But they are talking "prohibition" now.

And then I remember the New Year parties where we used to adjourn to the top of the church tower to watch the Old Year out, and the New Year in. But there was no midnight service inside this time and other New Year Eves, when rounds of visits were made, and mince pies and egg flip were the order of the night. (There are two kinds of egg flip) And so many different mince pies, so many happy months, so one needed to make a round dozen visits. And then the "Waits" and the "hand bells." Old time customs these perhaps, but they promoted much good fellowship. What customs are we going to hand down? Once more, "A Happy New Year."

Liquor Stores Closed December 30.

Complete returns are not yet available regarding the referendum. Those that are to hand show such an overwhelming majority against the stores, that the Hon. A. Turgeon, attorney-general for the province, announced that every store would be closed on Saturday, December 30th, 1916. The complete returns from the cities show that 15,419 voted against and 2,430 for the maintenance of the liquor stores. The soldiers voted 1462 in favor of closing them and 452 against.

A Hospital Managed By Women

One of the most interesting phases of women's work which I saw in France was that of the Scottish Women's Hospital Association, at the hospital at Royaumont, where I was glad to find we had a Canadian ward, with a Canadian flag on the walls.

The hospital is entirely managed by women; the surgeons, the nurses, the orderlies, the chauffeurs operating the motor ambulances are all women. The hospital building is the old Abbey and the Canadian ward was the old refectory—a beautiful Gothic hall. The women in charge have the real sense of the artistic as well as of the philanthropic. On every cot, there was a bright red blanket, and the bright red blankets presented a most pleasing contrast with the grey walls of the refectory. Each soldier, as he convalesces and is able to go about the grounds, also wears a bright red coat, and the contrast of the coats of the patients with the green of the beautiful park surrounding the Abbey make a very pleasing scene. In this hospital, I saw a number of the French Colonial troops, the great, powerful Senegalese, the blackest men one can see, side by side with the Tunisian Arabs, spare and agile. As the hospital is near the front, many of the most serious cases are taken to it. It was a very interesting and touching sight to see these wounded soldiers of France, men of Africa, of the Mahommedan faith being brought back to life and health by the skill and tender ministry of the Christian Women of Great Britain.

The marvellous spirit which France has displayed in this war and the wonderful achievements of the French soldiers have only been made possible by the heroism, the devotion and the self sacrifice of the women of France.—*Hon. N. K. Rowell.*

Query ?

Dear Mrs. McNaughtan:—I am not long arrive in this country and what you call a foreigner. In your page I yet sometimes read, so will you please what I ask to me explain. In this country, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, the people do for prohibition speak absolute. I am so told this is not so, it must not, cannot be, for why, because long, long time ago, some very wise men, they found out they themselves more than enough for that time know, so laws they make for everybody who after them live.

Now, Mrs. Editor, please tell me is this is a joke on me or everybody, won't you? I as well hear that what you Direct Legislation call which is where I am come from, is all shut up in this same one box. Please tell me what sort of joke is also this?

NEW COUNTRY-WOMAN.

N.B.—Glad to have your letter. Will try to answer your questions next week.—V. McN.

Confirmation

Dear Mrs. McNaughtan:—I have been staying here, in a newly settled district, for some months. I have so often thought about you since I came. This is just one of those places you speak of in your addresses: fourteen new babies expected in the immediate district during the winter, and no doctor or nurse nearer than 16 or 17 miles.

I visited a neigbor yesterday who had just returned with her baby. It had cost her over $70.00, so you cannot blame people very much if they try to manage with the help of a neighbor, and in this case there was not been a neighbor who could go. This "medical aid" question certainly needs attention.

F. E. S.

Subscribers are requested to advise us if they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any advertiser in The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm.

BOYS FEED HOGS—LEARN PROFIT

ONE of the practical schemes of the Ontario Department of Agriculture has been the hog feeding competitions, the prizes for which are based on profits and type.

These competitions are open to young men who have taken the four weeks' Courses in Agriculture conducted by the District Representatives. The prize is the Short Course in Live Stock and Seed Judging at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, January 9th to 20th, transportation to Guelph and return and board and lodging while there.

Where eight or more contestants finished in a competition two men are being sent to Guelph.

The hogs were selected when six weeks old and a value of $4.00 each was placed on them at that age. Contestants were allowed to feed four and select the best three at the end of the competition. They were fed until 22 weeks of age and a record kept of the amount of feed used each week. Feed was valued as follows:

	Per Ton
Ground Oats	$25.00
Ground barley	25.00
Ground Peas	35.00
Ground Rye	28.00
Ground Wheat	35.00
Bran	23.00
Low-grade Flour or Red Dog	32.00
Shorts or Middlings	25.00
Tankage	46.00
Green Feed	2.00
Skim Milk	5.00
Skim Milk	6.00
Whey	3.00
Pasture	75c per hog.

In estimating the profit the gain of the hogs, live weight, fed and watered, was taken at 11½c per pound. The prize was awarded by taking into consideration both the profit and the type, 50 per cent being allowed for each, the bacon hog score card being used for scoring type.

The following were the scores of some of the winners:

Ave. Cost Production	*Ave. Value*	*Ave. Profit*
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THE GERMAN TRENCH HOUSES

THE German front in the West, the London *Times* tells us, is like a huge village that is strung out along a road three hundred miles long. Of course the houses are all under ground. Still they are houses of one or two floors, built according to certain official designs. The main door, of a pattern apparently standardised, so that hundreds come from the factory on one order, and missing parts can be easily replaced. The heavily timbered doorway is made to their measure. Inside, a flight of from twelve to thirty-six stairs leads down at an easy angle. The treads of the stairs and the descending roof of the staircase are formed of mining frames of stout timber, with double top sills; the walls are of thick planks notched at the top and bottom to fit the frames, and strengthened with iron tie-rods that run from top to bottom of the stairs and with thick wooden struts at rights angles to the tie-rods.

At the foot of the stairs a tunneled corridor runs straight forward for perhaps fifty yards, and from it rooms and minor passages open on either side. In some of the dugouts a second staircase leads to a lower floor, which may be a much as thirty or forty feet below the trench level.

These staircases, passages and rooms are usually completely lined with planks. In one typical dugout each section of a platoon had its allotted place for messing and sleeping, its own place for parade in a passage, and its own emergency exit to the trench. In another, used as a dressing station, there were beds for thirty-two patients and a fair-sized operating room. A third, near Mametz, was designed to house three hundred men, with the needful kitchens, provision and munition storerooms, a well, a forge, an engine room and a motor room. Many of the captured dugouts were thus lighted by electricity.

In the officers' quarters there have been found full-length mirrors, comfortable bedsteads, cushioned armchairs and some pictures. One room is lined with glazed "sanitary" wall paper, and the present English occupant is convinced by circumstantial evidence that his predecessor lived there with his wife and child. Clearly, there was no expectation of an early move.

A Coal and Wood Range With a HIGH OVEN

LIGHTER DAY HIGH OVEN RANGE

AT LAST!

A COMPLETE LABOR-SAVING RANGE

Raised to standing height—permits baking and cooking without back-breaking stoops. Easy to sweep under. Glass door on High Oven—watch foods while they bake. Warming Closet with pot-hole for boiling. Oven also equipped with Pot-hole—shuts in odorous foods. Large storage closet for concealing pots and pans or for warming foods. Attached cooking chart and thermometer for convenience in cooking or baking. Two sections to heating top prevents bulging or cracking and allows toasting or broiling over the coals. Beautiful sanitary white enameled [illegible]. Easily operated grate. Extra long firebox handy for wood. Oven placed high to be in direct path of flames. This range built on scientific, fuel-saving principles. Write NOW for booklet illustrated from life

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Winnipeg, Man.

Send me free photo-story of the LIGHTER DAY RANGE.

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FAMINE PRICES FOR PAPER

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Good Farming Competitions	4
Exhibitions	124
Standing Crops Competitions	28
Seed Fairs	87
Poultry Shows	25

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The Agricultural Societies Convention

Good Attendance and Great Interest Marked the Annual Convention Held at the University of Saskatchewan During This Week

THE annual convention of the Agricultural Societies of the Province was held at the University this week, there being a large number of delegates present. Hugh McKellar, Moose Jaw, was elected chairman of the convention. Interesting addresses were given by Dean Rutherford, Professor Reynolds of Manitoba College, F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, and others. Director S. E. Greenway read his report, which was in part as follows:

Since my report to you a year ago there have been 4 new societies chartered by the Minister of Agriculture, bringing the total for the province to 117. During the year more or less active unchartered societies to the number of 18, not including Grain Growers' Associations, have been associated with my department, have held exhibitions and other competitions for which I have supplied judges. Our facilities have been freely taken advantage of by over 40 Grain Growers' Associations during the year.

The following table will gove the cimparative growth of activities for which judges have been supplied by this department in the last few years:

	1916	1915	1914	1913
Spring Stallion Shows	13	9	12	14
Ploughing [illegible]	[illegible]	61	[illegible]	
Good Farming Competitions	4	2	1	1
Exhibitions	124	113	100	96
Standing Crops Competitions	28	23	25	25
Seed Fairs	87	52	35	55
Poultry Shows	25			

I look for progress in the matter of the spring show. We have an increase of four over the preceeding year and there is indicated a thirty per cent betterment in the entries, and fifty per cent in the prize money offered which reaches a total of $2282. There were 177 entries.

The ploughing matches show an advance over the high figure of the previous year, 868 farmers competing in the contests. The societies raised $6634 for this purpose this year. The best ploughing match of the year in point of attendance was at Dundurn under the auspices of the Grain Growers' Association. They had an attendance of over 1000 and they had a committee appointed to judge the ploughing as a check on the work of the judge provided by my department.

The Standing Crops Competition is taking on more and more the nature of a good farming competition. 28 societies held 90 competitions which included 10 and 40-acre plots of wheat, plots of oats, barley, flax, corn, alfalfa, brome grass, farm gardens and summer fallow competitions. For this purpose $5636 was raised and 686 farmers competed. Each society can earn $250 in grants on this work, by offering $375 for five different crops. Many of the societies are doing this.

An increased interest is manifested throughout the province in live stock exhibitions, I was asked to send judges of horses to several July 1 celebrations held this year, and 18 organisations held agricultural exhibitions without the assistance of government grants. Doubtless the day is not far away when all the agricultural society work will be carried on without recourse to government grants. You will be interested to learn that there are more than 20 societies which have an entry list in horses alone at their exhibitions of 200, and several have over 300.

The help problem has been responsible for a slight decrease in the number of live stock entires other than sheep. The exhibits of ladies work show steady growth. The directors should make the list more attractive for this work. At present the women and children are encouraged by only very small prizes and a total offering of about one ffith of that provided in the live stock classes. Many of the societies are finding that the appointment of women directors is a valuable aid to their work. There is an indication that horse racing is not so generously endowed as in the past except in a few cases.

There have been held in the province during the year about 100 junior or school fairs. This activity is not linked up with the societies except in a very few cases.

I should like to see all of the societies giving more intelligent support to the work among the boys and girls. One of the societies has intimated that in the belief of its directors this convention should take up the matter of junior fairs. At the present time there is no organisation directly responsible for the work. The department of education is handling much of it as school fair work. The Rural Education Association and some municipal authorities are holding some each year, and the best one of all is held annually by the Tantallon Agricultural Society. At this point they believe that the work properly belongs to the societies. At any rate the work should be co-ordinated. Who should take it up?

It is among the grain growers that the interest in seed fairs has developed most largely. The money raised for seed fair purposes amounts to $11,745.

The poultry industry in the province is developing so rapidly that several large shows are held each year. At some of the shows which have been in the past regarded as smaller exhibits of poultry there were over 300 entires of high class birds and this year expect over 500. There are many complaints that in this connection the government grants do [illegible] very valuab[illegible]

Thirty-three of the societies held short courses in agriculture during the year with an aggregate attendance including the course at Saskatoon of 11,656. These courses extended from two days to one week. The best course in point of attendance outside of the one at the College was held at Govan where 152 farmers attended every session for four days. This year I have already planned for forty similar courses, and I expect that this number will be increased to fifty before the winter is over. At the two and three day courses the lectures have been confined largely to practical field and animal husbandry topics. For larger courses horticulture and veterinary science and hygiene have been added. This year I hope to provide lectures in farm accounting at some of the larger courses.

It is not possible to make any definite remarks about finances owing to the fact that only about half of the societies have furnished their annual statements. Likewise there are 17 exhibition returns still to come.

The statements which have been received have been highly satisfactory, however. They show care in compiling and they also show careful financing. Last year the societies raised approximately $334,000 for all purposes. This year the societies which have reported show receipts of $213,844. The expenditure shown is $225,717. In the great majority of cases the liabilities of the societies have been reduced, and apparently in every case the finances are in good condition. There is an increase in the average membership of the societies from 151 to 159.

Colgate asks discussion on the following topics: (1) What is the most successful method of reaching and organising so as to utilize and properly serve a large territory adjacent to but lying beyond the limit of distance from which directors if appointed might be expected to attend meetings? This question arises from personal observation of the fact that we can and do serve the territory from which the directors come, but we fail to reach beyond that and we have a large territory which we ought to serve. (2) What form of entertainment has been found most successful in increasing attendance at fairs thus becoming an asset to the society in increased gate receipts? In order to finance it is necessary to provide a gate far in excess of that obtainable from the number of patrons who are interested in agricultural exhibits. This question is asked by a society that has over $350 in the bank. Wonder if they would put us wise to a method that enables them to do that? I shall be glad to contribute anything I can to discussion of these subjects.

The Midale society bonused its secretary to increase membership. The result was a colling up of the membership to 325. This secretary makes a practise of distributing circulars sent out from my department to each of the members. I wish there were 117 secretaries who would do likewise.

We Want To Buy Your Produce At Highest Market Prices

:: :: and :: ::

Sell You Groceries at Lowest City Prices

We paid **Thousands of Dollars** last year to farmers for Potatoes, Butter and Eggs, Poultry, etc. We pay cash or trade, and this year with our two stores and **greatly increased business,** we shall be able to handle all the Farm Produce that you can bring in.

START THE NEW YEAR WELL BY TRADING HERE, WHERE THE PRICES ARE THE LOWEST

Grocery Specials

Finest Sugar, 100 lbs.	$9.00
Syrup, finest quality; 20 lb. pail	$1.40
Krinkle Corn Flakes, 14 pkts. for	$1.00
Canned Tomatoes, 12 cans for	$2.35
Tea—Special in bulk; 40c lb., 5 lbs. for	$1.75
Coffee—Special, Fresh Roasted, 3 lbs. for	$1.00
Rolled Oats, 20 lb. Sack for	.90

SPECIAL ON APPLES

Apples are getting scarcer and higher. We are offering first class fruit at, per box $2.00 and $2.25

Mixed Pickles, 1 gallon crock	$1.00
Dill Pickles, per dozen	.25
Canned Pears, special, 2½s, per can	.25

JONES & CO., Ltd.

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20th Street, West Phone 1583

Winter Care of the Colts

WITH a view to ascertaining the actual cost of raising colts, records have been kept during the past four years of the amounts of feed consumed and of the gains made by the colts.

The brood mares on the Experimental Station at Scott are grade Clydesdales, one weighing approximately 1350 pounds the other 1550 pounds. The mares are worked until foaling time, and are then rested for two weeks. Later they are used to do light work on the farm. The colts are kept in the barn when the mares are at work. When not at work, the mares and colts run in the pasture and are fed a little grain in addition to the pasturage. The colts are weaned when about five months old.

The daily rations for weanling colts have been about as follows:

Morning: 1¼ pounds of oat chop, ½ pound of bran, 4 pounds of prairie hay.

Noon: 1¼ pounds of oat chop, ½ pound of bran, 3 pounds alfalfa hay.

Night: ½ sheaf of oats, with oat straw.

On two nights of the week, the oat sheaf is replaced with two pounds of boiled oats. Salt is given in the feed three times per week. The colts are watered three times daily.

Fed as indicated, the cost of feed for one colt for 4½ months during the past winter, amounted to $14.06.

During the period the colt gained 115 pounds, and at one year old weighed 820 pounds. The colt a year older was fed twice the quantity of oat chop, and in addition 1 pound of alfalfa hay. The oat straw is also increased for the older colts.

Shelter

Colts up to two years of age are sheltered during the winter, and only allowed out for an hour's exercise every day. This has been found to give larger colts than where they are alloooed to run out in the open field during the day and stabled at nights. As an illustration of this, one colt was allowed to run out in the day during the first, second and [illegible]d winters. A full brother, of inferior conformation, was allowed out during the first winter but during the second winter was kept in the barn and given good feed. Where protection is afforded, either by trees, hills, or a high board fence, etc., and the colts would no doubt do equally well outside, but on the open plains, without shelter o any kind, the colts are chilled by the strong winds, if left out for too long a period, and do not make as satisfactory gains. In order to overcome this difficulty, light, roomy, box stalls should be provided in well-ventilated stables, giving the colts an opportunity to take some exercise inside, and this, when supplemented by an hour in the paddock, will keep them healthy and their limbs in good shape.

Our Welfare Page

Conducted By Mrs. John Mc Naughtan, Piche, Sask.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all."

AN EVENTFUL YEAR

APART from the world-wide turmoil, one is privileged to look back upon the most eventful year in the history of Saskatchewan. What of the two outstanding features—the enfranchisement of women and the passing of the bars and dispensaries.

The women have worked faithfully and in many cases strenuously to help bring about the closing of the dispensaries, but in this work they were united. Will the organised women stand united at the next election? If not, how will they divide? How many will be affected by the "patronage" curse? Already a number of workers for certain reforms have received the hint that in the future, the present means whereby they received their bread and butter is likely to be affected by their political attitude.

One of the most far reaching reforms in the future would be the establishment of a system whereby all government officials could obtain their positions by an efficiency test and having so obtained them be politically free.

What about prohibition? It seems to me that we have scarcely started our work in this respect. We have c t o t the cancer, but the mail order houses and other inter-provincial methods will shortly restore it to us in its most malignant form. What are we going to do?

New Year Resolves

My Dear Readers:—A Happy New Year to all. I wish you all that you wish yourselves. How many resolutions are you going to make? Did you ever list them and can you remember how few of them you ever kept?

I have been sitting here tonight trying to recollect the many different ways that I have spent the thirty New Year Eves that I can remember.

I remember spending quite a number n the then orthodox manner of attending midnight service. I almost thought I had attended twenty such services, until I began to reckon up the number of Christmas pantomimes I had taken in on New Year's Eve. Somehow I have a more distinctly London impression of London, from the New Year Eves spent at "Aladdin," "The Babes in the Wood," etc., with the old-time favorites Dan Leno and Herbert Campbell, at the height of their popularity.

"'Arry and 'Arriet" always seemed to be more in evidence. Perhaps they sported a "pit" seat instead of the gallery on New Year's Eve. Their buttons, and feathers *and* oranges! How quickly a pantomime crowd catches up the latest refrain? And by the way, why does a Canadian crowd not care to do this at concert or play? And after the play. The crowded and lighted streets, the world and the underworld. How close the Strand and the Thames embankment? What different pictures. And coming home from the pantomime on New Year's Morn! The syrens on the river trying to drown the hooting of the locomotives, and in an occasional pause the sound of the church bells. How attentive were the porters and policemen! And how the Scots gathered in St. Paul's churchyard to keep up the time honored custom. But they are talking "prohibition" now.

And then I remember the New Year parties where we used to adjourn to the top of the church tower to watch the Old Year out, and the New Year in. But there was no midnight service inside this time and other New Year Eves, when rounds of visits were made, and mince pies and egg flip were the order of the night. (There are two kinds of egg flip) And so many different mince pies, so many happy months, so one needed to make a round dozen visits. And then the "Waits" and the "hand bells." Old time customs these perhaps, but they promoted much good fellowship. What customs are we going to hand down? Once more, "A Happy New Year."

Liquor Stores Closed December 30.

Complete returns are not yet available regarding the referendum. Those that are to hand show such an overwhelming majority against the stores, that the Hon. A. Turgeon, attorney-general for the province, announced that every store would be closed on Saturday, December 30th, 1916. The complete returns from the cities show that 15,419 voted against and 2,430 for the maintenance of the liquor stores. The soldiers voted 1462 in favor of closing them and 452 against.

A Hospital Managed By Women

One of the most interesting phases of women's work which I saw in France was that of the Scottish Women's Hospital Association, at the hospital at Royaumont, where I was glad to find we had a Canadian ward, with a Canadian flag on the walls.

The hospital is entirely managed by women; the surgeons, the nurses, the orderlies, the chauffeurs operating the motor ambulances are all women. The hospital building is the old Abbey and the Canadian ward was the old refectory—a beautiful Gothic hall. The women in charge have the real sense of the artistic as well as of the philanthropic. On every cot, there was a bright red blanket, and the bright red blankets presented a most pleasing contrast with the grey walls of the refectory. Each soldier, as he convalesces and is able to go about the grounds, also wears a bright red coat, and the contrast of the coats of the patients with the green of the beautiful park surrounding the Abbey make a very pleasing scene. In this hospital I saw a number of the French Colonial troops, the great, powerful Senegalese, the blackest men one can see, side by side with the Tunisian Arabs, spare and agile. As the hospital is near the front, many of the most serious cases are taken to it. It was a very interesting and touching sight to see these wounded soldiers of France, men of Africa, of the Mahommedan faith being brought back to life and health by the skill and tender ministry of the Christian Women of Great Britain.

The marvellous spirit which France has displayed in this war and the wonderful achievements of the French soldiers have only been made possible by the heroism, the devotion and the self sacrifice of the women of France.—*Hon. N. K. Rowell.*

Query ?

Dear Mrs. McNaughtan:—I am not long arrive in this country and what you call a foreigner. In your page I yet sometimes read, so will you please what I ask to me explain. In this country, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta, the people do for prohibition speak absolute. I am so told this is not so, it must not, cannot be, for why, because long, long time ago, some very wise men, they found out they themselves more than enough for that time know, so laws they make for everybody who after them live.

Now, Mrs. Editor, please tell me is this is a joke on me or everybody, won't you? I as well hear that what you Direct Legislation call which is where I am come from, is all shut up in this same one box. Please tell me what sort of joke is also this?

NEW COUNTRY-WOMAN.

N.B.—Glad to have your letter. Will try to answer your questions next week.—V. McN.

Confirmation

Dear Mrs. McNaughtan:—I have been staying here, in a newly settled district, for some months. I have so often thought about you since I came. This is just one of those places you speak of in your addresses: fourteen new babies expected in the immediate district during the winter, and no doctor or nurse nearer than 16 or 17 miles.

I visited a neigbor yesterday who had just returned with her baby. It had cost her over $70.00, so you cannot blame people very much if they try to manage with the help of a neighbor, and in this case there was not been a neighbor who could go. This "medical aid" question certainly needs attention.

F. E. S.

Subscribers are requested to advise us if they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any advertiser in The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm.

BOYS FEED HOGS—LEARN PROFIT

ONE of the practical schemes of the Ontario Department of Agriculture has been the hog feeding competitions, the prizes for which are based on profits and type.

These competitions are open to young men who have taken the four weeks' Courses in Agriculture conducted by the District Representatives. The prize is the Short Course in Live Stock and Seed Judging at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, January 9th to 20th, transportation to Guelph and return and board and lodging while there.

Where eight or more contestants finished in a competition two men are being sent to Guelph.

The hogs were selected when six weeks old and a value of $4.00 each was placed on them at that age. Contestants were allowed to feed four and select the best three at the end of the competition. They were fed until 22 weeks of age and a record kept of the amount of feed used each week. Feed was valued as follows:

	Per Ton
Ground Oats	$25.00
Ground barley	25.00
Ground Peas	35.00
Ground Rye	28.00
Ground Wheat	35.00
Bran	23.00
Low-grade Flour or Red Dog	32.00
Shorts or Middlings	25.00
Tankage	46.00
Green Feed	2.00
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The A

Good Attendance a

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The following table v parative growth of ac judges have been supplie ment in the last few y

	191
Spring Stallion Shows	13
Ploughing Matches	62
Good Farming Competitions	4
Exhibitions	124
Standing Crops Competitions	28
Seed Fairs	87
Poultry Shows	25

I look for progress in spring show. We hav four over the preceedin indicated a thirty per c the entries, and fifty pe money offered which $2282. There were 177

The ploughing matc vance over the high fig year, 868 farmers com tests. The societies this purpose this year. ing match of the year ance was at Dundurn of the Grain Growers' had an attendance of had a committee appo ploughing as a check judge provided by my

The Standing Crop taking on more and m good farming compet held 90 competitions 10 and 40-acre plots oats, barley, flax, co grass, farm gardens a competitions. For t was raised and 686 Each society can earn this work, by offering ferent crops. Many doing this.

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The Agricultural Societies Convention

Good Attendance and Great Interest Marked the Annual Convention Held at the University of Saskatchewan During This Week

THE annual convention of the Agricultural Societies of the Province was held at the University this week, there being a large number of delegates present. Hugh McKellar, Moose Jaw, was elected chairman of the convention. Interesting addresses were given by Dean Rutherford, Professor Reynolds of Manitoba College, F. H. Auld, deputy minister of agriculture, and others. Director S. E. Greenway read his report, which was in part as follows:

Since my report to you a year ago there have been 4 new societies chartered by the Minister of Agriculture, bringing the total for the province to 117. During the year more or less active unchartered societies to the number of 18, not including Grain Growers' Associations, have been associated with my department, have held exhibitions and other competitions for which I have supplied judges. Our facilities have been freely taken advantage of by over 40 Grain Growers' Associations during the year.

The following table will gove the cimparative growth of activities for which judges have been supplied by this department in the last few years:

	1916	1915	1914	1913
Spring Stallion Shows	13	9	12	14
Ploughing Matches	62	61	41	...
Good Farming Competitions	4	2	1	1
Exhibitions	124	113	100	96
Standing Crops Competitions	28	23	25	25
Seed Fairs	87	52	35	55
Poultry Shows	25			

I look for progress in the matter of the spring show. We have an increase of four over the preceeding year and there is indicated a thirty per cent betterment in the entries, and fifty per cent in the prize money offered which reaches a total of $2282. There were 177 entries.

The ploughing matches show an advance over the high figure of the previous year, 868 farmers competing in the contests. The societies raised $6634 for this purpose this year. The best ploughing match of the year in point of attendance was at Dundurn under the auspices of the Grain Growers' Association. They had an attendance of over 1000 and they had a committee appointed to judge the ploughing as a check on the work of the judge provided by my department.

The Standing Crops Competition is taking on more and more the nature of a good farming competition. 28 societies held 90 competitions which included 10 and 40-acre plots of wheat, plots of oats, barley, flax, corn, alfalfa, brome grass, farm gardens and summer fallow compettitions. For this purpose $5636 was raised and 686 farmers competed. Each society can earn $250 in grants on this work, by offering $375 for five different crops. Many of the societies are doing this.

An increased interest is manifested throughout the province in live stock exhibitions, I was asked to send judges of horses to several July 1 celebrations held this year, and 18 organisations held agricultural exhibitions without the assistance of government grants. Doubtless the day is not far away when all the agricultural society work will be carried on without recourse to government grants. You will be interested to learn that there are more than 20 societies which have an entry list in horses alone at their exhibitions of 200, and several have over 300.

The help problem has been responsible for a slight decrease in the number of live stock entires other than sheep. The exhibits of ladies work show steady growth. The directors should make the list more attractive for this work. At present the women and children are encouraged by only very small prizes and a total offering of about one ffith of that provided in the live stock classes. Many of the societies are finding that the appointment of women directors is a valuable aid to their work. There is an indication that horse racing is not so generously endowed as in the past except in a few cases.

There have been held in the province during the year about 100 junior or school fairs. This activity is not linked up with the societies except in a very few cases. I should like to see all of the societies giving more intelligent support to the work among the boys and girls. One of the societies has intimated that in the belief of its directors this convention should take up the matter of junior fairs. At the present time there is no organisation directly responsible for the work. The department of education is handling much of it as school fair work. The Rural Education Association and some municipal authorities are holding some each year, and the best one of all is held annually by the Tantallon Agricultural Society. At this point they believe that the work properly belongs to the societies. At any rate the work should be co-ordinated. Who should take it up?

It is among the grain growers that the interest in seed fairs has developed most largely. The money raised for seed fair purposes amounts to $11,745.

The poultry industry in the province is developing so rapidly that several large shows are held each year. At some of the shows which have been in the past regarded as smaller exhibits of poultry there were over 300 entires of high class birds and this year expect over 500. There are many complaints that in this connection the government grants do not give very valuable aid.

Thirty-three of the societies held short courses in agriculture during the year with an aggregate attendance including the course at Saskatoon of 11,656. These courses extended from two days to one week. The best course in point of attendance outside of the one at the College was held at Govan where 152 farmers attended every session for four days. This year I have already planned for forty similar courses, and I expect that this number will be increased to fifty before the winter is over. At the two and three day courses the lectures have been confined largely to practical field and animal husbandry topics. For larger courses horticulture and veterinary science and hygiene have been added. This year I hope to provide lectures in farm accounting at some of the larger courses.

It is not possible to make any definite remarks about finances owing to the fact that only about half of the societies have furnished their annual statements. Likewise there are 17 exhibition returns still to come.

The statements which have been received have been highly satisfactory, however. They show care in compiling and they also show careful financing. Last year the societies raised approximately $334,000 for all purposes. This year the societies which have reported show receipts of $213,844. The expenditure shown is $225,717. In the great majority of cases the liabilities of the societies have been reduced, and apparently in every case the finances are in good condition. There is an increase in the average membership of the societies from 151 to 159.

Colgate asks discussion on the following topics: (1) What is the most successful method of reaching and organising so as to utilize and properly serve a large territory adjacent to but lying beyond the limit of distance from which directors if appointed might be expected to attend meetings? This question arises from personal observation of the fact that we can and do serve the territory from which the directors come, but we fail to reach beyond that and we have a large territory which we ought to serve. (2) What form of entertainment has been found most successful in increasing attendance at fairs thus becoming an asset to the society in increased gate receipts? In order to finance it is necessary to provide a gate far in excess of that obtainable from the number of patrons who are interested in agricultural exhibits. This question is asked by a society that has over $350 in the bank. Wonder if they would put us wise to a method that enables them to do that? I shall be glad to contribute anything I can to discussion of these subjects.

The Midale society bonused its secretary to increase membership. The result was a eolling up of the membership to 325. This secretary makes a practise of distributing circulars sent out from my department to each of the members. I wish there were 117 secretaries who would do likewise.

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Winter Care of the Colts

WITH a view to ascertaining the actual cost of raising colts, records have been kept during the past four years of the amounts of feed consumed and of the gains made by the colts.

The brood mares on the Experimental Station at Scott are grade Clydesdales, one weighing approximately 1350 pounds the other 1550 pounds. The mares are worked until foaling time, and are then rested for two weeks. Later they are used to do light work on the farm. The colts are kept in the barn when the mares are at work. When not at work, the mares and colts run in the pasture and are fed a little grain in addition to the pasturage. The colts are weaned when about five months old.

The daily rations for weanling colts have been about as follows:

Morning: 1¼ pounds of oat chop, ½ pound of bran, 4 pounds of prairie hay.

Noon: 1¼ pounds of oat chop, ½ pound of bran, 3 pounds alfalfa hay.

Night: ½ sheaf of oats, with oat straw.

On two nights of the week, the oat sheaf is replaced with two pounds of boiled oats. Salt is given in the feed three times per week. The colts are watered three times daily.

Fed as indicated, the cost of feed for one colt for 4½ months during the past winter, amounted to $14.06.

During the period the colt gained 115 pounds, and at one year old weighed 820 pounds. The colt a year older was fed twice the quantity of oat chop, and in addition 1 pound of alfalfa hay. The oat straw is also increased for the older colts.

Shelter

Colts up to two years of age are sheltered during the winter, and only allowed out for an hour's exercise every day. This has been found to give larger colts than where they are alloooed to run out in the open field during the day and stabled at nights. As an illustration of this, one colt was allowed to run out in the day during the first, second and third winters. A full brother, of inferior conformation, was allowed out during the first winter but during the second winter was kept in the barn and given good feed. Where protection is afforded, either by trees, hills, or a high board fence, etc., and the colts would no doubt do equally well outside, but on the open plains, without shelter o any kind, the colts are chilled by the strong winds, if left out for too long a period, and do not make as satisfactory gains. In order to overcome this difficulty, light, roomy, box stalls should be provided in well-ventilated stables, giving the colts an opportunity to take some exercise inside, and this, when supplemented by an hour in the paddock, will keep them healthy and their limbs in good shape.

Good For Man And Beast

Kendall's Spavin Cure has now been *refined* for *human* use. Its penetrating power quickly relieves swellings, sprains, bruises, and all forms of lameness. It is just what you need around the house. Write for many letters from users to prove its effectiveness.

T. J. Smith, Spencedale, Ont., says—"Have used Kendall's for many years in my stable and house and it never has failed us yet."

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For Horses —And Refined for Man.

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ONION LAKE, Sask., April 22nd, 1915.

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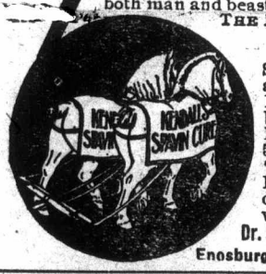

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WHAT CAN THE CHEMIST DO FOR SASKATCHEWAN

By R. D. McLaurin, Professor of Chemistry, University of Saskatchewan

WHEN the word chemist is used many people think of the Pharmacist whi is a dispensing chemist. Another general conception of the chemist is a person whose occupation is to anlyse substances and detect falsifications. There are a great many phases of chemistry and specialised types of work and the specialist in a particular phase of a subject has been characterised by a specific name, such as Organic, Physical, Biochemist, Inorganic and Analytical and these branches are again subdivided many times. The general methods of the chemist are two—destructive and constructive, analytical and synthetic, war and peace. The war has done more than anything else to educate the general public to a realization that chemistry is interwoven into every industrial and agricultural condition, that the economic welfare of the nation and the health of its citizens is in a very large measure dependent on the manner in which our chemical knowledge is applied in daily life.

Saskatchewan's Problems

One of the most urgent and fundamental problems for Saskatchewan is the development of her lignite resources. This means to the people of the province

(*a*) Cheap fuel.
(*b*) Cheap power.
(*c*) Permanent agriculture and prosperity.

Permanent agriculture is inseparable from the development of industries as has been demonstrated in all the older countries of the world. The vast majority of farmers in the west seem to think that the supply of plant food in the prairie soils in inexhaustible but such is not a fact and the time is rapidly coming when it will be necessary to return to the soil the elements which are being removed by each crop. This can be done by manufacturing the plant food in the west and in order to establish industries cheap power must be available. It has already been shown that power may be developed from lignite.

What is Lignite

In colloquial language it is a low grade coal. What is coal? What is its chemical nature and constitution? A complete knowledge of the constitution of this substance would enable us to explain more fully the coking process, the formation of gases, combustion, etc., of this very complicated substance. Coal is a mixture of very complex organic compounds formed by the decomposition of cellulose (wood), resins, gums, and vegetable fats.

No one has ever been able to establish that free carbon exists in coal and the compounds known as the coal tar products (benzene, and its hydrocarbon derivatives, phenol, cresol, napthalene, etc.) are not present as such in the coal to more than one per cent. The above compounds are formed from coal by destructive distillation at low temperatures and our knowledge in regard to the constitution of coal has been obtained chiefly from the results of this method of treating coal.

Carbonizing of Coal or Lignite

Carbonisation of coal means the decomposing of the coal without access of air, by the action of heat into its volatile constituents and a fixed resideue which is carbon and ash. The method of heating the coal is a very important consideration from the standpoint both of the coke and the gaseous products. From the standpoint of fuel efficiency this method of treating coal deserves much more attention than it has received in the past, and it has been shown by many investigators that carbonising lignite is the most economical method of utilizing it.

By carbonising the coal it is converted into two improved forms of fuel—coke and gas—with a combined heating value about 85 per cent that of the coal and the tar products and ammonia are saved which are much more valuable for other purposes that they are for fuel. It has been shown by Mr. Darling and Prof. Babcock that Saskatchewan lignite at Estevan and also the North Dakota lignites yield about 10,000 cubic feet of gas which has a heating value of 440 B.T.U's. per cubic foot as compared with coal gas 630 B.T.U.'s. Six thousand cubic feet of this gas will carbonize a ton of lignite so for every ton carbonised there will be a surplus of four thousand cubic feet. This surplus may be used in a gas engine for generating electric power. From every ton of lignite there is about 15 gallons of oil and tar, 65 gallons of ammonjacal liquor and a carbon residue of 955 pounds.

Fuel

This carbon residue may be made into briquettes at a total cost of $3.41 a ton and the fuel value of these briquettes is practically equal to anthracite coal (about 12-13). Assuming that there is imported into Saskatchewan 1,000,000 tons of eastern and western coal at an average price of $10.00 to the consumer, which would make a total cost of $10,000,000. Briquettes made from the residue of above process could be delivered at $5.00 per ton which would be an economy of $5,000,000. Our fuel which would be practically equal to anthracite coal in heating value would cost us what we pay for freight on coal from Fort William to Saskatoon.

Power

Prof. Babcock has shown that by treating lignite as above described power may be generated at a cost which will rival hydro electric power. Dr. Darling claims that electric power may be produced from lignite for $8.00 per horse power year (at the switch board) which is cheaper than it is at Niagara Falls. The experimental work and development has now reached a stage where this industry can be placed on a commercial basis. As these resources are still in the hands of the Federal Government a provincial power project should be developed by them in the best interests of the people of the province. The natural resources are the inheritance of the people who have thus far developed the agricultural possibilities of the province and they should be assisted or allowed to help themselves to maintain a constant supply of plant food in the soil. This can only be done by returning to the soil such constituents as potassium, nitrogen, phosphorus, etc., which are removed by each crop. In order to manufacture fertilizers or plant food cheaply it is necessary to have cheap power.

By-Products

The utilization of the tar products such as benzene, cresol, napthalene, will form separate industries by themselves amd will be discussed later. The ammonia may be converted into ammonium sulphate. The ammonia derived from every ton of lignite when converted into amonium sulphate.

would amount to about 15 pounds which would be worth as a fertilizer 3-4 cents a pound in N.Y.

LOANS FOR BUYING OF CATTLE

SEEING the necessity of developing agriculture to take the place of a declining lumber industry, business men of Ashland, Wisconsin, conceived a plan which, because of its merit, has been adopted in many other sections. The Ashland Commercial club made a survey of the country tributary to Ashland, which showed the number of farmers who would buy cows if credit could be arranged. Eacg farmer was asked to sign an application showing the number of cows he then had, the number he wanted to buy, the breed preferred, whether pure-bred or grade animals were desired, and the number of acres cleared. He agreed to raise all heifer calves, to accept the cows purchased, and to pay actual cost at Ashland, paying within three years for the cows bought from his monthly cream check and at the rate of not less than $3.00 a month a cow. Payment was secured by chattel mortgage on the cows and their progeny, and if necessary, other personal property. Two banks agreed to furnish the money to buy cattle, with interest at six per cent of the business men would guarantee them against loss; in other words, if the business men would lend their credit to the farmers. This was done. The bankers then appointed a committee to pass upon the applications. A competent committee was selected to buy the cows. In 1913, five carloads of grade cows, representing an investment of $9,475, were purchased. By January 1st, 1914, $2,613.74 was repaid. No guarantor was called upon to make good. Worthy farmers got their cows on three-year notes, interest at six per cent, secured by chattel mortgages and not by mortgages on their farms. There was a better understanding between farmer and business man, better conditions in the country, improved homes, more silos, better barns, intelligent feeding, and a general educational campaign. Live stock raising has become the leading industry in this community. Cteameries and cheese factories have been built. Community breeding has been made effective and testing associations are flourishing.—*Raymond Baker, in The Banker-Farmer.*

PROTECTION OF PRAIRIE FOWL

JUST before the opening of the prairie chicken shooting season, the Game Branch of the Department of Agriculture issued an appeal to the sportsmen of the province to spare the chicken this year, in view of their increasing scarcity.

During the year 1915, chicken and partridge were so scarce that the legislature shortened the chicken shooting season by reports received by the Game Branch, chicken were even scarcer than in 1915. It has been suggested that The Game Act should be amended to prohibit the hunting of prairie chicken for a period of years, but this suggestion cannot be considered until the next session of the legislature.

The economical value of the prairie chicken is too often over-looked. It is a scientific fact that birds of the grouse family destroy myriads of injurious insects, which, if unchecked, would play havoc with the crops and make mighty inroads upon the farmers' profits.

The Bob-white quail, which belongs to the same order as the grouse, is described in connection with the destruction of insects and weed seeds as, "The most marvellous engine of destruction ever put together of flesh and blood." The grouse, whose habits are very similar to those of the fuail, might justly be classed as an agency of equal usefulness, living as they do chiefly upon insects during the breeding season and principally upon a diet of weed seeds in the fall and winter.

The wheat crop is one that suffers most from the attack of insects, the chicnch-bug, the hessian-fly and the wheat plant lice at times doing damage that almost amounts to a calamity. The crops of Saskatchewan have not yet suffered to an alarming extent by the ravages of insects, but in the light of present-day knowledge are we not justified in saying that the grouse and other useful birds are responsible in a large degree for the absence of these pests. The hessian-fly played havoc with the wheat crops in Indianna and Ohio in 1900, over two million acres of wheat being ruined. This fly has been found on a few Saskatchewan farms, where it has done considerable damage, and any factor that tends to hold this and other pests in check is deserving of more than passing interest.—*The Agricultural Gazette.*

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Miracle

By Professor G

ALASKA, or Miracl the late Pastor $1.00 a pound or his devoted followers, into prominence in Sas means of separating fa surplus cash. Professo has kindly given *The Sa Prairie Farm* the follow subject:

During the past two interest has been arouse in Saskatchewan. It h publicity as a result of quiries are reaching u advisability of growin place of Marquis or Re advisable therefore to p ler form such informatio able to gather concerni order that those inte access to the facts rega value.

During the past fou wheat has been subje competitive tests wit other varieties of wheat ion field. Much of th cluded here has been test, but bulletins of t Department of Agricult own upon where ou incomplete.

Descript

Alaska wheat belong sub-species of wheat. neither a typical flour w wheat. The head of A or "seven-headed" as i The head being branch fine appearance, and i never neglect to exhibi attempting a sale of the somewhat flattened and the beards detach ver crop becomes mature long, strong, large an tant to rust. While it that this wheat tillers tests show that in this even equal our common

False Claim

Among many other Alaska wheat, high yi foremost, but high qu emphasized. Claims o have come to us fro No. 357 of the departm Washington, quotes fr in advertising this wh interesting—but erron "Alaska wheat is a res on the part of Abraha farmer, who realized t "double" wheat crop fected. After working perfected a head of w central head around other short heads, I repeat in the plantin six or ten times grea wheat. The double h 1904 and the next su resulted, and every h

"The seven pounds of 1906 brought fort 222¼ times the plant plant to the acre, 22 acre."

The reader will rea weaknesses of the ab yet several of the im grain have been u casions in Saskatch of selling the seed of bitant prices. The "double" and "perfe leading. Again, the wheat with one sing round which were nin and if this head would ing it meant a crop six than ordinary whea intended of course w should conclude that such a composite form heads, must logically nine times greater tha head. The truth is most favored conditi more than from thre under normal conditi of the crop is uniform four heads, consisting remainder short or possibility of the big many of the flower

Miracle Wheat Again in Saskatchewan

By Professor G. H. Cutler, University of Saskatchewan

ALASKA, or Miracle, wheat, which the late Pastor Russell sold for $1.00 a pound or $60 a bushel to his devoted followers, is again coming into prominence in Saskatchewan as a means of separating farmers from their surplus cash. Professor G. H. Cutler has kindly given *The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm* the following article on the subject:

During the past two years considerable interest has been aroused in Alaska wheat in Saskatchewan. It has received some publicity as a result of which some enquiries are reaching us concerning the advisability of growing this wheat in place of Marquis or Red Fife. It seems advisable therefore to present in pamphlet form such information as we have been able to gather concerning this wheat in order that those interested may have access to the facts regarding its relative value.

During the past four seasons Alaska wheat has been subjected to careful competitive tests with Marquis and other varieties of wheat in our investigation field. Much of the information included here has been gleaned from this test, but bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture have also been drawn upon where our own data was incomplete.

Description

Alaska wheat belongs to the Poulard sub-species of wheat. It it therefore neither a typical flour wheat nor a durum wheat. The head of Alaska is branched or "seven-headed" as it is often termed. The head being branched presents a very fine appearance, and interesed salesmen never neglect to exhibit the heads when attempting a sale of the seed. The head is somewhat flattened and bearded, although the beards detach very easily when the crop becomes mature. The straw is long, strong, large and somewhat resistant to rust. While it has been claimed that this wheat tillers very extensively, tests show that in this respect it does not even equal our commonly grown varieties.

False Claims Made

Among many other claims made for Alaska wheat, high yield is perhaps the foremost, but high quality is also often emphasized. Claims of phenomenal yields have come to us from Idaho. Bulletin No. 357 of the department of agrciulture, Washington, quotes from a circular used in advertising this wheat, the following interesting—but erroneous—information: "Alaska wheat is a result of a bright idea on the part of Abraham Adams, an Idaho farmer, who realized the possibilities of a "double" wheat crop if it could be perfected. After working several years he perfected a head of wheat with one single central head around which were nine other short heads, If this head would repeat in the planting, it meant a crop six or ten times greater than ordinary wheat. The double head was planted in 1904 and the next summer seven pounds resulted, and every head was double.

"The seven pounds planted in the spring of 1906 brought forth 1545 pounds or 222½ times the plant made, or at 1 bushel plant to the acre, 222½ bushels to the acre."

The reader will readily appreciate the weaknesses of the above statement, and yet several of the implications contained therein have been used on several occasions in Saskatchewan for purposes of selling the seed of this wheat at exorbitant prices. The use of the words "double" and "perfected" is very misleading. Again, the statement that "a wheat with one single central head around which were nine other short heads, and if this head would repeat in the planting it meant a crop six to ten times greater than ordinary wheat." The inference intended of course was that the reader should conclude that a wheat possessing such a composite form of from six to nine heads, must logically yield from six to nine times greater than a wheat with one head. The truth is that Alaska under most favored conditions never possesses more than from three to six heads, and under normal conditions, when the stand of the crop is uniform, one to three and four heads, consisting of one long and the remainder short ones. Offsetting the possibility of the big yields referred to, many of the flowers in each head are found to be infertile or barren, and thus do not produce seed. The method employed above in arriving at the yielding power of this wheat is so obviously unfair that it hardly justifies comment. Alaska wheat has averaged in a four years' test here only 26.91 bushels or approximately 5 bushels per acre less than Marquis. What is still more surprising is the fact that during the past season even when Marquis rusted, it exceeded the yield of Alaska.

Table 1—Comparative Yields of Alaska and Marquis, University of Saskatchewan:

Name	Weight per measured bus., lbs.	Yield per Acre, Bus.
Alaska	62	26.91 (aver. 4 yrs.)
Marquis	64	31.83 (aver. 6 yrs.)

Quality of Alaska

Alaska produced only a fair yield of flour. The color of this flour, yellow-white, is not popular, as it bakes into a loaf of the same color. The gluten content, while quite high, is of very inferior quality, as revealed by the volume of loaf. It will therefore be seen that Marquis easily excells in all essential points, and when valued as a flour suitable for blending purposes, has been awarded a monetary recognition of 25 cents per bushel over Alaska.

Table 2.—Milling and Baking Test of Alaska and Marquis:

Name	Yield of flour per cent.	Color of Flour	Wet crude gluten
Marquis	75.2	Creamy-white	42 p.c.
Alaska	72.7	Yellow-white	41.6 pc.

The relative value per bushel was as follows: Marquis, $1.07; Alaska, .81.

The statement that Alaska is capable of grading No. 1 Hard or No. 1 Northern is from our experience absolutely unwarranted.

The Opinion of the Miller and Baker

The milling qualities of Alaska wheat have been discussed in the following terms by different milling concerns: "It appears to lack all the characteristics that go to make ordinary wheat flour," "the middlings before being ground into flour were similar to corn meal," "because of its very coarse granular texture and sticky nature it is very difficult to mill by the usual process." The baker states that "flour from corn or barley would show up equally well in making bread," "it is almost impossible to handle the dough as it will not hold together like a typical flour wheat dough," "the loaf is heavy, yellow in color, coarse in texture and will scarcely rise in the oven, even after rising it has been known to fall."

Conclusions

The facts about this branch-headed wheat known variously as Alaska, Egyptian King, Mummy, Thousand Fold, Many Headed, Miracle, Eldorado, Jerusalem, Three Thousand Years Old, Wonder, and by many other names, are (1) It has been used in many parts of the United States and Canada very often as a means of leading people to purchase the seed at an exhoribtant price; (2) under careful test it has failed to produce even fair yields, and has bever been known to produce extraordinary yields; (3) The branched head is not an evidence of superior yielding power; (4) As a wheat suitable for milling into a flour for bread-making it is the lowest in quality we have ever grown; (5) as a feed, because of its comparatively low yield it cannot compare with oats or barley.

The Marquis and Red Fife have proven their suitability to our conditions. These are the wheats that have made for Western Canada a reputation for high quality wheat. No others have yet equalled, let alone surpassed, them in acre value.

Go With the Bunch to
THE TUXEDO
Pool, Bowling, Cigars, Soft Drinks.
Cahill Block, Second Avenue
B. M. FARRELL

Are You a Miller?

NO? Well, that makes no difference. You can run a Vessot "Champion" Grinder just as well as any miller could. With it you can save the miller's profit on all kinds of grinding—flax, barley, corn, crushed ear corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, screenings, mixed grain, or any kind of feed stuff, fine or coarse as desired.

This grinder cleans grain as well as it grinds. The spout that carries the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves, a coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse sieve catches nails, sticks and stones, but lets the grain fall through. The fine sieve holds the grain but takes out all sand and dirt. The grain passes to the grinding plates as clean as grain can be.

And it comes from the plates well ground. Vessot plates have such a reputation for good work that we have had to protect our customers and ourselves by placing the trade mark "SV" on all the plates. Look for it on the plates you buy. It marks the genuine high grade Vessot plate.

To do its best work a Vessot grinder should be run by the steady power of a Mogul kerosene engine. Then you have an outfit that cannot be beat for good work or economy. Write us a card so that we can send you catalogs of these good machines.

International Harvester Co of Canada, Ltd.

Branch Houses:

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., North Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N.B.

Saskatoon Business College

re-opened Wednesday with a splendid enrolment. Students may enter at any time. Aren't you coming in

MONDAY NEXT

or as soon afterward as possible?

NIGHT SCHOOL

OPENS

Monday, Jan. 8

E. A. Marshall, Principal

CITY OF SASKATOON

LICENSE DEPARTMENT

NOTICE is hereby given that all City Licenses (except for Dairies and Food Places) expire on December 31st, 1916, and renewals must be taken out not later than January 15th, 1917. All cheques should be marked.

N.B.—All Team and Single Dray Tags to be returned at once.

C. H, PRICE, License Inspector.

Established 1902

—FOURTEEN YEARS of successful merchandising in Saskatoon.

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23rd ST.

"Customer First"

—THE CUSTOMER FIRST policy has made this store what it is today.

January Sale at Cairns'

To Lower Stocks to a Minimum in Preparation for Inventory, Reduced Prices Are Quoted on Seasonable Merchandise that Cannot be Duplicated Under Present Market Conditions

—Inventory mirrors the stocks of every section of this store. It is just around the corner now and each department manager is going through stocks picking out the oddments for quick clearance and checking up to find surplus stocks.

—In a big business such as this where there is a steady stream of merchandise flowing out many oddments accumulate.

—The time to make a clean sweep is here.

—We've marked prices at ridiculous figures so that when inventory day appears on the calendar stocks will be free from all short lines and all surplus stocks will have been lowered to proper proportions.

January Conventions in Saskatoon

Visitors Will Find Much of Interest

—Features of special interest to the man or woman of the farm will be staged in Saskatoon during the early part of January. They are as follows:

—January 9th to 12th, Livestock Convention.

—January 9th to 12th, Provincial Poultry Show.

—January 9th to 12th, Dairymen's Convention.

—Enquire of your local station agent concerning your railway rates to these conventions.

Regular Dinner in the Cafe, 35c

The Cafe Is An Ideal Place To Eat

—Convention visitors to Saskatoon during January will find the J. F. Cairns Cafe an ideal place to eat.

—The regular dinner is the best in Western Canada at the money.

—The Cafe is large, roomy, tastefully furnished and home-like.

—Only the purest and best foodstuffs are served in the Cafe. These are prepared by expert chefs in a spotlessly clean kitchen.

Shipment
:: !: of :: ::
Linoleums

Just Arrived

6 Foot and 12 Foot Widths Priced at 85c and 95c Square Yard

—Heavy printed linoleums in a vast assortment of patterns and colorings; floral designs. oriental effects, blocks, tile and marble checks; large or small patterns; suitable for any room you wish to cover; colorings in light grounds, medium or dark. You will find many new patterns never before shown and qualities unsurpassed at these prices. Ready for you in the Housefurnishing Section.

Cairns—Third Floor.

The January Sale of Millinery Provides the Opportunity Many Have Been Waiting For To Secure a Winter Hat at Small Cost

All Trimmed Hats at 25 to 50% Discount

Misses' and Women's Hats in Large, Medium and Small Sailors, Tricones, Turcans and Matron Shapes, All Trimmed with that Indefinably Clever Touch Which Characterizes All Cairns' Millinery

—The J. F. Cairns millinery store has easily held its place as the source of the most exclusive styles and greatest variety in distinctive millinery.

—Not a single trimmed hat will be carried from one season to another, for this store only shows the newest and best in the millinery world.

—Our entire stock of trimmed hats is on display. Each hat will bear two price tags—one with the original selling price—the other with the January Sale Price. The reductions vary from 35 to 50 per cent. Indeed many show even greater price reductions.

—Hundreds of women at this season of the year feel the need of a stylish hat to brighten up the winter costume.

—This January Sale of high-grade millinery points the way for women to gratify their love of beautiful millinery and still practice sound economy.

—During this sale the following rules will be maintained:

All Sales for Cash—No Exchanges—No Refunds—No Hats Sent on Approval

Announcing an ENCORE SALE of

Furs at 33 1/3 % Discount

All Lines of Women's Fur Coats, Muffs and Stoles, Remaining from the Previous Sale, Obtainable at the Same Substantial Discount from Regular Price

—The sale of women's furs at 33 1-3 per cent discount has proven one of the strongest merchandising events this store has planned in some time.

—With a few days respite we have been able to go through the stock again and display it for an encore sale.

—If you have overlooked the previous event avail yourself of this opportunity. Not a single piece of fur must appear on the inventory sheets so we quote a straight discount of 33 1-3 per cent from regular prices which are especially attractive.

—In the assortment one will find women's muskrat coats, Hudson seal coats, and muffs and stoles of muskrat, mink marmot, black wolf, black fox, black Siberian dog, etc.

—You'll find each piece prominently displayed for quick choosing. Each piece is plainly marked in plain figures. You simply deduct one-third.

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REST ROOM

—Adjoining the Cafe on Fourth Floor is a comfortable furnished Rest Room for the special convenience of our out-of-town friends and customers.

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23RD. ST.

Free Parcel Exchange

—Check your parcels, grips, etc., at the parcel exchange on Third Floor. There is no charge.

—Telephones throughout the store are at your disposal.

Lower and Still Lower Prices Prevail in the Closing Out

Sale of Furniture

The Greatest Sale of Its Kind Saskatoon Has Ever Seen, Embracing As It Does Our Entire Stock at Less Than Present Cost of Produce

—With the entire stock from our warerooms and stroehouses brought into stock. With even lower prices than previously prevailing, the closing out sale of high-grade furniture continues with rising interest.

—Whatever your furniture requirements may be—furniture for the living room, dining room, library, den, bedroom, etc.—any piece or group of pieces you are practically certain to find in this splendid stock.

—The furniture floor shows an entire change from the previous sale. New lines not previously shown have been added. Prices have been cut ridiculously low because

A Complete and Absolute Clearance of Our Entire Furniture Stock Is Necessary Before We Can Proceed With Our Plans for The Further Development of This Store

—Visit this store, walk through aisle after aisle of the highest grade furniture. Note how tastefully each piece is designed, how perfectly it is constructed. See the price cards attached thereto. The original selling figure on one card—the sale price on the other card. The saving will be apparent at a glance.

—Sincerely speaking, it's a duty you owe yourself and your family to furnish your home the best your means will allow.

—This closing out Furniture Sale offer msore or better furniture for the same money on the same furniture at far less than you would pay under ordinary circumstances.

"Betty"

Mail Order Shopper

—Address your mail orders to Betty. They will receive instant and persoanl attention.

—Betty is the out-of-town customers' representative in the J. F. Cairns organisation. She brings the magnificent stocks of the finest store in the Province within reach of the woman on the farm.

—Write to "Betty" concerning your requirements.

SALE OF WOMEN'S COATS

Practically Our Entire Stock of Cloth Coats is Included. We've made Two Lots to Simplify the Choosing.

GROUP NO. 1 VALUES TO 16.50 **$8.75**

GROUP NO. 2 VALUES TO $35. **$14.75**

—One of the features that makes the J. F. Cairns ready-to-wear store the most satisfactory place in the province to choose ready-for-service apparel is that no garments are carried from one season to another.

—All lines must be disposed of in the season for which they were purchased. This is why sharp price-reductions are offered in women's novelty coat . There are two assortments to choose from, each offering satisfactory variety.

GROUP 1 AT $8.75: —The great majority of these coats are made of heavy winter tweeds. Every style is new this season. All inside seams are neatly taped. Shown in brown, grey, navy blue or novelty mixtures.

GROUP 2 AT $14.75: —Values in this lot up to $35. It includes novelty tweeds, curl cloths, lambtex fabrics, zibelines, etc., in greys, browns, navy blue and novelty plaids. Made with or without belts. Large cape collars in convertible style. Many are trimmed with velvet on collar and cuffs.

—The coldest winter weather is yet to come. You'll make no mistake in choosing one of these warm, serviceable winter coats.

Cairns—Second Floor

Values to $7.50 in Men's Coat

Sweaters

$4.75

—Wool coat sweaters that will give the utmost in warmth and comfort priced at only 4.75 should cause busy selling.

—This assortment comprises the broken lines from stock which we have grouped for immediate disposal.

—Made from selected pure wool yarns—plain or fancy knit as well as brushed wood; coat style with roll collars and two pockets.

With thoughts of winter sports in mind and excessively cold days to come this pricing will prove especially attractive. —January Sale, 4.75.

Cairns—Main Floor

Continuing the January Sale of Sample

Whitewear at 25% Off

Gowns, Corset Covers, Drawers, Combinations, Princess Slips, Underskirts. Each Piece Made from Fine Cambric, Trimmed with Lace, Perfectly Finished

—Being "samples" each piece is perfectly finished throughout—every row of stitching just so, the material of fine, evenly-woven quality and the lace trimming fine and dainty.

—We secured these pieces at a straight discount of 25 per cent and marked them accordingly.

—Few women there are but appreciate dainty whitewear of fine quality and this sale presents the opportunity to add many dainty pieces to one's supply at little cost.

—All will be prominently displayed and priced at the sale figures.

36 Inch Wide

Flannelette

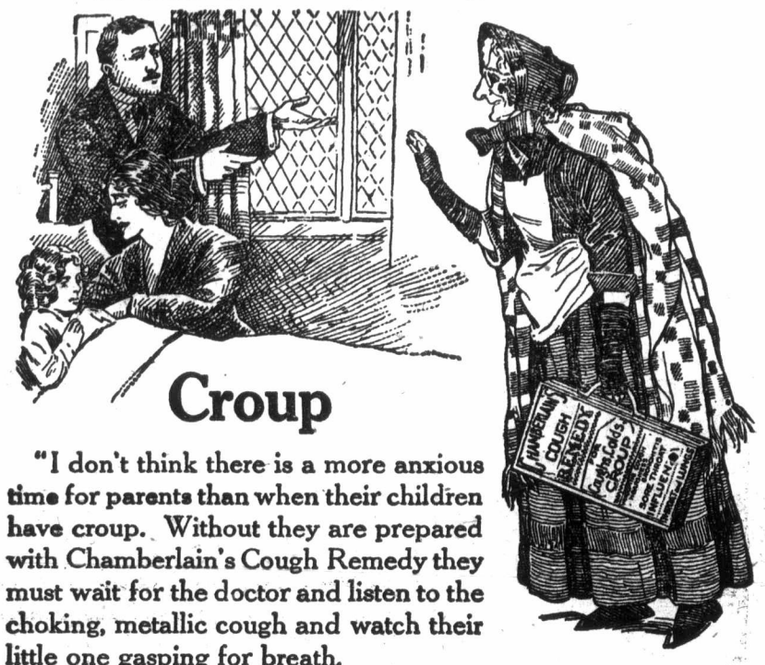
Per Yard, 15c

—36-inch flannelettes are scare goods these days especially quality such as we are offering at 15c the yard.

—2,000 yards to be disposed of. Extra soft finish; absolutely free from dressing; closely woven quality that will wear splendidly when made up into gowns, pajamas, underwear, etc.

—There's a carefully selected variety of neat patterns to choose from.

—January Sale, yard, 15c.



Croup

"I don't think there is a more anxious time for parents than when their children have croup. Without they are prepared with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy they must wait for the doctor and listen to the choking, metallic cough and watch their little one gasping for breath.

"Granny" Chamberlain

You know the great danger of croup is the formation of a false membrane in the larynx, and until this is expelled relief cannot be obtained, and the spasmodic choking continues. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in frequent doses. It will loosen this membrane and cause the child to expel it by vomiting.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

is an absolutely safe and certain remedy for croup, and if given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough appears, it will prevent the attack."

Yours for Health —Granny Chamberlain.

MUSKRAT

TRAPPERS—Get "More Money"

for Muskrat, Wolves, Mink, Foxes, Lynx, White Weasel, Beaver, and other Fur Bearers collected in your section

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS a reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century," a long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published.

Write for it—NOW—it's FREE

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept C628 CHICAGO, U.S.A.

FARM LOANS

On Well Improved Farm Property May Still Be Had at the Standard Rate of Eight Per Cent.

Drop in and Talk it over with

The National Trust Company Limited

CAPITAL PAID UP $1,500,000 RESERVE $1,500,000

CORNER 2nd AVENUE AND 20th STREET, SASKATOON, SASK.

J. D. GUNN, Manager. ARTHUR MOXON, Estates Manager

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Regina Edmonton

For a small express or parcel post charge you can have your

Clothes Properly Cleaned

Our dry-cleaning and pressing service makes soiled and mussed garments as bright, fresh and attractive as when first worn. It brightens up the colors, renews the nap of the fabric and takes out the dirt, the wrinkles and the creases. Very moderate charges.

Address your parcel—

SASKATOON PRESSORIUM

(Alex. Porteous)

235-22nd Street, East Saskatoon

Seed Wheat from the *Rusted Crop*

By G. H. Cutler

INVESTIGATIONS to ascertain the suitability of seed for seed purposes taken from a crop suffering with varying degrees of rust, have just been completed by the Department of Field Husbandry at Saskatoon.

To understand the nature of rusted seed, it must be remembered that the damage has been brought about by a parasitic plant which preys upon the growing wheat plant. This fungus plant feeds upon the green leaf tissue, the stomach of the plant, thus destroying the starch producing power and diminishing the vigor of the wheat plant. If the attack is sufficiently severe, the vital processes in the plant are very seriously interfered with, and may be brought to a standtill and a shrivelled, shrunken berry is the inevitable result. The degree of damage being in keeping with the stage of maturity of the plant when attacked and the severity of the attack.

Rusted seed may in a sense be likened unto shrunken or immature seed found in every crop. Its condition is due to a check in its development and while such seed invariably germinates well, it does not possess the power to produce vigor in the young because the endosperm or lunch basket of the little plant was not permitted to become properly filled. In other words, the seed lacks plumpness.

A germination test is therefore not sufficient guide to the value of rusted seed, for seed purposes. The vigor of growth is of greater importanee than the percentage that will grow. This fact was repeatedly emphasized in the investigations referred to. The strength and vigor of growth in every instance was in keeping with the degree of damage, and the degree of damage was measured by the weight per measured bushel and weight of each kernel.

The data presented may therefore assist those who have rusted seed in their possession, to arrive at a clearer understanding of its value for seed.

The seed used consisted of special grades which were adopted by The Grain Standards Board in order to meet the situation arising out of the unusual epidemic of rust. Grades Nos. 4, 5 and 6 special were therefore employed. These were carefully graded by the fanning mill and two grades were ascertained, viz., cleaned and screenings.

Test No. 1—No. 4 Special.

	Weight Per Bushel (Lbs.)	Weight of 1,000 Kernels (grams)	Per Cent. germination 4 days	Per Cent. germination 10 days
No. 1 Hard	63	34.08	100	100
No. 4 Special rusted (original)	55	18.04	88	92
No. 4 Special rusted (cleaned)	—	20.4	88	96
No. 4. Special rusted (screenings)	—	12.7	32	52

Test No. 2—No. 5 Special.

No. 5. Special rusted (original)	52½	16.04	84	88
No. 5. Special rusted (cleaned)	—	18.06	88	88
No. 5. Special rusted (screenings)	—	11.	40	88

Test No. 3—N. 6 Special.

No. 6. Special rusted (original)	48	15.3	56	60
No. 6. Special rusted (cleaned)	—	20.5	72	72
No. 6. Special rusted (screenings)	—	12.9	52	60

These grades were immediately tested for germinability and vigor, in sand, in competition with the same sample ungraded, together with the screenings. In order to make comparison with high grade seed, No.1 Hard was also germinated.

Summary

1. The vigor of growth from rusted seed is in keeping with the severity of the attack of rust, the weight per measured bushel and weight per kernel.

2. Since the vigor or lack of it, is so apparent in the samples tested, the situation is fraught with much gravity.

3. It is obvious that the crux of the whole situation rests with the weather conditions attending the early growth of the plant. If the weather conditions are untoward, a crop low in vigor will doubtless succumb, if favorable such a crop may be allowed to get well established and proceed satisfactorily. But there is the chance. Shall we gamble to such an extent, when good seed is available if we act immediately?

4. A germination test is imperative. Samples may be forwarded to the Dominion Seed Laboratory at Calgary and tested free of charge.

5. Municipalities or individuals desiring seed should get in touch with the Dominion Seed Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Wilson, of Indian Head.

PROGRAM OF THE CONVENTION OF SASKATCHEWAN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

January 10th, 1917:

9 a.m.—Registration of delegates.

9.30 a.m.—Address of Welcome—W. C. Murray, President, University of Saskatchewan.

10.00 a.m.—President's Address—Geo. Harris, Esq., Paynton, Sask.

10.15 a.m.—Address—W. A. Wilson, Esq., Dairy Commissioner, Regna, Sask., Discussion.

11.15 a.m.—Address—Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

January 11th, 1917:

9.30—Importance of Cow Testing—C. E. Thomas, Esq., Dairy Recorder, Lloydminster, Sask.

Election of Officers.

Resolutions.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT IN B. C.

THE "Agricultural Act" of British Columbia, passed in March, 1915, authorizing the borrowing of money to be lent to farmers to make improvements in their farms, purchase live stock and other things, is now in active operation. According to *The Agricultural Journal*, published by the British Columbia Department of Agriculture, 144 loans aggregating $234,430 had been made, 142 loans aggregating $344,405 had been refused and 121 loans aggregating $372,450 desired to pay off existing mortgages, are held over for further consideration. The following table deals with the loans granted for terms varying from three to thirty-six and a half years:

Loans	*Amount*	*Total*
5	$ 250	$ 1,250
2	300	600
21	500	10,500
2	600	1,200
3	750	2,250
2	800	1,600
2	850	1,700
26	1,000	26,000
4	1,200	4,800
12	1,250	15,000
1	1,300	1,300
16	1,500	24,000
4	1,800	7,200
16	2,000	32,000
1	2,280	2,280
8	2,500	20,000
4	3,000	12,000
2	3,500	7,000
4	4,000	16,000
1	4,250	4,250
6	5,000	30,000
1	5,500	5,500
1	8,000	8,000
144		$234,430

The Agricultural Credit Commission which administers this Act has five appraisers at work in various parts of the province.

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Mid-Winter Styles

The Chemise Frock Has Come to Stay Throuh the Season

New York, January 3rd.

THE winter fashions have been thoroughly put to the test, for here we are fully launched into the mid-winter season. The leading events which always mark the opening of the social season in New York have already taken place, it is very easy for even the casual observer to differentiate between the rejected and the accepted modes.

It is very unlikely now that there will be any surprises in store for us before the spring fashions begin to appear, and it is still too early to anticipate these, though it must be admitted that such a thing as spring talk, even as early as this, has not been unheard of.

We may be thoroughly assured, however, that the straight lines and slim silhouette, of which we have heard and seen so much, are to stay with us throughout the season. On every side we see countless variations of the chemise dress, which has certainly been the most insistent note from Paris all along. There is no doubt that this is the leading style of the moment, both in Paris and New York.

A Paris model which has been copied again and again with great success is illustrated here. It is of Copenhagen blue chiffon velvet with silver metallic embroidery worked in the simple darning stitch, one of the most widely used garnitures for the fashionable dresses at present. The overdress effect is such that it may be carried out in two materials. For a very rich effect there is no smarter combination than satin and velvet, unless it be Georgette and velvet. These combinations, with the addition of fur, occasionally, are in excellent taste, and entirely approved by fashion leaders.

It is well established also, that satin is one of the leading materials for dresses this season. As popular and numerous as were the taffeta dresses in the autumn, so are the satin frocks this winter. One of the reasons for its popularity is that this material is not too light to be worn comfortably under the top coat, even in cold weather. Again, it is not considered too dressy for informal wear, while it is always just right for receptions, teas and matinees.

The Latest In Millinery

The use of satin is not limited to dresses and suits only, but it is quite extensively used by the milliners, especially in the fashioning of small turbans. In many of the latest hats it is noticed that the trimming is placed directly in front. Small round hats or shapes with upturned brims are often trimmed with a high aigrette in the very centre. Hats which are entirely untrimmed except for the heavily embroidered veil which serves as an adornment are still very popular.

Chantilly and metallic laces have also entered the field of millinery. With so much metallic lace used on dresses, the milliners have seen its possibilities as applied to hats and are using it most successfully combined with stin or velvet. Not infrequently, there is another addition in the form of fur. By reason of the formality of these materials, these hats are, of course, worn for formal occasions.

To trim sports hats the very newest thing is worsted or felt motifs representing animals and all sorts of curious designs. These are appliqued to crowns or brims. Chenille in bright colors is also used as a trimming for hats.

About Blouses and Skirts

Basque blouses, though they are being favored more and more day by day have not succeeded in ousting the blouse that is worn inside the skirt. The model with a frill of fine lace in front or of the soft material of the blouse still holds its own. Some very attractive new blouses are of tan or sand-colored Georgette decorated with shadow embroidery in

A Favored Paris Model

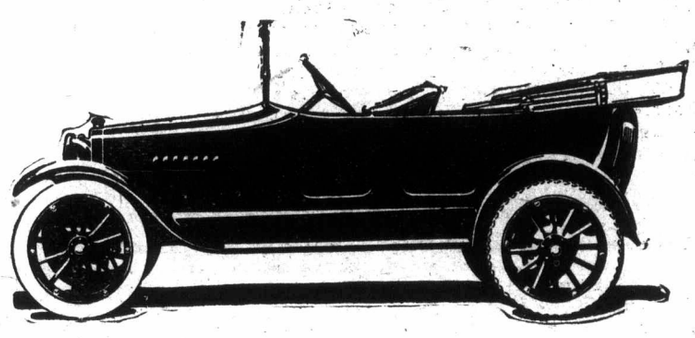
fine wool. Motifs worked in old blue. old rose and tan enhance the artistic beauty of these waists. Bright yellow and deep rose are among the newest colors that have been seen in separate blouses. Some have collars of the same material while others are trimmed with a white collar.

No matter what rumors may be circulated to the contrary from time to time the separate waist and skirt are always with us. Separate skirts are offered in plain and pleated models, some with pockets and yokes and some without. A yoke which extends in points over the hips is exceptionally smart. Over the points are placed little pockets with flaps that are buttoned down.

SAXON 'SIX'

A BIG TOURING CAR FOR FIVE PEOPLE

One piece of specific evidence that points to the superiority of Saxon "Six" is the Continental high-speed, six-cylinder motor of Saxon design. **Only Saxon "Six"** among cars costing less than $1500 has this fine-car feature.



Saxon "Six" is $1115 f. o. b. Windsor

Specifications: New body design, larger body, new finish, 12" brakes, 41½" full cantilever type rear spring, 2" crankshaft, tilted windshield, new style top with Grecian rear bow, new style fenders, instruments mounted on cowl dash, chrome vanadium valve springs, new design carburetor, 112" wheelbase, light weight six-cylinder high speed motor; 32" x 3½" tires, demountable rims, two unit starting and lighting system, Timken axles, full Timken bearings, and twenty further refinements.

SAXON SALES COMPANY

c-o JACKSON GARAGE DISTRIBUTORS SASKATOON

Agents wanted in every city, town and village in Saskatchewan Cars sold on Cash or Time Payments. Second-hand cars taken as part payment on new cars. 9

We Will Buy Your # LIVE POULTRY

Highest Prices, Prompt Returns, Complete Satisfaction

See quotation on next page for prices

P. BURNS & Co., Limited

115 Manitoba Ave. SASKATOON

Wheat Market Situation

FROM Wednesday the 27th ulto. to Saturday 30th ulto. the wheat markets of North America assumed a firmer tone, although the volume of trading in both cash wheat and future delivery was restricted. Insufficient tonnage at the Atlantic seaboard to supply export requirements for wheat awaiting shipment on spot or nearby, and the embargoes and blockades on American railroads further inland, obstructing the movement from the west, and practically preventing further loading of cars at western country points in the meantime, has been tying up grain business everywhere. The trade, both cash and speculative, has also been waiting the reply of the allied nations to the so-called peace proposals of Germany. It was considered that if the Allies reply gave any encouragement ot a prospect of peace conferences, the influence on the wheat markets would be against immediate higher prices and vice versa. The allies reply was published yesterday and while clothed in diplomatic language of high excellence, it is looked upon as a flat refusal to entertain any advances regarding peace along the lines indicated by Germany, and today the general conclusion is that the war will go on with increasing vigor. This gave all American markets and Winnipeg a radical advance, on this the first market day of the New Year, and at the close prices on the American markets were 5⅜c to 6c higher and Winnipeg 4½c to 5c higher than they closed at on December 30th. On the week prices are about 3c to 6c higher on cash wheat and 7¼c ro 10c higher on future deliveries. Besides the change in market sentiment caused by the present development in the international situation strength has been given to the buying side of wheat by the prospect of a considerable increase in ocean vessel space at Atlantic sea-ports. For the most of last year, the British government had reserved 60 per cent of the space on all vessels flying the British flag, to be used in carrying munitions, foodstuffs and general merchandise for the government alone. Beginning January 1st, however, the government requires 85 per cent of the cargo space of all British ships, to be used for Government freight, and this will allow of a much larger percentage of space for wheat, flour, etc. The increase in space required by the government means that the space for general merchandise for importing firms in the United Kingdom will be cut down to 15 per cent instead of being allowed 40 per cent. Besides this order reserving the lion's share of space on all British vessels, the government is understood to be sending alarge number of extra vessels to Atlantic ports for grain, etc., and it is suggested that numbers of these vessels will sail together under the protection of armed convoys. It is reported that 30 vessels have arrived at Baltimore within the past week, and that 70 more are expected during the first half of January. The increase in vessel space will clear out the grain in store at the Atlantic seaports and make room for what is in transit on the railways, but which is held back by the blockade at and near the coast. This welcome change will almost certainly start fresh trading activity further west, and will be the harbinger of higher prices, because exporters are not much in the business of buying wheat stored in country elevators, with no definiteness as to when shipments can be made, or wheat in cars hung up on railroads that can give no definite date when they may be forwarded to the seaboard. Along with the prospect of more normal movement, the United States visible supply shows a reduction last week of 2,132,000 bushels compared with an increase of 5,833,000 bushels a year ago, and the total now stands at 59,534,000 bushels against 67,311,000 bushels last year. There is an interesting comparison at this time between this year's United States visible and last year's. On the first day of August, 1915, the visible amounted to 6,582,000 bushels, but as stated above it was up to 67,311,000 by January 1st. This year on August 1st it amounted to 40,889,000 bushels, while at this date it is only 59,534,000 bushels. These figures show an increase of 60,729,000 bushels for the five months, Aug. 1 to Jan. 1st last year, and for same period this year an increase of only 18,645,000 bushels. The world's shipments last week were 10,220,000 bushels against 10,638,000 bushels for same week last year. There is, however, a great difference on the quantities put afloat by the different shippers this year and last. Last year the United States and Canada shipped 10,222,000 bushels; this year only 5,154,000 bushels. India this year 664,000 bushels against 208,000 bushels. Argentine this year 2,564,000 bushels against only 32,000 bushels. Australia 1,520,000 bushels against only 56,000 bushels. The largest single stock of wheat available for Europe seems to be the Australia stock. With the surplus of the crop now about harvested and the surplus still on hand from last year's big crop, it is estimated that Australia holds at least 160,000,000 bushels for export. The difficulty at present is to supply vessels to carry Australia's wheat to Europe. It will be much easier for Europe to draw all she can from the United States and Canada than to provide vessels to fetch wheat from far off Australia and, therefore, we expect the demand on North America in the next few months will be very keen, and the effect on prices very strong.

Nothing of special importance has occurred in our Winnipeg market in the past week. Demand has not been keen, nor have holders pressed their wheat for sale. In the fore part of the week trading was slack, and it was reported that the government buyers seemed at times to be working to get or keep prices down, but the trade has been small in volume, and the feeling is that all our wheat will be needed before another harvest. Receipts have been very small for some days, but for the last three days over the west weather has been very fine and mild, and the railways are again rushing the movement for the time being.

Thompson, Sons & Company.

LEWIS MACHINE GUN EXHIBIT

Two of the new Lewis machine guns, or automatic rifles, the latest and deadliest weapon employed in driving the Huns out of Europe, will be on esxhibition at the A. H. Gebbie Store next week, and on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., two sergeants from the Machine Gun Squadron of the 144th commanded by Lieut. Sterling, will take the guns apart and put them together again and will give a demonstration of how they are employed in actual service.

GRAIN MARKETS

SPECIAL MARKET LETTER

January 4th, 1917

Herewith we give you the fluctuations for the day:

Winnipeg Cash Prices			Futures Wheat Open	High	Low	Close
No. 1 Nor	1.83⅛	May	1.90	1.92	1.86	1.89⅛
No. 2 Nor	1.80⅛	July	1.86½	1.86½	1.83½	1.85½
No. 3 Nor	1.76⅛					
Feed Oats	.53¼	**Oats**				
2 C.W. Oats	.57¼	May	.62½	.62½	.60⅝	.61¼
3 C.W. Oats	.55¼	July	.60	.61⅞	.60	.60⅜
3 Barley	1.00					
4 Barley	.94	**Flax**				
1 N.W. Flax	2.59¾	May	2.70	2.70⅛	2.69	2.69½
2 N.W. Flax	2.56¾					

Chicago Wheat	Open	Close	Corn Open	Close	Oats Open	Close
May	1.85¾	1.84¼	.57¾	.57½	.97½	.97¾
July	1.54	1.50	.55	.54½	.96½	.96⅝
Sept	1.40½	1.39½				

Minneapolis Wheat	Open	Close	Duluth Flax Open	Close
May	1.91⅛	1.89½	2.91¾	2.90¾
July	1.82⅛	1.80⅞	2.90½	2.91½

Inspection, wheat 248-858, oats 133-182, barley 9-42, flax 13-9. To-day's Winnipeg market opened 2⅛ to ⅜ higher, Chicago ⅜ to ⅞ lower and Minneapolis ⅜ higher to 1¼ lower than yesterday's close. The markets were rather nervous today. Winnipeg closed ¾ lower, Chicago 2⅜ lower and Minneapolis 2⅞ lower than yesterday's close. Winnipeg oats closed ¾ lower and flax unchanged. Oats in Chicago closed 1c lower and corn 1¾ lower. Duluth flax ½ lower. Markets showed weakness early with heavy liquidation which may be expected after the big advance. Believe exporters took about a million bushels this morning.

Yours truly,

THE CANADIAN GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

Winnipeg Wheat—Cash

	Friday	Sat.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.
No. 1 Nor	1.73¼	1.72½	1.77½	1.83⅜	1.83⅜
No. 2 Nor	1.70¼	1.69½	1.74½	1.80⅜	1.80⅜
No. 3 Nor	1.65¼	1.64½	1.69½	1.76⅜	1.76⅜
Feed Oats	.50⅞	.50⅞	.51⅞	.55⅜	.53¼
2 C.W. Oats	.53⅞	.53⅜	.54⅜	.57⅜	.57¼
3 C.W. Oats	.50⅞	.50⅞	.51⅞	.55⅜	.55¼
3 Barley	.97	.97	.97	.99½	1.00
4 Barley	Nil	Nil	.72	.93½	.94
1 N.W. Flax	2.59	2.58¼	2.60¼	2.59½	2.59¾
2 N.W. Flax	2.56	2.55¼	2.57¼	2.56½	2.56¾

Winnipeg Futures

Dec.	1.73¼	1.77			
May	1.76¾	1.79½	1.84		
July			1.79⅝	1.89⅜	1.89⅜
Sept				1.86½	1.85½
Oats					
Dec.	.53⅞	.54¼			
May	.57¼	.58⅜	.59⅜	.61⅞	.61¼
July					.60⅜
Flax					
Dec.	2.59	2.59½			
May	2.68¾	2.68¼	2.70¼	2.69½	2.69½

Chicago Wheat

Dec.	1.61	1.65½			
May	1.70⅞	1.74½	1.80⅛	1.86⅝	1.85¾
July	1.38⅜	1.41¼	1.46¾	1.52½	1.50
Sept				1.41½	1.39½

Minneapolis Wheat

Dec.	1.73¼	1.75⅜			
May	1.76⅜	1.79⅛	1.85½	1.92⅜	1.89½
July	1.69¾	1.72	1.77⅜	1.83⅜	1.80⅞

Duluth Flax

Dec.	2.85	2.85¾			
May	2.89	2.89¾	2.91¼	2.91¼	2.90¾
July			2.90¾	2.90¾	2.91½

If It Was Advertised in The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm Say So

Insure the Proceeds of Your Grain

Prices are high—you should know the Firm that handles your valuable grain: a carload is worth far too much to take any chances with. The Bank of Montreal or the Bank of Hamilton will tell you of our responsibility.

Liberal advances made on cars and usual commissions only are charged for selling (1 cent per bushel wheat, barley, and flax, 5-8c per bushel on Oats).

GRAIN STOCKS B&B BONDS PROVISIONS

Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Chicago Board of Trade

BAIRD & BOTTERELL

Swift Current Moose Jaw WINNIPEG Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge

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FIELD peas ha
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Field Peas as Farm Crop

FIELD peas have been grown on the Experimental Farm at Scott during the past five years. The average yield per acre when grown on summerfallow has amounted to 29.59 bushels, Wheat has been sown on the pea ground each year and the average yield per acre (29.53 bushels) is almost equal to that obtained when wheat has been sown on summerfallow, whereas the average from the second crop of wheat after summerfallow has only amounted to 22.73 bushels. In other words an increased yield has been secured of 6.80 bushels per acre by sowing wheat on pea land rather than on land that had previously grown a crop of wheat. Judging from the yield of wheat secured after peas an additional year can be added to a rotation of crops by using peas in the rotation.

How Grown

Peas are usually sown about the same time as wheat with an otdinary grain drill on summerfallow lamd, at a rate of 2¾ bushels per acre. The variety used is a selection of the Arthur, made by the Dominion Cerealist. It is a medium-sized, smooth, yellowish-white pea.

One of the difficulties put forward as a reason why peas are not more commonly grown is that of the difficulty of securing labor for harvesting. One farmer has overcome this difficulty in some degree by harvesting with an ordinary grain binder, when the peas are slightly damp. After he has removed as much of the peas as he can with the binder, he turns in his hogs to harvest the remainder of the crop.

In the Scott district wet weather prevailed during the past harvest and on the station peas were left until late in the season, and then were pulled with an ordinary horse rake, two men following the rake and bunching as fast as they rake could pull them. The peas were left in bunches for a couple of days until dry, and then were threshed with an ordinary threshing mill the concave teeth having been removed. In previous years the mower was used to cut the peas and the peas lifted and bunched out of the way of the mower. This is a more expensive method of handling the crop.

The reason for some light crops that have been harvested is the absence of nitrifying bacteria. Old land that has been manured, or grown potatoes or roots, usually contains a higher percentage of suitable bacteria, than does new land. An experiment conducted this year, on new land in inoculating peas with a culture of the bacteria has resulted in an increased yield of 7.24 bushels per acre, over a part of the same field that had received no inoculation.

Value of Crop

Fed to milch cows, pea meal has been found t increase the milk flow. Fed to hogs and sheep they are excellent for fattening purposes.

Peas mixed with oats and cut green for hay make an excellent forage crop. The rate of yield on the Station during the past two years has amounted to 3 tons, 1800 pounds per acre,

While the addition of peas has not increased the yield, it has added to the palatibility of the fodder. The usual rate of seeding has been one bushel of peas and two of oats per acre.

The importance of sowing peas on clean land cannot be too strongly emphasized, as peas lodge late in the season and this usually takes place in sufficient time for any weeds that are present to develop into strong and healthy spedimens, producing a considerable quantity of seeds.

The Canadian Grain Co., Ltd.

GRAIN DEALERS

With our own PRIVATE WIRE connecting us with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. giving us a continuous market service, we are in a position to give the best service possible in the marketing of Cash Grain as well as in the handling of Future Orders in the Winnipeg, Minneapolis or Chicago Exchanges.

The Canadian Grain Co., Ltd.

McCallum & Vannatter, Mgrs.

Second Avenue and 22nd Street Phones: 1692, 1642

QUAKER FLOUR

THE staff of life is never better, never stronger than when made from Quaker Flour.

Made by the Manufacturers of Quaker Oats

To Everyone for the NEW YEAR

At the threshold of another New Year we earnestly desire that it may bring to everyone Peace.

May we all in the coming year have peace of mind individually, peace and love in our family lives, peace among neighbors, peace in our communities, peace over the length and breadth of our country, peace throughout our Empire, and peace among the nations of the world. Such peace is everything and everywhere as the blessing of our Heavenly Father will rest upon and cause to endure.

And we heartily wish for everyone, throughout the year 1917, health of body and soundness of mind, success in all the usual and proper work and business of everyday life, and such a measure of material prosperity as will be for the highest good of all.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Grain Commission Merchants

700-703 T. GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO SASKATOON

Why not sell in your district? Quicker Settlement. Highest Price. Large Advances

Government Weight and Inspection. Satisfaction Guaranteed

Make Your Bill of Lading Read, Notify:

The Quaker Oats Company

SASKATOON

Phone for Prices *Grain Department 3125*

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVICE FROM McBEAN BROS.

The last letter we issued in this paper was dated September 28th. Since that date wheat has advanced to $2.00 and oats to 65c. The last few weeks' prices have declined, but this is only a natural reaction. We are looking for our wheat to sell at above $2.00 later on. Oats before another crop is harvested we feel will sell at around 85 cents. There is nothing in the situation to warrant lower prices before another crop is harvested, and even then you need not look for very low prices. We figure that our low grade wheat is entirely too low compared with higher grades, but these prices will adjust themselves after the beginning of the New Year. We strongly advise farmers not to sell a bushel of their wheat and oats until the beginning of the year, or until wheat is around $2.00 and oats around 75 cents to 80 cents.

Flax and barley are fairly high now, but we think both these cereals will go higher.

We are Commission Merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Give us a trial, ship your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur; advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., so that we can look after the grading. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us any time for market information.

December 8th, 1916 **McBEAN BROS.**

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

THE **NORTHERN GRAIN** Company

107 C.P.R. BUILDING

Donald Morrison & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1904

GRAIN COMMISSION

GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG

WE handle Wheat, Oats. Flax and Barley on Commission, obtaining best possible grades and prices. Our work is prompt, accurate and reliable. Let us handle YOUR shipments this season. Daily or weekly market letter on application.

References: Bank of Toronto, Northern Crown Bank and Commercial Agencies.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Holiday Trips

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

SOUTH EAST WEST

From now till the end of the month tickets will be on sale at very low fares, and with the choice of routes.

Before making your finla arrangements, write, phione or call on us—it will pay you to do so.

Roadbed, Service, Equipment —all to the good

Short Line to Winnipeg

WITH TOURIST SLEEPING AND OBSERVATION CARS AT YOUR DISPOSAL

Phone 1416 A. F. LENON C.P. & T.A. 117 Second Ave.

Temperance Hotel

Opposite C. P. R. Depot

SASKATOON - - - SASK.

Single Meals..... 35c

Single Beds from.... 35c

Steam Heat. Hot and Cold Water

Ni ht Porter. Baggage Transfer

Start the New Year Right by Paying Your Subscription to The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm

CITY OF SASKATOON SASKATCHEWAN COMMERCE EDUCATION INDUSTRY

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan at its next session for an Act:

(*a*). Validating and confirming By-law No. 1036 of the City of Saskatoon authorising the said City to raise by way of loan on debentures the sum of One hundred thousand dollars to purchase the land and building owned by the Young Men's Christian Association of Saskatoon and after such purchase to lease the said land and building to the said Association upon the terms and conditions contained in the form of agreement set forth in Schedule "A" to the said By-law:

(*b*). Empowering the said City to enter into an agreement with the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada and the said Association enabling the said Commission to se the said land and building for the purposes of a vocational training school for returned soldiers or for any other purpose of the Commission.

DATED at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, this 26th day of December, A.D,. 1916.

H. L. JORDAN,
Solicitor for Applicant.

D30-J6-13-21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatcheawn at its next session for an Act extending the time for issuing certain debentures under City of Saskatoon By-laws Nos. 616, 621, 624, 625, 711, 712, 713, 725, 726, 727, 728, 733 and 734 from four (4) years to six (6) years.

DATED at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, this 26th day of December, A.D., 1916.

H. L. JORDAN,
Solicitor for Applicant.

D30-J 6-13-21.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Going South for the Winter?

Where to go

California
Florida
Bermuda
Havana
The Isle of Pines
British West Indies
Honolulu

How to get there

Call, write or phone the city office of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, who have complete information at your disposal regarding rates and routes to the various winter resorts.

The extremely low cost of these trips will surprise you. Cheaper than staying at home.

A. F. LENON,
C.P.T.A.

Phone 1416 117 2nd Avenue.

Letters of a Farmer to His Son

DEAR BILL:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your valuable article on Economy and Thrift which you sent me to read at the Grain Growers' meeting. A fearful thing has happened, Bill. It got burnt up. I lit my pipe with it, and threw the remains in the fire. Your mother saw me and she cried: "Look out, father; thiat s Bill's piece about saving he wanted you to read to the Grain Growers!"

"Why," said I, "sure enough, it is; and there will be more hot air in it now than ever." I think I put it in the best place Bill. It was bound to make some one hot, and It was better to confine the heat to our own family.

If they will listen to me, Bill, I am going right ahead to preach extravagance to the farmers of Saskatchewan. I like to see them go into town and blow themselves—and I suppose you people who have goods to sell do not mind. I think they have not been spending half enough money on comforts for their families and themselves in their homes and their clothing; their stables and their barns; and even on their recreations.

I saw an article in a daily paper the other day which, in big headlines, drew attention to the startling fact that a farmer near Rosetown had built a new house, in which he had installed hot and cold water, steam heat, electric light and other modern conveniences which were formerly associated with city houses only, but which almost any farmer may now have for a moderate amount of money. The article did not say that he had also an electirc sweeper and a washing machine, but I sincerely hope he has.

That farmer probably has a farm worth from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, with "plant" worth half as much more. Is it so very surprising that a farmer worth from twenty-five to thirty thou sand dollars should want to live as decent ly and comfortably as any clerk in a city store, particularly when war-prices give him his rare chance of building a comfortable home without going into debt for it?

I sometimes think that the greatest curse of the ordinary farmer is economy—of some kinds. As the little boy in the old verse said:

"He talks of saving all the while,
Saving in wood, and saving in ile;
But he never talks of saving mother."

He keeps on saving and working, buying more land and getting more machinery as the old wears or rusts out, but he does not realise that there are human machines on the farm that when worn out cannot be replaced. He gets up a little earlier and works a little later as his farm grows larger, and makes his family do the same but he adds so little to his household comforts that his boys get away to town to earn their living as soon as they are old enough and his girls do the same. Finally, he himself breaks down or grows disgusted with the life, and moves to town to spend the balance of his days as a discontented grumbler and a general nuisance. He is not one-tenth so contented and happy as he would have been had he gone a little slower, made himself and his family comfortable with the first windfall that came his way, and built up a modern home.

When I was last in your city I noticed one or two fine blocks which, like the tower spoken of in the bible, had been left uncompleted because the owner's money gave out before they were finished. "I o, this man began to build, and was not able to finish." Scattered over the country there are a number of houses in the same condition. The farmer who owns them under-estimated the costs -it was probably his first experience with architects—or he over-estimated the balance from next year's crop that would be coming to him. Some of these houses are occupied, but the families are merely camping-out in them, and they would be far more comfortable in the little sod shack or the lean-to. This is not the sort of thing I am advocating; but that when the farmer has enough money in the bank to build a good home, he should do so rather than buy more land, or machinery, or shares in a flax-mill or orange grove in Florida.

The farmer spends more time in the house than any of your people in the town, because he has no other place to go when his work is over. There is not nearly as much visiting in the country as there is in the city because of the distance, the roads, and the weather. Our amusements are few and far between and out re-creations are within our own four walls especially during the winter months. I do not think we have enough of them. Most of our farm houses are so small that it is next to impossible to have even a small dance or a party without moving half of the furniture on to the prairie. especially with those new dances, Bill, The old-fashioned jigs and reels were better suited to the country, because you confined yourself pretty well to one spot and made up in stamping what you missed in gliding. These modern fox-trots, Bill, were never meant to be danced in a prairie home. It was a jig that David danced when he danced before the Lord.

If the farmer can afford it—and quite a few farmers are in that position this year—I hope to see them follow the lead of those who are putting up modern houses and fitting them with labor-saving machinery for their wives, as they fit up their implement sheds with labor-saving farm machinery for their own comfort.

Next to a comfortable home is an automobile. To tell you the truth, I do not think mine has proved such a labor-saving and economical means of travelling as I hoped. The roads are pretty punk yet, although I have used my authority as reeve to get some of the worst spots fixed up, but we need a number of steel or concrete bridges across some of the worst ravines, and more work by the scraper on the strips through sloughs and hummocky land, and more use of the road drag after a wet spell, before out country roads are fit for automobile traffic through a great portion of the year. We have found, however, that whenever we make the roads good enough for automobile travel, we can haul ten to twenty more bushels of grain to a load, so that every farmer who buys an automobile and is forever after a good-roads booster, is helping the farmer who does not own one, but has to haul grain.

Pianos and organs, victrolas and violins, books and pictures, are all needed more in a farm-house where children are growing up, than in the ordinary city home, but how many farmers who can afford these things buy them, so long as there is a cheap quarter-section, or a second-hand tractor, or some shares in any wild-cat investment to be had? Mind you, Bill, many farmers have gone bankrupt through extravagance, but I believe far more have lost their boys and girls from the farm, and their own health, from too great economy and parsimony.

The truth seems to be that the old attitude of the city towards the country is still cropping up every little while, the idea that the peasants in the country should be content with the bare necessities of life, and should work as hard as possible, develop the resources of the country to the utmost, but should leave to the city folks the ennervating luxuries of comfortable homes, good clothes, music, art, and recreations. In other words, the ideal solution would be for the farmer to revert to his old condition of the serf, coming in to town two or three times a year to get orders and instruction and pay tribute. But that day is past, and when you next take a notion to write an article on the lines of the one I have committed to the flames, recollect that fact.

Your loving,
FATHER.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year

is my sincere wish for 1917

Father

Prof

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Between

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—and—

GEORGE TILTON, Defendant.

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WHAT THE GERMANS LEFT BEHIND

After the last advance on the Western front in France; the British troops collected a large number of discarded rifles, as well as large quantities of shells left in the hasty retreat of the Germans.

INDIAN HORSEMEN AT SPORT

To keep the Indian horsemen with the Allies at Salonica in condition, frequent exhibitions of wrestling on horseback are indulged in, to the keen delight of the soldiers.

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MERGERS AND AMALGAMATIONS

FOLLOWING the trend so pronounced among the agricultural interests in the West, the different independent dairies in Saskatchewan propose to amalgamate, and the amalgamation will probably be effected at the coming convention. The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the Co-operative Hail Insurance Company, and the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and now, the dairymen, will make a pretty strong line-up for the principle of amalgamation.

The distinction between "mergers"—the objectionable form—and "amalgamations," is, perhaps, a distinction without very much difference; but the public has come to accept an amalgamation as something much more acceptable than a merger, or a trust. When the farmers of the West get together for the purpose of dealing co-operatively with their grain or their butter, they differ from the asbestos merger, for instance, in that they are dealing with something they have produced from the land by the assistance of their own exertions; while asbestos is a natural product, which should be as free to the whole people as the air or the running streams. That the coal and other minerals placed under the ground by a bountiful providence for the benefit of humanity should be controlled by any individual or set of individuals, who can place their own price, often a prohibitive one, upon it, is repugnant to our ideas of justice.

It is as a "merger" that the Saskatoon *Star* refers to the proposed union of the Grain Growers organisations of the prairie provinces and denounces it as a "Farmers' Trust." It is a little amusing to see the chief organ of the Conservative party in Saskatchewan objecting to the formation of a trust, considering that it has been under the aegis of that party that Protection, which is the father of the Trust, had its birth and been nurtured; although the other political party has never disowned it as emphatically as it should have done. No one can recall any protest from the Conservative organ against the Cement Trust, or the Canners' Trust, or any of the others which nestle in the bosom of the Minister of Finance; but a Farmers' Trust is a thing accursed to it.

The *Star* discusses the proposed amalgamation of the three farmers grain companies of the west with, apparently, very little knowledge of the facts regarding them. The burden of its objection is that the Grain Growers' Grain Company is a Manitoba concern, and that as such it would dominate the other partners in the amalgamation. The whole point of the article in *The Star* (December 23rd: "The Grain Growers' Merger") vanishes before a statement of the facts. Out of 18000 members in the Grain Growers' Grain Company, eight thousand are in Saskatchewan, and half of the directors are in this province. Forty shares is the largest number one man can hold; and even that number entitles him to only one vote in the decision of the company's affairs and policy.

Our impression is that the farmers of Saskatchewan have, as a rule, got better service from the Grain Growers' Grain Company than from the Co-operative Elevator Company. The latter never seems to have been as strong a check on the line companies as it was intended to be; and its charges have been higher than those of the Grain Growers' Grain Company. The latter is, as the Conservative organ says, "a purely commercial concern," and its success is due to the fact that it has been conducted as such in a business-like manner; but to call it a Winnipeg company because its head office is located there is no more correct than to designate the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan a "Regina concern" because its head offices have recently been moved from Moose Jaw to the capital.

CONVOYS FOR SHIPS

ALTHOUGH the losses of British shipping from submarines and all other casualties last year were less than two-and-one-half per cent of the total registered tonnage, they were still heavy enough. Since the beginning of the war they amount, according to Sir Norman Hill, the Liverpool ship-owner, to sixteen millions tons gross.

In the other great wars in which Great Britain was a participant, the British navy was, seemingly, able to afford more adequate protection to its commerce than it is doing today. It is true that shipping at the time of the Napoleonic wars was trifling compared with what it is to-day; but the proportional growth of the navy to protect it has kept pace. In the old days merchant ships sailed in fleets, and were convoyed and protected from the raids of the enemy by frigates—the armoured cruisers of today. Now all that would be required to protect a large merchant fleet from the deadly, but vulnerable, submarine would be a few destroyers; and it is difficult to understand why more of the shipping trade is not carried on in this manner. It would certainly be less expeditious than for every vessel to sail when time and tide suit her convenience, as they now do; but it would save an enormous amount of life and property. Over two million men have been landed in France under the convoy of destroyers without mishap. Why could not transatlantic shipping, at least, be carried on by fleets sailing together and protected by the low black boats whose appearance always causes the Hun to dive for safety?

THE MOUNTED POLICE

SOMEBODY or bodies seems determined to rid the West of the Royal North West Mounted Police: why, we do not know, because they have never harmed anyone but the crooks and have been a comfort, protection and pride to all honest people. The latter are all in favor of retaining them, so it must be the crooks who want to see them go.

The presidents of all the livestock and agricultural associations of Alberta have sent a petition to the government asking that they be retained. A similar petition would quickly secure the signatures of nine-tenths of the rural population, at least, of Saskatchewan. It is extremely unlikely that such an efficient force will ever again be secured to maintain order half so efficiently even at double the cost. Why, then, this movement to get rid of them, and substitute a provincial police force?

It is a bad time to swap horses when crossing a stream—particularly such troubled waters as Canada is now in. If we have not had trouble with the people in the west who come of the races with which we are at war, it has not been by good luck, but by good guidance. Remove the restraining hand of prestige and discipline represented by the Mounted Police, and who knows what may happen!

There are certain times when the politicians attempt to put things over on the people which are just a little too raw for even "the public-be-damned" to stand; and this determined effort to wipe out the Mounted Police is one of them. We hope the Grain Growers, who are more concerned in the protection of the peace in the rural districts than any toher class, will take this matter up at their convention at Moose Jaw and speak out plainly.

THE NEW PEER

THE Montreal *Star*, whose proprietor is himself of the titled nobility, acclaims the elevation of Sir Max Aitken to the peerage, damning him with the faint praise that "when he left this country his enemies were not comparable in number to his friends and are growing visibly less." Sir Hugh Graham's paper adds: "He is liberal with his fortune and hospitable in the extreme. He entertains on a lavish scale. He keeps open house at his beautiful country seat, where ministers, members of parliament and financial magnates foregather." This sort of thing is doubtless liable to increase the number of a man's "friends" but it seems hardly sufficient reason for conferring an honor similar to that bestowed on men like Mountstephen and Strathcona. When the chronicler of the future seeks to find what the new Baron did to be given what is undoubtedly meant to be an honor, he may have some difficulty though he may find easily enough those whom he did. We do not know how honorable has been the career of the new peer where he went to spend his money; but we know all about it in the country where he made it; and his fellow peers had better have their coronets nailed on. If Lord Cement takes a notion to them he will merge them with his own in the twinkling of an eye. The House of Lords, by the way, must be less exclusive than the Montreal clubs to which the new peer vainly sought entrance.

TEN MONTHS IN GERMANY

By D. Thomas Curtin, in The London Times

THE EAST-END OF BERLIN---*How the Poor Live*

THE poor of Berlin live in the north and east of the city. I have seen Berlin's East-end change from the hilarious joy of the first year of the war to an ever-deepening gloom. I have studied conditions there long and carefully, but I feel that I can do no better than describe my last Saturday in that interesting quarter of the German capital.

Late in the morning I left the Stettiner Bahnhof in the north and walked eastward through the Invalidenstrasse. There was practically no meat in the butchers' shops, just the customary lines of empty hooks. A long *queue* farther on attracted my attention and I crossed the street to see what the people were waiting for. A glance at the dark red carcases in the shop told me that this was horse-meat day for that district.

The number of vacant shops of all descriptions was increasing. The small shoemaker and tailor were closing up. The centralization of food distribution is greater here than in the better-class districts, with the result that many small shopkeepers have been driven out of business. In parts of Lothringerstrasse a quarter of the shops were vacant, in other parts one-half. The bakers' shops are nearly empty except at morning and night. In fact, after my long sojourn in blockaded Germany I found myself staring in amazement at your well-stocked windows of every description.

Shortly before noon I reached the *Zentral Viehund-Schlachthof* (the slaughter houses). Through a great gateway pour women and children, each carrying some sort of a tin or dish full of stew. Some of the children were scarcely beyond the age of babyhood. The children's faces showed unmistakable traces of toil. The poor little things drudged hard enough in peace time, and in war they are merely part of the big machine.

People's Kitchens

The diminishing supply of cattle and pigs for killing has afforded an opportunity to convert a section of the slaughter-houses into one of the great People's Kitchens. Few eat there, however. Just before noon and at noon the people come in thousands for the stew. It costs 40 pfennigs (about 5d.) a quart, and a quart is supposed to be enough for a meal and a half.

I have been in the great *Schlachthof* kitchen, where I have eaten the stew, and I have nothing but praise for the work being done. This kitchen, like the others I have visited, is the last word in neatness. The labor-saving devices, such as electric potato-parers, are the most modern type. In fact, the war is increasing the demand for labor-saving machinery in Germany to at least as great an extent as high wages have caused such a demand in America. Among the women who prepare the food and wait upon the people there is a noticeable spirit of co-operation and a pride in the part they are playing to help the Fatherland *durchhalten* (hold out). Should any of the stew remain unsold it is taken by a well-known restaurant in the Potsdamer Platz, which has a contract with the municipal autorities. Little was wasted in Germany before the war; nothing, absolutely nothing, is wasted to-day.

As at the central slaughter-house, so in other districts the poor are served in thousands with standard stew. The immense Alexander market has been cleared of its booths and tables and serves more than 30,000 people. One director of this work told me that the Berlin authorities would supply nearly 400,000 people before the end of the year.

The occasional soldier met in the streets looked shabbier in the shabby surroundings of the East. The German uniform, which once evoked unstinted praise, is suffering sadly today owing to lack of raw materials. I was in a Social Democrat district, but the men in uniform who were home on leave were probably "good" Social Democrats, since it is notorious that the regular variety are denied this privilege.

The faces of the soldiers were like the rest of the faces I saw that day. There was not the least trace of the cheerful, confident expression of the days when all believed that the Kaiser's armies would hammer their way to an early peace—"in three months," as people used to say during the first year and a quarter of the war. Verdun had been promised them as a certain key to early peace, and Admiral Scheer was deified as the immortal who tore loose the British clutch from the German throat. But Verdun and Jutland faded in succeeding months before the terrible first-hand evidence that the constant diminution of the food made life a struggle day after day and week after week. The news from Rumania, though good, would bring them no cheer until it was followed by plenty of food.

An East-End Home

In the vicinity of the Schlezischer Bahnhof occurred a trifling incident which gave me an opportunity to see the inside of a poor German home that day. A soldier in faded field-grey, home on leave, asked me for a match. During the conversation which following I said that I was an American, but to my surprise he did not make the usual German reply that the war would have been ended long ago of it had not been for American ammunition. On the contrary, he showed an interest in my country, as he had a brother there, and finally he asked me if I would step into his home and explain a few things to him with the aid of a map.

Though I was in a district of poverty the room I entered was commendably clean. An old picture of William I. hung on one wall; opposite was Bismarck. Over the low door was an unframed portrait of "unser Kaiser," while Hindenburg completed the collection. Wooden hearts, on which were printed the names Liege, Maubege and Antwerp, recalled the days when German hearts were light and German tongues were full of brag.

A girl of ten entered the room. She hated the war because she had to rush every day at noon from school to the People's Kitchen to fetch the family stew. In the afternoon she had to look after the younger children while her mother stood in the long lines before the shops where food was sold. The family were growing tired of stew day after day. They missed the Good German sausage and unlimited amount of bread and butter.

The mother looked in on her way to the street, basket under arm. She was tired, and was dulled by the daily routine of trying to get food. She talked bitterly about the war, but though she blamed the Agrarians for not doing their part to relieve the food situation, she expressed no animosity against her own bovernment, The father had been through Lodz in Hindenburg's two frontal assualts on Warsaw, where he had seen the slopes covered with forests of crosses marking the German dead, and his words were bitter, too, when he talked of his lost comrades. And then the depressing feeling of returning from an army pursuing the mirage of victory to find his family and every other family struggling in the meshes of that terrible and relentless blockade!

It never had occurred to him that his government might be in the least responsible for the misery of his country. Like the great bulk of the German people he is firmly convinced that the Fatherland has been fighting a war of defence from the very beginning. "To think that one Nation, England, is responsible for all this suffering!" was the way he put it. He is a "good" Social Democrat.

Orderliness of Waiting Crowds

When I once more resumed my walk I saw the lines of people waiting for food in every street. Every time I turned a corner great black masses dominated the scene. I paused at a line of more than 300 people waiting for potatoes. Ten yards away not a sound could be heard. The very silence added to the depression. With faces anxious and drawn they stood four abreast, and moved with the orderliness of soldiers. Not a sign of disturbance, and not a policeman in sight. Some women were mending socks; a few, standing on the edge of the closely packed column pushed baby carriages as they crawled hour after hour toward the narrow entrance of the shop

Every line was like the rest. The absence of policemen is particularly noteworthy, since they had to be present in the early datys—a year ago—when the butter lines came into being. Drastic measures were taken when the impatient women rioted. T ose days are over. The government has taught the people a lesson. They will wait hour after hour, docile and obedient henceforth, if necessary until they drop—make no mistake of that.

But the authorities also learned a lesson. "People think most of revolution when they are hungry," was what one leader said to me. On this Saturday of which I write not a potato was to be bought in the West-end of Berlin, where the better classes live. Berlin had been without potatoes for nearly a week. To-day they had arrived, and the first to come were sent to the East-end. In the West-end the people are filled with more unquestioning praise of everything the government does; they appluad when their Kaiser confers an Order upon their Crown Prince for something, not quite clear, which he is supposed to have accomplished at Verdun. Therefore they can wait for potatoes until the more critical East-end is supplied.

I went farther east-ward through the Kottbuser district to the Kottbuser Ufer on the canal, along which a couple of hundred people waited in an orderly column without any guardina—another evidence of the success of the drastic measures of July and August when the demonstrations against the war were nipped in the bud. These people were waiting for the free advertisement sheets from the gaudily painted yellow Ullstein newspaper building across the square. They had to wait by the side of the canal because a *queue* of several hundred people waiting for potatoes wound slowly before Ullstein's to the underground potato-shop next door.

Vague Grumbling

I had not heard a laugh or seen anybody smile all day, and when darkness fell on the weary city I went to a cheap little beer-room where several "bad," but really harmless, Social Democrats used to gather. Among them was the inevitable one who had been to America, and I had become acquainted with them through him. They talked in the new strain of their type, that they might as well be under the British or French as under their own government.

Their voices were low—a rare event where Germans gather at table. They did not plot, they merely grumbled incessantly. The end of the war had definitely sunk below their horizon, and peace, not merely steps to peace, was what they longed for. There was the customary cursing of the Agrarians and the expressions of resolve to have a new order of freedom after the war, expressions which I believe will never be realised unless Germany is compelled to accept peace by superior forces from without.

I left the dreary room for the dreary streets and turned towards the centre and West-end of Berlin, where the *cafe* lights were bright and tinkling music made restricted menu-cards easier to bear.

Suddenly the opprssive feeling of the East-end was dispelled by the strains of military music drawing nearer in a street near by. I hurried towards it, and saw a band marching at the head of two companies of wounded soldiers, their bandages showing white under the bright street lights of Berlin.

The men were returning to their hospital off the Prenzlauer Allee from a day's outing on the River Spree. Scores of followers swelled to hundreds. The troubles of the day were forgotten. Eyes brightened as the crowd kept step with the martial music. A roll of drum, a flare of brass, and the crowd, scattered voices at first, and then swelling in a grand *crescendo*, sang *Deutschland uber Alles*. Tomorrow they would complain again of food shortage, but to-night they would dream of victory.

AS SEEN BY A GERMAN-AMERICAN

Mrs. H. H. Gallison was born in Germany, but came to the United States as a young girl, and married in the United States an American of English descent. She has lived in the United States for nearly 30 years. During the past summer Mrs. Gallison was in Germany, and in a series of articles in the New York *Outlook* she tells what she saw there. Speaking of the Kaiser, she says:

"The people of the Fatherland bless him for his vigilance, honor him for the purity of his domestic life, follow enth us iastically his stimulating genius, are grateful to him for the intellect that has led Germany to the forefront of modern business, and loved him as a sincere and pious servant of his God and country."

Telling of the attitude of the German people towards the war, Mrs. Gallison says:

"Nothing can convince the German people that this war is not their own, fostered and begun by England's jealousy of Germany's trade and her traditional policy of brooking no swiftly growing naval rival. Everywhere unanimously they proclaim that this is a war of the people in defense of their homes. The suggestion of a "Prussian military party,' or of a militarist clique that dominates the Kaiser, or of which the Kaiser and Kronprinz are the leaders, they set down as the obviously dishonest statement of Germany's enemies. It is the man in the street who speaks impatiently of Germany's lost opportunities to strike the arch-plotter against her prosperity—as at the time of the Boer War or the Agadir incident. He is prone to blame the Kaiser's mild regime and his idealistic striving for international peace The people are vexed with the Kaiser, not for his harshness, but for his leniency. When they clamored for a more vigourous prosecution of the U-boat war, it was the Kaiser who influenced the War Council for the present policy. And yet, though they may differ with him, they nigh adore him. There is not a German in the Kaiser's coat who does not account it an honor to have served his military term and to have been in readiness when his country needed him. Throughout Germany among the people I found a great, great longing for peace. Peace, if it could be had now on honorable terms; if not, then they would fight until they had won it."

Along With the Red Lamp

"Now, Rastus," said the judge, "tell us just exactly where the automobile hit you."

"Jedge," was the earnest reply, "ef Ah'd be'n a-carryin' a license numbah it sho' would 'a' be'n busted to a thousand pieces."

QUAKER FLOUR

THE staff of life is never better, never stronger than when made from Quaker Flour.

Made by the Manufacturers of Quaker Oats

Our Welfare Page

Conducted By Mrs. John Mc Naughtan, Piche, Sask.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all."

THE ASSOCIATED SCHOOL

IT is with pleasure that I place the following letter before every thoughtful citizen. The idea of the associated school was brought forward by Mr. Anderson at the Wynyard District Convention of the G.G.A., and strongly recommended for discussion at the Central Convention.

It seems to me as I travel these prairies, that the consolidated rural school is generally speaking, something very much in the future.

With debentures on so many schools not yet lifted, with public opinion on school matters still in its infancy, and with all the problems facing us in our racial mixture, it looks as if the consideration of the associated school plan might prove a stepping stone to a system which could be introduced at minimum cost, and supply some of the very greatest needs of our rural school life to-day.

I would welcome discussion. The idea is worthy.—*Violet Mc Naughtan.*

Mr. Anderson's Letter

Dear Madam:—Mrs. Klemet Erickson was so good as to come over to my school to deliver your card and request for a fuller explanation of the associated school plan. I am indeed glad to hear of your interest in the plan for I realize you can bring it to the attention of the women throughout the province, should you find it suitable.

Associated schools are not consolidated schools, but in time may lead to consolidation. Every school in the association retains its identity as at present. The schools are supported as at present, in fact, there is no change excepting in the efficiency of every school, which will invariably be materially increased. The school boards exercise the same powers as at present, or the unit may be enlarged, according to the plan which seems now to be favored in the province.

Gist of the Plan

A town school is to be the centre of the associated district. The present machinery is to be utilized as far as possible. The principal is to be the superintendent of the associated schools. Instructors in agriculture, manual training and domestic science are to be added and room and equipment provided in the central school where necessary, to accommodate classes in these subjects. The schools within a radius of seven or eight miles are associated for the purpose of co-operating in promoting industrial education. The rural school boards join with the town trustees in choosing the superintendent. He has charge of the rural schools and the industrial teachers have charge of the industrial work in the rural schools. They help the teacher plan courses, and visit the schools regularly to direct the work done by the teacher.

All the pupils of the associated districts are to have the privilege of attending the town schools without charge. The cost of educating pupils from districts not associated is to be charged up against the districts from which they come. The pupils in the rural districts are to attend their schools as at present but the older pupils may attend town schools and are to be encouraged to do so if they are close enough to drive to the central school or can stay in town during the school days.

Rural School Inefficiency

A school inspector in the province confided to me that in his opinion the average school in the country is nothing but a make-believe school, a sort of a play-school. People who have visited a great many schools realize this. As a former school inspector I must say that I was shocked to find what a poor makeshift most rural schools are. Statesmen of the past generation used to point to the rural school as the bulwark of our freedom. This created apathy among the farmers in matters of school improvement until recently. They are now beginning to ralize the danger, Their situation is similar to that of passengers on board a vessel when they find that the life preservers which looked safe enough to the eye are found to have deteriorated with age and now fall to pieces in their ahnds. In a democracy we have the constant struggle between conflicting interests. The old type of rural school is not a safeguard to the modern agricultural interest.

In Saskatchewan the system of inspection is a farce. Each inspector has at least five times as many schools as he can visit and supervise efficiently. The teachers are placed without regard to their fitness and we have square pegs in round holes. The trustees and teachers are left groping in the dark There is no system, no standard, no prefessional authority at hand. While the town school has specialists, professional educators supervisors and principals the rural school drifts along in the hands of inexperienced teachers and men out of touch with modern education.

The older pupils quit before they have reached the eighth grade. They waste the very best years of their lives waiting for the time when they must embark on the sea of life and drift with the current. Too often the drift is to the city. There we hear much of the very, very small percentage that succeed and nothing of the great majority of farm boys who utterly fail because they are not able to cope with the better educated and trained city boy. When a farmer boy succeeds the schools generally get the credit, when as a matter of fact, he succeeded not because of the rural school but in spite of it. The rise of a rail splitter to the presidency of the United States is no argument for limiting the education of the farmers' sons.

Practical Solution

Under the associated school plan the superintendent of the district, who is the town principal, studies the needs of each district. He alone knows the qualifications of a certain number of teachers. He can so place these as to get the teacher into the school which she is best qualified to handle. Primary teachers will be placed in charge of schools where the children are small, and stronger teachers reserved for schools where there are more advanced pulpils. The teacher is responsible to him. He and his special teachers can be inspected several times a month. This will mean that the school and work has to be up to standard every day. Where the telephone system is installed the rural schools are in instant touch with the central school. Truancy and insubordination can be dealt with effectively. Serious problems can be solved in a few minutes, where now they sometimes tend to cause endless friction.

With a progressive superintendent at the central school progressive policies can be introduced into the rural school where now the young teacher is not influential enough to sway the parents and trustees from the old rut. The simplest elements of agriculture, the first principles of domestic science and the easy steps in manual training can be taught. A club can be organised at the school. The central teachers can help keep this up by taking part in the programmes. This alone will be a great boon to the district.

A short course will be conducted at the central school for the benefit of the older farm children who have been too busy to attend the regular courses. They will make hay racks, wagon boxes, and other useful things. They will be taught to do farm blacksmithing. Letter writing, farm-book-keeping, spelling, arithmetic and reading will also be taught in the short-course. A good thorough course in agriculture will also be given to qualify the boys for their life work and house-hold science will be offered for the girls. They will be trained in debating clubs to take part in the farm club work. This school will develop a well trained and thinking rural population.

Financing of the Association

Because of the deep rut into which the rural schools have fallen and the evident antipathy of the rural communities for the towns the change can hardly be brought about without liberal provincial grants for the association. This is the policy adopted wherever tried. The entire expense is paid out of the provincial funds. Each associated district will need at least $2,000 special school grant to maintain the industrial departments. The association will break down the artificial barriers which have grown up between the town and the country. It will make work for their mutual benefit and result in the development of the country and upbuilding of the town.

The greatest cause of complaint in the rural districts is over the location of the schools. Districts have been formed without regard to future growth. The first districts are often too large and the scholars have to walk four and five miles to school, the centre of the settlement has shifted. Bits of unorganised territory are left without schools because the area is too small or are burdened with exempted C. P. R. lands. When the association is formed it may be well to relocate the schools and combine all the rural districts in the association into one unit for purposes of taxation.

A "New Type of Rural School" is described in one of the Grain Growers' Guides for August. This type can be attained and very much improved through association of schools.

The best associated schools I know of are at Cokato, Hector, Hutchinson and Lewiston, in Minnesota.

Trusting that this information may help you in studying the merits of the plan, I am,

Respectfully yours,
CARL A. ANDERSON.

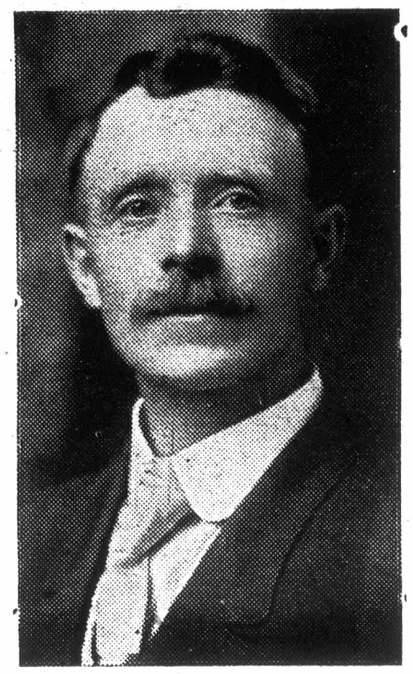
This Range Lessens Your Fuel Bill

OVEN is placed high so as to be in the direct path of the flames. The heat, therefore, gets to it instantly without waste. In the old-fashioned ranges the greater part of the first heat is lost up the chimney. This Range is built to standing height to do away with wearisome stooping. Secure the booklet illustrated from life describing these and many other advantages of the LIGHTER DAY RANGE.

Write for it TO-DAY.

CLARE BROS. WESTERN LIMITED
Makers of "Hecla" Furnaces
Winnipeg Dept. W. **Man.**

Clare Bros Western Limited, Dept. W
Winnipeg, Man: Send me free photo-story of the 'LIGHTER DAY RANGE'
Name.....
Address.....
Also send copy to



T. A. S. CAMPBELL

Wednesday of last week Mr. T. A. S. Campbell, who has been Deputy-Sheriff at Saskatoon for the past six years, addressed a meeting of the electors of Rosetown Electoral Division at the Pike Lake school. Mr. Campbell has resigned his position as Deputy Sheriff and has announced his intention to contest this district as an independent candidate for the provincial legislature at the next election, and the object of the meeting was for the purpose of organising for the coming campaign.

Mr. Campbell has been a resident of these parts for the past thirty years. He has homesteaded and been a great temperance workers and a man of good habits. The residents of Pike Lake will be glad to hear him again when he is on his campaign tour.

The speaker was ably introduced to the audience by Mr. Alex. Lloy, merchant, of Saskatoon, while Mr. Chas. Osborne of Pike Lake acted as chairman.

THE COST OF KEEPING A COW

IN a summary of the costs and credits in milk production, Professor C. W. Larson of Columbia University, in his "Milk Production Cost Accounts," gives the following figures for the yearly cost of keeping a cow producing 8,500 lbs. of milk testing 4 per cent:

1.	Feed	$75.29
2.	Labor	27.00
3.	Buildings	8.24
4.	Cattle	9.21
5.	Bedding	3.25
6.	Sire	3.51
7.	Miscellaneous expenses	24.25
		$150.75
Credits		
1.	Calves	$ 3.00
2.	Manure	20.00
		$ 23.00
Net cost per cow per year		$127.75

For a cow of the average production of the country, Professor Larson estimates a feed cost of $44.39. Even at $2 per hundred for milk, he figures a loss of $37.26 for the "average" cow and says: "This is what may be expected at present prices for feed and labor from cows that produce no more than the average cow of the United States, when a dairyman attempts to produce milk of good grade, in good barns, using full grain rations, and practising year-round feeding." Though concluding that, "it does not pay to use intensive methods or winter grain feeding with low producing cows," the author says, "under present prices of feed and labor, a herd of high producing cows will, when properly managed, return 5 per cent interest on the capital invested in a good plant, and an additional 5 per cent for services of the manager not included in the regular labor charge."

There is no set of figures of costs of production which is accurate for all sections or even for all farms within a restricted area. Professor Larson's digest of the data which has been collected makes a pretty clear case against inferior, low producing cows, however. With corn meal at $40 and cottonseed meal and oil meal at $45, poor cows have no place on dairy farms where cows are milked for profit. Not only is it unprofitable to "use intensive methods or winter grain feeding" with them but they fail to make a profit under any condition. The season marks the passing of many a scrub cow.

In noting the cost of the sire and the credits for the calf, we are led to wonder as to the kind of a bull that is being used on these 8,500-pound cows. Surely he must be of poor quality, and it makes mighty poor argument for increase in price of milk to say that the calves produced are worth less than the cost of keeping the bull. This may possibly represent average conditions; if so, it shows mighty little intelligence on the part of the breeder.

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Horse Breeders Assn.

Annual Convention Held This Week—Highly Successful

THE annual convention of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association was held at the University this week, R. H. Sinton of Regina, the noted Clydesdale breeder, presiding.

Referring to the work of the Horse Breeders' Association, he stated that between December, 1908, and December, 1915, the number of horses in the province showed an increase of one hundred per cent. He considered that there would be a steady demand for horse flesh, and advises breeders to conserve to meet the big demand which would spring up after the war ended. Figures showed that the province was well supplied with breeding sires, but, owing to the number of low-grade animals, it was very necessary that there be a general toning up in quality by introducing yearly the best possible sires. He advocated different districts concentrating on one breed and trying to develop the best possible animals, and heartily praised the distribution scheme of the federal government, which, through the department of agriculture, supplied pure bred sires.

In the annual report attention was drawn to the fact that horses had not shared in the increased demand and higher prices as cattle, sheep and hogs had done. Prices for work horses seem to be tending downwards. Demand has been fairly good during the past year as indicated by the fact that during the first eleven months of 19[illegible] there were shipped west 9,074 horses from eastern Canada, as compared with 1,588 in 1915 and 1,347 in 1914. When this is considered along with the fact that good average farm horses weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds were changing hands at from $400 to $500 per team last spring, it is apparent that the horse market is in a fairly healthy condition. In the older settled southeastern portion, where horse breedinghas been carried on for a great number of years, there is a surplus of horses. It would seem desirable and in the best interests of all concerned that, as far as possible, the requirements of farmers in one part of the province be supplied from sections having an over supply. Co-operation in this respect would be an advantage. In order to encourage this trade it is suggested that both those wishing to buy horses and districts having them for sale in car-load lots should notify the secretary. It was pointed out that the failure of large tractors as farm power had done much to restore faith in horses.

Little has been done by the Allied governments in purchasing remounts in Western Canada during 1916.

Apparently it is easier and cheaper to buy horses at the American market centres, such as Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City than to make individual selections from farmers all over the west. During, December, however, a number of carloads were purchased at points east of Regina and shipped direct to New York on account of the French government, and their agents are still in the country.

The specifications of the British Remount Commission call for horses from six to nine years old, weighing from 1,500 pounds upwards, absolutely sound and for this type they are prepared to pay from $200 to $210 a piece. A horse such as described above will readily sell at any auction in Saskatchewan for from $225 to $250, and very few are available.

Regarding the demand for pure- bred stallions and other breeding stock, if sales held in our neighboring province of Alberta can be taken an any indication of future prospects, they are of the brightest, for during the week of the Calgary Fat Stock Show a great number of stallions, as well as mares, were sold at very remunerative figures. Since very few sires were purchased in the last two years, a good trade should develop in the next two or three months.

No figures are available regarding the number of horses in the province, but there is no doubt that it will show an increase over last year, when it was 667,443.

The following is the number of horses destroyed on account of glanders. For the year ending March 31:

1912, 722; 1913, 428; 1914, 189; 1915, 149; 1916, 148; to date, 159.

Particulars of enrolment under Part I of the Horse Breeders' Act, from August 1, 1912, to December 31, 1916, are as follows:

	Total
Clydesdale	3149
Percheron	809
Shire	74
Standard Bred	206
Hackney	57
Thoroughbred	29
French-Canadian	2
French Coach	4
German Coach	7
Yorkshire Coach	—
Suffolk	40
Belgian Draft	141
Cleveland Bay	—
Saddle Horse	6
Shetland Pony	2
Morgan	2
Jack	1
Total	3529
Grades	669
Cross Breds	2
Scrubs	739
Total enrolment	4939

Statistics regarding the work of the Stallion Licensing Board, taken from the time of its inception in August, 1912, reveal the following facts:

Total number of horses examined to Dec. 31, 1916	2275
Total number of heavy horses	2031
Total number of light horses	243
Total number of jacks	1

Distribution by breeds:

Heavy Horses

Clydesdales	1395
Percherons	485
Belgians	83
Shires	51
Suffolk Punch	17

Light Horses

Standard Bred	177
Hackneys	38
Thoroughbred	16
Coach Breeds	10
Shetland	2
Jacks	1

Results of the 2,275 horses inspected since the inception of the act, including a number of re-examinations, are as follows:

Granted three year or life license	1568
Granted temporary license with privilege of re-examination	394
Granted permit good for one year only	255
Rejected	98
Not considered (either under age or no pedifgree produced	8

An executive meeting of the association was held on Monday, November 27, 1916. At this meeting the following resolution was passed: "That the Horse Breeders' Association hold sales of pure pred stock at Regina and Saskatoon, March 15 and March 22, respectively, incon junction with the cattle sales on March 14 and March 21."

Membership in the association was 185 in 1916, the highest it has ever been, compared with 87 in 1915, 171 in 1914, 152 in 1913 and 140 in 1912. Twenty-one diplomas were awarded during the season at local fairs and were forwarded to the winners suitably framed.

McGowan & Co.

MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALE

Your Choice of any Women's Winter Cloth Coats in Stock for $7.75

Surely a wonderful bargain! But our system is to clear all goods out in the season they are bought. Every coat new this season. Made from heavy coating tweeds, zibelines, chinchillas, curl cloths, lambtex; with deep cape or storm collars; cut on full swagger lines. Many have belts, some semi-belted, others hang loosely from the shoulders. Many of the coats are lined throughout others lined to waist. A splendid assortment of shades and sizes. Our regular values up to $25. Your choice for, each.....**$7.75**

Pure Linen Toweling 15c yd.

Another of McGowan's outstanding bargains. Every thread pure linen; in stripe and plain designs; with and without red border; 17 inches wide and a splendid weight. Worth today 20c the yard. Mid-Winter Sale Price, per yard.....**15c**

Best Canadian and English Prints 12 1-2c yd.

If we had not bought these prints over a year ago it would be impossible to give you any such price as this. These are the best English and Canadian prints; 30 and 32 inches wide, in light and medium dark patterns, in a big variety of designs; colors perfectly fast. When this lot is sold out we cannot repeat a bargain like this.

Mid-Winter Sale Price, per yard.....**12 1-2c**

Striped Flannelette 12 1-2c yd.

Worth To-day 20c Yd.

This is another instance of our not taking advantage of the big advance in these goods. Having bought this flannelette last summer we are able to give our customers the advantage of at least 5c a yard saving. This flannelette is 30 inches wide; in pink, grey and blue stripes; a splendid weight and soft finish, free from dressing; the correct cloth for nightgowns, pajamas, etc.

Mid-Winter Sale Price, per yard.....**12 1-2c**

Women's Sateen Petticoats 79c each

Made from a splendid quality of sateen, with deep flounce and cut on generous lines; perfectly fast color; worth to-day, each, $1.25. Mid-Winter Sale Price **79c**

Women's Cashmere Hose 35c pr.

You can't say these Hose are dear as this is the old price. Never has this quality been sold for less money. Made from a good quality of cashmere yarn with spliced heel and toe. Garter top. Sizes 8 1-2 to 10. Mid-Winter Sale, per pair.....**35c**

Children's Winter Coats $6.95

Made up of natty juvenile styles and nicely finished warm and comfortable.

Regular values up to $14.00. The materials are the very best quality of tweeds, chinchillas and zibelines. Every coat lined throughout with a warm, comfortable lining; a big collection of designs and shades to choose from. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

—Mid-Winter Clearance Sale, each.....**$6.95**

"Granny" Chamberlain

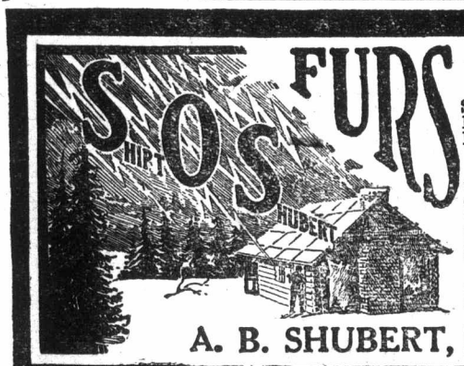
"My Best Advertisement

Is a mother who has once used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, for she makes a point of telling other mothers about it, who in turn pass the news on. It is this that has made Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a household word throughout the world. Just ask some mother in your community what she thinks of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy—she will tell you that it enables her to get her children through the winter without coughs, colds or croup, and that at first approach of a cold she herself takes

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

She will tell you that it is as thoroughly reliable for the youngest child as for the oldest member of the family. You can give it to the baby, the children going to school, or take it yourself, always with the same result—a quick relief."

Yours for Health —Granny Chamberlain



Safety First

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

"Ship to Shubert"

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable Market information you must have.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C628, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

FARM LOANS

On Well Improved Farm Property May Still Be Had at the Standard Rate of Eight Per Cent.

Drop in and Talk it over with

The National Trust Company Limited

CAPITAL PAID UP $1,500,000 RESERVE $1,500,000

CORNER 2nd AVENUE AND 20th STREET, SASKATOON, SASK.

J. D. GUNN, Manager. ARTHUR MOXON, Estates Manager

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Regina Edmonton

For a small express or parcel post charge you can have your

Clothes Properly Cleaned

Our dry-cleaning and pressing service makes soiled and mussed garments as bright, fresh and attractive as when first worn. It brightens up the colors, renews the nap of the fabric and takes out the dirt, the wrinkles and the creases. Very moderate charges.
Address your parcel—

SASKATOON PRESSORIUM

(Alex. Porteous)

235-22nd Street, East Saskatoon

Letters of a Farmer to His Son

DEAR BILL:

I suppose you didn't hear that Long John Thompson, who started away to spend the winter in Florida, is home again, having only got as far as Chicago. He thought he would spend a few days there, and in the course of his roaming around the city was introduced at a swell gambling joint. He watched the games for awhile and then picked out one where he thought he had a system with which he could beat the game. He knows better now, and will not go to Florida this year.

What amazes me is that any farmer should want any bigger gamble than he has with his own occupation. Now, for the next few weeks I shall be busy planning out a "system" to gamble with on the land next spring; and my neighbors will be busy at theirs, which will probably be somewhat different. It never seems to make any difference that the last time we tried out our system it was all shot to blazes when put in practise. We can't resist the excitement of gambling.

For instance, a few years ago the farmers of the west all banked heavy on pigs. They had been reading advice on the subject until they were fairly driven into keeping pigs. They were shown the enormous profits to be made from keeping hogs and they played the system for all they were worth. In the spring of 1914 they were poisoning pigs; shooting them through the head, or practically giving them away because it did not pay to buy feed to fatten the hundreds of little runts that were to be found on nearly every farm in the province.

It is not so very long since it was flax that the farmers were playing and they played it to a fare-ye-well. Some who plunged heavily on flax made a lot of money at it, too. I know one farmer—and you probably know him, also—who made so much money out of flax that he presented his foreman with a half section, as a slight token of appreciation of the fact that flax was selling at close to three dollars a bushel. It was a great gamble for a while, but then the weak points in the system developed. The spread of noxious weeds, the drop in the price, the flax wilt, the poor yields of wheat after flax soon made farmers abandon this "system"

In 1915 we had the wheat "system." Everybody boosted sowing wheat. It was instilled into us as a patriotic duty. The government implored us in advertisements to raise wheat; the railroads advised it; the newspapers preached it. The yield and price were both record-breakers; the farmers made more money, most of them, than they had ever had in their lives—excepting those of them who lived fairly close by (say, within ten or twelve miles) to cities, and had sold their farms for subdividsions.

What more natural, then, that we should play the same system again in 1916? We did, and some won; but the system, like all others, was imperfect and its weaknesses began to be evident There was blight where all seemed bright; there was glume-spot and gloom. Where the land was worked the best, the result was rust. The poor, sloppy farmers, who threw their seed into the ground any old way, got bigger returns than the farmers who did the work just as it ought to be done; and the natural consequences was a tendency to encourage careless farming methods. There was hail and frost. Those who won out certainly got away with a big wad, but they were never free from anxiety from the time the seed went into the ground until the crop was threshed. Even those with big crops had a heart-breaking time getting help, and it seemed as if the Austrians and Germans and other foreigners took delight in rubbing in the fact that their services were indispensable, and asked what they liked in payment of them. A great many have gathered their crop safely and threshed it, but can't market it. (There will now be an intermission of five minutes, while the orchestra plays von Suppes beautiful melody, "The Happy Farmer.")

I expect to play a system again this year, but I am not so sporty as I used to be. I shall have some grain, and more live stock. Cattle will die, of course, but even if they get sick they have a fighting chance—something you do not have against hail or rust, frost, blight, or glume-spot. It is very rarely that a man loses all his cattle at one fell swoop as he may do with his grain crops. The system I am working on is that as soon as the war is over the European countries will put every acre they can under grain to raise cheaper food for themselves, as they certainly will not want to pay war-time prices for food after peace has come, and they have to begin paying up for all that was smashed in the scrap. This is only my personal system, and I may be wrong; but I am going to try it out, anyway.

Nearly every man is a born gambler, Bill, which is the only way I can account for so many of us sticking to the farm.

Your loving,

FATHER.

Poplar Cordwood

FOR SALE

8 foot and 16 Foot Lengths

$2.60 per Cord, F.O.B. Lake Isle

18 Cords to Car

Prompt shipments

Write me regarding Fence Posts

Tamarack in 7 and 14 Foot Lengths

W. EDWARDS, Postmaster, Lake Isle, Alta.

J. F. CAIRNS GUESSING CONTEST

The winners in the guessing contests conducted by J. F. Cairns were announced on New Year's day. By an oversight, they were omitted from this paper last week. They were as follows:

	Prize	Name and Address	Grains Guessed	Time guess was filed
No. 1	$1000	Mrs. F. Howe, 714 King St., City	291,383	Dec. 2
No. 2	$250	Mrs. F. E. Betts, 507 Thompson Chambers	291,380	Dec. 12
No. 3	$150	Mrs. Geo. Jenson, 110 31st Street, City	291,386	Dec. 30
No. 4	$100	Claire V. Saywell, 647 University Drive	291,378	Oct. 31
No. 5	$50	Geo. Nethercote, P. O. staff	291,389	Oct. 27
No. 6	$50	Mrs. E. Beardall, 419 18th Street	291,389	Nov. 2
No. 7	$50	Mrs. Smith, Suite A, Queen's Court	291,390	Nov. 7
No. 8	$50	Fred Hurley, 823 Temperance Street	291,375	Dec. 8
No. 9	$50	Paul A. Dusbabek, Fiske	291,375	Dec. 19
No. 10	$25	Mrs. V. C. Blake, 217 9th Street, City	291,392	Dec. 5
No. 11	$25	Miss Mary Walshe, 615 5th Avenue	291,395	Dec. 4
No. 12	$25	S. J. Nanchel, Box 857, City	281,400	Nov. 17
No. 13	$25	W. G. Myers, Sutherland	291,366	Dec. 16
No. 14	$25	Mrs. A. J. Smith, Box 36, Humboldt	291,400	Dec. 20
No. 15	$25	Mrs. C. J. Hanson, 928 5th Avenue, City	291,362	Dec. 30
No. 16	$10	Mrs. Norman Scharf, Leney, Sask.	291,361	Dec. 9
No. 17	$10	Mrs. C. Davidson, 1233 Avenue H North	291,360	Dec. 11
No. 18	$10	Mrs. T. H. Williams, 814 6th Avenue, North	291,360	Dec. 14
No. 19	$10	Mrs. Mary Arthur, 619 12th Street	291,358	Dec. 13
No. 20	$10	Mrs. A. Kirkpatrick, Laura	291,410	Dec. 28
No. 21	$10	Mrs. J. T. Douglas, 604a Connaught Block	291,415	Dec. 27
No. 22	$10	Miss Vel. Giddings, 657 University Drive	291,416	Dec. 12
No. 23	$10	Miss Anna Cowling, Box 1239, City	291,350	Dec. 30
No. 24	$10	Miss A. M. Sheers, Moosomin	291,417	Dec. 29
No. 25	$10	Geo. R. Joys, 325 Avenue E, South	291,418	Dec. 20

An enormous number of guesses were deposited. They varied from "four thousand" to "two billion."

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Guarding Our Food Supply

Prof. McLaurin Points Out Necessity for Provincial Control of Foods and Drugs

THE establishment of an Industrial Chemical Bureau at the University was proposed by Professor R. D. McLaurin at the recent gathering of the heads of the chemical departments of the Western Universities. Professor McLaurin took up at this convention a number of subjects, pointing out what the chemist can do for the Province in improving the economic welfare of the country and the health of the citizens.

Among the subjects dealt with by the Professor was the necessity for provincial control of foods and drugs, and the following gives some extracts from his address on that subject, as well as suggestions for some work that should be taken up by the province and the Dominion on the various lines suggested.

Professor McLaurin has kindly consented to discuss the most important of these subjects in detail.

"During the past year or more," he said, "I have been associated with the Saskatoon Board of Health and Board of Trade, consequently I have come into close contact with the foods, drugs and other commercial products which are on the market. The facts which have been ascertained prove that the present inspection of foods and drugs in this province is inadequate.

"There is one food inspector appointed by the Frdeeal Government for the whole province of Saskatchewan and his visits to the cities are conspicuous for their absence. The food and drug inspection of the cities is left to the various Boards of Health and police departments and they have not the facilities for coping with this difficult chemical problem.

"Assuming that this work could be done by the various Boards of Health in the province they could not prosecute for adulteration under the Dominion Act unless the analysis was made by a Dominion Analyst, and the nearest analyst is at Winnipeg. All that could be done in any case would be to lay a complaint. To prosecute under our municipal laws is trifling—$2.00 and costs doesn't make much of an impression. The control of food and drugs is a provincial matter and surely Saskatchewan has reached the stage of development and age of maturity that it should be able to say what it shall eat and drink.

"The number of mis-branded and fraudulent preparations which are on the market are very numerous. The sale of soft drinks and patent medicines will rapidly increase now that the liquor stores are closed. If this traffic is not regulated forthwith prohibition will prove a boomerang. Many soft drinks and patent medicines should be immediately banished from the market. Imported liquors and wines were manufactured under the supervision of experts in the business and soft drinks are being manufacturesd in the province from artificial essences and otherwise doped by amateurs. This trade will grow like a mushroom so it would seem wise to nip it in the bud. Our government and city representatives should act in this matter without delay. In addition to enforcing the regulations of the present "Adulteration Act" there is plenty of scope for the establishment of new standards. There has been an increasing tendency to place inferior products of all kinds on the market during the war and the excuse offered is that it is impossible to get good material. This is true in certain instances, but it has developed into a general plea and is being taken advantage of by the less scrupulous.

State Supervision of Water Supply

1. Geological classification of waters.
2. Character of water from a sanitary and medicinal standpoint.
3. Character of water from a mineral standpoint.
   (*a*) Muriatic waters.
   (*b*) Alkaline waters.
   (*c*) Sulphatic waters.
   (*d*) Chalybeate waters.
   (*e*) Sulphur waters.
4. Softening of water an important problem.
   (*a*) Boiler.s
   (*b*) Industrial purposes.

Soil Survey of Province

A co-operative plan should be worked out in conjunction with the Federal government. This has been done in a large number of States in the Union in a satisfactory manner.

1. Reconnaisance Survey:
   (*a*) To get a definite idea of the geological formations of the country. Important from the standpoint of public works.
   (*b*) To get a definite idea of the location and distribution of various types of soil
   (*c*) To get a definite idea of climatic conditions such as temperature, sunshine, winds and precipitation.
2. Intensive Survey:
   (*a*) To make a thorough investigation of the total and available plant food.
   (*b*) Field experiments.

Other matters which should be taken up and dealt with are:

Standardization of wheat.
  Present standard—Flour.
  Scientific standard—nutrition.
Standardization of gasoline.
Weed problem:
  Utilization for industrial purposes.
Library facilities.
Government control of natural resources
Establishment of Industrial Chemical Bureau.

A FAMOUS CLOWN

One of the famous people who have passed away since the war began is the famour Russian clown, Anatole Durov.

Durov held that, whatever your vocation, the only thing that brings you success is work. Accordingly, he became the most industrious, successful and believed clown in Russia, and probably the richest clown in the world, too, for when he died not long since, he left a fortune of a million dollars, and a collection of trained animals that brought visitors to his home from all over the world.

Born of an ancient and noble family, he was a pupil of the renowned Cadet Corps, but before his graduation he ran away and joined a circus.

But he had no ambition to be an ordinary clown. He kept in touch with politics, with everything that took place in Russia, and applied it to his wit. Soon he became an unlicensed censor of Russian society in motley. Evil he rebuked by jest and gibe. No man was in too high a place for his tongue, and furious officials once brought about his exile. Russia loved him too well for that, however, and soon he was back in the ring. To show that he meant to be discreet he appeared with a padlock attached to his mouth.

He was a very famous animal trainer The pig was his favorite pupil, and it is said that his pigs could do almost everything that human beings can do except talk.

A team of trained pigs drew him about the streets, and so did he love them that a pig's head with a "D" to the left was the device upon his seal.

What is Your Best Horse Worth to You?

Yet your best horse is just as liable to develop a Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Curb or lameness as your poorest!

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

has saved many thousands of dollars in horse flesh by entirely curing these ailments.

Ed. Elstone, Jr., Haliburton, Ont., writes:

"I have been a user of your Kendall's Spavin Cure for about 20 years, with good results. Could you supply me with your *Treatise on the Horse*?

Don't take chances with your horses. Keep a bottle of Kendall's handy, $1—6 for $5. Our book "Treatise on the Horse" free at druggists' or

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt. 119

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

—Acts as—

Administrator, Executor, Assignee, Receiver, etc., etc.

Money to Loan On Improved Farms

Write F. G. LEWIN, Manager Saskatoon Branch, Canada Bldg.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

CITY OF SASKATOON SASKATCHEWAN

COMMERCE EDUCATION INDUSTRY

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan at its next session for an Act:

(*a*). Validating and confirming By-law No. 1036 of the City of Saskatoon authorising the said City to raise by way of loan on debentures the sum of One hundred thousand dollars to purchase the land and building owned by the Young Men's Christian Association of Saskatoon and after such purchase to lease the said land and building to the said Association upon the terms and conditions contained in the form of agreement set forth in Schedule "A" to the said By-law:

(*b*). Empowering the said City to enter into an agreement with the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada and the said Association enabling the said Commission to use the said land and building for the purposes of a vocational training school for returned soldiers or for any other purpose of the Commission.

DATED at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, this 26th day of December, A.D,. 1916.

H. L. JORDAN,
Solicitor for Applicant.

D30-J6-13-21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatcheawn at its next session for an Act extending the time for issuing certain debentures under City of Saskatoon By-laws Nos. 616, 621, 624, 625, 711, 712, 713, 725, 726, 727, 728, 733 and 734 from four (4) years to six (6) years.

DATED at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, this 26th day of December, A.D., 1916.

H. L. JORDAN,
Solicitor for Applicant.

D30-J 6-13-21.

CLEAN SWEEP SALE

Take Your Unrestricted Choice up to $40 in Our Stock of

Women's Suits at $14.75

—All women's suits must go so we've marked a price that will see the last ot them in double quick time.

—Our entire stock up to $40 is concerned. These suits come from Canada's leading makers. All are of this season's designing that, worn with the fur set, will prove stylish, and they are serviceable as well.

—Included one will find serges of fine, medium or heavy wale in navy blue, or black. Tweeds in blues, greys and fawns. Velvets in Russian green and navy blue, etc. Designed with gathered strap or belted effects. Coats are lined with silk or satin. Many of them are trimmed with fur or touches of velvet.

—The price quoted would not ordinarily cover the worth of the material, yet every suit is as perfectly finished as expert garment makers can make it.

Cairns—Second Floor

Two Special Groups, Each Offering Unsurpassed Values in

Women's Coats, $8.75, $14.75

—All winter coats for women must be cleared before inventory and, to speed the parting, quick-clearance prices are quoted.

—Two special groups have been prepared, one at 8.75, the other at 14.75. Practically our entire stock of women's cloth coats is included in these two groups.

—At 8.75 there are values up to 16.50. All this season's styles. Made with loose flaring backs and deep shawl or close-fitting collars; winter weight tweeds in greys, browns and blues. All inside seams are neatly taped.

—At 14.75 there are values to $35. All novelty styles of heavy weight tweeds, zibelines, curl cloths, lambtex fabrics, etc. All smartly designed according to the prevailing mode showing the deep shawl collar, straps, bell cuffs, etc. Sleeves lined with satin so the coat can be slipped on or off quickly.

—If your winter coat is showing the signs of service you can acquire a smart new one at little cost in this sale.

—All displayed on separate racks for convenient choosing.

Cairns—Second Floor

A Surplus Stock Brings an Out-of-the-Ordinary Sale in Women's Fine

Cambric Combinations

$33\frac{1}{3}$ % Discount from Prices of $1.50 to $6.00

—The headline tells the story in a few words. We have too many cambric and nainsook combinations of corset cover and drawers so we offer a straight discount of 33 1-3 per cent from the regular low prices.

—Many are hand embroidered in exquisite designs. More are trimmed with fine lace and ribbon. There are scores of different lines to choose from and all sizes are represented.

—No woman can have too abundant a supply of dainty whitewear. This opportunity is worth taking advantage of.

—You"l find these lines displayed on a separate table. Simply deduct one-third from the marked prices of 1.50 to $6. *Cairns—Second Floor*

Trimmed Hats, Values to $7.50, at $2.95

Black, Grey, Wine, Etc., Trimmed with Mounts and Wings

—It goes without saying that not previously this season has such outstanding value been offered in fashionably trimmed hats.

—It simply means that not a single hat must be carried over and this a tractive pricing has been marked to dispose of fifty in a double quick time.

—Choose from large, medium and small sailors, tricornes or turbans of black, grey, or wine velvet; fashionably trimmed with wings and mounts. With so tempting a price prevailing ,madam or miss can treat herself to a new winter hat and the cost will be insignificant. *Cairns—Second Floor*

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23rd ST.

Closing-Out Sale of FURNITURE

Which Embraces Our Entire Stock at Prices Below Present Production Costs!

—Furniture in the home is a good index to the character of the owner. It is human nature to furnish the home to the best advantage your means will allow. —This closing out sake of furniture offers a furniture-buying opportunity the like of which has never occurred in all Saskatoon's history.

—It's an out-and-out sale! Not merely a few pieces here and there, but our entire stock. Prices are actually less than furniture of equal worth can be manufactured today and we ask you to prove the statement for yourself.

—This is the sort of furniture that you will be proud to have in your home. It will give years of satisfaction. There's no jerry built furniture in this magnificent stock. Every piece is a thoroughbred. Each piece characterised by sound wood and expert workmanship which do not show and tasteful design which does show.

—Despite the heaviest furniture selling that this province has ever seen the stock still offers a splendid choice.

—All reserve stocks have been brought forward. Here you will find the highest grade furniture for bedroom, living room, library, den, dining room, parlor, etc. Any separate piece or group of pieces can be selected from this stock to your entire satisfaction.

We Will Pay Freight Charges to Any Point in the Province on Orders of $50 or Over

—As an added attraction to out-of-town customers to purchase furniture in this sale, we will pay delivery charges to any point in the province provided the order amounts to $50 or over.

—Couple with the low prices prevailing in the closing out furniture sale this outstanding offering is worth taking advantage of.

Final Clearance Prices on

Men's Mocassins

$1.20, $1.55, $2.35

—Three lines in men's moccasins have received dismissal orders and are priced accordingly for quick selling. When one considers that the coldest weather is yet to come these prices are doubly attractive.

Men's Elk Moccasins—With grey leather tops; well made; strong and durable; sizes 7 to 12. Clean Sweep Sale..... **$1.20**

Men's Moccasins—Made from heavy weight elkskin; exceptionally well made; sizes 7 to 12. Clean Sweep Sale..... **$1.55**

Men's Jack Buck Moccasins—High top pattern; strongly stitched with waxed thread; sizes 7 to 12. Clean Sweep Sale..... **$2.35**

Cairns—Main Floor

CLEAN SWEEP SALE

Take Your Unrestricted Choice of Any Man's Fur Cap, Collar or Gauntlets at 33 1/3 % Off

—All men's furs must go. In offering the substantial discount of 33 1-3 per cent from the regular low selling prices we've taken a step that should effect a complete and absolute clearance in double quick time.
—Next season you'll pay much more than the regular prices. In the light of an investment this sale will not be overlooked by any man who knows a really good thing. Then there's the comfort and satisfaction which comes in wearing furs of fine quality such as are included in this sale. Included one will find:

Men's 7.50 Canadian rat Cap, driver shape	$5.00	Men's $25 Persian lamb gauntlet gloves	16.67
Men's $5 Alaska beaver cap, wedge shape	3.34	Men's $30 Persian lamb gauntlet gloves	20.00
Men's $10 Hudson seal cap, sport shape	6.67	Men's 4.50 black curly fur collar	3.00
Men's 5.50 dyed rat cap, sport shape	3.67	Men's $6 marmot collar	4.00
Men's $18 Beaver gauntlet mitts	12.00	Men's $7 rat collar	4.67
Men's $10.50 rat gauntlet mitts	7.00	Men's 8.50 dyed rat collar	5.67
Men's $22 Persian lamb gauntlet glove	14.67		

Sizes 14 Only in Men's Fine Negligee Shirts

Coat Style With Stiff Cuffs Attached

—Men's and young men's shirts; made in coat style with stiff cuffs attached; fine quality shirting fabrics in light ground with neat, dark stripes. Every shirt built on roomy model and neatly finished; Tooke and other good makes. Clean Sweep Sale..... **59c**

Cairns—Main Floor

Clearance of Men's Beaver Cloth Coats With Marmot Collars

Lined With Curl Cloth—Interlined to the Bottom With Rubber

—These coats are stylish, warm and serviceable. At 19.50 they represent out-of-the-ordinary value. Made of black beaver cloth, having curl cloth lining and interlined to the bottom with rubber, which is the best protection from the wind. Finished with marmot collar in either shawl or notch style. Clean Sweep Sale..... **19.50**

Cairns—Main Floor

Boys' and Youths' Felt Boots

Sizes 11, 12, 13, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

—These are the days when felt boots are in the greatest demand and this lot includes values from $2 to $3.
—Every pair made from finest quality Dominion felt. Choose from either leather or felt soles. Some are leather foxed—others all felt with leather toe caps.
—Out they go with a rush in the Clean Sweep Sale at, pair..... **1.35**

Cairns—Main Floor

Art Sateens, Cretonnes and Curtain Nets

—To make a Clean Sweep of all odd lines in drapery fabrics we quote the attractive pricing of 19c the yard.
—All are displayed on a large table for quick choosing. Nte particularly rhat these fabrics are thirty and 36 inches wide. There are cretonnes, curtain nets, curtain scrims and art sateens in a wide selection of designs and colorings. Suitable for comforter coverings, curtains and a score of home uses.
—Clean Sweep Sale, yard..... **19c**

Cairns—Third Floor

Clearing Women's Pajamas

—Clearing all odd lines in women's pajamas at a big discount from regular prices. It is value such as this which will quickly rid our stock of small lots.
—Values from 1.75 to $7 in this lot; made from fine, soft flannelette in neat stripe patterns; sizes A, B, C and C.
—Clean Sweep Sale..... **33 1/3 Off**

Cairns Second Floor

5,000 Yards Swiss Embroideries

—Here's a chance you've been waiting on to secure spring embroideries at a big saving. Values up to 15c and 20c in this assortment which includes all our odd lines. 5,000 yards in Swiss embroidery edgings and insertions—wide widths or narrow, baby patterns.
—Clean Sweep Sale, per yard..... **5c**

Cairns—Second Floor

600 Yards Corset Cover Embroideries

—Another Clean Sweep snap in embroideries for final clearance. All 50c values in this lot.
—18-inch corset cover embroidery; very fine Swiss and cambric qualities with large, open designs or lace patterns.
—Clean Sweep Sale, per yard..... **25c**

Cairns—Second Floor

Save $1 on a Porcelain Lined Casserole

—The usual price is 2.25 and these casseroles are mighty good value at this figure. To provide a strong bargain attraction from the fourth floor we quote 1.25
—With one of these casseroles you can cook and serve in the same dish.
—Made of brown earthen fireproof ware lined with white porcelain and completed with frame of nickel plated ware.
—No practical housekeeper will care to overlook this unusual opportunity of procuring an indispensable casserole at this small pricing.
—Clean Sweep Sale..... **1.25**

Cairns—Fourth Floor

Light, Strong Clothes Baskets

—1.25 is the actual value of these clothes baskets. We quote 75c to dispose of a limited quantity in the Clean Sweep sale.
—Splint clothes baskets, oblong shape, medium size, reinforced on bottom with hardwood slats. These baskets are light but strong.
—Clean Sweep Sale, each..... **75c**

Pressed Glass Table Sets

—These sets originally sold at 1.50. Only a limited number remain so out they go at a ridiculous price.
—Clear pressed glass table sets in colonial design. Set comprises covered butter dish, spoon holder, covered sugar and cream.
—Clean Sweep Sale, six pieces complete, for..... **55c**

Cairns—Fourth Floor

Brown Rockingham Tea Pots

—45c is the present value of these tea pots, but to dispose of 300 25c each is the price quoted.
—Brown Rockingham tea pots; made in England and imported direct by J. F. Cairns. This size will hold about 5 cups; well glazed.
—Clean Sweep Sale, each..... **25c**

Cairns—Fourth Floor

Values to $5 in Trimmed Hats

—It's good bye to fifty hats at this low pricing. Many have been specially trimmed for this sale. Others are from regular stock
—The shapes are made of velvet in sailor, turbans and matrons' shapes all smartly trimmed according to the prevailing vogue. **1.95**

Cairns—Second Floor

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23RD. ST.

SUCCESSFUL POULTRY SHOW

Large Number of Entries and Great Interest Exhibited---The Prize List

THE finest exhibit of poultry ever brought together in Saskatchewan was seen this week at Saskatoon at the annual Provincial Poultry Show, held under the auspices of the Saskatoon Winter Fair Board and the Saskatoon Poultry Association. There were some very fine exhibits from Ontario, British Columbia and Alberta, but local poultry fanciers held their own well against the keenest competition their birds had ever been up against.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. Duncan Marshall and Mayor Yoyng officially opened the show, with brief addresses. The attendance was by far the largest at any poultry show ever held here, and showed the very general interest now taken in the breeding of high class poultry.

The following were the awards:

Barred Rocks

Cocks, 14 entries—1, R. W. Caswell; 2, D. M. Bayman; 3, C. B. Latta; 4, C. B. Latta; 5, R. W. Caswell; 6, F. Shepherd.

Hens, 28 entries—1, M. R. Wallace; 2, R. W. Caswell; 3, C. B. Latta; 5, H. Mould; 6, 7 and 8, M. R. Wallace.

Cockerels, 30 entries—1, C. B. Latta; 2, E. B. Carruthers; 3, M. R. Wallace; 4, C. B. Latta; 5, R. W. Caswell; 6, M. R. Wallace; 7 and 8, C. B. Latta.

Pullets, 43 entries—1 and 2, R. W. Caswell; 3, C. B. Latta; 4 and 7, M. R. Wallace; 5, H. H. Willis; 6, R. W. Caswell; 8, D. M. Bayman.

Partridge Rocks

Cocks—1 and 2, W. W. Ashley, City; 3, C. B. Latta, Govan.

Hens—1, 2, 5 and 6, W. W. Ashley, City; 3, C. B. Latta, Govan.

Cockerels—1, C. B. Latta, Govan; 2, 3, 5 and 6, W. W. Ashley, City; 4, Wm. Bruse, Plunkett.

Pullets—1, 2, 3 and 6, W. W. Ashley, City; 4 and 5, C. B. Latta, Govan.

Buff Orpingtons

Cocks, 6 entries—1, S. Spafford; 2, V. T. Richards; 3, S. Spafford; 4, V. T. Richards.

Hens, 8 entries—1, 3 and 6, S. Spafford; 2, 4 and 5, V. T. Richards.

Cockerels, 18 entries—1, 7 and 8, S. Spafford; 2, 3 and 5, V. T. Richards; 4, Joe Glenn; 6, Mrs. J. Davis.

Pullets, 23 entries—1, H. Nix, Edmonton; 2, 4 and 7, S. Spafford; 3 and 8, Wilkinson; 5, V. T. Richards; 6, Mrs. J. Davis.

Black Orpingtons

Cocks, 5 entries—1, Johnson, Govan; 2 and 4, Mrs. Woods; 3, J. W. R. Gilmore.

Hens, 16 entries—1, Tuson, of Lethbrisge; 2 and 7, T. & R. Smith, Winnipeg; 3, J. & W. R. Gilmore; 4, McKee, Shaunavon; 5, Jones, Fernie, B. C.; 6, and 8, Mrs. Woods, Brandon.

Cockerels, 15 entries—1, J. W. Gilmore; 2, R. Jones; 3, G. Johnson; 4, H. R. Smith; 5, Mrs. Woods; 6, E. P. Tuson.

Pullets, 26 entries—1, W. Grindley, Edmonton; 2, J. W. R. Gilmore; 3, Hamlin; 4, R. T. McKee; 5, T. & R. Smith; 6, R. T. McKee; 7 and 8, J. & W. R. Gilmore.

Blue Orpingtons

Cockerels, one entry—W. G. Agnew.

Hens, one entry—W. G. Agnew.

Pullets, three entries—First, R. T. McKee; 2 and 3, W. G. Agnew.

White Orpingtons

Cocks, 8 entries—1, E. P. Tuson, 2, J. Gray; 3, R. Jones; 4, D. J. Hay; 5, Diamond Poultry Yards; 6, E. P. Tuson.

Hens, 24 entries—1, Dr. C. D. Bricker; 2, E. P. Tuson; 3, J. Gray; 4, Dr. C. D. Bricker; 5, J. Gray; 6, E. P. Tuson; 7, Diamond Poultry Yards; 8, J. Gray.

Cockerels, 12 entries—1, Dr. C. D. Bricker; 2, E. P. Tuson; 3, 4 and 5, D. J. Hay; 6, Diamond Poultry Yards.

White Wyandottes

Cock—1 and 3, A. Serviss, Moose Jaw; 2 and 8, E. Wood, Strassburg; 4, H. Moon, City; 5, Miss Pickard, City; 6, A. Magnel, Strassburg; 7, E. H. Smart, Moosomin.

Hens—1 and 5, S. E. Bruce, City; 2, F. S. Brownie, Calgary; 3 and 4, A. Serviss, Moose Jaw; 6 and 8, E. H. Smart Moosomin; 7, Ideal Poultry Yeards, City.

Cockerels—1, 6, 7 and 8, E. Wood, Strassburg; 2 and 3, E. H. Smart, Moosomin; 4, H. Moon, City; 5, Ideal Poultry Yards, City.

Pullets, 37 entries—1, F. S. Brownie, Calgary; 2, A. Serviss, Moose Jaw; 3, S. E. Bruce, City; 4, M. Northwood, Calgary; 5, A. Serviss; 6, J. R. Edwards, Govan; 7, F. S. Brownie; 8, E. H. Smart, Moosomin.

Golden Laced Wyandottes

Cocks, 6 entries—1, W. M. Grant, City; 2, H. Latta, Govan; 3, W. J. Dobson, Calgary; 4, W. H. Davis, Asquith.

Hens, 11 entries—1, W. H. Davis; 2, W. J. Dobson; 3, H. Latta; 4, W. M. Grant; 5 and 6, H. Latta.

Cockerels, 3 entries—1, H. Latta; 2, W. H. Davis.

Pulets, 15 entries—1, W. J. Dobson, 2, W. H. Davis; 3 and 4, H. Latta; 5, W. J. Dobson; 6, W. M. Grant.

Silver Laced Wyandottes

Cocks, 2 entries—1, S. L. A. Smyth, Strassburg; 2, H. Latta.

Hens, 5 entries—1 and 2, S. L. A. Lmyth; 3 and 4, H. Latta.

Cockerels, 5 entries—1, 3 and 4, H. Satta; 2, S. L. A. Smyth.

Pullets, 6 entries—1, 2 and 3, H. Latta; 4, S. L. A. Smyth.

Buff Wyandottes

Cocks, 4 entries—1, 2, 3 and 4, Wm. Fyfe, North Battleford.

Hens, 11 entries—1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, Wm. Fyfe; 5, Burrow & Wallace, Kerrobert.

Cockerels, 8 entries—1, 4, 5 and 6, Wm. Fyfe; 2 and 3, Burrow & Wallace.

Pullets, 11 enrties—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Wm. Fyfe.

Cornish

Cocks, 1 entry—Kerr & McGinnis, Brandon.

Hens, 3 entries—1, 2 and 3, Kerr & McInnis.

Cockerels, 2 entries—1 and 2, Kerr & McGinnis.

Pullets, 3 entries—1, 2 and 3, Kerr & McGinnis.

Rose Comb White Leghorns

Cocks, 2 entries—1, A. O. Herriot, Fort William; 2, R. H. Chant, Foam Lake.

Hens, 5 entries—1, 2 and 3, A.O. Herriot

Cockerels, 2 entries—1, A. O. Herriot.

Pullets, 6 entries—1, 2 and 3, A. O. Herriot.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Cocks, 8 entries—1, B. Revalle; Fort William; 2, H. Latta; 3, Graham Bros., Edmonton; 4, J. W. Armour, City; 5, H. Latta; 6, A. A. Moreton, City.

Hens, 13 entries—1, J. W. Armour; 2, R. Sutton, Fort William; 3, H. Latta; 4, R. Sutton; 5, A. Dowey, Zealandia; 6, H. Latta.

Cockerels, 13 entries—1, J. W. Armour, City; 2, R. Sutton; 3 and 4, Graham Bros.; 5, F. T. Fuller, City; 6, J. W. Armour.

Pullets, 14 entries—1, Graham Bros.; 2, F. T. Fuller; 3 and 6, J. W. Armour; 4, R. Sutton; 5, E. Nash, City.

Rose Comb Brown Leghorns

Cocks, 3 entries—1, Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin; 2, S. L. A. Smyth; 3, E. B. Cutler, Rouleau.

Hens, 8 entries—1, 2 and 3, Nels Linden; 4, T. & R. Smith of Winnipeg.

Cockerels, 5 entries—1 and 2, Nels Linden; 3, G. J. Keyser, City; 4, S.L.A. Smyth

Pullets, 6 entries—1, 2 and 3, Nels Linden.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

Cocks, 2 entries—1 and 2, Nels Linden.

Hens, 12 entries—1, 2 and 3, Nels Linden; 4 and 5, F. J. Searles, City; 6, C. J. Keyser.

Cockerels, 8 entries—1, 2 and 3, Nels Linden; 4, F. J. Searles.

Pullets, 9 rntries—1, 2 and 3, Nels Linden; 4, 5 and 6, F. J. Searles, City.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds

Cocks—1 and 5, S. C. Bliss, Fort William; 2, T. Bradwell, Markinch; 3, 4 and 6, W. E. Cochrane, Strassburg.

Hens—1 and 3, W. E. Cochrane, Strassburg; 2, A. C. Russell, Calgary; 4, F. Holmes, City; 5, T. Bradwell, Markinch; 6, G. J. Keyser, City.

Cockerels—1 and 3, F. Shepherd, Weyburn; 2 and 8, A. C. Russell, Calgary; 4, S. C. Bliss, Fort William; 5, W. E. Cochrane, Strassburg; 6 and 7, T. Bradwell.

Pullets—1 and 4, F. Holmes, City; 2, A. C. Russell, Calgary; 3, 5 and 6, W. E. Cochrane, Strassburg; 7, Robt. Gordon, City; 8, T. Bradwell, Markinch.

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds

Cocks—1, F. Shepherd, Weyburn; 2, F. Holmes, City; 3, H. J. Garner, Sutherland.

Hens—1, F. Shepherd, Weyburn; 2, T. Bradwell, Markinch.

Cockerels—1 and 3, F. Shepherd, Weyburn; 2, W. E. Cochrane, Strassburg; 4, 5 and 6, J. Buchanan, Venn; 7, H. V. Grainger, Calgary; 8, T. Bradwell.

Pullets—1, 5 and 6, F. Shepherd, Weyburn; 2, 3, 4 and 8, F. Holmes, City; 7, J. Buchanan, Venn.

BEST TO CREMATE OR BURY DEEP

ALL the disinfectants in the world are useless, and cleaning, whitewashing and spraying go for little more than exercise, if rotten eggs and the decaying carcasses of fowls are carelessly left about the premises, thrown on rubbish piles, in manure heaps, in open pits, or in adjoining woods and fields.

Cremate or bury all dead animal matter on the poultry farm. Cremation is far better than burial, because burning puts an end to any possibility of infection; whereas burial places the matter out of sight, and may or may not be destroyed. Deep burial, however, is better than the carelessness that permits dead fowls to lie about the place, where they can be eaten by other fowls, or by dogs, cats, rats, mice, skunks, crows, buzzards and other flesh eaters.

This is not a pleasant subject, yet it is one of great importance to the poultryman. We can treat disease till the end of time, but we can never hope toexterminate it so long as a single affected specimen remains on the plant. Furthermore, we can never hope to be wholly rid of the evil so long as a single germ exists to renew and spread the infection. And germs are certainly likely to abound in decomposed matter.

It is natural for flies to thrive and breed upon carrion, and they are notorious germ carriers, traveling far and wide and doing untold damage. Maggots, the larvae of flies, worms and other crawling things abide in putrid matter, and however repellant the idea may be to us the fact remains that chickens are scavengers and will devour these insects and the matter they feed upon with apparent relish.

A poultry keeper, a woman who has been successful in raising turkeys for a number of years, relates an unfortunate experience: Her flock of more than a hundred turkeys, three months old and in splendid condition, came home one evening staggering and sick. That night half the flock died, and in the succeeding days most of the others followed. The symptoms pointed to limberneck.

The woman performed autopsies on several of the birds, and in their crops she found large numbers of long black beetles. These gave her a clew. Continuing the investigation in the direction the turkeys usually wandered she found a partly exposed carcass of a horse in the corner of a field belonging to a neighbor which was located about half a mile from the house. The poorly buried carcass was swarming with black beetles. A farm hand's carelessenss was responsible for the loss.

Fowl cholera is uncommon, fortunately; yet now and then we hear of a farm that has suffered great loss from it. Not long ago a New England farm lost 3500 head of fowls from cholera, and it was largely due to the proprietor's carelessness.

The population of the United States has increased by 24,000,000 people in the last fifteen years and the number of beef animals has decreased 6,000,000 and sheep 10,000,000, while hogs have increased only 11,000,000.

$200,000

FIRE SALE

of McLeod's Ltd. Department Store Stock

at AUCTION

IN SMALL PARCELS

Sale Begins Saturday at 2 o'clock

308 20th Street West

NO RESERVE

CITY OF SASKATOON

LICENSES

PUBLIC HOTELS, ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSES

Notice is hereby given that all licenses issued under the provisions of The Hotel Act and Bylaw No. 971 of the City of Saskatoon expire on the 31st day of January.

Applications for licenses or renewal of licenses must be filed with the City Clerk immediately.

Application forms may be had on application at my office.

ANDREW LESLIE,
City Clerk.

Saskatoon, January 3rd, 1917.

Provi

J. A. Smi

THE championship
Seed Fair was aw
Smith of Strassbu
farm crops trophy was
Thompson, Francis, in 1
den, Qu'Appelle, in 19
Coulon, Moose Jaw, in 19
Allan, in 1912; by the
Farm Seed Company,
1913; by Cutler Bros.,
by James Taylor, Foan
and by Seager Wheeler
be won three times by a
becoming his property.

The following is a
winners in the provinci

Class 1: Red Fife,
Theo. Newhouse, Dav

Class 2: Marquis,
1st, Frank White,
G. T. Hammond, Ma
3rd, Percy Godfrey, S
W. Avant, Hughton,
Bros., Perdue, $8.

Class 3: Red Fife
H. Carter, Fort Qu'A
A. Lewis, Vanscoy, $12

Class 4: Marquis
Smith, Pemgarth, $15;
lee, Prince Albert, $12
house, Davis, $10; 4
Regina, $8; 5th, Fra
$6; 6th, W. L. Kirkp
$4; 7th, John Denis,
8th, W. B. Van, McGe

Class 5: Prelude
Miller, Lumsden, $15

Class 7: Champions
Trophy—J. A. Smith,

Class 9: White Oa
and Sons, Semans,
Bros., Perdue, $15.

Class 10: Banner
Trowell, Saltcoats,
Trowell, Saltcoats,
Simpson, Pambrun,
Williams, Pambrun,
Johnson, Wilkie, $6;
phanage, Prince Alb

Class 11: Mediun
type—1st, R. H. Ca
pelle, $15; 2nd, Georg
3rd, J. S. Fields, Regi

Class 12: Short
Smith, Pengarth, $15
Perdue, $12; 3rd,
$10.

Class 13: Any ot
1st, R. D. Kirkha
2nd, Francis Robe
$12; 3rd, Nandon a
$10.

Class 15: Six-row,
1st, O. Hawkins, Wi
D. W. Paul, McDow
Simpson, Pambrun,
Trowell, Saltcoats,

Class 16: Two-r
Lewis, Vanscoy, $15

Class 20: Flax—
Saltcoats, $15; 2nd
Saltcoats, $12; 3rd
Stalwart, $10; 4th
Pambrun, $8.

Class 24: Brom
miah Coffey, Galesb

Class 25: Weste
W. S. Simpson, Pa

Class 26: Alfalf
ford, Avonlea, $10

Class 28: Late
T. B. Miller, Lock
E. Turner, Duval,

Class 29: Early
W. E. Turner, Du

Class 30: Early
1st, W. E. Turner,

Group

Class 41: Spring
Carter, Fort Qu'A

Class 43: Oats—
Fort Qu'Appelle,

Class 46: Sprin
Fields, Regina,

Class 48: Whi
Fields, Regina, $6
son, Pambrun, $4;
Saltcoats, $3.

Class 49: Six-r
S. Fields, Regina,

IT PAYS TO W

Instead of assu
tude of distrust t
marketmen it is
some small scales,
in the Portland

Provincial Seed Fair

J. A. Smith, of Strassburg, Wins Provincial Championship

THE championship in the provincial Seed Fair was awarded to J. A. Smith of Strassburg, Sask. This farm crops trophy was won by H. H. Thompson, Francis, in 1909; John Howden, Qu'Appelle, in 1910; Thomas P. Coulon, Moose Jaw, in 1911; Paul Gerlach, Allan, in 1912; by the Angus McKay Farm Seed Company, Indian Head, in 1913; by Cutler Bros., Rouleau, in 1914; by James Taylor, Foam Lake, in 1915; and by Seager Wheeler in 1916. It must be won three times by an exhibitor before becoming his property.

The following is a list of the prize winners in the provincial seed fair:

Class 1: Red Fife, standing field—Theo. Newhouse, Davis, Sask., $20.

Class 2: Marquis, standing field—1st, Frank White, Davis, $20; 2nd, G. T. Hammond, Maple Creek, $15; 3rd, Percy Godfrey, Semans, $12; 4th, W. Avant, Hughton, $10; 5th, Davis Bros., Perdue, $8.

Class 3: Red Fife wheat—1st, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, $15; 2nd, A. Lewis, Vanscoy, $12.

Class 4: Marquis wheat—1st, J. A. Smith, Pemgarth, $15; 2nd, Pierre Collee, Prince Albert, 1$2; 3rd, Theo. Newhouse, Davis, $10; 4th, J. S. Fields, Regina, $8; 5th, Frank White, Davis, $6; 6th, W. L. Kirkpatrick, Saskatoon, $4; 7th, John Denis, Prince Albert, $3; 8th, W. B. Van, McGee, $2.

Class 5: Prelude wheat—1st, H. K. Miller, Lumsden, $15.

Class 7: Championship "Farm Crops" Trophy—J. A. Smith, Strassburg.

Class 9: White Oats—1st, T. C. Van and Sons, Semans, $20; 2nd, Davis Bros., Perdue, $15.

Class 10: Banner oats—1st, M. G. Trowell, Saltcoats, $15; 2nd, G. E. Trowell, Saltcoats, $12; 3rd, W. S. Simpson, Pambrun, $10; 4th, A. A. Williams, Pambrun, $8; 5th, James Johnson, Wilkie, $6; 5th, Catholic Orphanage, Prince Albert, $4.

Class 11: Medium oats, abundance type—1st, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, $15; 2nd, George Bailey, Scott; $12; 3rd, J. S. Fields, Regina, $10.

Class 12: Short oats—1st, J. A. Smith, Pengarth, $15; 2nd, Davis Bros., Perdue, $12; 3rd, A. Lewis, Vanscoy, $10.

Class 13: Any other variety oats—1st, R. D. Kirkham, Saltcoats, $15; 2nd, Francis Robertson, Cut Knife, $12; 3rd, Nandon and Maxwell, Scott $10.

Class 15: Six-row, any variety barley—1st, O. Hawkins, Windthorst, $15; 2nd, D. W. Paul, McDowell, $12; 3rd, W. S. Simpson, Pambrun, $10; 4th, M. G. Trowell, Saltcoats, $8.

Class 16: Two-row barley—1st, A. Lewis, Vanscoy, $15.

Class 20: Flax—1st, G. E. Trowell, Saltcoats, $15; 2nd, M. G. Trowell, Saltcoats, $12; 3rd, W. S. Creighton, Stalwart, $10; 4th, W. S. Simpson Pambrun, $8.

Class 24: Brome grass—1st, Jeremiah Coffey, Galesboro, $10.

Class 25: Western rye grass—1st, W. S. Simpson, Pambrun, $10.

Class 26: Alfalfa—1st, Fred Bedford, Avonlea, $10.

Class 28: Late white potatoes—1st, T. B. Miller, Lockwood, $10; 2nd, W. E. Turner, Duval, $8.

Class 29: Early pink potatoes—1st, W. E. Turner, Duval, $10.

Class 30: Early white potatoes—1st, W. E. Turner, Duval, $10.

Group Exhibit

Class 41: Spring wheat—1st, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, $15.

Class 43: Oats—1st, R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, $15.

Class 46: Spring wheat—1st. J. S. Fields, Regina, $6.

Class 48: White oats—1st, J. S. Fields, Regina, $6; 2nd, W. S. Simpson, Pambrun, $4; 3rd, R. G. Kirkham, Saltcoats, $3.

Class 49: Six-rowed barley—1st. J. S. Fields, Regina, $6.

IT PAYS TO WEIGH PURCHASES

Instead of assuming a general attitude of distrust toward *all* grocers and marketmen it is much wiser to buy some small scales, write A. E. Whitaker in the Portland *Express*. The many honest dealers will not suffer by this watchfulness and the dishonest man will be found out and avoided. The use of seales to verify household purchases is a proper business precaution that a man would take at once if he were to assume the management of a house.

The superintendent of one of the largest markets in the country advises the use of household scales as a check on dishonesty. For instance: Recently a neighbor bought a ham at one of those places where the scales cannot be read from the outside of the counter. She paid for seven pounds, but on weighing the meat at home found it just two pounds short, which at present prices was a loss of sufficient money to buy meat for another dinner. Wise housekeepers avoid market stalls where the weight cannot be read by the buyer or where the weighing is done by throwing meat onto the scales with such force that the pointer marks for an instant beyond the actual weight.

Some marketmen use the expression "pound light" and take off a few cents. Comparison of price with actual weight discloses a small loss to the customer yet not enough for grounds of actual complaint for she took the article under the terms that will not admit of a protest. Lost ounces count on the wrong side even during one week and however small the amount it is bad management to allow such deficits to continue.

A NEW FORD ASSEMBLY PLAN

Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg to Become Assembling Centres for The Surrounding Territory

UNDER a new plan of ditribution, Ford cars are now being assembled at Toronto, Montreal, and Winnipeg in the large branch factories at these points, and thence distributed to the dealers. In consequence, the assembling of cars for these territories at the Ford, Ontario, factory has been discontinued.

Anticipating a record-breaking public demand this year, the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, have put this plan in operation to fortify themselves against the spring rush of 1917 and subsequent ones. They will thereby cut down the time in which cars are in tansit from the factory at Ford, Ont., to their final destination.

Manufactured parts are now being shipped to the Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg branches in car-load lots, thirty-six car-loads of parts being required for the assembly of four hundred Ford automobiles. A heavy outlay for buildings and equipment necessary to provide additional assembly facilities has been made and it is calculated that the saving of time on deliveries will more than recompense for the expenditure.

The strategic value of the new arrangement will be apparent when it is pointed out that this permits direct shipment from three conveniently situated territorial centres, instead of one central point for all Canada, as before. It will eliminate delays caused by shortage of freight cars and congested traffic conditions generally. Much time will be gained on the long haul from Ford, Ont., to Calgary, Saskatoon and Regina, which places are now to be served from Winnipeg.

The London, Ont., branch is shortly to become an assembly factory and distribution point, and the remaining five Ford branches will be turned over to tne new work as conditions require them.

Vancouver and St. John are still receiving their complete cars direct from Ford, Ont., as right hand drives are required for both British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces.

MINNESOTA PIG CLUBS

Seven hundred boys and girls were enrolled in the Minnesota pig clubs this year and 41 counties checked up the work in time to send the winning pig in the county to the state fair, the fair managers paying all expenses. Pigs shown last year were nearly all pure bred and were much better than the ones previously exhibited. A record showing rate of gain and cost of production was shown with each pig.

Automobile Owners Read This!

I want every Automobile Owner who has been dissatisfied with the service he has got from repair shops to give me a trial. I am positive I will gain your patronage if you do so. My policy is to give satisfaction and charge you for actual work only—not let you pay for experiments of inexperienced mechanics.

I have for over six years been employed by three leading manufacturers of automobiles as an expert, and know most any make of car.

As an introduction, I will allow 25 per cent off price of over-hauling if you bring in your car before January 15, 1917, for repairs. I mean business. Watch me grow.

HARRY L. GOLDBOURNE

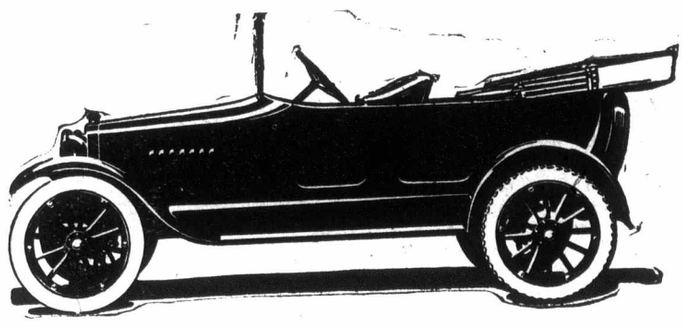
Auto Repair Shop

123 THIRD AVENUE - - - JACKSON GARAGE

SAXON 'SIX'

A BIG TOURING CAR FOR FIVE PEOPLE

As evidence of the gasoline economy of Saxon "Six" note this---recently 206 stock model Saxon "Sixes" in a 300 mile non-stop certified run averaged 23.5 miles per gallon.



Saxon "Six" is $1115 f. o. b. Windsor

Specifications: New body design, larger body, new finish, 12" brakes, 41½" full cantilever type rear spring, 2" crankshaft, tilted windshield, new style top with Grecian rear bow, new style fenders, instruments mounted on cowl dash, chrome vanadium valve springs, new design carburetor, 112" wheelbase, light weight six-cylinder high speed motor; 32" x 3½" tires, demountable rims, two unit starting and lighting system, Timken axles, full Timken bearings, and twenty further refinements.

SAXON SALES COMPANY

c-o JACKSON GARAGE DISTRIBUTORS SASKATOON

Agents wanted in every city, town and village in Saskatchewan Cars sold on Cash or Time Payments. Second-hand cars taken as part payment on new cars. 10

If It Was Advertised in The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm Say So

Final Crop Report 1916

THE Saskatchewan department of agriculture recently issued a final report on the grain crops of the province. As in 1916 a census of the province was taken by the Federal government, it was thought better to wait until the figures for the crop acreages were available. The preliminary statement has now been issued and indicates that the acreage under grain crops in Saskatchewan has been greatly underestimated by both Federal and Provincial departments of agriculture, and shows that the increase in acreage in this province was much greater than was anticipated. This is explained by the fact that estimates of the grain acreages are prepared by the Federal and Provincial departments of agriculture from reports received from a large staff of voluntary crop correspondents, who are asked each year to estimate the percentage of increase or decrease in the area under crop and as this is the first time that the figures have been checked by census returns for a period of ten years, the difference in the totals is not as great as might have been expected under the circumstances. With a view of obtaining more definite information it has been suggested that municipal census of agricultural production shall be taken at frequent periods for the purpose of checking reports received by this Department. The following figures show the area under crop to the principal grains in the census years:

Crop	1906	1911	1916
Wheat...	2,117484	5,255,914	8,886,311
Oats....	901,646	2,332,802	3,741,788
Barley...	77,573	273,988	377,861
Flax....	108,834	1,153,861	523,161

The season of 1916 was one of the most difficult in which to base any estimate of the probable yield of grain crops. Hail, rust and frost all did some damage in various parts of the province, and while it is impossible to estimate the damage by hail, it is known that the damage by rust was the most serious in the history of Saskatchewan and was mainly responsible for the decrease in the average yield per acre. The yield per acre of wheat on all lands is estimated at 14.2 bushels and that of oats at 39.1 bushels. Wjhile the yeilds of wheat is more than 10 per cent lower than in 1915, yet the high prices obtained for the grain this year will more than make up for the smaller quantity and it is expected that returns to the farmer will be as large, if not larger, than he got from the exceptionally large crop of the previous year. The following table gives the acre average yield and total production of the grain crops for 1916:

Crop	*Acreage*	*Ave. Yield*	*Total Yield*
Wheat...	8,886,311	14.2	126,857,760
Oats....	3,741,788	39.1	146,468,565
Barley...	377,861	26.5	10,013,043
Flax....	523,161	10.4	5,488,845

As was expected, the amount of land prepared for the 1917 crop is smaller than was prepared in 1915. The wet weather during November delayed threshing operations to such an extent that a large majority of the harvest labourers returned to their homes in the east and thus when the weather became suitable for a continuance of threshing, the farmers were faced with the most serious labor shortage ever experienced in the west. A great deal of the threshing was completed after the winter had set in and the ground frozen and therfore in many places little or no fall plowing was done. The statement given herwith shows the estimated amount of land prepared in the fall of 1916 for the crop of 1917:

1915	
New Breaking	1,075,955
Summer-fallow	2,601,299
Fall Plowing	4,407,320
Spring Plowing	2,459,222
Total Acreage	10,543,796
1916	
New Breaking	729,553
Summer-fallow	2,043,841
Fall Plowing	1,731,497
Spring Plowing	5,416,879
Total Acreage	9,921,770
1917	
New Breaking	508,398
Summer-fallow	1,943,692
Fall Plowing	995,610

THE PROBLEM OF FARM LABOR

FROM down in the South-East States comes a note that indicates that the farmer—H. E. C., Swoope, Va.,—is actually "peeved" over existing conditions He uses few words to free his mind:

"Labor is hard to get in this section and people are kicking on food prices. Let them come out of the city and help to produce what they eat. Keep this subject before the people."

It is to be regretted that this reader is not willing to let the city people dance and attend the opera. The one amusement is diverting, the other elevating. The country folk are fond of dancing and lack only the opportunity to enjoy the satisfactions of master composers of operatic creations. The life of the average city dweller is dreary enough and diversions should be taken rationally as food is taken. As to going to the country to work, unfortunately those who desire to do so and would probably strike industrial roots deeper into the soil can not always make the start, while most of the products of modern urban life conditions would be undesirables on the farm.

Our correspondent has nevertheless put an impatient finger on one of the causes of our present difficulties. The trend of population is away from the farm. The figures of the census bureau indicate it. The total population of the United States and its possessions is estimated at 112,444,620, and it is estimated that 40.9 per cent of our inhabitants now live in the cities of more than 8,000 population, compared with 38.9 per cent in 1910. Relief in a measure from the present acute conditions of farm labor will come with the ending of the war, as labor will probably be released from factories in appreciable quantity, and students of immigation believe we may count again on the one-million-a-year addition to our population from people across seas. Meanwhile we imagine little return will reward those who endeavor to invite any considerable proportion of city dwellers to quit the company of food consumers and join the ranks of food producers. The abandonment of battle fileds would undoubtedly tend temporarily to lower the price of the food staples, but abundant harvests on both sides of the water will be required to give any permanent relief.—*The Breeders' Gazette.*

GRAIN MARKETS

Wheat—Oats—Barley—Flax

SPECIAL GRAIN LETTER

January 11th, 1917

Herewith we give you the fluctuations for the day:

Winnipeg Cash Prices			**RFutures Wheat** Open	High	Low	Close
No. 1 Nor	1.84½	May	1.87	1.90¼	1.85¾	1.90
No. 2 Nor	1.81½	July	1.85⅝	1.88⅜	1.83⅜	1.87⅝
No. 3 Nor	1.78¼					
Feed Oats	.55½	**Oats**				
2 C.W. Oats	.57¼	May	.60⅝	.61¼	.60¼	61¼
3 C.W. Oats	.55½					
3 Barley	1.00					
4 Barley	.94	**Flax**				
1 N.W. Flax	2.59¾	May	2.68	2.68¾	2.66	2.68¾
2 N.W. Flax	2.56¾					

Chicago Wheat	Open	Close	**Oats** Open	Close	**Corn** Open	Close
May	1.82⅛	1.87½	.56⅞	.57⅝	.98	.98¾
July	1.46½	1.51⅜	.54¼	.54⅝	.96⅛	.97¼
Sept	1.34¾	1.37⅜				

Minneapolis Wheat	Open	Close	**Duluth Flax** Open	Close
May	1.89	1.91	2.90	2.90⅞
July	1.79	1.81¾	2.91½	2.92

Inspections, wheat 373-479, oats 147-112, barley 11-17, flax 16-11. To-day's Winnipeg market opened 1⅜ to ⅜ higher, Chicago ¼ to 1¼ lower and Minneapolis 2 to 1c higher than yesterday's close. The markets weakened after the opening but strengthened towards the close. Winnipeg closed 3⅜ higher, Chicago 3¾ higher and Minneapolis 3c higher than yesterday's close. Winnipeg oats closed⅝ higher and flax ¼ higher. Oats in Chicago closed ¾ higher and corn 1c higher. Duluth flax ⅝ higher. Market closed strong account bullish dope received in latter part of the session and most of strength came from the south.

Yours truly,
THE CANADIAN GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

Winnipeg Cash Prices	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.
No. 1 Nor	1.79¾	1.83⅞	1.86¼	1.85⅜	1.81⅜	1.84½
No. 2 Nor	1.77¼	1.80⅞	1.83¼	1.82⅜	1.78⅜	1.81½
No. 3 Nor	1.73¾	1.77⅜	1.79¾	1.78⅞	1.74⅝	1.78¼
Feed Oats	.54⅛	.55⅛	.56	.55⅜	.54⅝	.55½
2 C.W. Oats	.56⅛	.57⅛	.58	.57⅜	.56⅝	.57¼
3 C.W. Oats	.54⅛	.55⅛	.56	.55⅜	.54⅝	.55½
3 Barley	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
4 Barley	.94	.94	.94	.94	.94	.94
1 N.W. Flax	2.58¾	2.60	2.60	2.60⅜	2.58½	2.59¾
2 N.W. Flax	2.55¾	2.57	2.57	2.57⅜	2.55½	2.56¾
Winnipeg Futures						
May	1.85¾	1.89⅜	1.91¾	1.90⅞	1.86⅝	1.90
July	1.82	1.86½	1.89⅞	1.88⅝	1.84¼	1.87⅝
Oats						
May	.60⅜	.61⅜	.62	.61⅜	.60⅝	.61¼
July	.59¾	.60¼	.61⅛	.60⅜	.60	
Flax						
May	2.68½	2.69¾	2.69¾	2.69⅞	2.68	2.68¾
Chicago Wheat						
May	1.81	1.85⅛	1.88¾	1.87	1.83¾	1.87½
July	1.48½	1.51⅜	1.53½	1.51	1.47⅝	1.51⅛
Sept	1.37¼	1.39¾	1.39¾	1.37¾	1.34⅜	1.37⅜
Minneapolis Wheat						
May	1.86	1.89⅞	1.93¼	1.91⅜	1.88	1.91
July	1.77½	1.81½	1.84¼	1.81¼	1.78	1.81¾
Duluth Flax						
May	2.90¾	2.91	2.91½	2.91¼	2.90½	2.90⅞
July	2.91	2.93	2.93½	2.93¼	Nil	2.92

When Answering Advertisements
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The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm

Insure the Proceeds of Your Grain

Prices are high—you should know the Firm that handles your valuable grain: a carload is worth far too much to take any chances with. The Bank of Montreal or the Bank of Hamilton will tell you of our responsibility.

Liberal advances made on cars and usual commissions only are charged for selling (1 cent per bushel wheat, barley, and flax, 5-8c per bushel on Oats).

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Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Chicago Board of Trade

BAIRD & BOTTERELL

Swift Current Moose Jaw WINNIPEG Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge

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Farm Girls who Became Famous

FOR lo these many year it has been known that the farm-bred boy is much in evidence among successful men of the world, but now comes a recognition of the farm-bred girl among women who have achieved distinction. A girlhood spent on the farm is the history of many in the list of modern women who have been presidents of colleges, like Alice Freeman Palmer; who have been founders of new lines of education, like Ellen H. Richards, in home economics; who have been leaders of nation-wide movements, like Frances Willard in temperance; who have been great speakers and advocates, like Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, in behalf of equal suffrage; who have been great humanitarians, like Clara Barton, in the Red Cross society. All these were farm-reared and some of them attribute their usefulness to a girlhood environment of country life with narrow means and the necessity of working with their hands.

Recently the daily papers in a Minnesota city when referring to a notable recreation meeting of distinguished club women head-lined the account "Back to the Farm" and in enthusiastic style described how those mature and eminent women "lived over again the gay hoydenish days of their early girlhood." The farm girl in the past has received less appreciation than the farm woman, but with the wide field now open to her in industries and professions, in civic affairs and in administrative lines, it begins to appear that for the one who would pursue with success any sustained effort there is elemental power derived from the outdoors and the freedom of farm life as children live it. It is not all the truth to say that the outdoors has its best influence on physical health; quite as clear is the influence of outdoors and freedom of activity on the attitude of spirit, engendering poise, tolerance, detached judgment and the will to "begin over again," as the days do, as the seasons do. These qualities are wrought into the fiber of the country girl's soul and make it tough and fit to contend in the struggle between good and evil.

Frances Willard seems to have lived an ideal girlhood on the farm, with a mother who held that "one's sphere is measured by one's endowment" and who allowed her children ample freedom for development in order that they might discover and use their endowment. We are told that Frances broke the calf to circus antics, that she was daring and firm-handed, that she made herself a perch in a favorite oak tree, that she early showed a faculty for organisation. Her outdoor club, "The Rustic," studied afield, and she was the ring-leader in the "Indian-fights" when the mother and two daughters "held the fort" against the invaders, two boys and a dog. And moreover victory came when the strategy conceived by Frances "provided a spare-rib to entice the dog away from those two dreadful Indians," the boys! She played the games and took part in the farm tasks along with the boys and later expressed a sound philosophy when she said: "A boy whose sister knows everything he does will be far more modest; genial and pleasant to have about—and it will be a great improvement to the sister also."

It is related in the biography of Ellen H. Richards that her "predilections were for outdoor life and strenuous pursuits." She rode the horses, drove the cows to pasture and pitched hay. It is even said of her that "she came perilously near to being a tomboy!" And she founded an entirely new line of education.

Clara Barton was born in an unpretentious farm-house on the well-tilled farm owned by her father. It is interesting to know that inside the house everything was home-made and that outside the flat flagstone at the door was marked by the hand tools of her father. There was a lilac-bordered path to the orchard where as soon as she could walk Clara was permitted to play alone. It is said that she loved to ride mettlesome horses and she could make "a pie crinkly around the edges." She organised the great humanitarian Red Cross Society.

Alice Freeman Palmer, one time president of Wellesley College and later dean of Women at the University of Chicago, was born on a farm and spent her girlhood in "a smiling country where hills, woods, fertile fields and the winding stream expressed the beauty and friendliness of nature." These influences wrought upon her mind the charm of sincerity. It is said of her that her days with dumb things taught her to know the elemental background of human existence and to respect it. Her poise and self-control are illustrated in the story told of her when during family prayers a June bug flew into the room and became tangled in her curls. When the service was concluded she said to her father, "I wanted to scream, but I couldn't upset you and God, could I?" Her husband has said of her: "She knew the farmyard, the country road, the breeding cattle and the upturned soil; and she cared for them as heartily as for college girls, picture galleries and companies where there are 'quick returns of courtesy and wit.'"

One will need to read Dr. Anna Howard Shaw's "Story of a Pioneer" to grasp the heart-breaking side of farm-life for those unfitted to endure hardness. Yet out of it all came this strong, sane, sweet woman whose very glance disarms criticism and begets confidence when she makes her plea for the human being.

The wonder of it all is how these eminent and useful women in whose early lives there were no important occurrences, were yet able to draw from their farm surroundings something that fed and formed a powerful personality.—*Virginia C. Meredith* in *The Breeders' Gazette*

The time to succeed is when others,
Discouraged, show traces of tire;
The battle is fought in the homestretch—
And won 'twixt the flag and the wire!

The Waitress—And how did you find the apple pie, sir?

The Diner—I moved a bit of cheese aside and there it was.

The Canadian Grain Co., Ltd.

GRAIN DEALERS

With our own PRIVATE WIRE connecting us with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. giving us a continuous market service, we are in a position to give the best service possible in the marketing of Cash Grain as well as in the handling of Future Orders in the Winnipeg, Minneapolis or Chicago Exchanges.

The Canadian Grain Co., Ltd.

McCallum & Vannatter, Mgrs.

Second Avenue and 22nd Street Phones: 1692, 1642

About Shipping Grain During Winter

With the numerous grades in this season's grain, it is feared the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur will become blocked.

To alleviate this the railways are refusing, temporarily, to give cars for shipments to Fort William and Port Arthur, and in the meantime all grains west and north of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, and north and south of Calgary, should be shipped to the Government Interior Terminal Elevators at these points.

Shipping to these points in the winter months is as advantageous to the farmer as shipping to Fort William and Port Arthur. The grain is graded just the same as at Winnipeg, and is weighed into the elevators and government weight-certificates issued as at Fort William. **The storage charges are lower than at Fort William or Port Arthur.** To-day, (Jan. 8th) buyers are offering 1c per bushel more than Fort William prices for all grades of wheat in store Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, but of course difference in prices is liable to fluctuation according to demand. All high grades stored in these Interior Elevators will have the chance of being wanted for seed. We therefore advise farmers in above districts to ship all grains to these interior terminals, until further notice. We make liberal advances at 7 per cent interest on such grain, the same as if shipped to Fort William and Port Arthur. Be careful to bill all cars, **"Notify Thompson, Sons and Co., Winnipeg."**

East of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw all grains may in the meantime be shipped to Winnipeg, or if on Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways to Duluth

Write to us for further information whenever needed, and for shipping bills, also market prospects.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Grain Commission Merchants

700-703 T. GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVICE FROM McBEAN BROS.

The last letter we issued in this paper was dated September 28th. Since that date wheat has advanced to $2.00 and oats to 65c. The last few weeks' prices have declined, but this is only a natural reaction. We are looking for our wheat to sell at above $2.00 later on. Oats before another crop is harvested we feel will sell at around 85 cents. There is nothing in the situation to warrant lower prices before another crop is harvested, and even then you need not look for very low prices. We figure that our low grade wheat is entirely too low compared with higher grades, but these prices will adjust themselves after the beginning of the New Year. We strongly advise farmers not to sell a bushel of their wheat and oats until the beginning of the year, or until wheat is around $2.00 and oats around 75 cents to 80 cents.

Flax and barley are fairly high now, but we think both these cereals will go higher.

We are Commission Merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Give us a trial, ship your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur; advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., so that we can look after the grading. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us any time for market information.

December 8th, 1916 **McBEAN BROS.**

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO SASKATOON

Why not sell in your district? Quicker Settlement. Highest Price. Large Advances

Government Weight and Inspection. Satisfaction Guaranteed

Make Your Bill of Lading Read, Notify:

The Quaker Oats Company

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NORTHERN GRAIN

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107 C.P.R. BUILDING

Fashioning The New England

By Lord Northcliffe

WE have been making history in London during this last week We are fashioning a new England, an England that is well worth watching.

The silver lining to the cloud of war is the fact that more social reforms have been accomplished in Great Britain in the two years and a half of struggle than in the previous hundred years of peace.

The burden of taxation has been increased on the shoulders best able to bear it—the very rich. Our railways have come under government control. The sale of alcohol is becoming more and more regulated. The youth of the nation trained in healthy military exercise with effects observable by everyone. Labour is taking its proper place in government councils. Workers are being better remunerated. I could name a dozen other reforms, but chiefest of all is the linking up of our far-flung sister States into a United Empire.

I am asked by insistent cables from various parts of the world to explain in simple phrases the character and position of Mr. Lloyd George, of whom during the crisis I have been a friendly supporter and also a critic. I am especially asked to do so by American newspapers, and while dictating this cable for the United Press, with its 800 journals, I am also communicating it to the United Cable Service of Australasia, and to the *Matin*, of Paris, and its Italian connexions.

. . . . .

As a personality David Lloyd George is, for many reasons, interesting and important to the United States. He is one of the few British statesmen who understand that very difficult intangible problem of psychology—the American temperament.

He is important to Americans for another reason. He is now at the head of the five British nations engaged in the war—Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, together with India. The winning of the war now primarily devolves upon these nations. If they and their allies are beaten, *it will be America's turn next*, for Germany's plans in South America and Germany's hatred of the United States should be known to you all, and are known to every American who takes the trouble to read the anti-American hate propaganda of the German government.

David Lloyd George is interesting to your hundred millions because his life has been very much like the life of many of you. He began humbly, with no other assests in life than a good father and mother. He had the same kind of education that the American boy gets. There are millions of American homes like the little home in Wales where he spent his early childhood.

His father was a teacher at a school in Liverpool managed by a committee of Unitarians, which included no less a figure than Dr. Henry Martineau. His mother was the daughter of a Baptist minister in the Welsh village of Llanystumdwy. I have a picture in front of me of this lady—a typical last-century figure with lace cap and fichu, and the inevitable cameo brooch.

. . . . .

I do not know Mr. Lloyd George in private life. I am not in agreement with him in many public affairs. We have been antagonistic in many political matters for 20 years. He adopted a line in the Boer War which was, from my point of view, detestable, and which incurred the hatred and even the contempt of millions of his fellow-subjects. But however wrong it was a brave attitude, for it demanded more courage to be on the side of the minority who opposed the war than to shout with the majority who supported it.

. . . . .

Since then Mr. Lloyd George has led all sorts of movements at variance with the tenets of the political party to which I belong. Sometimes he has been right, and proved right. Sometimes he has been wrong, and proved wrong. But in all that he has undertaken he has evinced the same courage that he has shown throughout this, one of the most momentous weeks in the history of the British peoples.

. . . . .

The fear of helping German propaganda in the United States has prevented English writers in foreign journals from saying how dissatisfied the British people have been with the politicians who have mismanaged our share of the war since August, 1914. For a long time the facts were hidden from the people in these islands by a cunning censorship; by the minimizing of defeats and by downright lying as to impending victories, such as the boast that we were on the immediate eve of a great victory in the Dardanelles. The true history of that disastrous gamble is not known even yet in this country, though it has been published in the United States. Even now many of our people do not realize the story of this colossal blunder, with its two hundred thousand casualties: its sacrifice of the splendid youth of Great Britain, Australia, and France.

. . . . .

In August, 1914, Mr. Lloyd George was a member of our government which, after some days' haggling, realised that if we were to remain a nation at all we must attempt to save the life of little Belgium, which we were under contract to protect.

Since that time, with the exception of Sir Edward Carson, who left the government because of its shuffling and indecision, Mr. Lloyd George has been the only member who has had the courage to exhibit discontent with our feeble and vacillating conduct of the war. Now and then, in Parliament and on the public platform, he attempted to tell the people a little of the truth. But on these occasions he was always howled down by members of his party and their newspapers as being unpatriotic; as giving comfort to the enemy and the rest of the hide-the-truth tactics common to politicians in war-time when endeavoring to cover up their blunders.

. . . . .

Sir Edward Carson left the government last year, and if Mr. Lloyd George had gone with him the war would have been greatly advanced. He wasprevailed upon to remain, but eventually, at the end of last week, he found the state of torpidity and self-satisfaction of his colleagues in the face of repeated set-backs impossible to a man of his vision and patriotism. Of those colleagues, writing as I am an article which will appear in foreign newspapers, I prefer only to say that they were men who would not believe that the war was coming, and, when it did come, had no idea of its tremendous portent for our race. In my own newspapers at home I have spoken much more plainly—so plainly, indeed as to find myself from time to time the best abused man in the country

. . . . .

When, last week, Mr. Lloyd George decided to smash the party machine in which he was entangled, he took his courage in both hands. I do not believe that he had any personal ambition in the matter. Events had made him Prime Minister—a position almost as powerful as that of your President; but it was his desire that the distinction should be conferred on another, and, indeed, for sone hours it looked as though our new Prime minister would be a Scotsman—Mr. Bonar Law—rather than a Welshman.

Mr. Lloyd George went out into the wilderness alone, so far as his own party was concerned. He had with him a supporter (Mr. Bonar Law) previously opposed to him in practically every phase of politics, and an outside helper in Sir Edward Carson, whose Irish policy is diametrically opposite to that of Mr. Lloyd George. Those three men, with Lord Derby, have produced a miracle of which all the world is talikng. They have in a few days formed a government, marred it is true by the inclusion of some notable former failures, but enriched by the brains of business men, Labour men, and new politicians.

. . . . .

The greater part of the work has been done by Mr. Lloyd George himself. He is constantly referred to here as "the little Welshman," but he is not at all little. You probably have his portrait before you as you read these lines. The head is not that of a little man, mentally or physically. It is the head of a man with a sparkle of genius, combined with Celtic energy and intense industry. For the greater part of this week he has been at the War Office, of which he was the head, till 3 in the morning, returning to his difficult task of making a composite national government six hours later. I do not often see him. I do not suppose that I have seen him a dozen times altogether during our acquaintance, but I saw him just before he made his decision, and he appeared a tired man, looking much older than his 53 years. Within a few hours of his telling Mr. Asquith that he could be no longer unconditionally of his company, Mr. Lloyd George looked 10 years younger.

. . . . .

I have seen him at two other crises of the war. The first, when he got the shells that the government and the army had forgotten to provide; the second when he nearly, oh, so nearly, accomplished the unification of Ireland. On each of these occasions, as during the week, the man revealed himself as human dynamo. Every erg or energy is focussed on the immediate task in hand. He combines the persuasiveness of the Irishman with the concentration of the American and the thoroughness of the Englishman. His critics say that he tires too quickly of his task. That I do not believe. He gives every ounce of attention to the achievement of the particular object in hand, and then passes on to the next important effort. Some of his habits of concentration are a little trying to his coworkers. When involved in a scheme he is a very bad keeper of appointments and an impossible correspondent. The letters that he writes are just the absolutely essential communications of the moment. He seems to have no settled hours of meals at those times. As far as I can gather, during the past week his diet seemed to consist principally of cigars and tea, but I believe that he takes breakfast and usually adds to the meal the winning over of one or other difficult but necessary human unit in the proposition with which he is dealing. He has the usual gift of genius of getting other people do to things for him, and often getting the right people—but not always.

. . . . .

Making a government is, I suppose, the same all the world over. Making a real War Government, such as we are making, is not quite as easy a task as handing out places to hungry politicians in peace time. Mr. Lloyd George has tried to the best of his ability to gather around him representatives of all that is best in British life. Distance and circumstance alone have prevented the invitations to men like :Lord Shaughnessy of Montreal, and Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia. He has had to do his picking and choosing with lightning rapidity, because in war the value of this is quintupled. The government he has got together will last, but it needs pruning. It contains too many of what are known in the United States as "has-beens," and is cumbered by too many fossils representative of a past age. No one knows exactly how they got there, but I think I know the reason. This quick, determined, energetic Welshman is just a little too kind-hearted. Nevertheless, he has formed a government which is the cause of rejoicing throughout the Empire, and especially to our soldiers facing their third winter in the trenches. His political opponents, who at the beginning of the week thought that he would not be able to make a government now affect to believe that his government will not last. I hold different opinions. I believe that he will be at the head of the government that wins the war: that brings a bout a settlement of the Irish question and maintains that essential factor good will between the people of the English speaking nations of the British Empire and the people of the United States.

A TRUE STORY

A French soldier lay dying in the ward of a military hospital. He asked for a priest as he desired absolution before he died.

"There are no priests here," said the nurse, "they are all fighting for France."

A wounded man in another bed painfully raised his head.

"I am a priest," he said, and slowly dragged himself across the ward to kneel beside his dying comrade.

The sister hovered anxiously at a distance, fearing for her patents, yet hesitating to interrupt the priest in his sacred ministrations.

At last she thought that the strength of both would be exhausted. She touched the wounded priest to raise him, but he heeded not, and bending nearer she saw that priest and penitent, comrades still, had passed together into Peace Eternal.—*From the magazine of the Canadian Red Cross Society.*

Even the pig will show his appreciation of kind treatment by a friendly grunt when you happen around his way. Folks should be more expressive of their kindly feelings than the animals of the barnyard.

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Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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Deputy of the Minister of the Interi

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SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

IN THE SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF SASKATOON

Between

THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, LTD., Trustee of Rotterdam-Canada Mortgage Bank,
Plaintiff,

—and—

GEORGE TILTON,
Defendant.

PURSUANT to the order of His Honour E. A. C. McLorg, the Local Master in Chambers, made herein, and dated the 25th day of May, A.D. 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the directions of the sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon, or his deputy, on Tuesday Jan. 30, A.D. 1917 at the New Palace Auction Sales Room, 105 23rd Street East, in the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon (Mountain Standard Time), Lot numbered twenty-seven (27) in Block numbered One hundred and Sixteen (116) according to a map or plan in record in the Land Titles Office for the Saskatoon Land Registration District as Plan Q.

TERMS OF SALE: 25 per cent. of the purchase price in cash at the time of the sale, and the balance upon delivery of transfer duly confirmed within two months from the date of sale, the deposit to be forfeited if the purchaser fails to accept the transfer and carry out the sale.

The Plaintiff has leave to bid at such sale. Said lands will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and seed grain liens, statutory liens and charges, if any, evidence of which will be produced at the time of the sale.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to:—

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Saskatchewan's Greatest Agricultural Weekly

VOLUME 16—No. 8 SASKATOON, CANADA, JANUARY 20, 1917 16 PAGES

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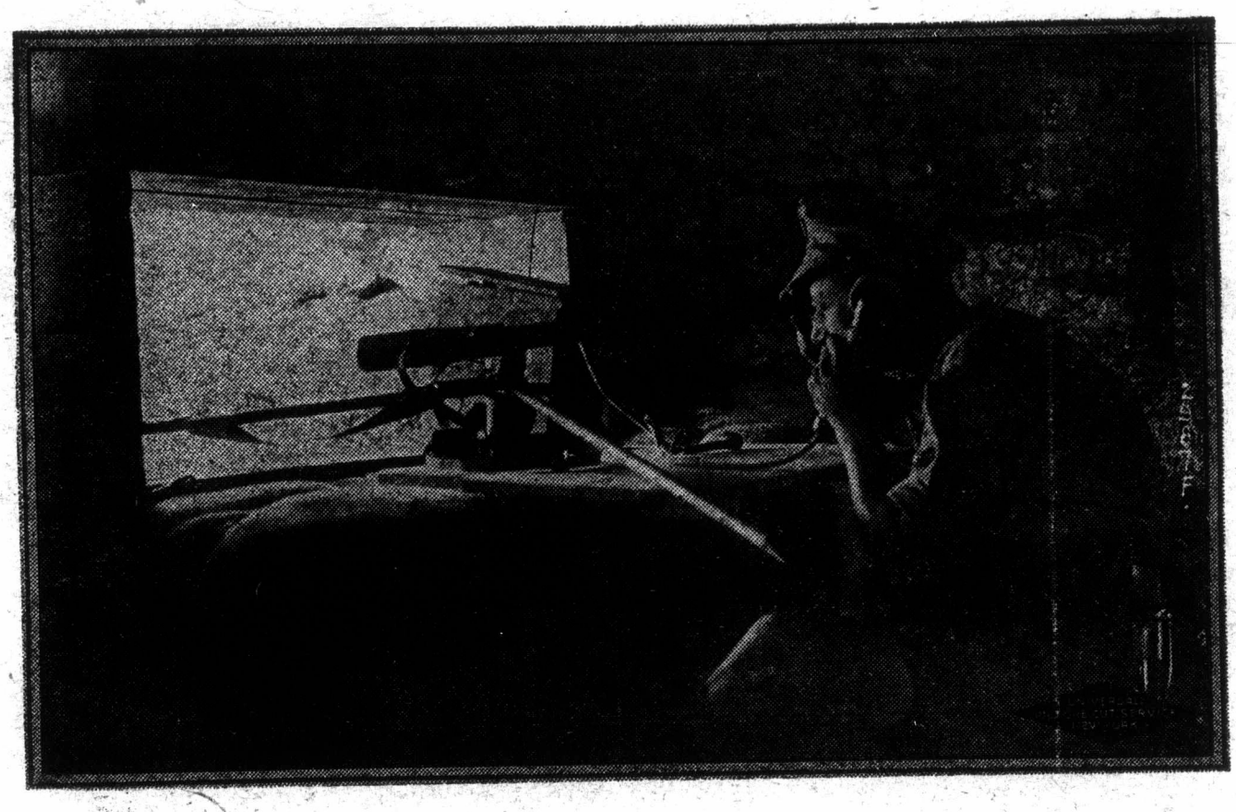

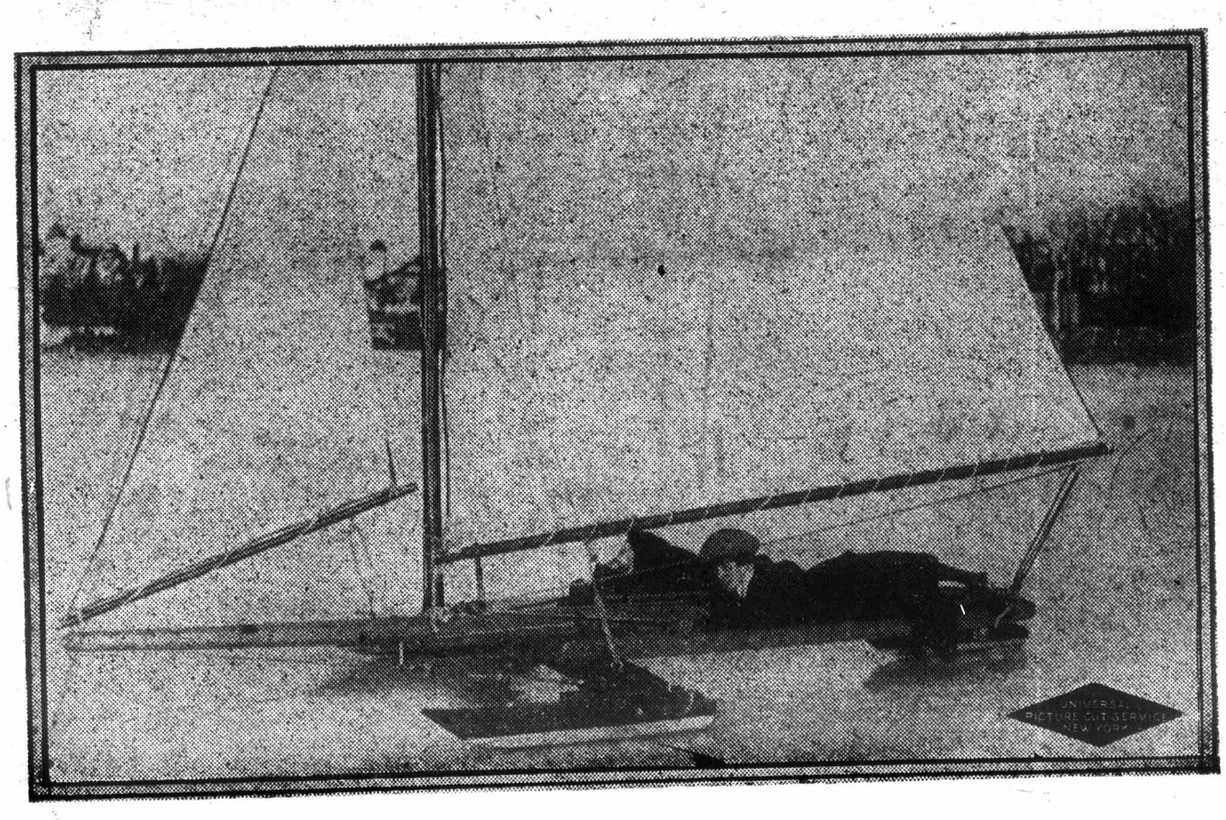

OBSERVATION OUTPOST

Cut into a hill, protected on all sides by earth and sand bags different Allies observation outposts in the Balkans are continually watching the enemy, and reporting movements by telephone. This work is of the utmost importance.

ICE BOATING

During the winter months this sport is greatly enjoyed by many enthusiasts living adjacent to the rivers. These boats travel at terrific speed, as high as 90 miles an hour.

The
Saturday Press and Prairie Farm
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FLEEING FROM CONSCRIPTION

MORE farmers than is generally known are leaving the West and returning to Wisconsin and other States from which they came in large numbers in the years before the war. They express every satisfaction with farming conditions and prospects here; as is natural, considering how the most of them have prospered; but still they are leaving. So far as we can gather—they are not very communicative on the subject—it is the fear of conscription that is causing them to leave.

While Sir Robert Borden and other members of the government have repeatedly made the statement that the present registration scheme for National Service has nothing to do with conscription, they have also intimated quite plainly that if all other means of securing the promised half million men fail, conscription will have to be resorted to. It is the possibility of that, we believe, that is causing many farmers, particularly those ot Teutonic origin, to leave Canada for the present, at least.

We believe it should be impressed on our citizens of this class that, even if conscription has to be resorted to, it will never come to any form of a levy en masse, such as might include Western farmers of American origin. Considering the increasing danger of food shortage in Great Britain, it would be fatal to make any move which might seriously lessen the agricultural production of Canada. Already in the Old Country they are recalling men from the ranks and putting them back in civil employment where they can be of more help to the cause than they could be in the trenches. No more men can be taken from agricultural employment than have already been taken. We have reached the danger line in that respect now; and we think our fellow citizens of American origin will find that one of the first things the National Service Commission will do will be to assure an adequate supply of farm labor, and prevent any further draining of men from agricultural employment. There is not the slightest likelihood of any of that class of our population being forced or even urged to enlist; and they should not allow their fears on this point to lead them to abandon their good prospects in this country.

ARE WE WELL OFF?

OUR contemporary, the *Saskatoon Daily Phoenix*, thinks that "our people, all considered, rural and urban, were never so well off economically," that the old law of supply and demand will rule in war as in peace, and there is not much use in trying to fix prices by government action.

The law of supply and demand, as it operates at present, seems to be slightly different from the law as it is commonly understood. Those who furnish the supplies demand what they like.

If the Liberal organ is correct in its statement that the people were never so well off before, we do not see how it is going to have the face later on to come out and clamor for a change of government, as we presume it must do. The wise thing would seem to be to "let never better alone."

But is the position so satisfactory as our contemporary states? Is it not the fact that the salaried class is worse off than it has been for many years? The cost of living has increased very heavily since the war began; and in this part of the country, where there are no munition plants to give employment at high wages, there is no doubt that increase in income has not, in many cases, begun to keep pace with the increase in prices.

Our rural population is undoubtedly better off than it has ever been, and no one is sorry to see the farmer get back a little of his own; but we fail to see how high prices have improved the lot of the city dweller, particularly in the West. In the last period of very high prices there was little complaint, because the average urban resident in the west was making "something on the side" out of real estate; but that source of income has vanished. He has the high prices again, but he has nothing extra with which to meet them.

A FARMERS' BANKING SYSTEM

WE commend to the careful perusal of our readers the article on the banking system of Kansas, from a speech by Hon. J. W. Leedy, ex-Governor of that State. Twenty-five years ago the farmers of Kansas were abandoning their farms because of impossible economic conditions, principally lack of capital. In 1890, Kansas was losing its population by the thousands. Its natural resources were just the same as they are now; its people were no less energetic or enterprising; but the capital to bring the farmer and the land together under favorable conditions was lacking. The article tells how Kansas was brought to be one of the most flourishing and wealthy of the states. It was done through the establishing of a reasonable banking system, suited to the conditions, not of merchants or stock speculators or manufacturers or promoters, but of farmers.

The natural and the economic conditions in Kansas were nearly enough akin to our own as to make this piece of financial history of great value to us. In consisted, in short, of establishing a number of small local banks, closely in touch with local conditions and with the power to deal with them without having to appeal to a power some thousands of miles away, without either knowledge of or interest in the conditions prevailing where the loan is desired. The majority of the directors, in the Kansas system, must dwell in the vicinity of the place where the bank is located. They are thus conversant with the position of the man desiring the loan, and can tell whether he deserves it or not on his personality. The rate cannot exceed the legal rate—a point, by the way, to which our Canadian banks have never paid the slightest attention.

The important points about this Kansas experiment which has proved so successful are that it has not only done what it set out to do, viz: furnish cheap and ready agricultural credit,but it has proved a sound business proposition. No depositor has lost a dollar through the failure of a bank for years past; and it has put the farmers of the state on their feet. What is required in Western Canada is such small banks which, as the late Governor of Kansas says, "will reckon in dollars and cents and not in thousands and millions."

SAFETY FIRST JOBS

MANY years ago, in the comic opera "Pinafore," the lines were written:

"Stick to your desk, and never go to sea,
And you will be a ruler in the Queen's nav-ee."

They seem to apply to the Canadian army today in full force. It is the men who have stuck to Canadian soil like limpets who have been getting the red tabs on their collars. There appears to be a better chance at displaying real military genius by remaining in the training camps than by going to the trenches. We presume some must go to the front, if the Germans are to be beaten, but the chances for promotion are not anything like so good there as they are in Canada.

It must be rather discouraging, though, to officers who have come back from the firing line, wounded and perhaps disabled for life, to find that those who have stuck to staff jobs in Canada have been gaining steady promotion and increased pay, without running any greater risks than having a brick drop on them from the top of a tall building or being struck by a flivver. There should be some reasonable degree of co-relation between active service in the danger zone, and promotion. In France, it appears, ability, naturally enough, too often passes unnoticed because the element of competition is so great; in Canada good work has a better chance of recognition. The inference appears to be plain. The man who sticks to his staff job in Canada is much surer of promotion than if he went to France, and he is absolutely sure of coming through unscathed—except from the comment of the world.

DAMNING THE KAISER

IT is refreshing to meet a man who speaks his mind frankly, whether we can agree with his opinions or not. There is no mistaking the feelings of Rev. John Puttenham of Finch, Ontario, towards the Arch Enemy, otherwise Kaiser Wilhelm. Brother Puttenham writes to his church paper, the *Christian Guardian*, anent the head of the House of Hohenzollern in this wise:

"If there is forgiveness for such an unmitigated and vile wretch as this Kaiser, then there must be forgiveness for the devil, who once was a son of God and walked in his holy presence. . . . The Kaiser cannot be permitted to live after this war is over, or the earth will swallow him up as it swallowed up the rebel Korah. There can be no heaven for such a vile wretch who has sought to turn this earth into hell. I make no apologies for this statement, that if God forgave the Kaiser I would prefer to go to Hell."

So you see that all the violent language among the Apostles of the Prince of Peace is not confined to the German preachers, some of whom occasionally make holy shows of themselves in the same way as Brother Puttenham has done. We agree, however, that it will be positively distressing if we shall have to witness the Kaiser attempting to Lord it over everyone, as he is certain to try to do, wherever he goes, unless the fact that he is likely to have his wings clipped before this war is over may help to prevent him from flying off the handle in what he would probably call, with customary condescension, "our old German Heaven."

THE KANSAS BANKING SYSTEM

Being an Address Delivered at the Livestock Convention by the Hon. J.W. Leedy, late Governor of Kansas

THE State of Kansas furnishes a remarkable example of a banking organisation intended to provide farmers with that credit which is indispensable for the proper development of their farms, which organisation is constituted on such rational lines that it ensures the necessary assistance to farmers deserving it, and gives the maximum security to depositors. For close on twenty years the bank law has stood the test of practical experience, and along with other legislative measures and modifications in farming methods, but to a greater extent than these, it has contributed to the springing up in that State of the great prosperity which it now enjoys.

At the meeting of the live stock convention in Saskatoon last week, Hon. J. W. Leedy, late Governor of Kansas, delivered an interesting address on the "Banking System of Kansas," from which we take the following:

(*a*) *State Control.*—The present banking system in Kansas, which enabled agriculture in that State to undergo extraordinary development, is the consequence of the persistent efforts of the farming class, desirous of improving its position, which had been seriously compromised by a very grave crisis due to the almost absolute absence of credit.

About 1890, the position of agricultural economics in Kansas was such as to justify extreme anxiety. American capital held back, and local resources afforded no assistance to agriculture. Homestead settlement entirely at a standstill, gave place to a threatening movement of retrogression; thousands of farmers abandoned to their creditors their lands encumbered with mortgages, finding it impossible to continue working them all financial accommodation being refused them. Even those who were not in debt in many cases discontinued work and sold up their properties, succumbing to the discouragement all around them. The census of 1890 indeed contains a striking presentment of the situation: it shows that at that date the poorest State in the Union was Kansas; the average wealth per head did not amount to $923.

Energetic action was necessary to stop the desertion of the countryside. This was realised by the Farmers' Alliance of Kansas, which immediately entered upon an energetic campaign in order to secure legislative enactments enabling them to procure the necessary credit for farming operations. The first law was passed in 1891. After a six year's struggle, in the course of which the deficiencies of the first organising force were brought to light, a law on banking was passed in 1897 which met the requirements of farmers.

The following were the principal bases of this law. Its point of departure consisted in considering every bank, whether a registered company or purely private bank, which accepted deposits, as a semi-public institution and consequently subject to the legislation and control of the State. Every six months, all the banks in Kansas must furnish the government regularly with a statement of their operations. The Banking Department may even, if it sees fit, require a ststement of the position of this or that undertaking to be submitted more frequently. These statements are certified correct under affidavit, and the banker must furthermore give all information and elucidations which may be required from him. A delegate of the Bank Commissioner has authority to inspect as often as he wishes the books of these establishments, and if the banker has knowingly made a false statement he is liable to particularly severe penalties. The obligation incumbent in that case on the Commissioner is strictly specified in a clause of the law as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Bank Commissioner, or either of his deputies, to inform the county attorney of the county in which the bank is located of any violation of any of the provisions of this act which constitute a misdemeanour or felony by the officers or employees of any bank, which shall come to his notice, and upon receipt of such information, the county attorney shall institute proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act." This stringent enactment and the continuous control of the Commissioner have resulted in making the operations of the banking establishments safe beyond all question.

(*b*) *Foundation Capital.*—Having in this way laid down the principle of direct State supervision, the State Assembly of Kansas, giving effect to the suggestion of the Farmers' Alliance, laid it down as the second principle that in the interests of farmers the formation of small local banks should be promoted. Therefore the law authorised the registration of banks with a minimum capital of $10,000 and upwards; and out of the 943 establishments registered after the promulgation of this law the majority had a capital of less than $15,000. The law furthermore providing that when the deposits received by the banks during a period of six months should amount to a sum exceeding ten times the capital, the latter was to be increased; but at the present time there are still 200 to 300 of them with the minimum capital of $10,000 because new ones are constantly being founded.

(*c*) *The Loan System.*—The multiplication of local banks and the obligation on the majority of directors of each establishment to reside in the county where the bank is located or the neighboring counties determined the method of loans, which is extremely favorable to the farmers. The loans are granted on real and personal property, and also against personal surety, at a rate of interest which cannot exceed the legal rate. At the time when the law was passed the legal rate was 12 per cent; it has been reduced to 10 per cent since then, but the majority of the loans are at present at 7 or 8 per cent, and if the guarantee is quite first-class 6 per cent. Needless to say, loans on personal surety are only possible where the bank knows the borrower and can rely on the individual qualities of the farmer as an active factor in the work ing of his business. The result has been an unquestionable rise in the moral level of the agricultural population, because lazy persons, gamblers, and spendthrifts found themselves unable to obtain the credit which they needed. They were therefore eliminated or had to mend their ways.

We may also, as regards credit facilities granted to farmers, point out the modifications of the chattel mortgage law, which enabled them to obtain from the cattle commissioners the number of cattle they desired to have in order to turn their forage to account, although they did not possess the necessary money to buy the animals. The Commissioner delivers the animals to the farmers, taking a mortgage on the animals equal in amount to the net price plus the costs of transport and commission. The costs of executing the mortgage are only one dollar. The vendor afterwards discounts his claim at the bank. This class of operations, which did not exist in 1893, totalled in 1915 the sum of $50,000,000 in the cattle market of Kansas City.

(*d*) *The State Guarantee of Deposits.*—The law of 1897 was amended in 1909 by an additional law, by virtue of which any bank could obtain the guarantee of the State for its deposits by depositing and sinking in the hands of the latter from 400 to 500 dollars in interest-bearing securities, in addition to a small sum in cash. This provision was not compulsory, but the banks availing themselves of it were entitled to place on their windows the following inscription of a very reassuring nature to the public: "Deposits entrusted to this bank are guaranteed by the State." This means that if such a bank should become insolvent, the State Treasurer immediately delivers to the depositors a certificate for the sum due to them, whatever its amount, bearing interest at 6 per cent, which can be realised in cash at any bank in Kansas, if the bearer is in need of money. This certificate remains in circulation until the time when the bank which had suspended payment is in a position to redeem it from the holder, and if the bank is unable to do so, it is the Government which effects its redemption.

At the outset, large establishments were little inclined to profit by the power granted them under the law of 1909; they were indeed afraid of having to pay for the small banks, the financial solidity of which did not inspire them with sufficient confidence. They soon found, however, that thanks to the supervision exercised by the State, suspensions of payment were extremely rare, and that the risks of their deposit being absorbed by the payment of the liabilities of bankrupt undertakings was exceedingly minute; on the other hand they realised that the local guarantee was very effective in attracting the savings of the public to the institutions enjoying it. Consequently the number of those who accomplish the necessary formalities to obtain the State guarantee is constantly increasing.

(*e*) *Winding up of Banks Avoided.*—The law authorises the Bank Commissioner to take over for six months, with a view to consolidating their position, the administration of banks which are crippled by reason of temporary difficulties. This enactment has in practice enabled the winding up of these establishments to be avoided, while considerably reducing the expenses in connection therewith. The following example shows the indisputable advantages of this method. In 1913, the farmers of Kansas lost their entire crop of maize owing to the drought. The consequence was that seven banks were compelled to suspend payments. Instead of appointing receivers under court supervision, the Commissioner took directly in hand the matter of ensuring their operations during the period of crisis. The results obtained were exceedingly successful, and may be judged from the following: In the case of the Courtland Farmers' and Merchants' Bank ($82,647 deposits), the cost of consolidation amounted to $83.17; in that of the State Bank of Rostoria ($19,230 deposits), to $215.80; in that of the Severy State Bank ($81,522 deposits), to $548.84; for the Citizens' State Bank of Ellinwood ($116,472 deposits) to $572.02, for the Beattie Bank ($48,882.26 deposits) to $925.33, and for the Farmers' State Bank of Cedar Point ($83,247 deposits) to $47. The expenses in connection with the seventh bank were also small, and owing to the assignment of their book debts to other establishments through the agency of the Commissioner, all were able to meet their engagements and continue their operations without loss to any one.

Development of Agricultural Credit

The following passage from the letter written by Mr. Charles M. Sawyer, Bank Commissioner, to the Governor of Kansas, submitting his report, on the 1st September, 1914, puts on record the profound transformation undergone by agricultural economy in that State, and the happy influence exercised by the enforcement of the laws of 1897 and 1909: "In submitting this report I desire to call your particular attention to the fact that the conditions during the past year (1913) have been most unusual and trying. The principal crop—corn—was practically a total failure and the forage crops very short. The banks were called upon to finance the purchase of $20,000 worth of grain and feeds. Coming, as it did, at a time of world-wide monetary stringency, following a period of widespread expansion in business, the situation was made doubly difficult. The way the banks have met this real need without forcing undue sacrifice upon their patrons is a splendid tribute to the solidity and good management of the banks." Twenty years beforehand, *i.e.*, before the organisation of this powerful mechanism of credit, it is probable that the only recourse available to the farmers to ensure their livelihood and the continuance of their work during the following year would have been to get rid of their cattle for next to nothing, in spite of the disastrous consequences which would have ensued to them. The exceedingly useful function of the banks which furnished credit to farmers under State Control is therefore made fully evident in the light of these facts.

The influence of the law on deposit operations—the amount of which grows in proportion as the confidence of the public increases—forms an interesting element which allows of appreciating at its true value the credit system in force in Kansas.

When the first outline of the law was passed in 1891, all the State Banks came under government control, whether they were small private undertakings or registered establishments. At that time the banks of the latter class obtained registration by an expenditure of $2, without any guarantee to the public, as they were in no way bound to publish accounts or furnish a statement of their true position. In 1891 they numbered 414, and the aggregate of their deposits amounted to about $15,000,000. During the six years' struggle to improve the law the deposits remained almost stationary. In October 1891, indeed they amounted to exactly $15,753,438, and in March, 1897, when the law was amended, they stood at $15,975,501. Since then, however, the increase has been rapid and constant. In 1910 the deposits were $102,667,400; in September, 1914, $113,208,207, and in March, 1915, about $128,000,000.

The aggregate capital of these banks amounted to $23,500,000, and in March, 1915, their loans totalled $103,000,000.

As regards the effectiveness of supervision the Commissioner says: "In conclusion I will say it is a gratifying fact that no depositor of a Kansas State Bank has lost a single dollar through the failure of a bank for the past six years."

These facts explain the conclusion, both practical and enthusiastic, of the speech made by the late Governor of Kansas. "Tens of thousands of hired hands have, through the operation of this law, become renters; tens of thousands of renters have become land-owners, and I must add that hundreds of thousands of discouraged, dispirited or inefficient farmers have been straightened up and have become good and prosperous citizens of the country. . . . . What is required is small banks which will reckon in dollars and cents and not in thousands and millions. The banker doing the farmer's business in the small town does not have to be a man who understands international finance, or foreign exchange, or the underwriting of bonds, but he must know a hundred dollar horse from a fifty dollar horse, for that is the kind of security which he has to take."

WHAT ARE WE GETTING FOR THE MONEY?

Last year the Dominion government spent over four and a half million dollars on various services connected with the "promotion of agriculture." The several Provincial governments spent close to $3,000,000 on like services. Here is an aggregate of some seven and a half millions. In addition to this, an expensive Conservation Commission, maintained by the Dominion government, is largely concerning itself as well with the stimulation of agricultural activity.

Are the farmers of Canada securing seven odd million dollars in value from what is being done? It is true some of the officials of the various departments of agriculture are doing a really valuable work. Prof. Zavitz and his associates in the O. A. C. have rendered a real service to the farmers of Ontario in creating or bringing from abroad improved varieties of grain and in distributing these all over the Province through the medium of the Experimental Union. J. Lockie Wilson, despite his over-fondness for flowery oratory, has caused further benefit along this same line by the standing crops competitions which ha hes conducted in co-operation with various local fair boards. The late Dr. Wm. Saunder, and his son, Charles, by developing new strains of wheat of exceptional hardiness, have greatly widened the area over which wheat can be successfully grown in the West. Prof. Day never speaks on live stock topics without thinking thrice before speaking once, and he has aided more than most of us realize in fixing proper ideals in the minds of Ontario farmers in regard to types of meat animals. Prof. Caesar has lead the way in combatting insect and fungus pests in the orchards. There are others who might be named, but are they not, after all, a mere handful in comparison with the army of officials employed?

All sensib e men appreciate the value of real knowledge and real enthusiasm in agricultural teachers, but for my part I cannot help thinking that we have a whole lot of mere place holders in the various agricultural departments who could be more usefully employed than now in digging those 5,000,000 drains or draining those 5,000,000 acres which Dr. Creelman talks about—*The Weekly Sun.*

Ontario cheese is reaching a prohibitive figure, being 25 to 26 cents per pound. Lard has advanced to 18 cents in tierces and $3.72 for 20-lb. pails, wholesale.

Our Welfare Page

Conducted By Mrs. John Mc Naughtan, Piche, Sask.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all."

WEALTH CONSCRIPTION FIRST

At the meetings, held at the Labor Temple in Winnipeg, in protest against registration, there was practical unanimity of opinion that it was the 1.rst step in the dorection of conscription, and that on that ground the labo rpeople would never consent to it until wealth has first been conscripted.

No definition of what was meant by the conscription of wealth was given, but it should mean confiscating all the property of every citizen of Canada and reducing the income of every wage earner to that of the average man.

In the United States this average wage is approximately five hundred dollars a year. It is probably a little more in Canada.

Well then, since Lloyd George says that this war will be won by the silver bullet, as an earnest of good faith upon the part of those who have as yet made no personal sacrifice for the war, let every man's and woman's property be conscripted and the wages of all be brought down and up to the average. As it stands today, when a prominent business or professional man or a well-to-do farmer enlists for service he does so knowing that if he is killed or incapacitated his wife and children are comfortably provided for, whereas the poor man's life and health are all that stand between his family and destitution.

To make it so that in this matter of life and death everything has an even start should be the first work of the government. This is perhaps the one field in the world where there are no degrees of service. Dying is just as final for the carpenter as for the financier. Let it be made then, so that if a railway president dies for his country his family will be no more or less protected than the family of the ditch digger who has also died for his country. In other words let the economic cost of this war which is the least cost of it, be made to bear equally upon all the men and women in the country. Let wealth be redistributed so that the financial pinch of the war will not fall, as it does today, upon the few; while the many are enjoying as much or more prosperity than before the war.

If it is indeed a life and death struggle, as we are told, in the interests of which no sacrifice is too great, then surely no one would mind throwing his or her money into the melting pot. It is such an insignificant sacrifice at that, compared with the loss of life or limb.

Tnis principle is not laid down here in the anticipation that the government will act upon it in its entirety, but in the hope that it will bring the matter before the minds of our readers and stir them up to demand an immediate start in the direction of the conscription of wealth.—*Francis Marion Beynon.*

In the above editorial Miss Beynon shows so plainly the relative value of wealth and life. Yet how many realize it fully? If you realize it what steps would you take to demand conscription of wealth before conscription as it is generally understood? Have we even rebelled against the huge war profits that we have allowed? Perhaps that would not be patriotic!

The Farmers' Convention

The great annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will be held in St. Andrew's church, Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 13, 14 and 15, 1917. Full details will be found in all the lead ing publications in the province, but I want to call the attention of every woman reader to the fact that the women members of the association will hold a number of separate meetings in the same building.

The usual custom will be followed, that in matters of common interest, men and women will meet together, but the women's meetings will be for matters of special interest to women, and for women to become better acquainted with women.

Visitors to these women's meetings, will be cordially welcomed, and all privileges that can constitutionally be given, will be extended to them. This applies not only to country but to town women.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be "Rural Medical Inspection," "The Federal Franchise," "Homesteads for Women," "Municipal and School Vote by virtue of qualifications under the Dower Law," "Federal Law re Marketing Eggs on a Quality Basis," "State Registration of Nurses," "The Weakness of the Present Municipal Hospital Scheme," "The Further Development of the W.S.G.G.A.," etc.

Some of your favorite editors will be there. You will have an opportunity of meeting them. You will have an opportunity to gain information on any subject you desire more easily than by means of correspondence. You can secure single fare return rates. You can be assisted in finding accommodation. If you are a complete stranger, tell any member of the convention committeee this, and you won't feel strange much longer. Perhaps you do not speak English very well; it makes no difference. Two of the nicest em arks that I heard about last year's convention were made in very broken English.

You can take in the convention for $12 plus the railway ticket, and it does not matter whether your clothes are new or old. So make up your mind to come.—*Violet Mc Naughtan, President,* W.S.G.G.A.

Homesteads for Women

Dear Mrs. McNaughtan:—Our local has passed a resolution, a copy of which has been sent to the Provincial Executive, on "Homesteads for Women." I hope it will come before the convention. If only the farmers organisations both men and women, in the three prairie provinces, backed it up the government would have hard work turning it down. As to vacant land. Our government has had fifty-nine surveying parties at work the past year getting homestead land surveyed for the

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inrush of immigration (much of it foreign perhaps) which is expected at the end of the war, and they have now 18,000 miles of land blocked out and ready for—whom?

Don't you think that Canada owes much to her women?—*J.S.*

[Ed.—I quite agree with you. Note the change in sentiment in the two following expressions: "When I reached Ottawa, Mr. Scott, the commissioner of immigration, received me at once, . . . and listened to all I had to say about women farmers and homestead land . . . He advised me to see the Deputy-Minister in the absence of the Hon. Frank Oliver. Mr. Cory was kind, and wore the anxious-to-please air of the professional politician which is always soothing, but I think he knew rather less of the practical side of agriculture than I of blue books, and, just as I had anticipated, firstly, lastly and all the time came the argument, "She can't."—*Miss Binnie Clatk*, 1908.

In a recent newspaper I noticed a headline stating that R. B. Bennett said "In order to realease more men *women could farm.*"—V. McN.]

Forwarding the Study of Economics

To encourage the study of economic problems and public questions is the task of the Provincial Special Study Committee appointed by the executive of the Sask atchewan Grain Growers' Association. The development of a higher type of citizen is the aim of this work, and no local can have a better object in view than to advance the welfare of their province by making of themselves a thinking class or people.

The writer is the secretary of the Special Study Committee and will be in a position to furnish associations that intend taking up this work, with a list of important topics for study and references where information regarding them can be obtained.

Resolutions bearing on public matters that affect the welfare of the provinc are now desired from the women's sections for the coming convention. There is every reason to think that the convention will be of unusual interest and benefit. But to gain the most benefit, resolutions must be presented from the various women's sections. The following resolutions from the Netherhill W.S.G.G.A. show the interest taken by that association in the question of better education. They are worthy of discussion and thought before the coming convention.

ERMA STOCKING,
Provincial Secretary, Delisle.

Many candidates, both in the entrance and teachers' examinations fail to pass because of the great number of misspelled words in tneir written work.

This remark was made by a member of a board of examiners. This being true, surely the fault lies, not with the teachers or pupil so much, as in the system of teaching spelling. Therefore be it resolved:—

1. "That there is great need of a spelling reform and that since experience has prov that Grades II, III, and IV to be the spelling era, more attention be given to spelling in these grades and we further suggest that syllabication, elementary sounds, diacritical marks and the more common prefixes and suffixes be thoroughly mastered in these grades."
2. "That at least one woman trustee be appointed to every school board."
3. "That vocational teaching can be done to advantage in the public school and that the school curriculum should be elastic enough to allow pupils to show preference for subjects in which they demonstrate a natural ability."
4. "That while we think a revision of the curriculum advisable, care should be taken to keep a balance between the utilitarian and the cultural, since so many children have no hope of going beyond the public school course."
5. "That since schools should teach the child to think straight and to learn accuracy of expression, more attention should be given to oral recitation."

In considering the subject of the school question as a whole, it might be well to bear in mind the story of the man who went with his son to arrange a course at the university. After some discussion the father said: "But this is all so hard, and will take so long. I want him to have a university education, but haven't you something that requires less time?"

"Oh, yes!" answered the president. "He can take a short course. It all depends on what you want to make of him. The Lord takes one hundred years to make the great oak tree, but He makes a squash in two months."

Miss Patterson, head milliner for A. McGowan & Co., leaves on Sunday for the east, visiting Chicago next week and going from there to New York for the millinery openings there.

The People's Fuel and Supply Company have moved from their old location, corner of First Avenue and 22nd street to larger and more central quarters at 228 Second Avenue South. The firm has been three years in business, and has more than doubled its business each year, handling now between 10 and 12 cars of Rose Deer coal daily, for which they have the exclusive agency.

All Canadian records for assembling machine guns blind-folded were smashed by Private Adams and Jansen of the 214th Battalion Machine Gun Section in the contest held in the A. H. Gebbie store. The winning team's time was 5 minutes and 30 seconds, Hampton and Villienenve coming a close second with a record of 5 minutes and 40 seconds.

MADE GOOD

The busy editor of the leading paper in a Wisconsin town was called to the telephone and informed that one of the town's most prominent citizens had just died suddenly. He called a reporter and told him to rush out and get the story.

Fifteen minutes later the reporter returned, sat down at his desk, and began to rattle off copy on his typewriter.

"Well, what about it?" questioned the editor.

"Oh, nothing much," replied the reporter. "He was walking along the street when he suddenly clasped his hands to his heart and said: 'I'm going to die! Then he leaned up against a fence and made good."

In Tabloid Doses

"Nurse," moaned the convalescent patient, "can't I have something to eat? I'm starving."

"Yes, the doctor said you could start taking solids today, but you must begin slowly," she said. Then she held out a teaspoonful of tapioca. "We must only advance by degrees," she added.

He sucked the spoon dry and felt more tantalizingly hungry than ever. He begged for a second spoonful, but she shook her head, saying that everything at the start must be done in similarly small proportions. Presently he summoned her again to his bedside.

"Nurse," he gasped, "bring me a postage stamp. I want to read."

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Charming Silk Dresses $13.50

For Afternoon or Street Wear. Former Prices Up To $25.00. Your Choice While They Last

Here's another glowing example of this store's superior value giving and our Mid-Winter Sale Policy. The collection consists of broken lines and odd sizes that we have gathered together and marked down for quick clearance to about half their real worth. Every dress new this season; perfectly tailored and beautifully finished. **See them. You'll buy.** Not because of the big price reduction but because they are so pretty and becoming. **The materials are of the very best quality, taffetas, messalines, silk poplins and Iepe? de Chines. They are made in the popular one-piece style in a number of pretty designs. The colors are black, navy, brown, Belgian, amethyst, tan, reseda, and green. A rare opportunity to secure a pretty dress at half the regular cost. All sizes in the lot, but not all sizes in each style.**

Children's Cord Velvet Dresses $4.25

For children of from 8 to 14 years. They are made from a splendid quality of cord velvet, in pretty and attractive styles with fancy collars and cuffs; the shades are Copenhagen blue, navy, brown and green. We can thoroughly recommend them to give the best of wear. Mid-Winter Sale Price, each.....**$4.25**

Women's Lined Sateen Petticoats $1.75

And when you see these petticoats you will wonder how we sell them for the money. They are made from good quality of black sateen, cut-on generous lines with deep flounce and lined to flounce with heavy grey flannelette. They are a bargain snap at this price. Mid-Winter Sale, each.....**$1.75**

Winter Coatings, Regular up to $4 yd. for $1.95

Bargain Snap enough surely to suit the most exacting. Beautiful new seasonable materials. If you're wise you'll secure your requirements for next season. Your choice of any piece of all wool coatings, which includes our best tweeds, curl cloths, novelty checks; 54 inches wide. Regular values up to $4.10 per yard. Mid-Winter Clearance Sale, per yard.....**$1.95**

1000 Yds. Pure White Cotton 15c yd.

A beautiful even weave absolutely free from dressing in a superior quality for women's and children's wear. Finished specially for hand or machine work. This is a remarkably low price for cotton of this quality as you will readily admit the moment you see it. Mid-Winter Sale, per yd. **15c**

McLintoocks Down Comforters $6.50

If you want a real comforter buy one of these famous makes. They will give the acme of warmth without weight Made from splendid quality of art sateen, in pretty panel designs, sizes 72 x 72. We should like you to see these comforters and compare prices, whether you buy or not.

1000 Yards Striped Flannelette 12 1-2c yd.

A bargain opportunity of the biggest kind. This flannelette could not be bought at the mills today at this price. A splendid soft make, free from dressing, 30 inches wide and the correct cloth for making all kinds of undergarments; in pink, grey and blue stripes. Mid-winter Sale, per yd. **12 1-2c**

THE DISEASES OF LIVE STOCK

Head of Dominion Veterinary Department Gives Valuable Address

DR. F. TORRANCE, Veterinary Director-General of the Dominion Government, delivered a most instructive address to the livestock delegates at the convention in Saskatoon last week.

He disclosed the fact that 90 per cent of the glanders in Canada is in Saskatchewan. Everything possible is being done to check its spread.

He warned against feeding city garbage to hogs without thoroughly cooking, as it had been demonstrated that the cholera germ is carried in the scraps of pork thrown away.

Carloads of cholera-infected hogs were sold on the Chicago market, and passed by the inspectors as fit for food. This meat carried the cholera germ even after it was cured. Diseased carcasses were thrown into Lake Michigan, and drifted across the lake to the Canadian shore to infect hogs.

Quarantine System

"Imported animals, except from the United States, must be landed at one of the ports at which we maintain quarantine stations. These are Quebec, St. John and Halifax.

"Between Canada and the United States the conditions are different, and it is not necessary to impose quarantine upon cattle passing from one country to another. Breeding animals are tuberculin tested, and certificates of health are required, but otherwise, traffic is not impeded. Some are quarantined for 30 days as a safeguard against hog cholera, and sheep are also subject to quarantine to prevent the introduction of sheep scab.

"A number of quarantine stations and inspection ports are maintained at convenient points along the international boundary, where imported animals are inspected and if necessary detained for the prescribed period. These establishments and our veterinary inspectors at these points constitute our quarantine system to protect us against the introduction of disease by means if imported animals.

Constant War Against Disease

"Now, what about the diseases we akready have within our borders, glanders, hog cholera, mange, etc. A constant warfare is conducted against these foes by means of our field force and every effort made to reduce them to a minimum, if not to eradicate them completely. Take glanders, for example. Some years ago this disease was well known in Canada, almost from coast to coast. Steady work has now reduced it greatly.

"The figures for the present year are not complete, as our year does not end until Match 31st, but I anticipate they will make a good showing. Another point I would like to bring out is that the disease has been entirely stamped out in five provinces and at present exists only in three, namely Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and nearly 90 per cent of it occurs in Saskatchewan. We are making vigorous efforts to suppress it and I believe next year will show a marked improvement.

Hog Cholera

"Hog cholera has always been more prevalent in the east than in the west and for many years was a frequent visitor in the counties of Essex and Kent, in the Province of Ontario. These are the most southerly counties of Ontario. Corn is largely used for the hog feed and the conditions under which hogs are kept are often very unsanitary. A very important cause of the frequency of the disease in these counties is the proximity of the U.S. Birds, such as crows, and pigeons are blamed for carrying infectious material on their feet, and one outbreak near Amherstburg was traced to a dead hog which the river had cast on the shore at a place where a piggery existed.

"Elsehwere in Canada the outbreaks of hog cholera have largely been due to garbage feeding. Garbage is dangerous, because it frequently contains portions of pork, of ham or bacon. If any of this has come from a hog that was slaughtered while suffering from hog cholera it is extremely dangerous. It has been found that quite a small portion of such meat, even if cured and smoked, will produce hog cholera in a susceptible hog that eats it

"Two years ago we introduced a change in our mode of dealing with hog cholera. Previously it had been controlled by the slaughter of all diseased and exposed hogs. We changed by slaughtering only the diseased hogs. The exposed one are no longer killed, but are treated by the injection of hog cholera serum and kept under quarantine until they can be slaughtered for the market.

Mange in Cattle

"Mange in cattle and Dourine in horses are two diseases which are of more interest in Alberta than here. I am glad to say that both of them have been greatly reduced and are restricted to certain areas which are steadily becoming smaller.

"I might now say something about tuberculosis, a disease which continually takes its toll of the livestock in our civilized countries. Dr. Melvin, chief of the department in the United States, estimates that it costs that country 25 millions a year, and says that ten per cent of the dairy cattle and two and one-half per cent of beef cattle, and nine per cent of hogs are affected by it.

Control of Disease

"As hogs generally contract the disease from cattle, either by rooting over the manure or by feeding on milk or whey, any increase in their percentage is a fair indication of an increase in the disease among cattle. It is evident that something should be done to control the disease, and I am glad to note an increasing desire among farmers to clean up their herds and get rid of the disease, and I am convinced this can be done, but only by continuous effort expended over a considerable time.

"One point of importance might be emphasized here in connection with tuberculosis of hogs, the desirability of sterilising all by-products of creameries and cheese factories before feeding to pigs. The milk of one tuberculosis cow is quite sufficient to render dangerous all the skim milk returned to the farmer from the creamery, and the same is true of the whey from the cheese factory. These could easily be rendered safe by heating up to 145 degrees for twenty minufes, or by bringing to the boiling point for a moment. In my opinion, all cheese factories and creameries should be required by law to sterilise their by-producrs at least, and it would also be of advantage if they would pasteurize all milk or cream used in the manufacture of cheese or butter.

Contagious Abortion

"Contagious abortion is a disease much under discussion at the present time, and, although not mentioned among the diseases listed in the Animals Contagious Diseases Act, yet it is of very great importance, and I would like to say a few words about it.

"Since the discovery of the abortion baclulis by Prof. Bang in 1896, much study and research have revealed new facts in connection with the nature and spread of the disease. Dealing first with the nature of the disease, I would point out that, whereas, it was at first considered a disease which produced the premature expulsion of the foetus as its chief result, this is now regarded as only one manifestation of a disease which may and does produce quite different results. White scour in calves is now regarded as the result of infection with this bacillus. Sterility in cows is another of its manifestations, and there is good reason to suspect it of cometimes causing trouble in the udder. Another fact of great importance is the frequent existence of immune carriers of the disease. These are cows which harbor the bacillus of the disease, without showing the usual effect, viz., abortion. Such cows carry the germs in the udder and give them off in the milk for an indefinite time. One cow is reported by Dr. Shroeder to have given off her germs of contagious abortion in her milk for seven years. Examinations of market milk show that this germ is often present.

"It is evident from these facts that we must revise our former ideas of this and look upon it as a widespread disease of cattle, often causing abortion, but also frequently producing sterility, and in calves, 'white scours.'

The Kirstin Method gets rid of your stumps after they are pulled.

Surprised and Delighted

I have many times been not only surprised but delighted and satisfied with the way in which the KIRSTIN performs. With just a little common sense one can pull practically any sized stump.
C. R. Townsend, *Duncan, B.C*

80 stumps in 100 minutes. Record made by Kirstin Horse Power Puller under official watch test at the Land Clearing Demonstration of the University of Wisconsin.

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The rich crop pictured above, is growing on what was a tax-eating stump field. The owner got it ready for the plow the Quickest, Cheapest and Best Way — with the Kirstin Method. Thousands of farmers have increased the productive value of their land a hundredfold by clearing the Kirstin way. You do the same. Stop paying taxes on worthless stump fields; make them earn money for you — get a

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No deeply imbedded root is too big for the Kirstin Horse Power Puller. Its mighty strength is irresistible because of its triple power and other exclusive Kirstin features. It will clear more than two acres at one setting without strain to man, horse or machine. 21 years the leader.

One man without horses can pull the biggest stumps, too, with the Kirstin One Man Stump Puller. A little push on the handle gives tons of pull on the stump. This enormous power is developed by use of double leverage. It gives an ordinary 17-year-old farm boy a giant's power.

There is a machine for every need, from the smallest land clearing job to the biggest. Every customer is given a **Guarantee Bond** that The Kirstin Method will clear your land and make it ready for the plow at a cost from **10% to 50% cheaper than any other.** Every Kirstin Puller is **guaranteed** against breakage **for 15 years.** Every puller sent on **10 days' trial, money back** if guarantee does not deliver the goods.

Send for Free Book

"The Gold in Your Stump Land." Read the letters from farmers who have bought Kirstins. Learn how, after clearing your land, you can make money by renting your Kirstin to the neighbors, learn about Kirstin service, forever free to all Kirstin Owners. Don't buy until you read this book.

Big Money to those who Order Early

We offer you a special opportunity to join our Profit Sharing Plan. No canvassing. Just a willingness to show your Kirstin to your neighbors. Don't wait—send the coupon today. Be the first to share in this big money making plan.

A. J. Kirstin Canadian Co.
8725 Dennis St.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Kirstin One Man Puller

1618

A. J. Kirstin Canadian Co.
8725 Dennis St.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont

Send me a free copy of "The Gold in Your Stump Land" and full particulars of
The Kirstin Method.
The Money Back Bond.
The 15 Year Guarantee.
The Profit Sharing Plan.

Name.....
Address.....
.....

Sending this coupon obligates you in no way.

Control of Contagious Abortion

"The control of such a disease is no simple matter. If is it desired to clean up a herd we are face to face with the difficulty of telling which cows are affected. The fact of abortion taking place was the old criterion, but we now know that cows may be infected and yet not abort. Various tests have been devised for overcoming this difficulty of diagnosis. One is by the use of a preparation called abortin, which is used in a similar manner to the tuberculin test. Another is by a test of a sample of blood. This must be made at a laboratory and demands a high grade of technical skill. Neither of them is as accurate as the tuberculin test, and if a reactor is found there is no way of telling whether the infection will cause abortion or not.

"There are, however, certain facts which indicate the line that should be taken to limit the spread of infection. Cows that have aborted are distributing the germs of the disease for some time afterwards in the discharge of the uterus. They should be kept away from the rest of the herd for at least two weeks and longer if the discharge continues. The foetus or immature calf should be burned or deeply buried, as also the afterbirth. Cows which retain the afterbirth, even after giving birth to a healthy calf, should be looked upon with suspicion, and treated as if infected.

"Disinfection of the stall occupied by the cow should be thorough, first removing and burning all bedding and then saturating floor and partitions and manger with a disinfectant solution.

"The protection of calves from 'white scour' is obtained by sterilising the milk they drink and by not permitting them to suck.

"There is a grave danger in the milk of aborting cows, and there is also the danger of discharges from the uterus running down the thighs and soiling the teats. When abortion is present in a herd the calves should be raised by hand on pasteurized or boiled milk.

"The spread of the infection through a herd was for a long time supposed to be chiefly through the service of the bull. Then came the discovery that it could be conveyed through infected food. Now, it is claimed that the disease can be conveyed from one cow to another by the hands of the milker. There is a strong probability that this is true. It has been proved that the germs of contagious abortion injected into the udder will remain there indefinitely and multiplu enormously It is shown that the germs are very often found in the milk of cows, whether they have boarted or not. A milker's hands, soiled with the milk of an infected cow, might easily convey the infection to the next cow he milked. Once the udder is infected the next manifestation of the disease may be an abortion.

"It is a curious fact, but established by many careful experiments, that the abortion vacillus does not permanently remain in the uterus of the affected cow. It is there during pregnancy and causes the abortion, but after that the uterus appears to cleanse itself of the bacilli in a comparatively short time; that is, unless there is some complication such as a retained placenta. When the infected cow is not pregnant, every organ of the body, including the uterus, may be searched without finding the bacillus of abortion until the udder is examined. There the germs appear to find the conditions they require for continuous growth. There they maintain themselves until such time as the cow becomes pregnant. Then the bacilli appear to be conveyed in some obscure way, probably through the lymph channels to the uterus. They multiply in the inner surface of that organ, and usually cause a separation between the cotyledons and the foetus, which dies, and is expelled. The importance of guarding against infection by milk is readily seen.

"Prevention of the disease by artificially producing immunity is the goal towards which much effort has been directed. It would certainly solve our difficulties if we could inoculate our cows with something which would protect them against this disease. It has long been noted that aborting cows will sometimes after aborting two or three times settle down into fairly regular producers, and the explanation is supposed to be, that after a period of time their system becomes so habituated to the presence of the bacillus abortus that it no longer produces any effect. The natural deduction is: Find some method that will produce this condition in a few weeks or days, rather than wait uncertainly for two or three years.

Making Progress

"The quest for such a substance or such a method has already raised our hopes that we may finally achieve success. A point has been reached where heifers can be immunised before breeding, with fairly good results. Immunisation of older animals is more difficult and uncertain. As esperience is gained, and there are a host of workers in various countries engaged on the problem, we may hope gradually to improve our methods until uniformly good results are attained.

"As a last word on this subject of contagious abortion, I would impress on you the importance of sanitation. Keep your stables clean and well lighted. Germs hate light, for light kills them. Remove the aborting cow from the healthy ones until nature has time to restore her to normal. Cleanse and disinfect as often as necessary. Make the milkers wash their hands and always milk the suspicious cow last of all."

WHERE THE CHEESE IS GOING

By royal decree, soldiers in the British army are allowed one-eighth of a pound of cheese in their daily rations. The amount per man may seem small, but when it is realised that Great Britain has approximately five million men under arms the aggregate consumption is over 600,000 pounds a day. It is this consumption that explains the boom in prices on the kind of cheese that British and American people consume and that is taxing the cheese industry to the very limit.—*Northwestern Dairyman.*

A MILK CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

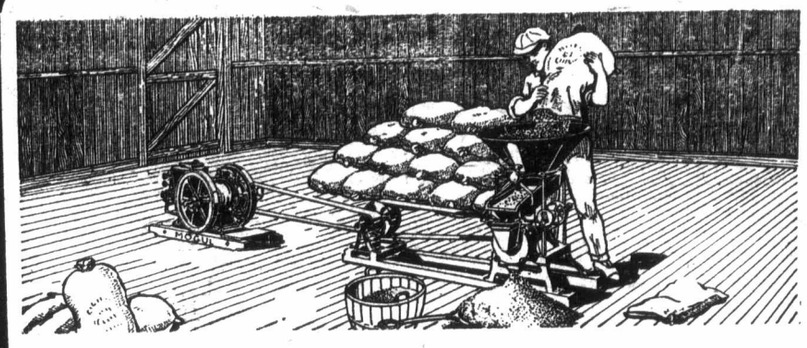
A new thing in dairy organisations was started recently at Cornell University—a milk consumers' league. Editor H. W. Collingwood of the Rural New Yorker, addressing the student body, urged them to use more milk, to use it as a food—not as a medicine, with the result that the Milk Consumers' League was started.

He says: "The way to create a demand is to start it yourself and so we all agreed every time we go to a public table hereafter to call for a glass of milk. The first thing you know others will fall in, and we will drain the milk can at many a restaurant and hotel, and make them go out and buy more.

"That is the way we worked up what we call the Apple Consumers' League. We all went around demanding baked apples at every meal, and I am satisfied that this has increased the consumption of apples by 20 per cent. Now let us all go to it and drink milk in public. He who would increase consumption, himself must go back to his earliest years and drink milk."

A CRITICISM OF OUR BANKS

As far as being of any benefit to the dairy industry of Canada, the Canadian banks have fallen far short of performing the service expected of them. One instance of lack of assistance may be seen in the case of a farmer who went to his local bank to borrow $25. He told the manager he had $2,500 worth of dairy stock, but he failed to get the loan. Farmers and buyers south of the 49th parallel are wondering why Western Canadian farmers are selling their young stock. The answer may be seen in the necessity of the farmer selling to obtain money which his bank should be glad to loan him on the security of his dairy stock.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*



Are You a Miller?

NO? Well, that makes no difference. You can run a Vessot "Champion" Grinder just as well as any miller could. With it you can save the miller's profit on all kinds of grinding—flax, barley, corn, crushed ear corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, screenings, mixed grain, or any kind of feed stuff, fine or coarse as desired.

This grinder cleans grain as well as it grinds. The spout that carries the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves, a coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse sieve catches nails, sticks and stones, but lets the grain fall through. The fine sieve holds the grain but takes out all sand and dirt. The grain passes to the grinding plates as clean as grain can be.

And it comes from the plates well ground. Vessot plates have such a reputation for good work that we have had to protect our customers and ourselves by placing the trade mark "SV" on all the plates. Look for it on the plates you buy. It marks the genuine high grade Vessot plate.

To do its best work a Vessot grinder should be run by the steady power of a Mogul kerosene engine. Then you have an outfit that cannot be beat for good work or economy. Write us a card so that we can send you catalogs of these good machines.

International Harvester Co of Canada, Ltd.

Branch Houses:

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., North Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N.B.

Annual General Meeting

SASKATOON

BOARD OF TRADE

OLD DAYLIGHT THEATRE

TUESDAY, Jan. 30, 1917

at 8 p.m.

President's Annual Report and Financial Statement will then be submitted, and the Executive Elected for the present year.

A FULL ATTENDANCE OF CITIZENS IS SPECIALLY REQUESTED

M. ISBISTER, President.

QUAKER FLOUR

DELICIOUS, tasty bread from Quaker Flour is always assured. Insist on having the best.

Made by the Manufacturers of Quaker Oats

Temperance Hotel

Opposite C. P. R. Depot

SASKATOON - - - SASK.

Single Meals..... 35c

Single Beds from.... 35c

Steam Heat. Hot and Cold Water

Night Porter. **Baggage Transfer**

CLEAN SWEEP SALE

Now for a Rush Sale of Men's Clothing!

Choose Any Man's Suit in Our Stock up to $17.50

—89 Suits to choose from—everyone new—each offering surpassing value at the regular price. Sizes from 32 to 46. Tweeds and worsteds in browns and greys or fancy mixed patterns..... **$9.50**

These Suits could not be purchased today at the price we paid for them

—Two weeks ago we featured a sale of men's clothing which proved a big success.
—Now comes a clearing away of the left-overs, so a still lower pricing is quoted to make the clearance complete.
—9.50 is a ridiculous price for these suits. They are sturdy and durable—just what the man on the farm requires for knockabout wear.
—Choose from 89 suits in strong-wearing tweeds and worsteds; splendidly made throughout. Two or three button models; medium high cut vests and full or medium trousers. Browns, greys or novelty mixtures.
—Remember, our entire stock up to $17.50 is included. Take your choice at 9.50.

Reversible Linen Rugs, $5

—Note particularly the size, 6 feet by 9 feet. Made from linen flax that will give the best of wear. These are reversible rugs that are suitable for bedrooms, etc. Shown in colorings of brown, green, fawn and drab—mottled patterns.
—Clean Sweep Sale, each, $5.

Reversible Casement Drapery, 90c

—Shades of pearl grey and Alice blue with a small white dot; suitable for side drapes, arch hangings, etc. Pearl grey with a dainty pink trimming makes a lovely bedroom hanging. These fabrics are washable and at this low price should be picked up quickly.
—Clean Sweep Sale, 90c yard.

Lace Curtains

Slightly Soiled from Being Shown. Values $1.75 to $10

Clearing $1 to $6.50

—Sample curtains from regular stock have become slightly soiled from being on display. We've grouped all these lines into one lot and say good-bye to them at sharp underpricings.
—Only 30 pair in the lot so early choosing will be in order. Only one or two pairs of a kind. They formerly sold from 1.75 to $10 the pair.

Limited Number of Bedroom Boxes, $5

—A few dainty bedroom boxes with good quality chintz and cretonne coverings and lined with fine quality mercerized sateen. These boxes are mounted on strong castors and the top is well padded, making an ideal bedroom seat as well as a store box for shirt waists and household needs; size 36 inches long, 18 inches high and 22 inches wide,
—Clean Sweep Sale, each, $5.

Good-Bye to Men's Furs, Gauntlets and Gloves

4.50 Fur Collars	2.95
$22 Persian Lamb Gauntlet Gloves	11.50
$25 Persian Lamb Gauntlet Gloves	13.50
$30 Persian Lamb Gauntlet Gloves	17.50
$18 Persian Lamb Gauntlet Mitts	11.50
10.50 Persian Lamb Gauntlet Mitts	6.50

—Not a single piece of men's small furs must appear on the inventory sheets, so we've marked prices accordingly.
—The above list gives an accurate idea of the extent of the price cuts.
—Wear these furs for the balance of this season, then put them away good as new for next.
—Your investment will be a profitable one.

A SNAP IN UNDERWEAR

75c the Garment for Men's Winter Underwear

Values $1.25 to $1.75 Garment!

—Two-piece style heavy derby ribbed underwear; made from fine grade yarns; practically all wool; cream shade; shirts and drawers are neatly made and finished; drawers 34 to 40; shirts 34 to 46. These garments are worth in the usual way, 1.25, 1.50 and 1.75. Not a garment in the lot worth less than 1.25. Clean Sweep Sale, garment..... **75c**

ROAST TURKEY DINNER, 50c

—Served in the Cafe Saturday from 11 a.m. till 9 p.m.
—The regular dinner at 35c (the best for the money in Western Canada) will be served as usual on Saturday. *Cairns—Fourth Floor*

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23rd ST.

Final Disposal of Men's Pajamas

$1.75

—Made from fine quality soisette in white, blue, cream and light gray; also striped patterns; all neatly made; buttoned on front; finished with braid; sizes 36 to 44.
—Clean Sweep Sale, 1.75.

Boys' Combinations

$1.25

—Values to 1.75 in this line of boys' combinations priced to clear.
—Boys' combinations in closed crotch style; small percentage of cotton added; natural shade; all winter weights; sizes 24 to 32.
—Clean Sweep Sale, 1.25.

Boys' Wool Caps

45c

—Pay 65c for these caps and you would receive full value.
—Made on motor or blizzard shape from all wool yarns; shown in grey or heather; sizes suitable for boys of 6 to 12 years.
—Clean Sweep Sale, 45c.

Flannel Shirts

$1.35

—What could be more timely than this sale of men's flannel shirts?
—Made from fine quality plain or twilled flannels in grey or blue; all fine quality cloths; made with soft collars attached; every shirt guaranteed to be built on large roomy models; sizes 14½ to 16½.
—Clean Sweep Sale, 1.35.
Cairns—Main Floor.

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CLEAN SWEEP SALE

THE RAREST SKIRT BARGAIN IN YEARS MADE POSSIBLE BY A SPOT CASH PURCHASE!

200 Women's Stylish Dress Skirts at $3.95

Black Taffeta Silks, Check Taffetas, Navy or Black Serges, Checks, Corduroys in Blue or Brown. Etc!

—The position which Cairns occupies as a purchasing centre of first importance in Saskatchewan placed us in touch with a manufacturer who offered us these skirts at a snap.

Let us impress upon you that there's not a skirt in this sale that is not up to our regular standard. Fabrics, styles, matters of fit and finish—all are of the grades which critical shoppers have come to expect of this store.

—Designed according to the prevailing vogue. Generous in width, showing yoke, pleated gathered or strap effects. Materials are of the highest grade qualities. There are rich, shimmering taffeta silks in black and white shepherd checks, navy blue or black wool serge, shepherd checks, corduroys in navy or brown novelty blue stripes, etc.

—Waist band measures 23 to 28. Priced for a headline attraction in the Clean Sweep Sale at....

$3.95

Cairns—Second Floor

ANOTHER READY-TO-WEAR BARGAIN SNAP MADE POSSIBLE BY A CASH PURCHASE!

75 Taffeta or Messaline Dresses at $8.95

The Attractiveness of These Dresses and the Remarkable Values will Prove a Surprise to Every Customer!

—This wonderful low-priced offering is worth while making special efforts to share in.
—These dresses were secured under the same favorable conditions as the women's dress skirts advertised above.
—For dainty afternoon wear these fashionable dresses are a practical provision.

—There are just seventy-five dresses in the lot, so first come first served. Each and every style is cleverly designed according to Fashion's dictates for the present season. Beautiful quality taffeta and messaline silks are used in these dresses. All show silk collars in contrasting colors. The sizes are well assorted.

—So small is the pricing that it would never cover the worth of the material alone.

—Come early for best choice. Clean Sweep Sale.....

$8.95

Cairns—Second Floor

EVERY SINGLE PIECE OF FURNITURE MUST GO AND WE'VE MARKED PRICES TO MAKE IT GO IN THE

Closing-Out Sale of Entire Furniture Stock

Not a Few Odds and Ends But Our Entire Stock (Acknowledged as the Finest in the Province) at Prices Below Today's Cost of Production.

—The Closing-Out Sale of Furniture rings true. It is a REAL sale—not a make-believe. Our entire stock is concerned. The values are unbeatable. It offers the sort of furniture that one is proud to have in the home and that any store in the Dominion might be proud to sell. Long after you've forgotten the cost it will give lasting service in your home and speak volumes for the character and worth of this store's merchandise.

—This great stretching third floor is a happy hunting ground for lovers of fine furniture. Here are assortments that are broad enough to supply any reasonable demand. Here are qualities that will stand the test. Here are designs pleasing to the artistic sense. And what is best of all

The Prices are Unbelievedly Low

—It is impossible to instance all the low-price offerings in this Clearing Out Sale so we simply ask you to come to this store and see for yourself what matchless savings are to be effected.

—Don't delay! Every day the stock is lessened because of the busy selling which each day brings in this unprecedented sale.

—Out-of-town customers can easily save the expense of a trip to Saskatoon in this sale. Then, too, we will pay freight charges if your order amounts to $50.

We Pay Freight Charges to any Point in the Province on orders of $50 or over.

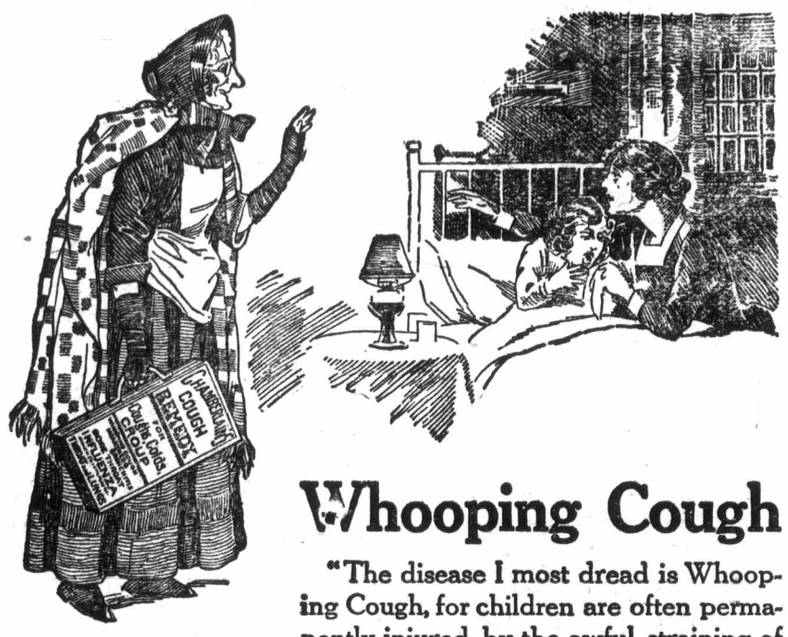
Mail Orders Filled by "Betty"

"Betty" is the Out-of-town Customers' Representative in the J. F. Cairns' Organization. Write to her concerning your requirements.

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23RD ST.

Regular Dinner in The Cafe, 35c

It's the Best Dinner in the West for the money, and it is Served Daily from 11.30 a.m. until 7 p.m.



"Granny" Chamberlain

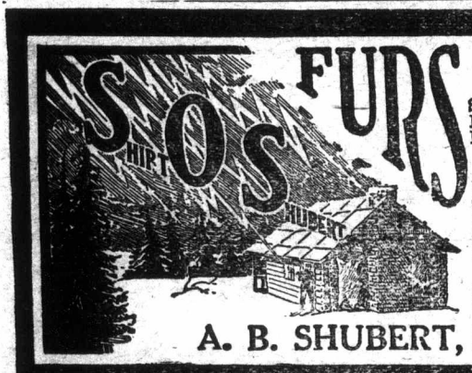
Whooping Cough

"The disease I most dread is Whooping Cough, for children are often permanently injured by the awful straining of the cough. You should never neglect it, and treatment should be started at the first symptom. You cannot mistake the symptoms: protracted coughing, worse at night; peculiar whoop; labored expectoration of mucus; apparent suffocation after coughing.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

is a positive remedy for this disease—repeat the dose frequently, for if given freely it liquifies the tough mucus, makes it easy to expectorate and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. There is no danger whatever from Whooping Cough when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given."

Yours for Health —Granny Chamberlain.



Safety First

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

"Ship to Shubert"

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable Market information you must have.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C628, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

FARM LOANS

On Well Improved Farm Property May Still Be Had at the Standard Rate of Eight Per Cent.

Drop in and Talk it over with

The National Trust Company Limited

CAPITAL PAID UP $1,500,000 RESERVE $1,500,000

CORNER 2nd AVENUE AND 20th STREET, SASKATOON, SASK.

J. D. GUNN, Manager. ARTHUR MOXON, Estates Manager

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Regina Edmonton

For a small express or parcel post charge you can have your

Clothes Properly Cleaned

Our dry-cleaning and pressing service makes soiled and mussed garments as bright, fresh and attractive as when first worn. It brightens up the colors, renews the nap of the fabric and takes out the dirt, the wrinkles and the creases. Very moderate charges.

Address your parcel—

SASKATOON PRESSORIUM

(Alex. Porteous)

235-22nd Street, East **Saskatoon**

Plant Food & Prosperity

By Professor R. D. McLaurin

PERMANENT progress, either individual or national, is accomplished only, when indivudial or nation rises to a manhood that shows mastery over circumstances. In a province whose chief industry is grain growing everyone recognises that available plant food is essential to the successful growing of crops and consequently prosperity. Perhaps not as many of us realise however that to maintain the province in its present position of productivity that electric power must be developed on a provincial scale and industries established to manufacture the plant food which the soil will unquestionably need in the near future. Now is the time to prepare for permanent development. Our present method of mining the soil should be discouraged and more intensive methods advocated. If Saskatchewan possessed cheap power and fertilizers could be manufactured as cheaply as in Ameirca or European countries, readily available plant food should be used by Saskatchewan farmers at the present time. The results of intensive methods of agriculture by using commercial fertilizers may be clearly seen by the increase in farm crops in Germany in 20 years:

Crop	*Average Yield Per Acre* *Period* 1886-1895 *Bushels*	*Period* 1906-1910 *Bushels*	*Increase* in 20 *Years*
Wheat	21.2	31.2	47.8 per cent
Rye	16.6	28.3	70.0 per cent
Oats	34.1	57.5	68.6 per cent
Barley	24.5	37.2	51.8 per cent
Potatoes	130.0	210.1	71.6 per cent

Compare with these figures the increase in yield of crops in the United States for the same period:

Crop	*Average Yield Per Acre* *Period* 1886-1895 *Bushels*	*Period* 1906-1910 *Bushels*	*Increase in* 18 *Years*
Wheat	12.7	14.7	15.7 per cent
Rye	12.7	16.4	29.2 per cent
Oats	25.6	29.0	13.3 per cent
Barley	22.6	24.6	8.8 per cent
Potatoes	7.32	96.9	32.3 per cent

The cause of the difference is that the German farmer knows how to use commercial fertilizers. It is also interesting to compare the Western States with the East and also with Germany:

	Average Yield Per Acre for Years 1910-1912 *Inclusive* *Wheat*	*Oats*	*Potatoes*
Germany	31.3	51.0	186.3
5 Northern States (Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., N.Y.)	23.9	36.6	134.5
5 Central States (Ill., Ia., O., Ind., Mo.)	14.5	34.4	79.5

These differences are due to a large extent to the judicious use of fertilizers.

Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois, gives the following statistics of wheat experiments in England, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois:

England.—As an average of 60 years where wheat has been grown year after year on the same land at Rothamsted:

Unfertilized land produced	12.6 bushels per acre
Farm manure produced	35.4 bushels per acre
Commercial Plat Food produced	37.0 bushels per acre

Pennsylvania.—As an average of 24 years the wheat yields at Pennsylvania State College, when grown in a four-year rotations, varied as follows:

Unfertilized land produced	10.1 bushels per acre
Farm manure produced	24.1 bushels per acre
Commercial Plant Food produced	24.8 bushels per acre

Ohio.—As an average of 19 years the wheat yield at the Ohio Experiment Station, the wheat being grown in a five-year rotation with clover, timothy, corn and oats on five different series of plots, so that every crop might be represented every year:

Unfertilized land produced	10.2 bushels per acre
Farm manure produced	21.7 bushels per acre
Commercial Plant Food produced	26.9 bushels per acre

Illinois.—On five different experiment fields of the University of Illinois located in different parts of the state, the following results with wheat are given for 1913:

Unfertilized average of the 5 fields	13.1 bushels per acre
Fertilized with Organic Manures, Limestone, Phosphorus and Potassium, average of five fields	32.3 bushels per acre
Average Increase	19.2 bushels per acre

JAMES J. HILL'S WONDER WORKING EXPERIMENTS with FERTILIZERS

(Condensed from "World's Work," April, 1913)

In one year Mr. Hill demonstrated in the middle North-West that he could practically double the yield of wheat, barley and oats by the use of fertilizers. The experiment was tried on five-acre plots on 151 farms (755 acres in all), scattered along the Great Northern route in Minnesota and North Dakota, the most extensive practical experiment the world has ever seen, as follows:

Average of the Great Northern Plots with Fertilizer		*N. S. Census Average of Minnesota and N. Dakota without Fertilizer*		*Increase*
Wheat	30.0 bushels per acre	Wheat	15.8 bushels per acre	14.2
Barley	47.0 bushels per acre	Barley	21.9 bushels per acre	25.1
Oats	71.0 bushels per acre	Oats	31.0 bushels per acre	40.0

The grain in each case from the fertilizer plots was much superior in quality and brought a higher price. Each acre received $5.39 worth of fertilizer. It can easily be calculated whether the increased yield paid or not. It is the experience the world over where commercial plant foods are used intelligently, that not only are larger yields of better quality obtained, but the land steadily increases its productiveness.

The use of fertilizers in Saskatchewan will not be profitable unless they can be manufactured in the west. The lignite and coal resources are in these western provinces and they should be utilised to develop electric power so that agriculture, our chief industry, will be placed on an economic and permanent basis.

A Half Portion

The lady of good family was showing her ancestral home to her small son. She pointed with special pride to a bust of her father.

"And that, Bobbie," she said, "is your grandfather."

Bobbie looked somewhat perplexed.

"Is that all there was of him?" he asked.

Trusting to Nature

While in town the countryman thought he might as well call at the fire insurance office and see about insuring his shop and household furniture.

"What facilities for extinguishing a fire have you in your village?" the official inquired.

The man pondered for a minute or two.

"There's the rain," he said.

Letters

DEAR BILL:
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Phone 1416

Letters of a Farmer to His Son

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Mother has been in at the poultry show, where she had a great time. She said she hadn't heard so much cackling since the last meeting of the sewing circle after Jim Smith's wife ran away with the German hired man. She also said that some of the stock sold at fancy prices, as much as one hundred and twenty-five dollars being paid for a rooster. Of course, this was not what you might call a utility rooster. He was a sort of Bird of Paradise, fit only for a millionaire's home and would not disgrace the family if he stayed around on to the front lawn. As the song says, he "was only a bird in a gilded cage, a beautiful sight to see." His feathers looked as if they had been put on by hand, and they all matched beautifully.

Apparently fine feathers make fine birds at the poultry show, Bill, even if they do not in the proverb nor on the farm. How is it that you city people seem to go out of your way to spoil almost everything of this kind that you touch? It is a good thing that you do not raise many horses, cattle or pigs in town, judging from what you are doing with hens.

Mother said there were many fine birds at the show, some that were said to be good layers, and some were very plump and would look fine on the table; but she was surprised at the great emphasis laid on the feathers and markings of the birds, rather than on their value for poultry production or food, even with the utility breeds.

The freak breeds, of course, did not count, but she thought there should be one breed shown where the shape, size and vitality of the bird, and either the egg production or the table qualities of the breed would be the main object sought, but not so by any manner of means!

Mother has a very fine strain of barred Plymouth Rocks which she has had for years, every now and then getting some fresh blood into the flock to prevent too much inbreeding. She has been culling out the poor layers, the undersized hens, and the knock-kneed roosters, but she never worried very much about the color of their feathers, and she tells me while she believes our big rooster would lick any barred rock rooster at the show, and she has half a dozen hens as finely shaped, and every way as good as some of the prize-winners, they would not stand the ghost of a show of winning a prize because they were darker or lighter in color, or not so evenly or finely barred. She also said that the only way to get birds good enough to show was to practise double mating, where the rooster would have to be darker than the hens so as to get the pullets the proper color, and the hens darker than the rooster so as to get the roosters the right shade.

It may have been the other way around, but anyway she said that these breeders considered double mating as a matter of course in raising pure bred poultry! Among the reds and buffs she saw some splendid birds turned down because they had two or three dark feathers: too much "smut" they called it, which put them out of the running. Then there were partridge feathered birds which were very handsome, and which mother thought might be interesting to raise, until she found that she might have to exterminate a whole flock of chickens if they did not show the proper markings, and that she would be lucky if in a bunch of fifty or sixty chickens she had three or four with their feathers colored and marked so that they could even hope for a prize. There were silver-laced birds, and blue birds, and instead of a good wholesome dust bath all these aristocrats of the poultry world looked as if they had been scrubbed with soap and water, rinsed, and had their toes manicured!

I don't mind what monstrosities you breed in the way of dogs in your city homes, for most of them are as useless as the majority of the women who make pets of them, for these spindly legged or wooly or lumpy little lap-dogs that society women seem to like better than children, hardly ever come out into the country, except occasionally dor an auto ride when the weather is so fine there is no danger of their catching cold. But a great many of the people who win prizes for their poultry live in the cities, and it is from them we have to buy our settings of eggs if we start in to improve our breeds of poultry, and it is of importance to us that these birds shall either be good layers or good table fowl, or good general purpose hens, and it isn't of very great importance to us that they reach an artificial standard of perfection as far as their feathers are concerned, through an expensive double mating method.

When I was young, I remember the great fuss that most breeders of shorthorns made about the color of the purebred stock. They all had to be red, or they were considered inferior, and the roans or whites, no matter how well-bred, or how good a showing they made as calves, were discarded out of many of the herds. This fool prejudice, which had nothing behind it, lasted so long that the grand white bull which was Canada's finest animal at the Chicago International Live Stock exhibition last year and lost the first prize by a very narrow margin, was looked at as a very poor investment by its owner when a calf on account of his color. But that is all changed now, and while some breeders have their preferences in color, if a horse, or a cow or a pig shows high class in other respects, the judges at our fairs do not seem to bother much about the color.

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Your loving,

FATHER.

Goldbourne's AUTO REPAIR SHOP

PHONE 2550

123 Third Ave., Jackson Garage

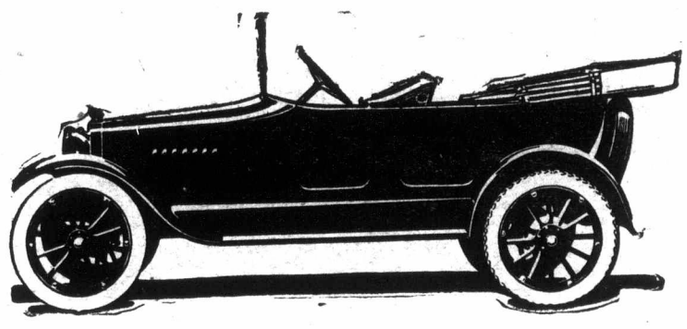
The only repair shop that guarantees its work, no matter what make of car, we can give you satisfaction, we are experts on motor cars and electrical work. Write at once and make arrangements to get your car repaired for spring.

Repairs on OVERLAND CARS by OVERLAND EXPERT Repair Station for SAXON AND JACKSON CARS

SAXON 'SIX'

A BIG TOURING CAR FOR FIVE PEOPLE

At 1 1-2 miles per hour "on high," Saxon "Six" pulls without "bucking" or "jerking." No "four" can duplicate such smooth pulling power at so slow a pace.



Saxon "Six" is $1115 f. o. b. Windsor

Specifications: New body design, larger body, new finish, 12" brakes, 41½" full cantilever type rear spring, 2" crankshaft, tilted windshield, new style top with Grecian rear bow, new style fenders, instruments mounted on cowl dash, chrome vanadium valve springs, new design carburetor, 112" wheelbase, light weight six-cylinder high speed motor; 32" x 3½" tires, demountable rims, two unit starting and lighting system, Timken axles, full Timken bearings, and twenty further refinements.

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c-o JACKSON GARAGE DISTRIBUTORS SASKATOON

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GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Going South for the Winter?

Where to go

California
Florida
Bermuda
Havana
The Isle of Pines
British West Indies
Honolulu

How to get there

Call, write or phone the city office of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, who have complete information at your disposal regarding rates and routes to the various winter resorts.

The extremely low cost of these trips will surprise you. Cheaper than staying at home.

A. F. LENON,
C.P.T.A.
Phone 1416 117 2nd Avenue.

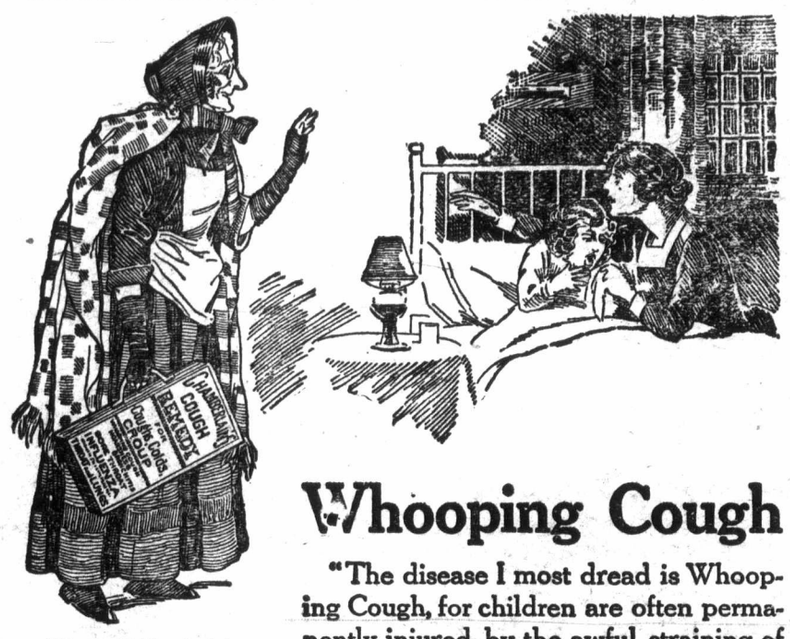
AN EDIBLE CURRENCY

At Cobham, a rural station in central Virginia, Mr. Bell is the storekeeper. One day a small negro came into his store with a single egg. He went up to Mr. Bell and displayed the new-laid egg.

"Mr. Bell, mummer say please, sir, give her a needle for dis egg."

"You can get two needles for an egg," answered Mr. Bell.

"Nor, sir, mummer don' want two needles; she say please, sir, give me de change in *cheese*."



"Granny" Chamberlain

Whooping Cough

"The disease I most dread is Whooping Cough, for children are often permanently injured by the awful straining of the cough. You should never neglect it, and treatment should be started at the first symptom. You cannot mistake the symptoms: protracted coughing, worse at night; peculiar whoop; labored expectoration of mucus; apparent suffocation after coughing.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

is a positive remedy for this disease—repeat the dose frequently, for if given freely it liquifies the tough mucus, makes it easy to expectorate and counteracts any tendency toward pneumonia. There is no danger whatever from Whooping Cough when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is freely given."

Yours for Health —Granny Chamberlain.

Safety First

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

"Ship to Shubert"

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

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CAPITAL PAID UP $1,500,000 RESERVE $1,500,000

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Clothes Properly Cleaned

Our dry-cleaning and pressing service makes soiled and mussed garments as bright, fresh and attractive as when first worn. It brightens up the colors, renews the nap of the fabric and takes out the dirt, the wrinkles and the creases. Very moderate charges.

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235-22nd Street, East Saskatoon

Plant Food & Prosperity

By Professor R. D. McLaurin

PERMANENT progress, either individual or national, is accomplished only, when indivudial or nation rises to a manhood that shows mastery over circumstances. In a province whose chief industry is grain growing everyone recognises that available plant food is essential to the successful growing of crops and consequently prosperity. Perhaps not as many of us realise however that to maintain the province in its present position of productivity that electric power must be developed on a provincial scale and industries established to manufacture the plant food which the soil will unquestionably need in the near future. Now is the time to prepare for permanent development. Our present method of mining the soil should be discouraged and more intensive methods advocated. If Saskatchewan possessed cheap power and fertilizers could be manufactured as cheaply as in Ameirca or European countries, readily available plant food should be used by Saskatchewan farmers at the present time. The results of intensive methods of agriculture by using commercial fertilizers may be clearly seen by the increase in farm crops in Germany in 20 years:

Crop	*Average Yield Per Acre* *Period* 1886-1895 *Bushels*	*Period* 1906-1910 *Bushels*	*Increase* in 20 *Years*
Wheat	21.2	31.2	47.8 per cent
Rye	16.6	28.3	70.0 per cent
Oats	34.1	57.5	68.6 per cent
Barley	24.5	37.2	51.8 per cent
Potatoes	130.0	210.1	71.6 per cent

Compare with these figures the increase in yield of crops in the United States for the same period:

Crop	*Average Yield Per Acre* *Period* 1886-1895 *Bushels*	*Period* 1906-1910 *Bushels*	*Increase in* 18 *Years*
Wheat	12.7	14.7	15.7 per cent
Rye	12.7	16.4	29.2 per cent
Oats	25.6	29.0	13.3 per cent
Barley	22.6	24.6	8.8 per cent
Potatoes	7.32	96.9	32.3 per cent

The cause of the difference is that the German farmer knows how to use commercial fertilizers. It is also interesting to compare the Western States with the East and also with Germany:

	Average Yield Per Acre for Years 1910-1912 *Inclusive* *Wheat*	*Oats*	*Potatoes*
Germany	31.3	51.0	186.3
5 Northern States (Me., N.H., Vt., Mass., N.Y.)	23.9	36.6	134.5
5 Central States (Ill., Ia., O., Ind., Mo.)	14.5	34.4	79.5

These differences are due to a large extent to the judicious use of fertilizers.

Dr. Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois, gives the following statistics of wheat experiments in England, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois:

England.—As an average of 60 years where wheat has been grown year after year on the same land at Rothamsted:

Unfertilized land produced	12.6 bushels per acre
Farm manure produced	35.4 bushels per acre
Commercial Plat Food produced	37.0 bushels per acre

Pennsylvania.—As an average of 24 years the wheat yields at Pennsylvania State College, when grown in a four-year rotations, varied as follows:

Unfertilized land produced	10.1 bushels per acre
Farm manure produced	24.1 bushels per acre
Commercial Plant Food produced	24.8 bushels per acre

Ohio.—As an average of 19 years the wheat yield at the Ohio Experiment Station, the wheat being grown in a five-year rotation with clover, timothy, corn and oats on five different series of plots, so that every crop might be represented every year:

Unfertilized land produced	10.2 bushels per acre
Farm manure produced	21.7 bushels per acre
Commercial Plant Food produced	26.9 bushels per acre

Illinois.—On five different experiment fields of the University of Illinois located in different parts of the state, the following results with wheat are given for 1913:

Unfertilized average of the 5 fields	13.1 bushels per acre
Fertilized with Organic Manures, Limestone, Phosphorus and Potassium, average of five fields	32.3 bushels per acre
Average Increase	19.2 bushels per acre

JAMES J. HILL'S WONDER WORKING EXPERIMENTS with FERTILIZERS

(Condensed from "World's Work," April, 1913)

In one year Mr. Hill demonstrated in the middle North-West that he could practically double the yield of wheat, barley and oats by the use of fertilizers. The experiment was tried on five-acre plots on 151 farms (755 acres in all), scattered along the Great Northern route in Minnesota and North Dakota, the most extensive practical experiment the world has ever seen, as follows:

	Average of the Great Northern Plots with Fertilizer	*N. S. Census Average of Minnesota and N. Dakota without Fertilizer*	*Increase*
Wheat	30.0 bushels per acre	15.8 bushels per acre	14.2
Barley	47.0 bushels per acre	21.9 bushels per acre	25.1
Oats	71.0 bushels per acre	31.0 bushels per acre	40.0

The grain in each case from the fertilizer plots was much superior in quality and brought a higher price. Each acre received $5.39 worth of fertilizer. It can easily be calculated whether the increased yield paid or not. It is the experience the world over where commercial plant foods are used intelligently, that not only are larger yields of better quality obtained, but the land steadily increases its productiveness.

The use of fertilizers in Saskatchewan will not be profitable unless they can be manufactured in the west. The lignite and coal resources are in these western provinces and they should be utilised to develop electric power so that agriculture, our chief industry, will be placed on an economic and permanent basis.

A Half Portion

The lady of good family was showing her ancestral home to her small son. She pointed with special pride to a bust of her father.

"And that, Bobbie," she said, "is your grandfather."

Bobbie looked somewhat perplexed.

"Is that all there was of him?" he asked.

Trusting to Nature

While in town the countryman thought he might as well call at the fire insurance office and see about insuring his shop and household furniture.

"What facilities for extinguishing a fire have you in your village?" the official inquired.

The man pondered for a minute or two.

"There's the rain," he said.

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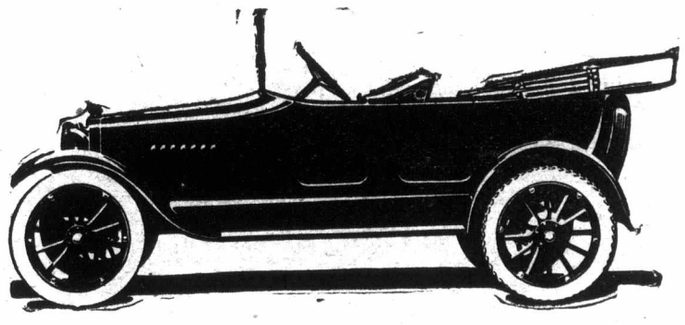

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"Nor, sir, mummer don' want two needles; she say please, sir, give me de change in *cheese*."

Wheat Market Situation

COMPARING the closing prices for wheat today in the United States markets and Winnipeg, with the closing price this day week ago, no important change is seen. The differences are irregular; in Chicago the May delivery is 1⅛ higher and July ⅛ lower. In Minneapolis May is ¼ lower and their July is 1c higher, and in Winnipeg May is 1⅜ lower and July 2⅛c lower. During the forepart of the week under review, there were three days when prices fluctuated as much as 4c to 5c during the sessions, but in the last three days all markets have been dull and steady. The action of the markets on Saturday and yesterday was so slow and fluctuations in quotations so narrow, as to remind traders of the ordinary run of the markets before the war. In these days, if prices don't run up and down within a range of 3c or 4c, or more, some traders almost imagine there is no market at all. For a few days practically no new export buying had been reported, and to many it seems that if exporters are not in the market every day after large quantities, prices must have a big set back. The world's wheat situation is such, however, that even if prices are abnormally high, the speculative operators who would in ordinary dull dragging markets fearlessly sell large quantities ahead for future delivery, and so carry prices down, dare not attempt to do so under present circumstances. In the last few days there has been no political note from either belligerents or neutrals to in any way influence the markets. On the 12th inst. there was published the reply of the Allies to President Wilson's note of December 19th. It had been expected that it would show that the time had not arrived for the war to end, and this it did in a note clear and incisive, stating the basis for peace proposals. It had also been expected that the issuing of this reply, it it was what it turned out to be, would have a strong effect on the wheat markets. This latter turned out to be wrong, for after a strong opening prices closed 2c to 3½c under the close of the day before. It is probable that from this out peace talk will have less influence on the markets than it has had. The trade has in the last two months had some drastic breaks in prices owing to the co-called peace proposals and notes, and from the point of view of today these breaks need never have taken place.

The situation that we frequently alluded to in our market letters of November and December as being imminent, is now becoming apparent to everyone, that is the world is getting short of wheat. The visible supply in the United States decreased last week 3,385,000 bushels against an increase of 72,000 bushels last year, and it now stands at 53,500,000 bushels against 69,897,000 bushels last year. The Canadian visible, however, shows an increase of 399,054 bushels on the week against a decrease of 470,000 bushels last year, and the total is now 47,470,035 bushels against 44,242,742 bushels last year. It may be noted, however, that this year's Canadian visible has in it an abnormal quantity of rust damaged wheat and feed wheat, which cannot produce much flour. For instance in the Fort William and Port Arthur stocks at date, there are only 10,500,000 bushels covering the grades 1, 2 and 3 nor and No. 4 wheat, while a year ago the quantity under these grades came to 18,000,000 bushels. But this year the grades under 4 amount to over 9,000,000 bushels against 2,500,000 bushels a year ag o.The world's visible supply according to Bradstreet's decreased last week 6,069,000 bushels against an increase of 2,208,000 bushels a year ago, and now stands at 220,658,000 bushels against 253,224,000 bushels a year ago. During the week there has been a good demand for cash wheat of all grades in all markets. Prices in the cash markets fluctuate in sympathy with the trading in future deliveries though not always to the same extent. We think it is reasonable to expect that in the United Steats and Canada, millers are not carrying such large stocks of wheat as they would do, were prices on a more normal level, and neither will flour makers or bakers be carrying their usual stocks of flour. In fact, there must be in the two countries thousands of small bakers, financially unable to carry any stocks worth speaking of at present prices, and this phase of the situation must cut down invisible stocks considerably. As mentioned in last week's letter the looking forward to the 1917 production of wheat will soon begin to have its place in the making of prices for the wheat we have left over from the last crops. At the present time the United States winter wheat crop does not forecast average production, although with favorable weather, when the growing time comes, it may do well, while with unfavorable conditions it will fall short. In the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Italy and the Balkans, the winter weather has been unfavorable, and in some of the countries, between military operations and a general shortage of labor otherwise, the acreage is decreased. Under present conditions and prospects the only conclusion is that higher prices for wheat are extremely probable.

Thompson, Sons & Company.
Winnipeg, January 16th, 1917.

GRAIN MARKETS

Wheat—Oats—Barley—Flax

SPECIAL GRAIN LETTER

January 18th, 1917

Herewith we give you the fluctuations for the day:

Winnipeg Cash Prices		Futures Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
No. 1 Nor	1.84½	May	1.87¾	1.90	1.87¾	1.90
No. 2 Nor	1.81	July	1.85¼	1.87⅛	1.85¼	1.87
No. 3 Nor	1.77½					
Feed Oats	.56¼	**Oats**				
2 C.W. Oats	.57½	May	.61⅛	.61¾	.61⅛	.61½
3 C.W. Oats	.56¼	July	.60¾	.60⅞	.60¾	.60⅞
3 Barley	1.00					
4 Barley	.94	**Flax**				
1 N.W. Flax	2.63¼	May	2.71	2.71¾	2.70⅞	2.71¼
2 N.W. Flax	2.60¼					

Inspections, wheat 259-422, oats 107-123, barley 13-27, flax 13-6. Today's Winnipeg market opened unchanged to ½ lower, Chicago ⅛ to ⅛ higher and Minneapolis ½ lower than yesterday's close. The markets were very steady this morning but firm. Winnipeg closed 1¾ higher, Chicago 2¼ higher and Minneapolis 1⅞ higher than hesterday's close. Winnipeg oats closed ⅜ higher and flax ¾ higher. Oats in Chicago closed 1c higher and corn 1⅞ higher. Duluth flax 1c higher. Nothing new in situation today. Our market simply followed behind Chicago. Trade was narrow and light.

Yours truly,
THE CANADIAN GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

Winnipeg Futures

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.
May	1.86½	1.87⅛	1.87⅛	1.89¼	1.88¼	1.90
July	1.84¼	1.84⅝	1.84⅝	1.86⅛	1.85¼	1.87
Oats						
May	.60¼	.60½	.60⅝	.61⅛	.61⅛	.61½
July		.59¾	.59¾		.60⅛	.60⅞
Flax						
May	2.67½	2.68¾	2.69⅞	2.71¼	2.71	2.71¾

Minneapolis Wheat

May	1.88½	1.88¼	1.88½	1.91⅛	1.91	1.92⅛
July	1.80⅛	1.80⅜	1.84⅝	1.82⅛	1.81⅛	1.84⅜

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Liberal advances made on cars and usual commissions only are charged for selling (1 cent per bushel wheat, barley, and flax, 5-8c per bushel on Oats).

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BONSPIEL WEEK

We have two Special Events of interest to fathers and sons in city and country on Bonspiel Week. The first is a

RUBBER AND OVERSHOE SALE

One hundred pairs of one, two and three button Overshoes and Blizzard Rubbers; all sizes. **Every Pair must go** as we are closing out this line.

Overshoes, worth up to $3.00, now, per pair.....$1.65
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Reg. $10.00 for.....$7.50
Reg. $11.00 for.....$8.25
Reg. $12.00 for.....$9.00
Reg. $15.00 for.....$11.25

2 pair of bloomers with each suit

SWEATERS

Boys' Wool Sweaters, sizes 24 to 32; regular up to $1.75 and $2.00. Special..... $1.00

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Boys' extra heavy wool fleece lined underwear; regular up to $1.50. Special.....$1.00

Boys' Penangle sanitary fleece lined combination underwear; sizes 24 to 32. Regular $1.00. Now..... 65c

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Boys' Blouses and Negligee Shirts; all sizes; W.G. & R. make, fast colors; worth up to $1.00. Special.....65c

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Boys' tweed caps, nice checks and plain colors, fur bands and sanitary lined; all sizes; regular $1.00 and $1.25. Special....75c

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Boys' fine mocha mitts and gloves, wool lined; English make regular $1.25; Special per pr 75c

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Boys' pure wool hose, double heel and toe, sizes 5½ to 8½; worth 75c per pair. Special, per pair.....50c

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Boys' Overalls, blue stripes, guaranteed fast indigo, Peabody Brand, "wear like a pig's nose"; sizes up to 15 years; regular $1.35 per pair; Special.....$1.00

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About Shipping Grain During Winter

With the numerous grades in this season's grain, it is feared the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur will become blocked.

To alleviate this the railways are refusing, temporarily, to give cars for shipments to Fort William and Port Arthur, and in the meantime all grains west and north of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, and north and south of Calgary, should be shipped to the Government Interior Terminal Elevators at these points.

Shipping to these points in the winter months is as advantageous to the farmer as shipping to Fort William and Port Arthur. The grain is graded just the same as at Winnipeg, and is weighed into the elevators and government weight-certificates issued as at Fort William. **The storage charges are lower than at Fort William or Port Arthur.** To-day, (Jan. 8th) buyers are offering 1c per bushel more than Fort William prices for all grades of wheat in store Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, but of course difference in prices is liable to fluctuation according to demand. All high grades stored in these Interior Elevators will have the chance of being wanted for seed. We therefore advise farmers in above districts to ship all grains to these interior terminals, until further notice. We make liberal advances at 7 per cent interest on such grain, the same as if shipped to Fort William and Port Arthur. Be careful to bill all cars, **"Notify Thompson, Sons and Co., Winnipeg."**

East of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw all grains may in the meantime be shipped to Winnipeg, or if on Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways to Duluth

Write to us for further information whenever needed, and for shipping bills, also market prospects.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY
Grain Commission Merchants
700-703 T. GRAIN EXCHANGE **WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVICE FROM McBEAN BROS.

The last letter we issued in this paper was dated September 28th. Since that date wheat has advanced to $2.00 and oats to 65c. The last few weeks' prices have declined, but this is only a natural reaction. We are looking for our wheat to sell at above $2.00 later on. Oats before another crop is harvested we feel will sell at around 85 cents. There is nothing in the situation to warrant lower prices before another crop is harvested, and even then you need not look for very low prices. We figure that our low grade wheat is entirely too low compared with higher grades, but these prices will adjust themselves after the beginning of the New Year. We strongly advise farmers not to sell a bushel of their wheat and oats until the beginning of the year, or until wheat is around $2.00 and oats around 75 cents to 80 cents.

Flax and barley are fairly high now, but we think both these cereals will go higher.

We are Commission Merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Give us a trial, ship your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur; advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., so that we can look after the grading. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us any time for market information.

December 8th, 1916 **McBEAN BROS.**

GRAIN EXCHANGE **WINNIPEG**

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It has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work, even after they have been given up. Over 35 years of success have proved its value.

Mellear Crivea, Marengo, Sask., wrote last February—"I have used your Spavin Cure for many years and thus far have never known it to fail."

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. Price $1. a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. "A Treatise on the Horse", free at druggists or from

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Write F. G. LEWIN, Manager Saskatoon Branch, Canada Bldg.

Letters to The Editor

Editor, *Saturday Press and Prairie Farm*:

Sir:—I first beg to thank you for your kind acknowledgment of my little war novel "Similia Similibus," which as you say, was written for the express purpose of awakening the French-Canadians to the gravity of the situation.

By the way, I have noticed in the same issue of your valuable paper (December 9th) some editorial comment on Quebec's contribution to the war, which is very unpleasant reading indeed for men of my race. It is therein stated that out of 400,000 men of military age in the province of Quebec, only 37,000 have enlisted—less than one in forty—and moreover that the rolls show 30,000 English speaking recruits, leaving a bare French contribution of 7,000 men.

I beg leave to ask where you have taken those figures, and how you have arrived to such mathematical precision. Are you simply repeating the fancy figures that are going round the Ontario press, apparently bent on reviling Quebec for political purposes? Or, have you had communication of the official nominal rolls of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, published by the Militia Department? If so, you are luckier than we are in this part of the country.

Speaking for myself, for months I have been hunting here and there for the above mentioned recruiting lists. I wanted to ascertain by myself if we were really as black as painted in the western press. Application was made over and over again to the department at Ottawa for communication of those public documents, members of parliament have repeatedly inquired about them, but all in vain. What I have been able to gather in so far, after much correspondence, consists of a broken series of nominal rolls including 53 out of the first 78 infantry battalions, and some of the artillery, cavalry and army service corps. This includes only 7 Quebec infantry units, and only one of the 13 French Canadian battalions commandeered so far.

Of course, such scanty evidence, mostly gathered from outside the Province of Quebec, could not throw much light on the real French-Canadian quota. But it brings out at first sight a startling fact which, if left unexplained and considered in an unfriendly spirit, might be construed as being to the eternal shame of Canada, of real Canada, of its native and aborigine population. The fact that especially in the west 78 per cent of the so-called Canadian Expeditionary Force is of foreign birth, that is, composed of that class of immigrants who, being mostly young men, cannot fairly be classed as old stock Canadians, many of them not even naturalised, many also being nomads, attracted to Canada by the glowing prospect of getting rich quick. This being said without the least intention to discredit any of those brave boys. They are nobly doing their duty to civilization, to the Empire, not to Canada. They are doing much more than the Canadians themselves, as shown by the following summing up of my little investigation, viz:

	Battalions	Ratio of Foreign Born
Western Canada.....	20	over 78 p.c.
Ontario.....	15	over 69 p.c.
Ont. & Que. (mixed)..	3	over 61 p.c.
Quebec—(English)...	6	over 61 p.c.
Quebec—(French)....	1	only 4 p.c.
Quebec (7 batt. combined		53 p.c

41 p.c. of the balance being French-Canadian.

In the Maritime Provinces the tables are reversed—5 battalions, 40 p.c. (60 p.c. Canadian-born, 11 p.c. of which being of French origin).

The famous Princess Patricia 89 p.c.

In support of the above, I append hereto a short summary of my recount of the nominal rolls.

The above figures show that the percentage of foreign born is much higher in the western provinces than in old Canada. We do not find fault on that account; it is only natural that it should be so, there being much less immigration and unemployment in Eastern Canada. But then, why does the west find fault with the east, when it is shown that, confining the comparison to old stock Canadians, man for man, every section of the country is doing its equal share of duty?

If in the beginning recruiting was slower in the French districts, there was a good reason for it. It took more than one year for the Militia Department to come to a decision on the formation of distinct French-Canadian units. In all fairness, would your brave farmers' sons have been in a great hurry to enlist under officers and among fellow recruits who did not understand a word of their language? Here is the list of French-Canadian units which have been formed or authorised since that anomaly was corrected: 22nd, 41st, 57th, 69th, 150th, 163rd, 165th, 167th, 178th, 189th, 206th, 230th, 233rd, and let me compare our heroic 22nd with one of your crack Saskatchewan regiments, to show the result:

28th Battalion, Lt.-Col. Embury: Number enlisted 1110, Canadian-born 250, French-Canadian 13, Foreign-born 860.

22nd Battalion, Lt.-Col. Gaudet: Number enlisted 1171; Canadian-born 1124, French-Canadians 1124, Foreign born 47.

To sum up, Mr. Editor, your fellow citizens of the province of Quebec positively object to being condemned *ex parte* or on hearsay evidence. This is why the undersigned asks leave to lay before your readers at least part of the evidence. If our accusers base their charge on official documents, surely we have the right to use them for our defense.

I have the honor to be, sir, your truly,

ULRIC BARTHE

Quebec, January 7th, 1917.

THE CAN. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Summary of a scrutiny of 108 Nominal Rolls published by the Militia Department, by Ulric Barthe, author of *La Guerre Titanique* and *Similia Similibus*, January 7th, 1917:

	No. of Men En'sted	Can. born	Fr. Can.	For'gn Born
Infantry:				
West. Canada..	22977	5095	179	17882
Ontario.....	17514	5392	166	12122
Ont. & Q. (mix)	3836	1467	143	2369
Quebec.....	8152	3799	1567	4353
Maritime Prov.	5358	3195	368	2163
Princess Pats...	1630	190	3	1440
Royal Can. Reg	906	250	31	656
Artillery.....	9097	3608	240	5489
Cavalry.....	3778	1016	51	2962
Red Cross.....	2381	1202	115	1179
Other Services....	4438	1427	55	3011
	80067	26641	2918	53426

2918 F. Can.

23723 Anglo-Can.

Foreign-born, about 67 per cent.

Anglo-Canadians, less than 30 per cent.

[The figures given in *The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm* were those issued from Ottawa to the Associated Press. In the debates of the House of Commons last spring relatively similar figures were given, the totals, of course, being slightly smaller at that time. We have not seen either the figures quoted in the press or in the House contradicted. Mr. Barthe's statistics are admittedly fragmentary; and we were informed by a member of the National Service Commission that, after two and one-half years of war, there were less than four thousand French-Canadians at the front. Apparently the thirteen French-Canadian units which he enumerates are as yet simply cadres, or skeleton battalions.—Editor.]

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CITY OF SASKATOON SASKATCHEWAN — COMMERCE EDUCATION INDUSTRY

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatchewan at its next session for an Act:

(*a*). Validating and confirming By-law No. 1036 of the City of Saskatoon authorising the said City to raise by way of loan on debentures the sum of One hundred thousand dollars to purchase the land and building owned by the Young Men's Christian Association of Saskatoon and after such purchase to lease the said land and building to the said Association upon the terms and conditions contained in the form of agreement set forth in Schedule "A" to the said By-law:

(*b*). Empowering the said City to enter into an agreement with the Military Hospitals Commission of Canada and the said Association enabling the said Commission to use the said land and building for the purposes of a vocational training school for returned soldiers or for any other purpose of the Commission.

DATED at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, this 26th day of December, A.D,. 1916.

H. L. JORDAN,
Solicitor for Applicant.

D30-J6-13-21.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Saskatcheawn at its next session for an Act extending the time for issuing certain debentures under City of Saskatoon By-laws Nos. 616, 621, 624, 625, 711, 712, 713, 725, 726, 727, 728, 733 and 734 from four (4) years to six (6) years.

DATED at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, this 26th day of December, A.D., 1916.

H. L. JORDAN,
Solicitor for Applicant.

D30-J 6-13-21.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

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IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

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THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

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W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interi

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388 M13—

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Snap	10c
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SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

IN THE SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF SASKATOON

Between
THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, LTD., Trustee of Rotterdam-Canada Mortgage Bank, Plaintiff,

—and—

GEORGE TILTON, Defendant.

PURSUANT to the order of His Honour E. A. C. McLorg, the Local Master in Chambers, made herein, and dated the 25th day of May, A.D. 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the directions of the sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon, or his deputy, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, A.D. 1917 at the New Palace Auction Sales Room, 105 23rd Street East, in the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon (Mountain Standard Time), Lot numbered twenty-seven (27) in Block numbered One hundred and Sixteen (116) according to a map or plan in record in the Land Titles Office for the Saskatoon Land Registration District as Plan Q.

TERMS OF SALE: 25 per cent. of the purchase price in cash at the time of the sale, and the balance upon delivery of transfer duly confirmed within two months from the date of sale, the deposit to be forfeited if the purchaser fails to accept the transfer and carry out the sale.

The Plaintiff has leave to bid at such sale. Said lands will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and seed grain liens, statutory liens and charges, if any, evidence of which will be produced at the time of the sale.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply to:—

Maclean, Hollinrake & Moxon,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
Dec. 16-26-Jan; Jan 6-13-20.

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The Saturday Press

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Saskatchewan's Greatest Agricultural Weekly

VOLUME 16—No. 9 SASKATOON, CANADA, JANUARY 27, 1917 16 PAGES

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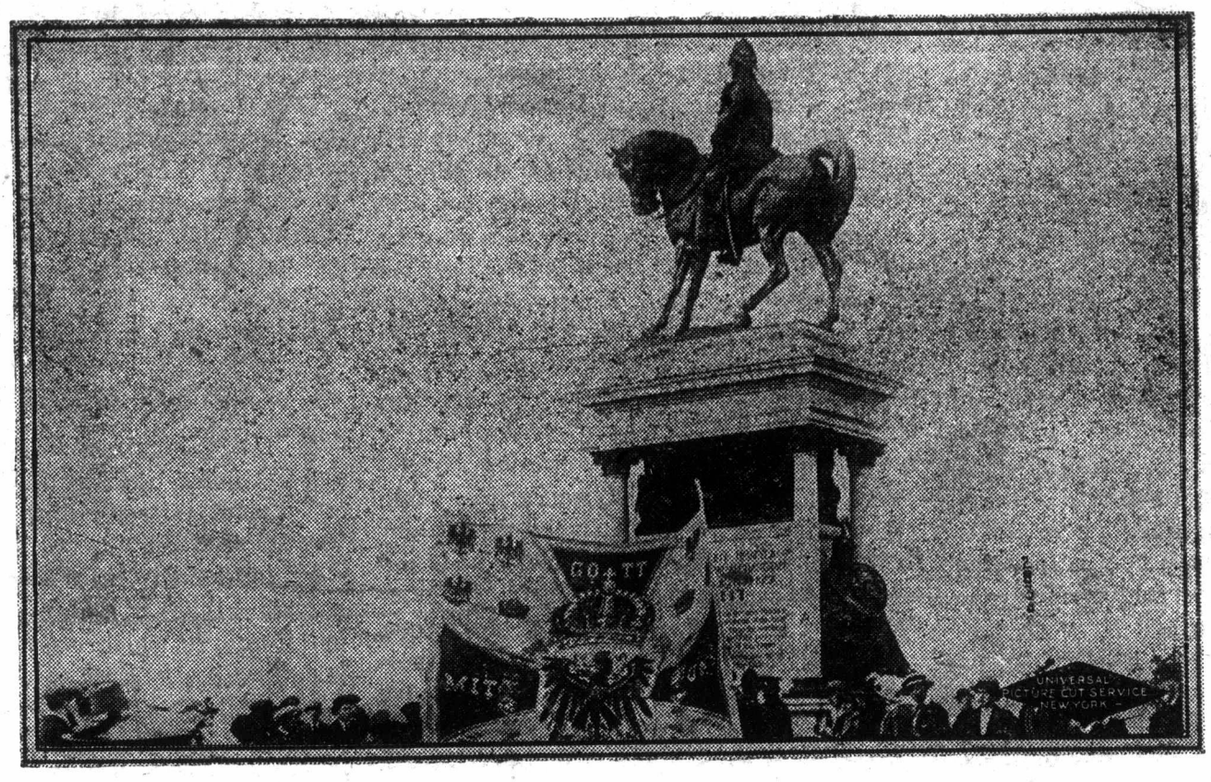

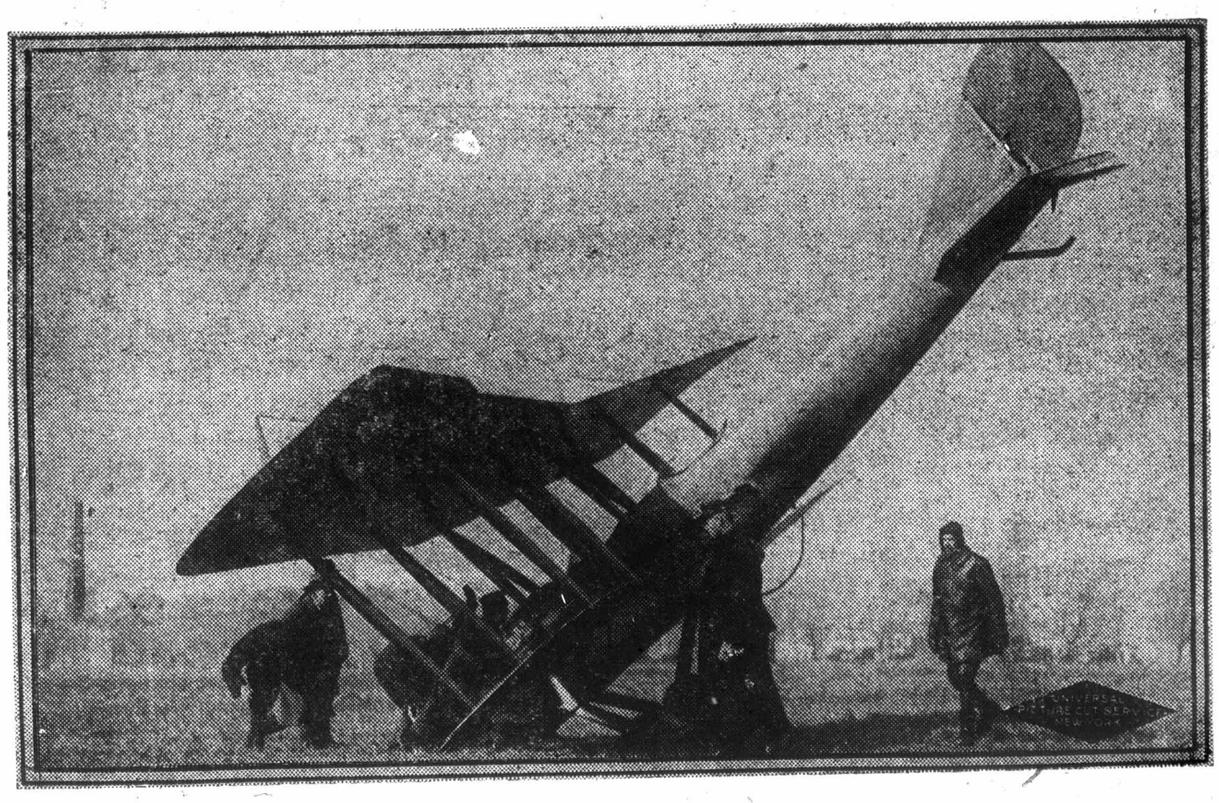

CAPTURED GERMAN STANDARD SOLD IN GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Photo shows a captured German standard being displayed at the base of the Lord Roberts statue in Glasgow. The prized banner has just been sold in aid of the Scottish hospiral for the limbless soldiers and sailors.

AEROPLANE LANDED ON ITS NOSE

When about to land at League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia, an aeroplane with passenger struck a flag pole, causing it to land on its nose. The free zing gale blowing at the time swerved the machine.

THE GRAIN GROWERS AT BRANDON

THERE was almost a row at the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon, over the question of allowing F. J. Dixon, M.L.A. for Winnipeg, to address the convention. Mr. Dixon has opposed national registration without at the same time having a "census of wealth," so that the manufacturers of munitions and others who have been making enormous profits out of the war should be made to bear a proportionate share of the burden of the war. Dixon was denounced as a traitor by some delegates and a resolution was introduced to prevent him from speaking. This was lost. Before the convention adjourned a resolution was passed endorsing national registration, but significantly urging "in the strongest possible terms our abhorrence of private profiteering on the part of those engaged in the manufacture or furnishing of war supplies of any kind, and also urges that a census of the wealth of Canada should immediately be taken with a view of imposing upon it the full share of the burden it should bear in this time of national sacrifice."

There is no doubt a great difference of opinion as to whether Dixon's views are right or wrong, but it may be worth while recalling to those who atttempted to "howl him down," that the present Premier of Great Britain, Hon. David Lloyd-George, was treated in a similar way—and even had a few eggs and other missiles hurles at him—because he expressed publicly his disapproval of the Boer War. It is not the British way—the traditional British way, at least—to stifle free speech, because it may be pleasing only to the few. Dixon objected to the National Service scheme and have his reasons. To many, they were perfectly good reasons; in fact, the Grain Growers ended by practically endorsing them.

In order that we may give the Brandon Grain Growers' the credit of being consistent, we must assume that they make a distinction between "profiting" and "profiteering," when they use the latter term in their resolution. There are few who have profited more by the state of war than the Grain Growers' of the west; it has doubled the price of their staple products; and we have not noticed any disposition to take less for their grain than the highest price obtainable. The makers of war munitions are doing the same thing. The distinction between producers of grain and producers of shells is that, owing to less competition in the latter business, they have secured higher profits. By reason of the world being at war, and munitions being very scarce and greatly in demand, those able to supply them have profited greatly.

The Grain Growers should have directed their resolution at the Government for failing to deal with the munition makers as they were dealt with in Great Britain. The munition makers made abnormal profits there also, but the British Government required them to return to the State 65 per cent of their profits above the normal rate.

DOMINION PROHIBITION

AS a mere matter of political expediency—and it must be sadly confessed that in politics expediency always gets more consideration than abstract questions of right or wrong—the adoption of prohibition would seem to be a wise move for either of the parties in Dominion politics. Only the Liberal party can now adopt it, however, as Sir Robert Borden has already turned the proposal down. Total pro-hibition, applicable to all Canada, was recently urged upon the government by delegations representing all the temperance people of Canada. They asked for Dominion legislation prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or importation, and also prohibiting the importation from a wet to a dry Province, the question of repealing or maintaining this legislation to be submitted to a referendum after the war. They were willing that a referendum on the subject should be taken before June 1st, to be effective on a majority vote and put into operation within three months.

Premier Borden's reply indicated that the voice of the country generally has failed to reach his ears, having probably been drowned out by the whispers of the liquor manufacturers. He claimed that a Federal law would not be backed by strong public opinion and would therefore be difficult to enforce. It is hard to see how public opinion could be expressed any more clearly on this question than it has already been in every Province of the Dominion. Sir Robert Borden certainly knows enough of that opinion to know that Canada would welcome prohibition during the period of the war, at least. He did point out, and his point seems to be well taken, that under the existing Federal legislation the Provincial legislatures could prohibit the delivering or receiving of liquor by any person in any Province which had decided against liquor. This being the case, pressure should be brought to bear upon the Provincial legislatures to use their powers and prevent the present inter-provincial trade, which is of considerable magnitude.

Sir Robert Borden seems to have missed an opportunity to score heavily in a political way. The politician who cannot see the strong trend of public opinion against the liquor traffic on this continent must be singularly blind. It remains to be seen whether the leader of the Liberal party will be any more far-sighted.

It is possible, however, that it is not short-sightedness that makes the politicians lean towards the liquor interests when the people generally are leaning the other way. We suspect the answer is: "campaign funds." Not even the railroads "come through" around election time more liberally than the manufacturers and sellers of liquor. In 1915 the people of Canada spent nearly 88 million dollars for liquor; and it is worth while for the liquor interests to spend something to hold on to a trade like that.

HIGH TWINE COMING

IN another column will be found an interesting article on the sisal situation, and its bearing on the price of binder twine. The probability is that twine will be decidedly high next summer. The organisation which controls the output of Mexican sisal fibre is now asking over fourteen cents a pound for its product. Since they have had control of the market they have advanced the price eight cents a pound or more than 145 per cent.

The committee of the United States senate which has been investigating the binder twine situation discovered some very interesting facts. The sisal market is absolutely controlled by a monopoly composed of a number of American bankers and the Comision Reguladora, which is really the government of Yucatan. The bankers receive a substantial subsidy of $450,000 a year and interest on the capital required to swing the Yucatan end of the deal, ten million dollars being kept constantly at the disposal of the Comision.

In 1915, before this trust was formed, the average price of twine to the dealers was about 8 1-4 cents a pound. In 1916, after the trust had got to work, the price was advanced two cents, the price being fixed in March of that year. On December 22nd, 50,000 bales were offered by the Comision at a price of 14 1-2 cents in New York, and what the final price asked will be, the Comision alone knows. The senate committee found no evidence that the twine manufacturers were responsible in any way for the increased price of the twine, nor had they made an exorbitant profit.

The senate committee recommended that the Department of Justice investigate and, ascertain if it has power to take action, either directly or through diplomatic action. It also urges farmers and the U. S. Department of Agriculture to endeavor to find a substitute for sisal. But at present the outlook is for very high twine next summer.

PRAYERS AND HARANGUES

THE *Christian Guardian* has been discussing 'the length of public prayers,' and, after recalling other days when prayers of fifteen or twenty minutes duration were considered the proper thing, gives the prevailing view of today as being that "the pulpit prayer which runs over five minutes is getting pretty close to the point of wearisomeness."

If our generation has reduced the public prayer from twenty to five minutes, it seems not improbable that the next may do away with it altogether. Very few public prayers are any more than an oratorical effort, anyway. The man who is making a public prayer picks and chooses his words and phrases partly, at least, for the effect they will have on his audience—to achieve the making of what is commonly termed "a beautiful prayer."

Christ himself gave explicit enough directions to his disciples regarding prayer:

"And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are: for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the street, that they may be seen of men. . . . . But thou, when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father, which is in secret. . . . ."

Christ then went on to prescribe the manner in which Christians should pray—the Lord's Prayer, which, in sixty-one words, is a complete and beautiful form of address to the Diety, and has never been equalled by any modern precators, except in length, in which particular it is too often far surpassed. There is not, so far as we know, any scriptural warrant for the long and rambling exhortations which are a common form of modern worship in many denominations, and have reached the apotheosis of absurdity in Evangelist Sunday's slang harangues, which are an insult to the Deity.

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Britain Faces 1917 in Fullest Strength

Her Naval, Military, Industrial, Financial and Spiritual Powers all at Their Highest Point in Great Struggle Against Her Foes—By Sidney Brooks

THIS year, on the eve of which we stand to-day, will, I hope and believe, be Britain's year—the year in which, rising to our full height of power, we shall strike down with blows such as no other country can deliver the common foe of peace and democracy. I wish more Americans could visit England just now and see for themselves what it is we are doing, and the spirit in which we are doing it. The experience would enlighten them, would amaze them, would, I think, profoundly thrill them.

They would see a nation that has united all classes of its people under common sufferings in a common bond of helpfulness and sympathetic understanding. They would see the soul of that nation exalted and ennobled by the dignity of a supreme and long-continued sacrifice. They would see how in the past thirty months Great Britain has transformed the very essence of her social, political and industrial arrangements in order to save Europe from being crushed under the jack oot of Prussian militarism.

They would see an England of which men will speak with even greater respect than of the England of Elizabeth or of Marlborough, or even of the England that warred down Napoleon. They would see gathered together for the discharge of her still unfinished task such an accumulation of power—naval power, military power, industrial power, financial power, spiritual power—as has never yet been amassed within the limits of a single State. And they would see the British people spending their power lavishly, almost gladly, that freedom and civilization may still exist.

And yet we shall be contributing in reality very little more to the common cause, in 1917, that we have been contributing all along. From the first day of the war circumstances have made us the prop and pivot of the whole alliance. Without us the war would have been over long ago and Germany would have won. Without us it would end even now in a very few weeks.

A Mahan of the future will have no need to go beyond this war for whatever illustrations he may require to point the deadly influence of sea power. Suppose Great Britain had been neutral and the British navy had never moved. What would have happened?

The German and Austrian dreadnoughts, with a five to one preponderance over the combined dreadnought strength of France and Russia, would have held an easy command of the sea. Germany could then have supplemented her land attack by disembarking troops on both the Russian and French coasts in the rear of the Russian and French armies. She would have shut off all the French oversea trade. She would have captured or destroyed or driven into port practically the whole of the French and Russian merchant marine.

France would have been blockaded. With her chief industrial provinces in German occupation she would have been unable to import any food, any raw material, any munitions, while Germany would have been free to draw on the resources of the entire world. In less than six months, for all her magnificent valor, France would have succumbed.

That was the German calculation and it was a perfectly sound one. But it fell like a house of cards when Great Britain intervened. Instead of securing at once the command of the seas, Germany lost it at once. Everything that she had hoped to inflict upon France and Russia by maritime supremacy was in fact inflicted upon herself. The tables were absolutely turned.

How have the Allies been able to maintain an unceasing and disintegrating pressure on the very vitals of Germany? What has made it possible for us to land some 2,000,000 men on the Continent of Europe, equipped with every single item in the infinitely varied paraphernalia of modern war? How is it that we have been in a position to conduct simultaneous campaigns in Egypt, East Africa, the Cameroons, Southwest Africa, Mesopotamia, the Balkans, and the Pacific? There are Russian troops fighting at this moment in France and around Saloniki. How did they get there? British subjects in hundreds upon hundreds of thousands have flocked from all ends of the earth to the central battlefield. What agency convoyed them? What power protected them.

The United States has built up with the Allies a trade that throws all previous American experience of foreign commerce into the shade. But how many Americans, I wonder, stop to ask themselves how it is that this vast volume of merchandise has crossed the Atlantic in the midst of the greatest war in all history almost as swiftly and securely as in the days of profoundest peace?

One by one Germany's colonies have been torn from her grasp. How comes it that not a single blow has been struck in defense of them by the Fatherland itself? How is it, again, that of the German sea-borne commerce there is none; that not a single German merchant vessel dare show her nose—her nose, I said, not her periscope—out of harbor; and that Germany has been totally stripped of the enormous asset of her foreign trade?

How is it, once more, that the Belgian and the Serbian armies have been rearmed, reconstituted, and re-equipped; that Russia has been remunitioned; that France, though her Pennsylvania is in the enemy's hands, is still for purposes both of war and of commerce a great manufacturing nation, and that all the Allies can import freely what they need from the neutral world?

The answer to all these questions, and the sole answer to most of them, is the British Navy. Our control of the seas is not a mere adjunct to the strength of the alliance. It s its basis. It suppo ts the whole edifice. Without it all that the Allies have built up would crumble to pieces. With it they can erect as on a rock the instruments of certain victory.

But sea power is not the only, though it is by far the greatest, of the contributions that make Great Britain the mainstay of the alliance. We are its bankers as well as its protectors on the ocean. By now we must, I suppose, have advanced to our Allies not much less than $4,000,000,000. Practically we have taken upon ourselves the responsibility for the credit of the alliance abroad.

And that is more than a remarkable demonstration of financial strength. It has been a service of inestimable benefit to all our Allies and of literally vital moment to at least two of them. We did not know until this war, and even now it is hard to realize, what wealth there was in the British Isles. We are spending in a single month more than the United States Government spends in a whole year. We have raised in loans and on credit since the beginning of the war about $15,000,000,000, or three times the generally accepted estimate of the cost of the entire civil war. And besides spending some $25,000,000 a day on Government account, there never, I suppose, was a time when the British people poured forth their private generosity in such an unstinted torrent.

I should judge that by now they must have subscribed for their own sufferers by the war and for their Allies at least $300,000,000, a sum over eight times as large as the people of the United States, who have certainly not been behindhand in their charity, have given to the war funds. And this at a time when we are raising over $1,700,000,000 annually by taxation, and when from one-tenth to over one-half of one's income is claimed by the State.

But besides being the maritime and financial bulwark of the alliance, Great Britain is also becoming its supreme arsenal and workshop. Already, and on an enormous cale, she has furnished the Allies with indispensable supplies, munitions, shirs, coal, clothing, and other material. To her all who are fighting with her turn as to an exhaustless treasure-house, and rarely turn in vain. Shells, field howitzers, heavy guns, grenades, machine guns, and small arms leave British ports in immense quantities day after day for the use of our Allies.

One-third of our total production of shell steel goes to France. That fact alone, to those who understand the character of this war, is an epitome of the industrial services rendered by Great Britain to the common cause. Three-fourths of the steel-producing districts of France are occupied by the enemy, and our ally absolutely depends on us for command of the sea to procure the essential basis of all modern warfare.

It is the same with other metals, with copper, for instance, antimony, lead, tin, spelter, tungsten, mercury, high-speed steel, and other less vital substances. All these we are manufacturing in Great Britain or in other parts of the Empire, or purchasing in neutral lands and delivering to our Allies, under the protection of the British Navy, to the value of $30,000,000 a month. Millions of tons of coal and coke reach them from our shores every week; one-fifth of our total production of machine tools is set aside for them, and huge cargoes of explosives and machinery are dispatched daily to their address.

There is a factory in England wholly manned by Belgians and engaged in manufacturing nothing but guns and small arms for the Belgian troops. There are two or three that do nothing but supply Russia's needs, and two or three others solely devoted to making guns for the French. All the Allies, except the Rumanians, are fighting at this moment in British-made military boots, of which we have turned out some 30,000,000 pairs since the war began; and British workshops played their part in the Russian sweep through Galicia last May and the Italian repulse of Austria's offensive.

There are to-day in Great Britain over 4,000 firms wholly engaged in the production of war material, and not one of them before the war had had even an hour's experience of that class of work. Nearly 100 colossal plants have been erected, and some 3,500,000 people, of whom 700,000 are women, find employment therein. That is a miracle of improvisation that must, I suppose, be unique in industrial history.

We are now turning out in three weeks as much eighteen-pounder ammunition, in two weeks as much field howitzer ammunition, in eleven days as many dedium-sized shells, and in four days as many heavy shells as we were turning out in the whole of the first year of the war. The enormous British armies overseas have been equipped with rifles and machine guns solely from domestic sources. Every month we are manufacturing twice as many heavy guns as the entire army possessed eighteen months ago, the production having multiplied sixfold in the last year, and being still rapidly on the increase.

Americans, I imagine, have little idea of the tremendous scale on which things are done. Since the beginning of the war we must have ordered and paid for abroad or manufactured at home—mainly the latter—about 100,000,000 yards of of cotton, about a thousand million buttons, and another thousand million horseshoe nails, 60,000,000 pairs of socks, nearly 30,000,000 blankets, 10,000,000 woolen gloves, 50,000,000 brushes, 25,000,000 knives and forks, a thousand million sandbags, 7,000,000 razors, over 2,000 miles of wire rope, a thousand million pounds of flour, 250,000,000 rounds of crackers, and at least 200,000,000 pounds of Tommy Atkin's delight—I mean, of course, jam and marmalade.

Besides this we have increased our navy by the tonnage equivalent of between fifty and sixty superdreadnoughts; our merchant marine is today all but as large as it was at the opening of the war, in spite of all losses; London remains the financial clearing house of the world, and the British people have brought the value of their ordinary export trade to a figure that must soon surpass the returns for the most prosperous years of peace. And yet, I dare say, there are still Americans who believe that British labor has not pulled its proper weight.

But as the climax to all her other achievements Great Britain has converted herself into a military power of the first rank. After raising an army that far outdistanced in point of numbers any army ever raised on the voluntary system, she has thrown aside the prejudices of centuries and imposed universal military service on all her men between the ages of 18 and 41. Five million men enlisted in the army from the British Isles before conscription came into force. By the time the war is over at least 12 per cent of the population will have served with the colors.

And this new army, drawn from every class and profession and trade in the United Kingsom, has shown during the last five months on the Somme, in what is by far the greatest battle of this or any other war, that they can beat the Germans at their own game. The troops that could carry such positions as Fricourt, Contalmaison, and Thiepval can carry anything, and the Germans know it. We have developed the scheme of attack which they attempted at Verdun and we have turned it against themselves on a far bigger scale, with a far heavier weight of men and metal behind it, and with far greater results.

Since the battle of the Somme began over 700,000 of the enemey have been put out of action; and what has happened on the Somme is a mere joke to what is coming. We can continue it indefinitely; we can repeat it in other sectors when the right moment strikes. Combined with the strangle-hold which our fleets maintain on the arteries of German life, our armies in France and Flanders, backed up by a commissariat, medical, transport, supply, and repairing organisation that is the last word in military efficiency, are a guarantee of victory as good as any nation could desire.

The world did not know, Germany certainly did not know, I am not sure that we even knew ourselves, of what Great Britain was capable when all her resources of character and material might were extended to the uttermost. But we know now; the measure has been taken; a great crisis has supplied the test; and the nation which Germany affected to despise has become the chief instrument of that downfall which the present year will assuredly register.

WITH THE BANK'S HELP

Lack of funds with which to make the initial purchase of stock or implements for beginning club work is a handicap that often prevents a would-be member from enrolling. In Louisiana this difficulty is being overcome by the aid the boys and girls receive from local banks. Seventy-two banks are contributing in some measure to agricultural extension work, and the greater part of this support is for club members.

The most conspicuous example of financial aid to enable boys and girls to begin club work is that given by the First National Bank of Minden to the boys and girls of Webster County. This institution requires no security for the money advanced, but exacts an agreement from each club member that he will conduct his club work under rules of the club leaders.

The bank furnishes the money to the corn and canning club members for the purchase of seed, implements, fertilizers and cans; and to the pig and poultry clubs for the purchase of pure-bred pigs and chickens or eggs. Nearly 100 boys and girls have accepted the bank's offer.

Sort of "Homes" Some Men Fight For

From one congested quarter in London, 3,300 men have gone to the war. A writer quoted in the *Public Opinion*, of London, gives a pen picture of the sort of "homes" from which these men went. Here is a typical home: The tenant pays $130 a year for five rooms; he keeps the two-ground-floor rooms for himself, and lets the other two upstairs; one of the two that he has for himself is at the back, is very small, and is so dark that artificial light is necessary there all day. His family consists of wife and eight children and his wife's brother, a boy of about seventeen years. These eleven people sleep in these two small rooms. The houses generally in the court are rat-ridden the rooms are dark, and the whole place is dirty and it seems to me impossible that they can be made fit to live in. Yet some fifteen soldiers—three in the Rifles, three in the Fusiliers, one in the Engineers, one in the Gordons, one in the Devonshires one in the Middlesex, one in the 17th London, and one in the City of London Regiment—are compelled by their circumstances to call this place their home.

Our Welfare Page

Conducted By Mrs. John Mc Naughtan, Piche, Sask.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all."

SPECIAL STUDY

"Speak to the People that they go Forward"

IN order to establish the work of the Special Study Committee of the Association on a practical basis, the Special Study Committee suggests that the members take for this season's program the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

A copy of the platform can be secured from Roderick MacKenzie, Winnipeg, Secretary of Canadian Council of Agriculture. Rvery Grain Grower should know the principles involved in the above platform which can only be understood by study and discissuon. Each question should be considered from all angles.

Reference books on the clauses of the above mentioned platform are as follows:

1.—The Tariff.

Study the Resolution.

For Free Trade; *Sixty Years of Protection* Porritt.

"A faithful and honest, though partsan history of Canadian Tariff Legislation."

The New Feudalism—Porritt.

"A later study of Protection by the author of 'Sixty Years of Protection.'"

Against Free Trade—Pamphlets of the Tariff Reform League of Great Britain."

2.—Taxation.

Essays on Taxation—Seligman (Revised Edition).

"A comprehensive view of all phases of Taxation in essay form, each chapter complete in itself. Scientific but not dull."

Taxation of Land Values—Post.

"A primer of economics. Has illustrative charts that a school-boy can understand. Upholds the Single Tax Theory."

Progress and Poverty—George.

"The book that started a new epoch in economic thought and made the Single Tax a world-wide crusade."

3.—Nationalisation of all Railway, Telegraph and Express Companies

Government Regulation of Railway Rates—Myer.

"Best book in English on the subject—favors private ownership of the railways."

Government Ownership of Railways—Dunn.

"Rather shallow, but worth reading from its exposition of the subject in simple language."

Biggar's articles will be found in Canadian Council of Agriculture Hand Book.

4.—Government Control of Natural Resources.

Selected Pamphlets of Conservation Commission, Ottawa.

5.—Direct Legislaticn.

The Initiative, Referendum and Recall—Munro.

"A collection of articles pro and con by the best American authorities on the subject."

6.—Publicity for Political Campaign Funds.

There is no law on statute books requiring this publicity. Write the Superintendent Public Documents, Washington, D.C., for laws in U.S. on Publicity of Campaign Funds.

7.—Abolition of the Patronage System

Write for Dr. MacKay's Pamphlet. (Address Westminster Hall, Vancouver, B.C.)

8.—Provincial Autonomy in Liquor Legislation.

Write W. J. Stewart, Darke Block, Regina, Secretary of Banish-the-Bar League.

9.—Extension of Franchise to Women in any Province shall automatically admit them to federal franchise. See public press re this agitation.

Above books can be obtained from "Book Department," Grain Growers Guide, Winnipeg.

Studies in Rural Citizenship to be obtained from Central Office, 25c. Contains much information on a number of the above matters.

Every library should contain the following public documents, which can be obtained from Ottawa:

Canada Year Book. Write to R. Coates, Bureau of Census, Ottawa. $1.00.

Canadian Almanac. Write to R. Coates Bureau of Census, Ottawa. $1.00.

Parliamentary Estimates. .Provincial Secratary, Regina. Free.

Hudson Bay Railway Commission Reports, Ottawa. Free.

Commission on Conservation Reports—Ottawa. Free.

Georgina Bay Canal Reports. Ottawa. Free.

Complete information regarding the methods of Special Study Work in the Local can be obtained from Miss E. Stocking, Secretary Special Study Committee, Selisle, Dask.

As a matter of NATIONAL SERVICE every Grain Grower should fall in line and take hold of these questions that your leaders urge.

You may be considering the matter of dying for your country;

Have you considered the question of living for it?

Yours for a Better Canada.

SPECIAL STUDY COMMITTEE.

THE INTERNATICNAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST

THE report of the 4th International Egg-Laying Contests held at the Connecticut Experimental Station at Storrs, has just been issued. There were 1,000 fowls in the contest. They weighed 2¼ tons. They ate 20 tons of dry mash, more than 21 tons of grain, and 10 tons of mangels. They required 12 tons of straw for litter. They consumed more than 1¼ tons of grit and shell, laid between 9 and 9½ tons of eggs and produced 18 tons of manure.

These 1,000 hens ate during the year some 82,000 pounds of grain, either whole or ground, an average of 82 pounds per hen. Besides this grain they ate some 20 pounds each of mangels and 2½ pounds of shell and grit. This is 3.6 ounces of grain per day for each hen.

The mangels were fed mostly during the winter. During the summer the hens had rye, grass and clover which grew in the yards until this was gone, after which rape and Swiss chard were supplied from a plot of 1-5 of an acre.

The grain used was a mixture made up as follows: Cracked corn, 60 pounds, wheat, 60 pounds; heavy white oats, 40 pounds; barley, 20 pounds; kafir corn, 10 pounds, and buckwheat, 10 pounds.

The dry mash was fed in earthen crocks with straight sides, which is all very well where the pens have only ten birds in them, but which would not work well in a commercial plant, the larger hopper being preferable, a fact which the report freely admits. This dry mash was made us ap follows: Coarse wheat bran, 200 pounds; cornmeal, 100 pounds; gluten feed, 100 pounds; ground oats, 100 pounds; standard middlings, 75 pounds; fish scrap, 45 pounds; beef scrap, 45 ounsand low-grade flour, 25 pounds.

A footnote below these tables tells us that for the contest now being conducted, the fifth, the feed formula has been greatly simplified. For the grain feed equal parts of cracked corn and wheat will be used and for the mash equal parts of wheat bran, cornmeal, ground oats, flour middlings and meat, the meat consisting of equal parts of fishscrap and beefscrap.

The value of the droppings represent a considerable item which is not usually credited to fowls. Each fowl produced approximately 36 pounds of a valuable fertilizer during the year, this being worth perhaps 20 cents per fowl.

The mortality during the year was 124 birds, equal to 12.4 per cent, which is perhaps as low as may be expected where hens are fed for heavy egg production.

In weight per dozen the Rhode Island Reds stood first with an average of 1.60 pounds per dozen. P.ymouth Rocks followed with 1,59 pounds, Leghorns were next with 1.48 pounds and Wyandotte next with 1.48 pounds.

An interesting table shows the total value of the eggs per dozen as produced by the several breeds. The average value of the Wyandotte eggs was 33.33 cents per dozen, of the Rhode Island Red 32.34 cents, of the Plymouth Rock 31.78 cents, of the White Leghorn 31.27 cents, and of all other breeds combined 30.85 cents. This difference in average value arises from the fact that the hens of some breeds laid more eggs in winter when eggs were high-priced than did others. In this contest the 1,000 hens laid 4,070 eggs worth $189.33, in November. In May, they laid 18,280 eggs, worth $365.60, or more than 4½ times as many as in November, yet worth less than twice as much. This shows emphatically the value of the hens that lay in winter.

The average production of all the Wyandottes in the contest was 165 eggs per hen; of all the Leghorns, 158; of all the Rhode Island Reds, 156; of all the Plymouth Rocks, 146, and of all the hens of other breeds, 126. The average cost of keeping a Rhode Island Red during the year was $1.99; of a Plymouth Rock, $1.98, of a Wyandotte, $1.78; of a Leghorn, $1.69, and of a hen of all other breeds, $1.65. The profit above feed costs was for Wyandottes $2.62 per hen; for Leghorns, $2.45; for Rhode Island Reds, $2.21; for Plymouth Rocks, $1.90, and for all other breeds, $1.59.

There was considerable difference in the cost of keeping the pens of the same breed. There were 49 pens of White 10 hens. The lowe t feed cost of any pen of this breed was for pen 85, $4.10. The highest feed cost for any pen of th s breed was for pen 60, $19.28, a difference of $5.18, nearly 52 cents per hen. Pen 85 averaged 118 eggs per hen for the year, while pen 60 averaged 197 eggs. In this case the 52 cents' worth of feed consumed by a hen in pen 60 in excess of the feed cost of a hen in pen 85 resulted in the production of 79 eggs. This shows that the hens in pen 60 were bred so as to make better use of their feed, as well as with the ability to digest more of it than was the case with hens in pen 85, a matter of osme importance.

The most profitable pen was pen 15 White Wyandottes, which returned a profit above feed cots of $39.25. Teh least profitable was pen 96, White Orpingtons, which laid eggs enough to leave a profit above feed cost of 41 cents.

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE PEOPLE'S FUEL & SUPPLY CO.

Has removed from Corner of First Avenue and 22nd Street to a more central and larger location

228 Second Avenue, S.

Opposite Victoria Theatre

SOLE AGENTS FOR

ROSE DEER COAL

PHONES

Office 2120 - - - - Yards 2612

MARQUIS DID WELL

It might be of interest to you to know that during the past two seasons when Marquis wheat has been on test at this station, it has outyielded all competitors in 1915, making 33 bushels per acre as against blue stem making 22 bushels, one of the most favorable blue stem years that we have ever had. This year Marquis made 12 bushels, which was several bushels more than its nearest competitor.

The one serious objection that we have to Marquis is that it is more susceptible to wheat scab, more so than any other variety that we have on test. It can stand more punishment in the form of rust and adverse weather conditions and still come out with a fairier yield than our other spring wheats. These are my observations on Marquis wheat in this locality.—P. E. Miller, School of Agriculture, Morris, Minn., in *Farm, Stock and Home.*

SASKATCHEWAN LIVESTOCK BD.

The following are the officers and committees of management of the Saskatchewan Live Stock Board, recently formed at the Live Stock Convention in Saskatoon:

Hon. President, Robert Sinton, Regina.

President, Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon.

Sec.-Treas., P. F. Bredt, Regina, Provincial Livestock Commissioner.

Directors at Large: Robert Sinton, Regina, and E. S. Clinch, Shellbrook.

Alex. Mutch, Lumsden, President Horse Breeders' Association.

R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, vice-president Horse Breeders' Association.

Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon President Cattle Breeders' Association.

H. B. Thomson, vice-president Cattle Breeders' Association.

..... H. Follett, Duval, president Sheep Breeders' Association.

E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, vice-president Sheep Breeders' Association.

A. B. Potter, Langbank, president Swine Breeders' Association.

S. V. Tomecko, Lirton, vice-president Swine Breeders' Association.

W. W. Ashley, Saskatoon, president Poultry Breeders' Association.

M. W. Sharon, Regina, predient Poultry Breeders' Association.

Saskatoon Management Committee

Two year term: Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Dean Rutherford, Professor Shaw.

One year term: R. W. Caswell, S. E. Greenway, W. W. Ashley, C. D. Fisher, (ex officio).

Regina Committee of Management

Two year term: Robt. Sinton, Alex. Mutch of Lumsden; R. H. Taber, Condia.

One year term: F. Hedley Auld, P. F. Bredt, president of Regina Poultry Association, D. T. Elderkin, (ex officio

WISE AND OTHERWISE

Everybody should accept the inevitable in a kindly spirit.—*Henry Clews.*

I am never in a hurry to bid the devil good morning.—*George Bernard Shaw.*

We can let the future take care of itself if we obey the judge within.—*Andrew Carnegie.*

Old age is simply a matter of chemical decomposition, and chemistry will find a way to stop the decay of tissues.—*Dr. Warvey W. Hiley.*

Look up the history of nearly any woman who is particularly good looking, and you will find that she has been married at least twice.—*Ed Howe.*

Things Forbidden in Britain

WAR with its burdens, has brought in its train in all the affected nations, many restrictions upon individual liberties and personal taste; nowhere more so than in England, that land of individualism. Here is an interesting summary of the prohibitions which war has compelled: One must not—

Talk about naval or military operations in a restaurant, railway carriage or any other place.

Repeat any official report of battle incidents and projects you may hear.

Say anything to make any person believe you are connected with any government department.

Say anything which might cast aspersions upon the forces of the Allies or prejudice their good relations with neutral Powers.

Spread any report of a Zeppelin scare.

Ask either soldiers or sailors anything about the disposition of units or ships.

Ask, especially if you are a woman, any officer to tell you something about the war "which the public does not know."

Write to people living in special military areas asking questions about military or naval matters, or send information from such areas about them.

Use a cipher code in sending letters to a neutral country.

Possess any cipher code which could be so used.

Send a letter abroad containing any matter written in invisible ink.

Receive letters and telegrams for a fee, unless you acquaint the police.

Attempt to give letters to members of the crew of a vessel about to sail for a neutral country, or to any country.

Receive any letter from outside the United Kingdom without notifying the authorities.

Write to anyone, either in this or in a neutral country, giving information about enemy submarines or airships.

Post any newspaper to a neutral country except through an authorised agent.

Walk about camps, defensive works, controlled factory, ship or office used for the service of the country.

Enter a special military area without the permission of the commandant. Sheerness, Dover, Newhaven and Scotland, north of the Caledonian Canal, are examples of special military areas.

Trespass on railways or loiter near railway arches.

Collect any information as to the condition of any of the ships.

Enter any government works without a permit.

Walk over or in trenches constructed by the military.

Wear a war work badge when not authorised to do so by official permit, ot wear it after it has been recalled.

Wear any naval or military uniform when not entitled to do so.

Purchase any clothing or equipment from any soldier or sailor.

Show films, still pic ures, or produce stage plays prejudicing discipline in any army.

Photograph, draw or paint any picture of the coast, or within so many miles of it as specified locally.

Buy any drawings, photographs or silhouettes of ships of the navy.

Send any postcard upon which are pictures of the ships.

Buy prismatic binoculars, portable terrestrial telescopes and prismatic compasses, unless you obtain an official permit.

Use a flashlight as a signal.

Fly a kite which is capable of being used as a means of signalling.

Give a display of fireworks except by permission of the naval or military authorities.

Send up a fire balloon.

Allow a bonfire, even of garden refuse, after 5 p.m.

Ride on or drive any vehicle after dark that has not a rear red light, as well as a front white light. Perambulators are vehicles.

Raise blinds or remove shades from lights.

Allow any ray of light to escape from any window of your house after 5 p.m.

Rules for Intoxicants

Procure intoxicants other than between 12 and 2.30 and 6.30 and 9.30 on week-days, or from 1 to 3 and from 6 to 9 on Sundays.

Buy intoxicants to take away after 8.30 p.m. on week days, and 8 p.m. on Sundays.

Buy spirits on Saturdays or Sundays for home drinking. On other days only from 12 to 12.30.

Buy quarterns, half quarterns, half or pints of spirits at any time for consumption off the premises.

Buy less than a bottle of any spirits.

Buy a flask of spirits at any railway refreshment rooms.

Give or offer any soldier or sailor in or going to a port of embarkation any intoxicant.

Sell or give alcoholic liquors to soldiers and sailors in hospital garb.

Pay for any intoxicating liquor for another person on licensed premises.

Shop after 8 p.m. on all days except Saturday, when the hour limit is 9.

Buy refreshments at a railway station buffet after 8 p.m., unless you consume them then and there.

If selling sugar make it a condition that the purchaser shall buy tea.

Act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the realm.

Shoot or capture any carrier or homing p geon.

Neglect to report the finding of a bomb dropped from enemy aircraft.

Sell firearms of any kind without a proper permit to do so.

Sell, buy or give cocaine or opium.

Melt down bronze, silver or gold coin.

Refuse to show your registration card to any person authorised to look at it.

Ring bells or allow outside clocks to strike after 5 o'clock at night.

Have possession of any document the publication of which would be forbidden.

Attempt to leave as a member of a crew of a neutral ship.

RAISING HEMP IN NORTH DAKOTA

The farmers in North Dakota are getting together to raise hemp. They have found that it can be done successfully and cheaply, and are going into the business on a large scale this year. It is expected that practically all the supplty of hemp for making binding twine w ll be raised in North Dakota. Quite an extensive acreage was planted last year and it was found that from 1,000 to 2,000 pound of fiber could be produced to an acre. Decortication or retting by machinery costs about half a cent a pound, as against 1 cent a pound by the hand process of preparing sisal and it was shown that binding twine could be plcaed in the farmers' hands at 6 cents a pound, with a profit to the farmer. Machinery for decorticating retting the stalks is comparatively inexpensive. There is an indication that co-operative organisations would be formed to buy or rent the machines, which could be cone at comparatively little expense.

RABBITS IN DEMAND

When the native Australian or the long time resident hears the cry, "Rabbo, wild rabbo! Rabbo!" he knows that he can get a cheap dinner that will also taste good, for the rabbit huckster is going by. But rabbits are now not nearly so cheap as they were before the war. The demand for meat of any kind has raised the price. The supply, how ever, is almost inexhaustible, and since refrigeration and canning have been undertaken on a large scale rabbit flesh has become an important item in the foo supply of the world. One Australiand firm last year canned 385,636 rabbits, and millions go to England and other countries in cold storage.

A Peculiar Division

Every church is divided into three parts—the Christians, the hardened saints and the choir.—*Corra Harr's.*

McGowan & Co.

The Final Saturday of Our Mid-Winter Sale

Children's Cord Velvet Dresses $3.75 each

Former Price $5.75

You'll have to see these dresses, feel the quality of the materials and note how nicely they are made, to fully appreciate the remarkable value they represent at this price. They are made from a splendid quality of cord velvet, in pretty and attractive styles; with fancy cuffs and collars. The shades are Copenhagen blue, navy, brown and green. Sizes 8 to 14 years. Clearance Sale Price, each,.....**$3.75**

5 Dozen Marseilles Quilts $2.75 each

Beautiful quilts in every respect. The designs are new and pretty and they will give the best kind of wear. Size 72 x 92. Mid-Winter Sale Price, each....**$2.75**

Sheeting 2 1-4 yds. Wide 40c yd.

This is the old price for this quality sheeting. Made from good strong cotton yarns, closely woven in an even make; absolutely free from dressing of any kind; full 2 1-4 yards wide. Will launder like linen and worth on today's market 60c a yard. Mid-Winter Clearance Sale, per yard.....**40c**

Women's and Children's Ribbed Cashmere and Worsted Hose 25c pair

A broken lot of sizes, but every size in the two lines; for this reason we have put a pre-inventory clearing price on the lot. They are made from a splendid quality of cashmere and worsted yarns in fine and heavy rib; spliced heel and toe. Sizes 6 to 10. Clearing Sale Price, per pair....**25c**

Striped Flannelette 12 1-2c yd.

Less than to-day's mill price. 30 inches wide; in stripes of pink, grey and blue; splendid weight; free from dressing, per yd. **12 1-2c**

Black Sateen Petticoats 79c

Made from a splendid quality of black sateen; absolutely fast dye; cut on generous lines, with deep flounce. Worth to-day $1.50. Mid-Winter Clearance Sale, each **79c**

Heavy Cotton Filled Comforters $3.25 each

Filled with soft combed cotton and covered with Turkey Red chintz or art sateen in a big variety of shades; size 72 x 72. Mid-Winter Sale Price, each....**$3.25**

Influenza

"Granny" Chamberlain

"No one who has not had Influenza can realize the suffering it causes or how it defies treatment. I know of nothing that will give such prompt relief as Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, for when it is taken the pain in the chest disappears, the fever subsides and the whole body becomes more comfortable.

Then again, the after effects of Influenza are often even more distressing than the disease itself, but they can be avoided if you use

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

Though the greatest danger from this disease is Pneumonia, I have never known a single case of Influenza to result in it when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was freely given. The persistent cough that frequently follows Influenza can be relieved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome."

Yours for Health —Granny Chamberlain

An Old Friend In a New Dress

Kill-Em-Quick

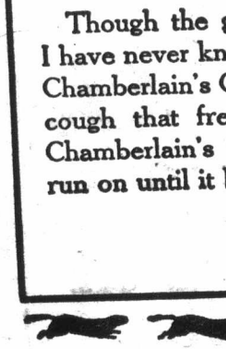
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

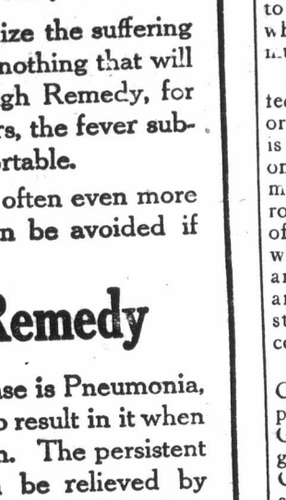
Gopher Poison

The Time-Tested, Guaranteed Gopher Killer.

We found that our package sizes should be changed. Farmers wanted a $1.00 package. Here it is: enough for 100 acres. We have changed the label and sizes, that's all.

Same Old Name,
Same Fluffy White Powder
Same Sudden, Certain Death
Same Money-Back Guarantee





An Old Friend In a New Dress

Let Kill-Em-Quick clear your land of gophers ---protect your crop. Gophers follow its odor until they find it. They always eat it. It always kills---Money Back, if it fails. Save the price of your seed grain---that 's what Professor V. W. Jackson of the Manitoba Agricultural College says gopher losses equal. That college recommends Kill-Em-Quick as "the most efficient and entirely satisfactory." They've tested it. They know.

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G. G. Convention

Possibility of a Split on Federation of Farmers' Organizations

THE annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will be held this year in St. Andrew's Church, Moose Jaw, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 13, 14 and 15. The convention promises to be one of the liveliest and most interesting held in many years, and some exceedingly important matters are coming up for discussion and action.

First on the program is the matter of an Association Platform, a resolution asking for this platform being introduced at the last hour of the convention in Saskatoon by John McNaughtan of Riche, and passed by a unanimous vote. There is certain to be an animated discussion as to just what this platform should be, and how much it should include.

Second in order is the question of the federation of the various farmers bodies, or of amalgamation of these bodies. There is certain to be a wide diversity of views on this point, and the resulting action may mean a wide departure from the past routine of the Grain Growers' Association of Saskatchewan, and possibly a break with the Grain Growers' Grain Company and he establishment of two powerful and competing farmers' companies, instead of one very large and powerful concern.

At the last meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the plan endorsed by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers last year of some form of amalgamation with the Grain Growers' Grain Company, such as the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company has entered into, was rejected, and at the recent annual meeting of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, the arrangements formerly entered into with the Sasaktchewan Grain Growers Association whereby a certain commission was paid to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association on business done in Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Association entering into a reciprocal agreement, was not renewed. Whether this means the building up of another strong rival trading company in Saskatchewan, and open friendly or competitive rivalry between the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association, remain to be seen. The friends of the farmers movement hope that the matters at issue will all be settled in a friendly spirit, and the co-operation between the different farmers' bodies continue in the future as in the past, but it is quite possible that before the end of this year the Grain Growers' Grain Company will have started to erect a line of elevators in Saskatchewan, as the company now is managing and will probably acquire in the near future, the elevators in Manitoba formerly run at a loss by the Manitoba Government, and the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company has all its grain marketing done through the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

Among other important matters coming up for discussion are:

Sample markets and mixing privileges. Shall terminal storage houses be permitted to degrade the established standards of grades?

Municipal Hail Insurance. Shall there be a seeded acreage assessment?

Agricultural Credit. It is hoped that the Government will have some definite pronouncement to make upon this subject by the time of the convention.

The nationalization of railways. Shall Canada own all her railways?

Dominion-wide prohibition. Shall the provinces continue to have liquor forced upon them because of the lack of federal legislation for their protection?

Reciprocity with the United States in grain and grain products.

The future policy of the association regarding its trading department.

Educational reform and an educational survey of the province.

The municipal vote for women with a dower interest in property.

The federal vote for women on the same terms as men.

Municipal Free Hospitals.

Disposition of the balance of the Patriotic Acre Fund, etc.

MANY MILK COWS WORTHLESS

"The milking cows of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta could be reduced by about 25 per cent and the income to the farmers not suffer, but in many instances, the profits from the herds be increased," is the somewhat startling statement of Professor W. J. Elliot, Principal of Olds School of agriculture, at Olds, Alta. Prof. Elliot further surprises a great many dairymen by adding: "When we begin to look into the milk production of grade cows in Western Canada, we are impressed by the fact that a great many that are being milked are worse than useless."

The number of cows in the three prairie provinces as given by the agricultural war book for 1911 area s follows: Manitoba, 155,337; Saskatchewan, 181, 146, Alberta, 147,687, total, 484,170. No figures giving the value of dairy products are available just now, but the war book referred to above gives the value of the dairy products of the three prairie provinces for 1910. These will be found to be very close to the 1916 figures and are as follows: Manitoba, $6,077,-982; Saskatchewan, $7,566,007; Alberta, $7,855,751; total, $21,499,740.

TWINE PROBABILITIES IN 1917

THE Mexican organisation which controls the supply of sisal fibre from Yucatan is evidently going to see to it that the already high cost of harvesting is going to be made still higher in the coming year. Recently the sisal trust raised the price of fibre from 10⅜ cents to 11½ cents per lb. Some time ago this trust announced that it would base its price on sisal fibre on the market prices of manila fibre. It, however, did not back up its announcement, as when manila dropped in price sisal remained as before.

That the situation is serious can be best understood when it is considered that the large part of the fibre necessary for the 1917 twine production is still to be purchased.

One gentleman who is an expert on the matter, recently stated to a United States organisation that it would not be in the least improbable that a retail price of 17 cents on twine would be required to give dealers in that country a profit on their twine business in 1917. At all events, it is plain that 15 cent twine is in sight.

It is calculated that the farmers of the United States alone will have to pay from fifteen to sixteen million dollars more for the 1917 twine than they paid in 1915, that was before the sisal trust got control of the market. It is evident that the farmers in the States have not yet awakened to the fact that they will have a raise a strenuous effort to deal with the situation. It would seem to be good policy for the Western Canada trade to begin at once to tell their customers that it is extremely probable that they will have to pay more for their twine this year than last. By warning them anent the situation, dealers will save future trouble and will head off the usual accusations that the prices of twine are "fixed" by grasping capitalists. As we are well aware, the twine manufacturer is as helpless as the dealer in fighting this price situation, just so long as the United States government allows this Mexican organisation to charge for fibre what they like.

AYRSHIRES WILL GO TO HAWAII

The Ayrshire, like the Scotchman himself, seems to be a proverbial globe trotter. There seem to be no geographical bounds which the breed cannot conquer.

Announcement is made from Steybrae Farm, California, that they have just completed the sale of twenty head of Ayrshires, the purchaser being Mr. William Rice, Kauai, Hawaii. The purchase consists of nineteen females and one bull. It will be shipped shortly.

This is the second consignment to Kauai within the past few months, Mr. J. W. Clise having shipped two Willowmoor bred Ayrshires to Mr. H. P. Faye, Kauai, but recently.

There s a world demand for Ayrshire cattle, South Africa, China, Australia, New Zealand, South America and Hawaii are at present the foreign countries seeking stock of Ayrshire breeding.

Natural Crosses *in* Wheat

May be Responsible for Bearded Heads in Marquis Fields

NATURAL crossing is by no means a rare occurence with wheat varieties, according to Professor Cutler, Professor of Cereal Husbandry at the University. Professor Cutler has conclusive evidence of at least one such cross in the different strains of Marquis under observation in the Experimental Farm at the University, and he considers it quite probable that some of the strains of Marquis which differ widely from the accepted standard for Marquis may be the result of a natural cross with some other closely allied varieties.

A number of samples of "Bobs," an Australian variety of wheat which gives a very goodyield and is of high quality, as well as a very early wheat, have given unmistakable evidence of such a natural cross, such wide varietions showing as bearded and beardless, with some awnless strains, smooth chaff and velvet chaff; long straw and short straw, red wheat and white wheat.

"Farmers often complain that their Marquis wheat is breaking up, as shown by so many bearded heads in the growing crop," said Professor Cutler, "and it is quite possible that some of these are due to natural crossing, although there will have to be a great deal more investigation and research on this subject before any estimate can be made of the proportion of natural crosses, which thus arise.

"It would be an interesting experiment for any farmer who notices some of these bearded heads, or other heads showing marked variations, in a field of wheat supposed to be a pure strain of Marquis, to hand-pull a few of these heads and sow them in a corner of his garden for observation. If these are the result of a natural cross, it will quickly be shown by the breaking up into different variations, short and long straw, bearded and beardless, with long beards and short beards.

"We started our wheat crossing experiments at the University in 1915, but it will be a long time before we can say whether we have any new varieties worthy of a name or a place in the list of cereals suitable for western Canada. Our first object was to get absolutely pure strains of the varieties which have been tried and found good, and we have now enough pure Marquis seed of our twelve best strains to seed one acre. In another year we shall have enough seed from the special strains under observation to set them out in a series of tests with the mother variety, and any that do not show superiority will be immediately discarded, while those passing the test successfully will be kept.

"This selection work is an unending task, for even a very slight superiority in one strain of wheat over another amounts to a very great deal in the aggregate when the total area under crop in the country is considered. A few pounds more per acre means a great deal if this increased yield is secured on several million acres.

"With our crossing work there must be a long series of tests before we can say anything about the value of the variety, as so many characterisitics are indispensable: earliness, heavy yield, quality, vigor, color, etc. Most of the crosses obtained will probably be discarded after a year or two, and if out of thousands of crosses one new and improved variety is secured the result will more than outweigh the time and care required in this work.

"We made a great many crosses in 1915, and a large number last year, the majority of these with Marquis or Red Fife wheat, but the real work begins when we start classifying and testing the results of these crosses.

Professor Cutler was asked what desirable quality Marquis lacked which plant breeders hope to give this variety, either by selecting or crossing.

"It can be expressed in one word, 'vigor'," said Professor Cutler. "Marquis should do better on stubble land than it does, and I believe if this variety had the vigor of Red Fife we would have as near a perfect wheat for the greater part of our province that has yet been discovered, although a number of new wheats have still to be proved.

"Of course the search for better and still better wheats must continue, and this is work that is never completed. It is probable that by far the greater majority of valuable varieties will result from intelligent and scientific crossing and selection of the resulting crosses, but natural crosses are worth observation and it is possible that some very valuable wheat might be discovered if closer attention was paid by farmers throughout the country to any wheat which appeared in any respect superior to the variety among which it was found."

FEWER HOGS IN PROVINCE

Packing Plant Manager Declares No More Packing Plants Needed

ACCORDING to W. R. Ingram, assistant manager of the Swift Canadian Packing Company, there is not sufficient live stock in Saskatchewan to justify the erection of another packing plant, although there is at the present time only one packing plant in the province, that of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares at Moosejaw. Mr. Ingram made the statement that this Moose Jaw packing plant is not supported by this province, but to keep running has to depend upon the Edmonton district and other stock growing parts of Alberta.

Mr. Ingram added that they had two packing plants in the west already, but until there was a better production in this province there was no chance of further investments along this line. In this connection it was pointed out that there were produced last year in Saskatchean 125,000 fewer hogs than two years ago and that the output had never been higher than 400,000 per year.

Swine Breeders Meet

The last day of the Livestock Convention was devoted to the Swine Breeders the principal feature of the session being an address by W. W. Thomson, director of co-operative work in the province of Saskatchewan, who complained of the decadence of the livestock industry in Saskatchewan by the statement that during the past eight years there has only been an increase of 125,000 cattle in this province. The speaker blamed the uncertain market as part of the cause, in addition to the other factor that the system of selling was unsatisfactory, to say nothing of the fact that farmers were not always the best selling agents.

Co-operative Marketing

Mr. Thompson then proceeded to relate some of his observations during a trip through the state of Minnesota, where he visited a number of points where selling was done on the co-operative plan. In 1908 the first co-operative market was at Litchfield, which has developed so rapidly that there are today no less than 200 organisations in that state, which in 1913 handled 12 per cent of the stock and today handles 20 per cent.

Mr. Thompson says the experience has demonstrated that the farmers would be greatly benefited, financially, by such an arrangement. It costs, according to his statement, from $3 to $10 a head to assemble a car of cattle and from $1 to $2 to assemble a car of hogs, when undertaken individually. But when by the installation of rural telephone systems, whereby farmers are enabled to do their own shipping, much of this expense is eliminated.

Provincial Associations

Already this principle has become acknowledged and adopred in this province, the first association having been established at Hanley, where during the first year the farmers saved $1,600. In the year 1915 there were 13 associations, doing a business of $150,000. At the present time there are about 20 associations in Saskatchewan, shipping annually 300 cars of livestock.

Watson reports having shipped 20 cars which has saved to its 283 patrons half a cent per pound, plus an absence of shrinkage. Battleford organisation shipped 37 cars; Guernsey, 9; Rozette, 17 cars; Maidstone, 25 cars and Young 14 cars, all of which report great savings and additional profits.

Operations of Associations

Mr. Thompson, then proceeded to explain the operations of the organisations. A day is set for shipments by the manager, who is notified by the farmers the kind of stock they have on hand which they are instructed to assemble at the place and on the date named. The animals are then classified, a receipt for which is given to the sellers. They are then forwarded to Winnipeg, where they are fed, weighed and disposed of. The manager receives a commission of from six to ten cents per hundred pounds and in some cases an extra two cents is added for insurance and surplus. "By doing his own shipping," concluded Mr. Thompson, "the farmer while assuming the risk of a slump of prices, also gets the benefits of the raise."

IN THE FIELD MAKING MONEY—

or lame in the barn, "eating their heads off"? One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Mr. David Yerex, Sonya, Ont., writes—"I have used your Spavin Cure for fifteen years, and know it to be a good cure". Be ready for emergencies, keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then, if a horse goes lame, you have the remedy on hand to cure the trouble quickly. $1. a bottle—6 for $5. at druggists'. Ask your dealer for free copy of book—"Treatise On The Horse"—or write us direct.

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50.00	"	43.00
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FOUND In the Scrap Pile on Your Own Farm **$ $ $**

Thousands of Dollars are Thrown Away Every Year by Saskatchewan Farmers in Buying New Machinery

or new parts before they are required. If more farmers know what those know who have tried us for repairs and jobbing work of all descriptions our shops could not handle one-tenth of the work we would get. A walk through our shops would show you scores of engines made as good as new by simply reboring the cylinders and having new over-size pistons and rings made, cranks turned up, new fly wheels cast, broken parts welded, etc.

Why Buy new cylinders when you can have them re-bored and new pistons fitted for half the cost.

Buy new rollers for your grain crusher when you can have the old ones recut and made as good as new for half the cost.

Buy new crank shafts when we can turn the old ones true? Not cut your machinery bill in half?

We Make to Order at Reasonable Prices and Ship Promptly

All classes of gears and sprockets, well drill bits and drilling machine castings of any description. Stay bolts, studs, flues, grate bars, flame sheets, plow standards and all kinds of forgings. Steam chests faced, gas engine valves turned up, new shafts fitted in discs, etc., etc.

FARMERS' REPAIR WORK AT LOW PRICES

Our plant comprises machine shop, pattern shop, foundry, blacksmith shop and oxy-acetylene welding plant. In order to keep our plant and staff of highly skilled mechanics fully employed we undertake farmers' repair work during the winter months at prices close to cost. We guarantee all our work. Write us for prices.

JOHN EAST IRON WORKS

119-121 Avenue C, North Saskatoon, Sask.

An Agreeable Surprise is an Unexpected Pleasure---
A Welcome Experience!

With Originality and Initiative the J. F. Cairns Store Announces a Pre-Inventory

SURPRISE SALE

Unexpected in Timeliness!
Unusual in Character!

On January thirty-first we will close the books of our business year.

It has been the most successful year's operations this store has experienced since moving to this building.

Big selling leaves behind many small lots and broken assortments.

"Dispose of all oddments at once regardless of their worth" is the sweeping order from headquarters.

It would be a physical impossibility to enumerate all the small lots which this big store contains, so we've planned this SURPRISE SALE to

Make a Complete and Final Clearance of Every Small Lot and Broken Assortment

Every department in the store will participate---Men's Furnishings and Clothing, Women's, Men's and Children's Shoes, Books and Stationery, Drug Sundries and Jewelry, Groceries and Candies, Corsets and Underwear, Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery, Smallwares and Notions, Laces and Embroideries, Dress Accessories and Stamped Goods, Cottons and Linens, Silks and Dress Goods, Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel, Furniture and House Furnishings, China and Glassware, Household Needs, Baggage, Etc.

Wherever there is a short length---wherever there is a broken range of sizes---wherever there is a small quantity, there you'll find a SURPRISE BARGAIN which will be a revelation in matchless value giving.

All Sales for Cash
No Exchanges or Refunds

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23RD ST.

No Exchanges or Refunds
All Sales for Cash

Commencing FRIDAY, January 26th

Ending WEDNESDAY, January 31st

SURPRISE SALE

EVERY PRICE A SECRET

UNTIL THE SALE OPENS

When the Store closes Thursday evening, the managers of the various sections will display all the broken lines in their respective departments.

We will go through each department and unheard of low prices will be marked on each and every line selected for clearance. And it will be a ridiculous price, one that means the supply available will be cleared completely out.

No one knows what the price will be but the managers, and they won't tell.

Perhaps the very article you were looking at earlier in the season will be one of the Surprise Bargains!

You can never tell. Anyway it's worth coming here. If you make special efforts to come early, we assure you that you will not regret it.

Red Price Cards Will Denote

The Surprise Bargains!

When you enter the Store you'll see red price cards on every side.

Wherever you see one---stop and investigate! It will mean the lowest price that particular article has sold at in over a year.

In view of the present market conditions, this Surprise Sale assumes added importance. Equal quality, in most cases, cannot be obtained at our purchase price.

The following rules will be maintained:

All Sales in Surprise Bargains Must Be Final!

No Exchanges or Refunds!

Mail Orders Filled by "Betty"

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23RD. ST.

Regular Dinner in The Cafe, 35c

Goldbourne's AUTO REPAIR SHOP PHONE 2550

123 Third Ave., Jackson Garage

The only repair shop that guarantees its work, no matter what make of car, we can give you satisfaction, we are experts on motor cars and electrical work. Write at once and make arrangements to get your car repaired for spring.

Repairs on OVERLAND CARS by OVERLAND EXPERT Repair Station for SAXON AND JACKSON CARS

SAXON 'SIX'

A BIG TOURING CAR FOR FIVE PEOPLE

The power-flow developed by the Saxon "Six" motor is 90 per cent smoother than that of the best known "four" in its price-class. That is why Saxon "Six" picks up faster, is more flexible, and is capable of far greater pulling power.

Saxon "Six" is $1175 f. o. b. Windsor

Specifications: New body design, larger body, new finish, 12" brakes, 41½" full cantilever type rear spring, 2" crankshaft, tilted windshield, new style top with Grecian rear bow, new style fenders, instruments mounted on cowl dash, chrome vanadium valve springs, new design carburetor, 112" wheelbase, light weight six-cylinder high speed motor; 32" x 3½" tires, demountable rims, two unit starting and lighting system, Timken axles, full Timken bearings, and twenty further refinements.

SAXON SALES COMPANY

c-o JACKSON GARAGE DISTRIBUTORS SASKATOON

Agents wanted in every city, town and village in Saskatchewan Cars sold on Cash or Time Payments. Second-hand cars taken as part payment on new cars. 12

For a small express or parcel post charge you can have your

Clothes Properly Cleaned

Our dry-cleaning and pressing service makes soiled and mussed garments as bright, fresh and attractive as when first worn. It brightens up the colors, renews the nap of the fabric and takes out the dirt, the wrinkles and the creases. Very moderate charges.

Address your parcel—

SASKATOON PRESSORIUM

(Alex. Porteous)

235-22nd Street, East Saskatoon

Winter Auto Driving

By F. H. Sweet

An automobile may be used during the winter, but greater care is required to ensure its successful operation than in summer. In large cities where the street cleaning departments hustle the heavy snow away and hundreds of vehicles crush it down, any automobile of ordinary power, with its rear wheels shod with non-skid tires or with driving chains, can make satisfactory progress, but in the country the two conditions which seriously interfere with the driving of automobiles are deep snow and deep mud.

Six inches of snow or even eight inches offers no serious barrier to the progress of a powerful automobile, but when the snow piles up beyond this depth and begins to drift, the proper place for the auto is in its garage or shed.

There are a number of difficulties consequent to the low temperature of the winter months to consider if one would successfully drive his motor car in freezing weather.

To Keep Water From Freezing

The first and most important consideration is to keep the cooling water from freezing. In the early days of autoing the driver of a car when out on a cold day, and having occasion to stop, would keep his motor running slowly to keep the cooling water in circulation and so prevent its freezing; or if this was not done he would come out to his car every half hour or so and start the engine for a few minutes, letting it run a sufficient time to warm the water up. At night, when the car was put away, if the stable or garage was not heated it was always advisable to drain off the water, for if this was not done everything would be frozen up tight in the morning and an attempt to start the engine would result in a broken water pump.

All these difficulties have been practically overcome by the use of non-freezing fluids, and there are no end of formulas for preparing these. Potassium carbonate solution and calcium chloride are among the most popular, but both of these have their drawbacks, inasmuch as in the use of any chemical salt there is inevitably a slow electrolytic action going on which eats the metal with which it comes in contact, independently of any chemically corrosive power the solution may itself possess. Still another objection to chemical salts is that they are dirty. Calcium chloride has many advantages. It is cheap and efficient, and by testing with a hydro meter you can always tell just how strong it is.

Perhaps the cleanest and most satisfactory cooling mixture for winter use is that of wood alcohol, glycerine and water. Taking for example a circulating system holding three and a half gallons, a very satisfactory mixture can be obtained by filling the tank with a gallon each of wood alcohol and glycerine and the rest water, thus giving slightly less than 33 per cent of glycerine and alcohol. As the mixture evaporates it can be replenished with even parts of water and wood alcohol. The glycerine will not evaporate and will require but little renewal. It would be natural to suppose that the alcohol would evaporate much faster than the water, but this does not seem to be the result in practise, and even after one-third of the mixture has evaporated it has been found that there is still sufficient alcohol left to lower the freezing point several degrees beyond that of glycerine and water alone. This mixture does not corrode the pipes, and in the spring the cooling system does not require an extended cleaning.

Having disposed of the great bug-a-boo of water cooling troubles, we find the air-cooled and water-cooled cars on a common ground, and can consider the difficulties of winter from a general standpoint which will apply to all cars.

Lubrication Important

The man who drives an automobile in the cold months must needs give his car greater attention and see to it particularly that his lubrication system is in good order. On cars where bearings are lubricated from grease cups, these should be squeezed down with greater frequency, as in the cold weather the lubricating fluids do not flow so easily. On cars fitted with gravity-feed lubricators it is well to thin the lubricating oil out with a little kerosene to ensure its flowing properly. Thinner oils may be used in winter, and when the car is first started up, when it is cold, the lubricator feeds should be opened up to make sure that oil gets into the cylinders. Heavy oil should be avoided in cold weather as it will not flow properly until the engine has become heated by use, and by that time the cylinders and bearings may have been cut as a result of lack of lubrication.

In cars fitted with the splash system of lubrication it is advisable to keep a small amount of kerosene oil in the oil mixture in the crank case. Thin the oil and help its lubricating efficiency.

MANY CHANGES SEEN IN ENGLISH AGRICULTURE

MANY new ides of late days have been focused upon agricultural England. All are for the betterment of the industry.

The very first deed of the new government headed by Lloyd George was to bring in a war-time order to give all ruling councils, town, city, urban and district, power to take over and cultivate all commons and waste lands, 20,000,000 acres of which there are in Great Britain. The meaning of this is that those myriads of townsmwn and country people engaged in munitions work and other duties of national importance at this moment can cultivate their allotment gardens and raise their potatoes and other ivegetables. Nothing has been more surprising than the development of this allotment growing. London's suburbs have been dug over, all odd bits of waste land cultivated and the winter's supply of vegetables assured. The thing has grown upon the munition worker; he has become enamored of the delights of cultivating his own little plots, some of which he has rented at $2.40 or so for a third of an acre.

The tired munitions workers have gone down to their "little lot" and put in countless hours, on Sundays even, and they have all been blessed with good luck and a fine harvest of potatoes. The thing has spread. The board of agriculture has felt bound to give the order which has just emanated that all councils can handle such wastes as commons, sports grounds, tennis courts and bowling greens, and pass them over to the long queue of willing hands wanting only to dig them up and grow stuff. Mind you, this desire on the part of the plebian work people of England is voluntary. They are showing the idle rich a wonderful example.

The next thought is the development of voluntary women labor on the farm. As I write there are 188,000 women helping farmers and stock breeders on British farms. About 100,000 of them are whole-time helpers; the others are casual assistants. The whole-timers are growing rapidly in numbers, thanks to the encouragement given by the scholastic authorities in the way of allowing short-course studies at the various agricultural institutions.

These 188,000 women workers are doing general farm labor, milking, stock-tending, butter-making, cheese-making, poultry-raising, sheep-shearing, thatching, stacking, plowing, loading and unloading, threshing, fruit and hop-picking, reed-stripping, bark-peeling and timber-felling, as well as gardening in all its phases. The average woman has been useful everywhere. She has proved that she can rise to any job, and farmers who blinked at and "pooh-poohed" the idea of "them wummin folk from the town" ever being of any use have had to confess that they had been deceived—for once.

Butterfat Record of Different Breeds

We are often asked: "What are the last world's records for butterfat made by the different breeds: Holstein, Guernsey, Jersey, Shorthorns, Ayrshire and Swiss?" The following shows the record to December 7, 1916:

	Milk	Butterfat
Holstein, Duchess Skylark Ormsby	27,761.7	1,205.09
Guernsey, Murne Cowan	24,008.0	1,098.18
Jersey, Sophie 19th of Hood Farm	17,557.0	999.12
Ayrshire, Auchenbrain Brown Kate 4th	23,022.0	917.60
Swiss, College Bravura 2nd	19,461.0	798.16

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Letters o

DEAR BILL:

We have just rec
from Joe. He h
Somme front, and was
there and got through
He writes us from som
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and on both sides of the
a good deal of guessing

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Letters of a Farmer to His Son

DEAR BILL:

We have just received a long letter from Joe. He has been at the Somme front, and was in a big battle there and got through without a scratch. He writes us from some town in France quite a distance from the front where he was sent for a short furlough. There was quite a little cut out of the letter by the censor and as Joe writes a pretty fine hand and on both sides of the paper we had to do a good deal of guessing to fill in the gaps.

In many ways the letter was one of the most cheerful Joe has written since he left home, but mother has been very blue since she got it. Write her as hopeful a latter as you can, Bill, and if you have any theories that will hold water at all about the early close of the war, send them along. Mother is cotch, you know, and when she gets an idea in her head it takes a good deal of argument before she is willing to let it go, unless she wants to be convinced that she is wrong. I think she does in this instance, Bill, and you have a habit of looking for the silver lining of every cloud, even when you are pelted by the rain of cold facts, and if ever that factory to extract sunshine out of cucumbers is atsrted, I am sure they will want you to draw up the prospectus, if you don't get the job of superintendent as well. So gather all the news you can about the Germans being short of grub for their soldiers, and cotton for their explosives, and the good prospect of peace before there is another big advance.

Mother said that Joe's letter made her fear the Joe was "fey." I did not know what she meant, so she explained that this means a forewarning of death that comes to some people before they die. I am not superstitious, Bill, and your mother is not ordinarily, but I wish she had not thought of this, for Joe's letter has frightened me a little bit too. I would send it in to you to read, but mother won't let it out of her hands.

When Joe wrote us before from England, and also after he had crossed into France, you know how he kept up his interest in everything we were doing at home, in the farm help problem, the price of wheat, the way they farmed in the Old Country and in France, and he sent us all manner of interesting bits of news about the places he saw. Now, in this last letter there is not a word about anything but the war. I had written him a long letter in November giving all the news of home, had told him of our disappointment at the failure of the Municipal Hail Commission to pay our losses in full, had given him some Grain Grower news, and asked for some suggestions about running the place next year. He said that the latter came to him, just after the battle when they had arrived at the supporting trench, on their way to the rear, and that it seemd to him as he read it like a letter from some other planet. "You have enough to eat and wear, a good house to live in, secure and comfortable," he wrote, "and you can worry over what crops to sow next year, what wages to pay, and how much hail insurance to put on the crops, but I can't even think about them, and can hardly understand how I ever thought about them. I have just come back from killing men, and still feel a little wonder that I am back whole and sound after passing through the hell of shell-fire and machine gun and rifle fire. We helped take back a few yards of France, paying a life and toiling a life for every foot, and the land we took will be a wilderness unfit for cultivation for years and years, and from the little I have seen of the war I believe we shall have to blast the Huns out of France and Belgium foot by foot, and yet the only thing in the world that seems worth while now is to do that first before we can think of an thing else."

He wrote a good deal about this horrible business of war, and some of it was so badly chewed up by the censor that the letter only hung together by a few shreds, but he seems so positive that we have the Germans beaten in artillery, in our shell production, in our aerial service that it would cheer me up if there was not that queer "exalted spirit," as mother calls it, about his whole letter. A couple of weeks ago in that bundle of magazines you sent us there was a short poem by an American poet fighting in the French army. The first line—"I hold a rendezvous with death"—gave me a queer thrill up my spine, and I was not surprised to read that a short time after writing the poem he was killed. And Joe's letter is full of these thrills and different from the way he used to write.

All this is probably nonsense, Bill, but we are so shut in these months, and so many of the neighbors' boys from around here have been killed or wounded, and that letter of Joe's has made this ugly war business more horribly real, it makes us feel pretty blue. He told us of the terrific bombardment of the enemy's trenches by our artillery before they charged, the dead bodies, some of them dead a long time, some of them shattered to fragments by the high explosives, others showing hardly a mark; the answering fire of the enemy, the hellish machine gun fire which seemed to come from every shell hole and from trenches that had apparently been shattered to bits, but still sheltered these inventions of the devil. Joe said they were all pretty serious and worked up before they went over the top, but once they got started he did not have time to be scared, and it did not seem more than a second or two before they were in the enemy's trench.

Some one told mother that the morning one of the boys from your city was killed, one of the nicest, cleanest chaps that ever left your city, devoted to his mother who just worshipped him; his mother dreamed she saw him lying dead with a bullet through his head. Mother wants you to find out if it is true. Please, if it is true, write mother that there is nothing in the story, or she will have a nightmare every night until the war is over and Joe is back. God will forgive you for the lie, and in fact it would be a very little lie anyway compared with the ones you have to tell every day for your clients, and you can just look on me as a client and do your best for her. I fear that mother will worry herself sick.

Joe said he was in splendid health, and that while he was just about all in after the long march through the mud to the firing line, with the heavy load of equipment, ammunition and rations they had to carry, and the excitement and desperate sprint of the charge, after his hot bath and change of clothes when sent back for a rest he felt as good as new, but he said nobody who was ever in one charge was anxious to be in another, only once a man got in this war he could not rest contented until it was fought out so that so long as he lived there could not be another one, and he said that seemed to be the way all the soldiers, even the German soldiers taken prisoners, seemed to feel about the war. Life or death, wounds or sickness, or imprisonment or privations—none of these things seemed to matter compared with the burning desire to get this war business over with for good and all, only to finish the job when they were about it.

There was one thing that made me laugh, and yet it was a horrible thing too, and Joe said he had laughed when he thought of it, for all that it still was to him one of his most gruesome memories, even after all the horrors of a battle. You remember that time when you were both quite young and you decided one day when mother and I were in town that you would do the butchering and kill that runt of a pig that was almost a pet around the place, because you knew how heartily I disliked that part of a farmer's duties. Joe said you had forgotten to sharpen the butcher knife, but I think it was your courage failed you, for after you had got the poor beast down and had tried to stab him, he got away from you, and you were chasing the poor, bleeding animal all over the farm all the forenoon, and I had to finish the job when I came back from town. Joe says that is how he feels about the war; a dreadful, disgusting, horrible mess that somebody has got to finish, and he says the man who is not doing something to put an end to it, either does not understand the issues at stake, or is unfit to live.

When you have finished your letter to mother, write another to Joe, not quite as optimistic as if you were writing him some of your witty repartee.

I. T. H.

SOS FURS

Safety First

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

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the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable Market information you must have.

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DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
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JAN. 9, 1917

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JANUARY 29 TO FEBRUARY 3, 1917

Tickets on sale January 31st to February 2nd from all stations in Saskatchewan at

Single Fare and One Third for the Round Trip

Final Return Limit February 5th, 1917.

For complete information, etc., apply to your local or any Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent, or

J. E. PROCTOR
District Passenger Agent, Regina., Sask.

Wheat Market Situation

FOR the most part the course of the wheat market in the United States and Winnipeg in the past week has been dull and dragging. At times there have been flashes of activity and quick and sharp advances in prices, as if the easily scared short sellers could not get fast enough under cover. But when that was over, the markets have relapsed to a lower tone again. On more than one day there has been considerable width of fluct ation between the high and low quotations during the session, and than at the finish closing prices have not shown any great change from the previous day's close. Such an occurrence took place yesterday. Markets had closed steady on Saturday and yesterday opened strong under the influence of various factors. Liverpool was firm, there were reports that a Gremna raider had been sunk, a little wheat had been sold for export and there was a heavy fall of snow over Minnesota and adjoining States and exceedingly cold weather. These together gave the markets a short upward swing, the opening prices being ¾ to 1c over Saturday's close Then very soon came reports of heavy rains in the Argentine favorable for the corn crops there, and thus having a round about influence on wheat prices, and a report that President Wilson would discuss foreign relations in a speech he made before the Senate yesterday forenoon. There were also reports of a new submarine blockade of France and England, and very quickly liberal selling in all markets predominated and what at the opening promised to be a bull market with advance in prices turned into a bear market with a sharp decline of about 4c at the lowest point. Then later, it was denied that the President would discuss and matters before the Senate belonging to foreign political relations, and this brought about a sharp rally, previous short sellers at higher up prices running to cover. The result was that prices after making such a break closed from ⅛ to ¾ higher than Saturday's close. This with more or less variation has frequently been the day's experience in the markets. Taken on the whole trading is light, selling prssure on the market is moderate, but prices are high and the market needs the constant stimulus of export sales or larger decreases in visible supplies to cause aggressive buying. Today the markets again opened fairly firm at fractional advances over yesterday's closing figures There was no political news to influence them the shipping demand was very slight and the general situation appeared unchanged, foreign advices were somewhat bullish, but easiness soon developed and for lack of immediate strengthening factors the undertone wekened and after several moderate rallies prices closed ¾ to 2⅞c under yesterday's close. On the week in Chicago, May is 3¼c down while July is only 1⅛c and September ½c lower. In Minneapolis there is a decline of 4⅞c on May and 1⅝c on July, while in Winnipeg May is 5½c and July 5¾c down. It is difficult to account for the fact that the largest decline in prices is on our Wiinnpeg market unless it is that our export buying is mostly concentrated in the British Government buying agency and this cuts down competition, and as regards domestic requirements Canada is, of course, in a very different position from the United States. There is no question in this country about the possibility of any shortage for domestic requirements before another harvest is ready, and consequently there is no anxious demand by our home millers for wheat, and no hints from any quarter about putting an embargo on export; this restricts domestic competition and helps to keep down cash prices as compared with cash prices in the United States markets. The movement of wheat in the United States and Canada is one a very moderate scale at present, for which there are two reasons. The first is the congestion of railway transportation, which in the United States has prevailed for some months, and which in the last two months has been the means of affecting the railway situation in eastern Canada, to such an extent that it has practically put Canada in the same box. Then in the last four or five weeks ordinarily severe winter conditions in the western States and western Canada, has obstructed transportation in the way usually experienced at this time of the year. Tnese hindrances to rail movement combined have prevented the free flow of grain to the Atlantic sea-board, and whereas only a few weeks ago it was the common talk that exports would be larger if only sufficient ocean space could be obtained, the word today is that ocean vessels which have been lying at Baltimore for several days waiting loading are beginning to move away to other ports. Last week American and Canadian exports of wheat and flour cover 7,287,000 bushels of wheat, slightly less than the amount in each of the previous two weeks, but compared with 10,384,000 bushels for the same week last year. The world's shipments last week were 10,447,000 bushels against 12,230,000 bushels a year ago.

In our Winnipeg market trade has been quiet for cash wheat, demand has been moderate and offerings have been light. Trade in cash business can only go slow at present owing to the hindrances and delay in railway transportation. The terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur are practically filled and many cars standing on tracks waiting to be unloaded, and the work of shipping eastward is so slow that there has been for several weeks an accumulation of shipping out orders of from three to five thousand cars.

Flax.—A very quiet market in flax. Prices have been slightly better during the week, but the close today showed some reaction.

Thompson, Sons & Company.
Winnipeg, January 23.

Got Gophers?
Kill-Em-Quick
For further information see the
Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison
Advertisement on Page 6

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

Between:

London Saskatchewan Investment Company Limited, (substituted for Charles T. Stacey, plaintiff in the original action, pursuant to the order of the Local Master dated the 19th day of January, 1917)

Plaintiff,

—and—

John Lee, James Lee Michael Lee and The Lee Hotel Company Limited,

Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of His Honor E. A C. McLorg, Local Master-in-Chambers, made herein and dated the 17th day of January, A.D., 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the direction of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon or his Deputy on Friday, March 30th, A.D., 1917, at the office of the said Sheriff at the Court House in the City of Sakatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the most northerly sixty-five (65) feet in depth of lots one (1), two (2) three (3), four (4) and five (5) in Block one hundred and fifty-one (151) in the City of Saskatoon in the Province of Saskatchewan, according to a plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Saskatoon Land Registration District as number "Q.2."

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price in cash at the time of the sale, and the balance upon delivery of a transfer duly confirmed within two months from the date of the sale, the deposit to be forfeit if the purchaser fails to accept the transfer and carry out the sale.

The plaintiff has leave to bid at such sale.

Said land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and seed grain liens, if any, evidence of which will be produced at the time of the sale.

The vendors are informed that there is situated on this property a building known as the "Western Hotel" which is now used as a hotel, railway ticket office and meat market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

BENCE, STEVENSON & McLORG,
Solicitors for the plaintiff,
Saskatoon Saskatchewan.

January 25th, 1917.

J27 to M24

GRAIN MARKETS

SPECIAL GRAIN LETTER
January 25th, 1917
Herewith we give you the fluctuations for the day:

Winnipeg Cash Prices		Futures Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
No. 1 Nor	1.79¾	May	1.84⅞	1.86⅛	1.84¾	1.84¾
No. 2 Nor	1.75¾	July	1.81⅞	1.82⅝	1.80⅞	1.81
No. 3 Nor	1.71¼	Oct	1.42¾	1.44¼	1.42¾	1.43⅞
Feed Oats	.55	**Oats**				
2 C.W. Oats	.57	May	.61⅜	.61⅜	.61	.61
3 C.W. Oats	.55	July	.60½	.61	.60½	.60⅝
3 Barley	.99					
4 Barley	.92	**Flax**				
1 N.W. Flax	2.63¾	May	2.71½	2.72	2.71½	2.71¾
2 N.W. Flax	2.60¾					

Chicago Wheat			Oats		Corn	
	Open	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
May	1.85½	1.85	.58½	.58¾	1.02½	1.02⅞
July	1.54⅜	1.53⅝	.56¼	.56¼	1.00½	1.01
Sept	1.38½	1.38⅝				

Minneapolis Wheat			Duluth Flax	
	Open	Close	Open	Close
May	1.87¼	1.86¾	2.93¼	2.93⅞
July	1.82	1.80⅝	2.94½	2.94¾

Inspections, wheat 317-246, oats 86-58, barley 12-4, flax 13-1. To-day's Winnipeg market opened ¾ to ⅜ higher Chicago ¾ higher and Minneapolis 1c to ¾ higher than yesterday's close. The markets were all very quiet today. Winnipeg closed ¼ higher, Chicago ¼ higher and Minneapolis ¼ higher than yesterday's close. Winnipeg oats closed ⅝ higher and flax ½ higher. Oats in Chicago closed ½ higher and corn ¾ higher. Duluth flax unchanged. Wheat market held fairly firm easing off at the close under selling pressure.

Yours truly,
McCALLUM & VANNATTER, LIMITED.

Winnipeg Cash Closing Prices For The Week

	19th	20th	22nd	23rd	24th	25th
No. 1 Nor	1.81¾	1.80½	1.80⅞	1.78¼	1.79	1.79¼
No. 2 Nor	1.78¼	1.77¼	1.77⅜	1.74¾	1.75½	1.75¾
No. 3 Nor	1.73¾	1.72½	1.72⅞	1.70¼	1.71	1.71¼
Feed Oats	.55⅝	.55⅜	.54⅞	.54⅞	.55	.55
2 C.W. Oats	.57⅜	.57⅛	.56⅞	.56⅞	.57	.57
3 C.W. Oats	.55⅝	.55⅜	.54⅞	.54⅞	.55	.55
3 Barley	1.00	1.00	.99	.98	.98	.99
4 Barley	.94	.94	.93	.92	.92	.92
1 N.W. Flax	2.64⅛	2.63¼	2.64⅛	2.62¾	2.63¼	2.63¾
2 N.W. Flax	2.61⅛	2.61¼	2.61⅜	2.59¾	2.60¼	2.60¾

Winnipeg Futures

May	1.87¾	1.86½	1.86⅝	1.83¾	1.84½	1.84¾
July	1.84¾	1.83¼	1.83½	1.80¾	1.81⅛	1.81
Oct	Nil	Nil	1.40⅜	1.39⅛	1.41⅜	1.43⅞
Oats						
May	.61⅜	.61⅛	.60⅞	.60⅞	.61	.61
July	.60½	.60⅜	.59⅞	.60⅛	.60¼	.60⅝
Flax						
May	2.72⅝	2.72½	2.72⅜	2.71	2.71¼	2.71¾

Insure the Proceeds of Your Grain

Prices are high—you should know the Firm that handles your valuable grain: a carload is worth far too much to take any chances with. The Bank of Montreal or the Bank of Hamilton will tell you of our responsibility.

Liberal advances made on cars and usual commissions only are charged for selling (1 cent per bushel wheat, barley, and flax, 5-8c per bushel on Oats).

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Discover Corn Secrets

University of Minnesota Makes Most Interesting Announcement

NOW that the farmers of the Northwest States are facing a situation as regards seed corn, such as may forecast a decrease both in acreage and production the coming year, the University of Minnesota comes to the front with the announcement of a discovery which may go far toward righting conditions.

If future tests sustain the present indications, every bushel of corn planted may be made to send up more sprouts and these sprouts may grow so fast that several weeks may be gained in the maturing time of the corn.

Scientists at the University Farm believe that they have discovered, quite by accident, a commercially practicable method of increasing the germination rate of seed corn. It came about in experimenting with various insecticides to be used in treating grains.

Professor Wm. Moore of the entomology department and Professor H. K Hayes of the agronomy department have been working on fumigation processes for killing grain parasites. It is important that germination qualities of grain treated should not be impaired in fumigating so they regularly checked plantings of the untreated.

It was in connection with the use of nitro benzine that they bumped into the unexpected. They found that not only was the grain not impaired for seed purposes, but that it was actually bettered. Corn seemed to thrive on the fumes of nitro benzine. Not only was the percentage of germination increased by treatment, but the rate of germination also was speeded up.

The experimenters checked and rechecked, again and again, with the same results. An experiment with 1911 corn, for instance, brought out the fact that the fumigated seeds sprouted nearly two days before the unfumigated, when planted at the same time, and of the former about 18 per cent more kernels germinated than of the latter.

"We are not saying that the treatment will so result with all corn," said Professor Moore, "as our experiments have not gone far enough to justify so sweeping a statement, but we expect to wind up the most significant test of all on the subject next week, after which we shall have something to announce.

"Nitro benzine is an oil, a coal tar derivative. Its price has been raised somewhat by war causes, but it is commercially obtainable. We fumigate the corn by placing it in a closed box in which is suspended a cloth saturated with the oil. The fumes do the work.

"We think well enough of present indications to make known our findings at this time, so that farmers who are facing a critical seed situation may try out the process if they see fit.

"Why does the treatment so affect the corn? We haven't the slightest idea. We only know that it has had that effect with corn which we have treated."

PALATIBILITY OF SWEET CLOVER

Many farmers say that cattle will not eat sweet clover. At the same time there are others whose animals relish it with a keen appetite. So much has been said pro and con with reference to the palatibility of sweet clover that it led to an experiment by the Iowa station. This experiment was conducted last summer to determine whether cattle used to feeding on sweet clover and alfalfa would show any preference for one forage over the other.

Six yearling heifers, all about the same size, were fed 80 pounds of sweet clover hay and 80 pounds of alfalfa hay in the same rack at the same time. Forty pounds of each hay were placed alternately in the rack so that the animals would have equal access to both. After the heifers had eaten until they would eat no more, the hays were taken out and re-weighed. There were 34 pounds of sweet clover left and 48 pounds of alfalfa, thus showing that the animals had eaten 14 pouud more sweet clover than alfalfa, or 2.3 more pounds per head.

In grazing these same animals on alfalfa and sweet clover pasture side by side, no preference was shown for alfalfa. The sweet clover was eaten as readily, although it was 5 or 6 feet tall and therefore very coarse. Yet some people insist that cattle will not eat sweet clover at all. Give them a chance. Sheep will even show a greater preference than cattle for sweet clover. Horses thrive well on it, even eating the forage when it is very coarse and woody.—W. E. Bowers, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, in *Breeders' Gazette*.

Money Does Not "Follow the Flag"

An article by Theodore H. Price, in the New York *Outlook*, shows that British financiers have loaned $1,762,705,000 to governments or corporations in Canada. These same financiers have, however, loaned $1,349,040,000 on similar securities in Argentina.

In proportion to population and development, the loans made in Argentina are really greater than those made in Canada. Trade may follow the flag, but it is quite clear that money goes wherever good interest is available, regardless of flags or anything else.

Winnipeg Bonspiel

FEBRUARY 6th-17th, 1917

Tickets on sale February 9th to 14th inclusive from all stations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan at

Single Fare For The Round Trip.

SASKATOON.....$14.45

Final return limit February 20th, 1917.

For complete information, reservations, etc., apply to your local or any Canadian Pacific Ticket agent of write,

J. E. PROCTOR,
District Passenger Agent, Regina, Sask.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO SASKATOON

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GRAIN DEALERS

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McCallum & Vannatter, Mgrs.

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About Shipping Grain During Winter

With the numerous grades in this season's grain, it is feared the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur will become blocked.

To alleviate this the railways are refusing, temporarily, to give cars for shipments to Fort William and Port Arthur, and in the meantime all grains west and north of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, and north and south of Calgary, should be shipped to the Government Interior Terminal Elevators at these points.

Shipping to these points in the winter months is as advantageous to the farmer as shipping to Fort William and Port Arthur. The grain is graded just the same as at Winnipeg, and is weighed into the elevators and government weight-certificates issued as at Fort William. **The storage charges are lower than at Fort William or Port Arthur.** To-day, (Jan. 8th) buyers are offering 1c per bushel more than Fort William prices for all grades of wheat in store Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, but of course difference in prices is liable to fluctuation according to demand. All high grades stored in these Interior Elevators will have the chance of being wanted for seed. We therefore advise farmers in above districts to ship all grains to these interior terminals, until further notice. We make liberal advances at 7 per cent interest on such grain, the same as if shipped to Fort William and Port Arthur. Be careful to bill all cars, **"Notify Thompson, Sons and Co., Winnipeg."**

East of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw all grains may in the meantime be shipped to Winnipeg, or if on Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways to Duluth

Write to us for further information whenever needed, and for shipping bills, also market prospects.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Grain Commission Merchants

700-703 T. GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVICE FROM McBEAN BROS.

The last letter we issued in this paper was dated September 28th. Since that date wheat has advanced to $2.00 and oats to 65c. The last few weeks' prices have declined, but this is only a natural reaction. We are looking for our wheat to sell at above $2.00 later on. Oats before another crop is harvested we feel will sell at around 85 cents. There is nothing in the situation to warrant lower prices before another crop is harvested, and even then you need not look for very low prices. We figure that our low grade wheat is entirely too low compared with higher grades, but these prices will adjust themselves after the beginning of the New Year. We strongly advise farmers not to sell a bushel of their wheat and oats until the beginning of the year, or until wheat is around $2.00 and oats around 75 cents to 80 cents.

Flax and barley are fairly high now, but we think both these cereals will go higher.

We are Commission Merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Give us a trial, ship your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur; advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., so that we can look after the grading. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us any time for market information.

December 8th, 1916

McBEAN BROS.

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Grain and Commission Merchants

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With our continuous wire service with the Winnipeg and American Exchanges, we are able to execute promptly and with care, all orders in futures entrusted to us. Please write us for any information required.

Phone 3241.
Box 855.

207 Canada Building
Saskatoon, Sask.

Fashions of Moment

Full, Straight Skirts May Lead to the Narrower Silhouette
The Persistence of Pockets

New York, January 22.

FASHION continues in ways of straight and unabated fulness. Skirts fall in soft, clinging folds, so much so that the tendency toward the narrower silhouette becomes very apparent, though we need not yet anticipate the very narrow skirt.

It is already rumored, however, that skirts for spring will be two and two and a half yards wide. But it is really looking a little too far ahead to be thinking of spring styles already. At present, skirts are still very ample. Box pleats and side pleats are very freely used, and this means that a good deal of material is used in a dress or skirt. The pleats hang in straight lines, generally unstitched, while in some cases they are stitched as far as the hips and below that point are pressed into position.

The gradual lengthening of skirts that has come with the vogue for straighter lines is noticeable in many dresses; but women, on the whole, have not taken readily to the longer skirts, and the short skirt for street costumes is stall favored by a great many. A long street skirt is really not graceful in a tailored suit, and women are not willing to sacrifice becoming styles so readily.

7547—7541

Black Satin Dress with Tie-on Collar and Loop Pockets

In afternoon and evening dresses, however, the longer skirt is not at all ungraceful. Some afternoon and evening dresses show slight variations from the straight lines. The Turkish trouser effect and draped skirt come from Paris as a departure from the extremely straight hanging and clinging effects.

Full overskirts are also much used for evening, fashioned of soft silk voiles, tulles and laces. Black and white combinations occur very often in evening gown Black net worked up with white beads over a white satin foundation is one of the striking combinations used by an expert French designer. A sash of black satin forms a wide girdle, which is weighted at the ends by heavy black and white bead tassels.

Bead Embroidery is Very Prominent

Bead embroidery is a strong rival just now of the darned-stitch embroidery worked in silk and worsted. On white backgrounds, white and colored beads are used most effectively. The white chalk beads on dark satins and satin form very handsome trimmings. Beads of various colors arranged in designs to imitate the popular Paisley effect is one of the newest developments in bead work. Other very attractive color combinations are also seen, such as dull blue, old rose and brown on light tan backgrounds.

Recent costumes from Paris also show that machine stitching is a very prominent form of trimming. Rows upon rows of stitching are used at the edges of coats and on collar and cuffs. The stitching is often done in silk of a darker shade than the material is it used on, and sometimes in the same shade.

7561—7560

Smart Dress for Sports or Daily Use

Pockets Still Persist

When we consider the traditional fickleness of Fashion, it seems as though the life of the pocket has been very long, indeed; but the pocket still flourishes on suits, coats and dresses and shows not the slightest signs of becoming extinct. The latest development in this line is the long, loop-like pocket placed over the hips and standing away from the skirt. The smart afternoon dress of black satin shown in the sketch illustrates this type of pocket, also the new tie-on collar, which crosses in front and ties at the back, somewhat like the tie-on jumpers. The long loop pocket is usually made of a color which contrasts with the dress, or else it is of the same material, but its presence is emphasized by some trimming in bright silk embroidery or in beads. Or, if it is made of the same material, it is simply lined with a contrasting color.

The Pinched-Back Coat

Hip-length coats with the pinched effect at back and a straight front are very smart for the serviceable suit for daily wear or for the sports suit. The back is belted with a rather wide belt stitched down over short pleats, which produces the pinched effect. With this type of coat the full box-pleated skirt makes an excellent costume. In mannish mixtures and jersey cloth, these suits are worn for shopping, sports, and for practical use. The sketch illustrates one of these jaunty suits in bright green jersey cloth.

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For further information and reservations, write, phone, or call
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Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.
A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.
For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Professional and Business Guide of Saskatoon

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Pool, Bowling, Cigars, Soft Drinks.
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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts homesteaders in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388 M13-

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Snap	10c
Snakes and Ladder	10c and 25c
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AND SHOE SHINE

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Where to go

California
Florida
Bermuda
Havana
The Isle of Pines
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How to get there

Call, write or phone the city office of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, who have complete information at your disposal regarding rates and routes to the various winter resorts.

The extremely low cost of these trips will surprise you. Cheaper than staying at home.

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The Saturday Press

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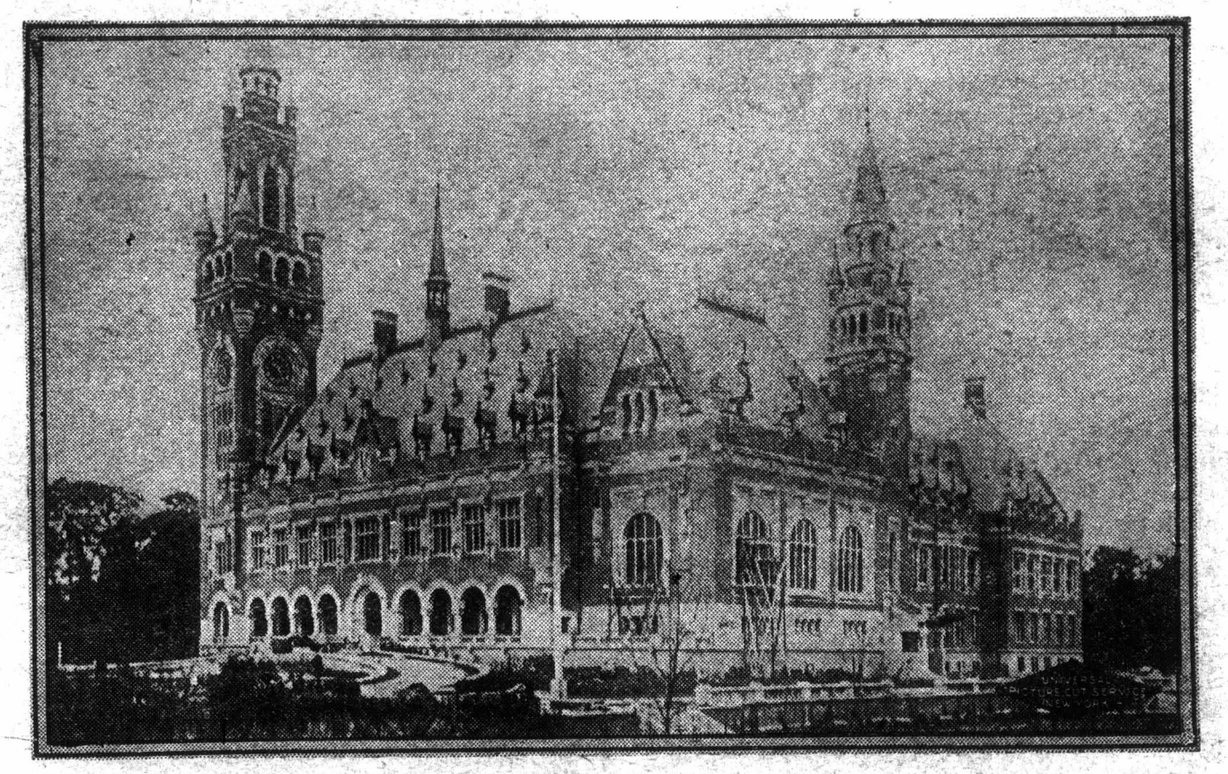
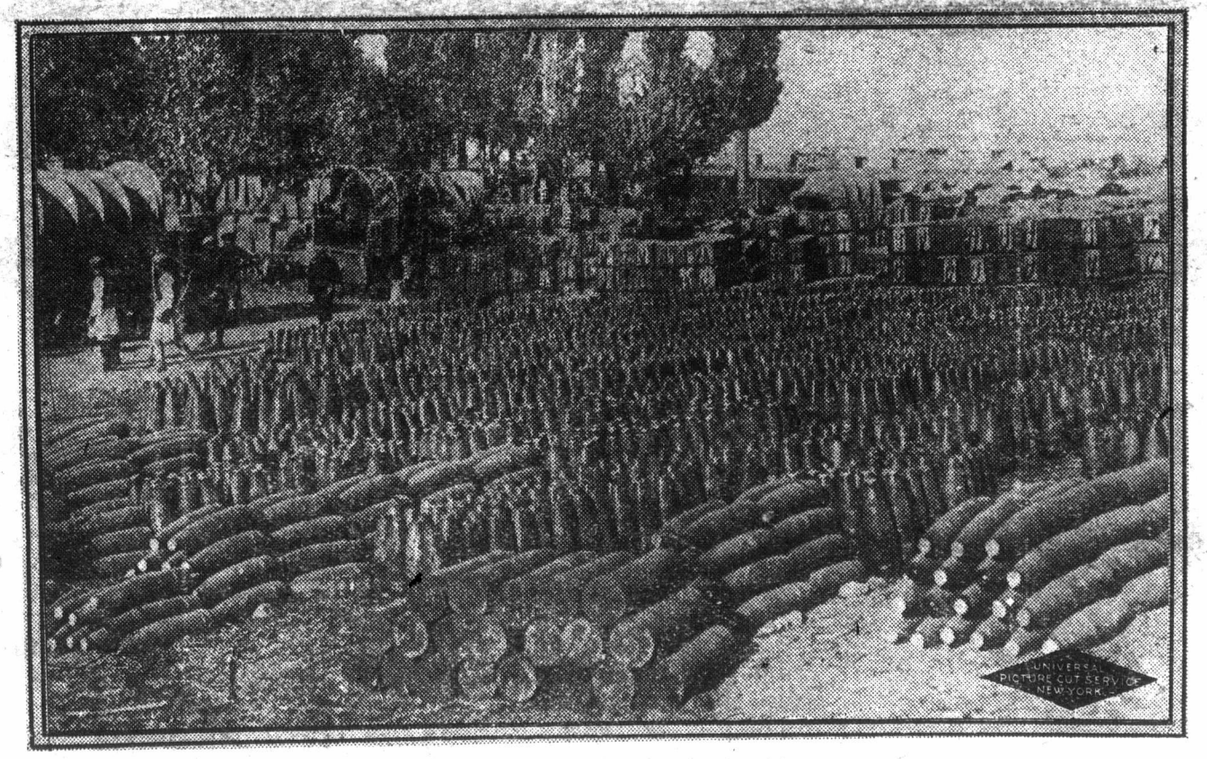
Saskatchewan's Greatest Agricultural Weekly

VOLUME 16—No. 10 SASKATOON, CANADA, FEBRUARY 3, 1917 16 PAGES





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This splendid edifice erected through the generosity of Andrew Carnegiue of New York at a cost of about $5,000,000 and dedicated as a Peace Forum.

WHY SERBIANS ARE WINNING

Photo shows vast stores of ammunition in Salonica at the disposal of the Serbians. Recent events show that they have been making good use of it.

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SASKATOON, SASK.

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THE LEADING WESTERN BANK

A SUBSCRIBER desires to know "which is the most important bank in the West?" In point of depoists, capital and some other particulars, the Bank of Montreal leads, closely followed by the Commerce and Royal. In actual importance to the west, particularly because of its relations with the farmers, we should be inclined to award the title to the smallest bank in Canada, the Weyburn Security Bank. Its net profits were only about one-fortieth of the others; but its history is that it is performing a real service to the farmers in the Weyburn district, to the mutual benefit of its shareholders and its customers.

We hope it will not be the fate of the Weyburn institution to suffer from amalgamation, as has happened to so many of the small banks of recent years. The idea behind this bank is the true method for financing rural communities. Its head officers are closely in touch with the farmers of the territory where it operates. Their position and character are well known to its executive officers, who, also, have the power to grant loans without the necessity of referring the matter to some remote authority without any local knowledge to guide him.

It seems not unlikely that considerable of the surplus capital now being piled up in the United States will be employed in the near future, in the loaning business in Canada. Some financial companies are now operating in this province, with considerable satisfaction to their clients, and long term loans have been placed at very favorable and equitable terms. Western farmers will certainly welcome such capital, and are ready to give it profitable employment.

ALAS! NOT SO

THE Philadelphia *Country Gentleman* says: "It was a mere piffling news item, crowded into obscurity on an inside page of your daily palladium. It mentioned stodgily and without exclamation or adjective the dull fact that the Hudson Bay Railroad had been completed from the heart of Western Canada to Port Nelson. All the adjectives and exclamatories were reserved for the latest advance on the Ancre, for the thrilling news of Ruth Law's aerial flight from Chicago to New York, for the great two-million-share gamblefest on 'Change

But the completion of that Hudson Bay Railroad is really something very big. It is an achievement that might almost be referred to as a little brother of the Panama Canal. The great wheat provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are now a thousand miles nearer to a seaport.

Each summer great argosies will sail into and out of Hudson Bay, one of the largest inland seas of the world. Immense cargoes of grain will be borne through those chill northern waters. Port Nelson will become a thriving hive of industry. The effect upon the future of Canada's agriculture will be almost revolutionary.

It was really a world event—the completion of this little $16,000,000 railroad—yet nobody bothered to pay much heed.

Remember then as time rolls on that Port Nelson is very much on the map—the trains are now running."

Unfortunately, this is not correct. The Hudson Bay Railway is still far from completion, and it is possible that one or two changes of administration may yet come about in Canada before Saskatchewan's sea-port is opened to commerce. No rails are being laid and a lot of those already down are being torn up and shipped to France, to be used for militaty purposes. Little or nothing has been done on the terminals, and not an "argosy" is likely to sail in or out for some years.

THE RUM RATION

IT will probably not be long before we shall see Ralph Connor's lurid romances of the west removed from the Sunday School libraries of the land, where they now occupy pride of place. They will certainly be carefully searched by the unco guid for traces of heresy which have hitherto escaped notice because Ralph Connor was, like Caesar's wife and Sam Hughes friend Allison, above suspicion. The reverend romancer has returned to Canada from the trenches where he has been acting as chaplain and declares boldly that he would as soon think of depriving Canadian soldiers of their rifles as of stopping their ration of rum!

The E. P. Roe of Canada seems to have grown broad (as some would put it) or loose (as others might esteem it) since having experienced life, instead of merely writing about it. We presume he favors the rum ration only when used in a rational manner; but even so, we wonder at his hardihood, in view of the fact that the largest denomination in Canada has officially taken action towards depriving the Canadian Tommy of his harmless, necessary Black Cat, Woodbine, or other variety of "fag."

As a matter of scientific information, we should prefer to hear from a doctor of medicine rather than a doctor of divinity on the question of the rum ration. Has it proved of any value as a stimulant or in any other physiological capacity, as some medical men assert; or is it not only valueless but actively harmful, as another class maintain? Apparently the army medical auhorities favor it, or it would not be retained.

DOCTORS WANTED

TORONTO and McGill Universities are proposing to increase the course for medical degrees to six years. There are several reasons why this proposal should not be received with favor by the public. The present four-year course is sufficient for their inter-mural study: the sooner they are sent forth thereafter to get work on the public—where they acquire their real, practical knowledge—the better.

There has always been a great scarcity of doctors in the West, and this has grown more pronounced since the war began. It is one of the dark shadows always hanging over life in the great, sparsely settled districts on the prairies. There is no doubt that great suffering, and frequently death, results from reluctance or inability to incur the heavy expense of summoning medical attendance, particularly to the more remote localities. The Universities should do what they can to expedite medical education, within reason, rather than to prolong unduly the time spent by students in the college. If the course is to be made longer, it would probably be better employed at hospital practise.

THE CURRENT RATE

THE *Monetary Times* criticizes the Manitoba Rural Credits Bill, saying that the government is going to considerable trouble to reduce the current lending rate from 7 per cent to 6 1-3 per cent. It seems a pity that the leading financial journal of Canada could not be more frank in discussing a question of this kind. It must be well aware that the current rate in Manitoba is not 7 per cent. We believe there are a few loans occasionally made in old settled districts like Brandon at 7 per cent; but the rate throughout that Province generally is not less than eight per cent, and many loans are made at higher rates. Perhaps what *The Monetary Times* means is that the legal rate of bank interest is seven per cent; but it also knows that no bank pays the slightest attention to the law in this respect, in Manitoba or elsewhere. The rate is "all the traffic will stand."

LORD BEAVER BROOK

CANADA'S new baron, it seems, has chosen his title. Sir Max will be the first Baron of Beaver Brook, New Brunswick. It might be worse. He might have chosen to be called the Baron of Coon Hollow, or Moose Mountain; and the Heralds College could not have said him nay; though why he should have neglected the noble word "Miramichi" as grand and flowing as the river which flows past his ancestral home, when choosing his title, we do not understand.

The next thing is a coat-of-arms. A pump, rampant, on a cement ground, would be tasty, and significant of the stock watering operations by which the foundation of the Beaver Brook fortune was laid. For a motto we can think of nothing finer than that old Latin line: *Nulla dies sine succor*—"There is a sucker born every minute."

POPULAR SENTIMENT

REFERRING to tariff reduction, *Industrial Canada*, the organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association says: "Assuming that our western farmer friends are sincere—and their vigor of expression and tenacity of purpose leave no room for doubt on that score—one is forced to conclude that they are decidedly out of touch with popular sentiment." We presume the organ of the C. M. A. means popular sentiment in that body. If it would connect up its office with the Prairie Provinces it might hear of something to its advantage. There is a big body of public sentiment of a totally different kind in the west, and without any axe to grind, either.

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THE RHODE ISLAND RED BREED

Body Proportions and Egg Laying Qualities should not be Sacrificed to Secure Fancy Stock for Show Purposes

By J. D. Wallace, Saskatoon

THERE seems to be a tendency on the part of many publications devoted to poultry breeding to give undue prominence to an alleged difference between the poultry *fancier* and the poultry *breeder* who seeks utility rather than the minute requirements of shape and color. Even here in the west we hear of breeders who are after show stock purely and simply and go so far as to say they do not care whether the fowls lay any more than enough eggs to reproduce their stock and keep their score high at the poultry shows. It is not disputed that shape and color are important, but to make shape and markings the sole criterion by which values are determined is merely going but half way to the place where purebred fowls will become the product of every poultry yard. If a breeder has pure bred fowls to start with he need not worry very much about shape and color unless he joins in with that faction which insists on calling its members *fanciers* in the sense that *utility* has no force with them. Once purity is admitted the breeder may give the larger part of his attention to *utility* and breed for heavy egg production.

Now, to come to the subject of our article, namely, the Rhode Island Red breed:

Twenty years ago all the good things that could be said of any breed of poultry were being said of the Plymouth Rock. That type was at the height of its popularity and the tendency towards exquisite colors and barring was making necessary the most extreme matings and close breedings and double matings to produce them. For years the Barred Plymouth Rocks were supreme favorites on the farm for egg production. They became too much inbred and not until 1916, after a period of over twenty-five years, have the Plymouth Rocks been able to win honors in the egg-laying contests, when one pen succeeded in standing second among all the Plymouth Rocks.

What has happened to the Plymouth Rock has also happened to some other breeds. Today the Rhode Island Red is rapidly coming to the front as the breed for which the greatest consideration is shown by dealers in market poultry. The long body, the long bone, the width across the breast and between the thigh, gives just the right proportion which, if lived up to in the breeding, will put the Rhode Island Red in first place.

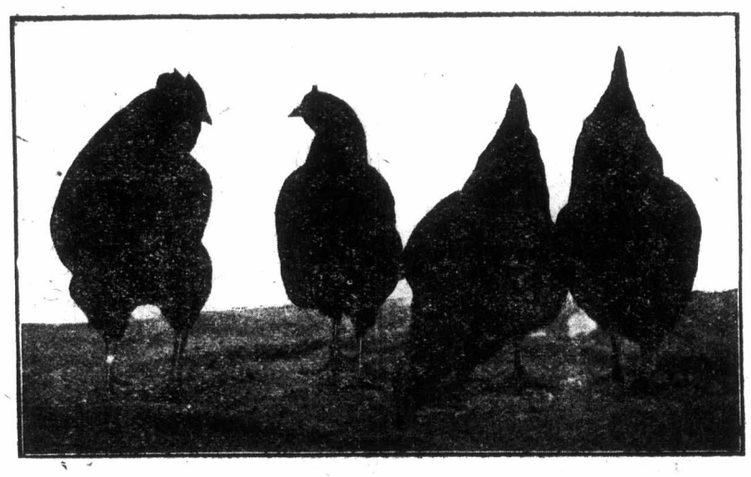
The quickness of growth, sturdy constitution, early filling-in of breast meat and the length and width of their breasts are considerations most frequently commented on in their favor.

Mr. T. F. McGrew, writing of this breed in *Canadian Poultry Review* recently, said:

"In the records of the Third International Egg Laying Contest held at Storrs Agricultural College, it is shown that White Leghorns averaged the greatest number of eggs, that White Wyandottes were second in the average. The most eggs laid by both Leghorns and Wyandottes were laid by hens of what is claled the English strains. The third position as to number was held by Plymouth Rocks and fourth position by Rhode Island Reds. The difference in the average between the Rhode Island Reds and the Plymouth Rocks was very slight. Some of the individual pens of Rhode Island Reds laid more eggs than did any of the individual pens of Plymouth Rocks. This would indicate that the Rhode Island Reds were remarkably good layers when brought in competition with the best layers of the world entered in egg-laying contests.

"When weight per dozen is considered the eggs laid by the Rhode Island Reds averaged more than did the eggs of any other breed or variety entered in the contest. When return above cost of feed is considered Rhode Island Reds stood third in the contest. This would again indicate the Rhode Island Reds were remarkably good layers. This in comparison with their value as market poultry makes them a fowl that is to be highly considered for both egg production and for market poultry. . . . In many parts of New England they are valued highly for egg producing qualities, for the rich brown color of the shell and for the evenness and smoothness of color in finish. We would imagine from all this that the Rhode Island Red had become a a keen competitor with the farmer who keeps poultry on his farm for the dual purpose of market poultry and egg production."

In the report of the 4th International



SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS (*Photo Courtesy F. Holmes, Saskatoon*)

Egg-Laying Contest held at Storrs Agricultural College, the Rhode Island Reds more than held their own. In weight per dozen eggs the Rhode Island Reds stood first with an average of 1.60 pounds per dozen; Plymouth Rocks followed next with 1.59 pounds; Leghorns were next with 1.48 pounds and the Wyandottes fourth with 1.48 lbs. The average value of the Wyandotte eggs was 33.33 cents per dozen, of the Rhode Island Red 32.34 cents, of the Plymouth Rock 31.78 cents, of the White Leghorn 31.27 cents, and of all other breeds combined 30.85 cents. This difference is due to the fact that some breeds laid more eggs in winter, when eggs were higher priced, than did others.

The average production of all the Wyandottes was 165 eggs per hen; of all the Leghorns 158; of all the Rhode Island Reds 156; of all the Plymouth Rocks 1.46, and of all the other breeds 126.

The average cost of keeping a Rhode Island Red hen for one year was $1.99; of a Plymouth Rock $1.98; of a Wyandotte $1.78; of a Leghorn $1.69, and of a hen of all other breeds $1.65.

The profit above feed cost was for Wyandottes $2.62 per hen; for Leghorns $2.45; for Rhode Island Reds, $2.21; for Plymouth Rocks $1.90, and for all other breeds, $1.59.

The Wyandotte has had a remarkable popularity, yet there are signs that it is, through too close breeding for show purposes, already losing ground, and now that the Rhode Island Red is coming more and more to the front as the all-round utility fowl, care must be taken to see that the body proportions of the Rhode Island Red, which are the very best for egg production and table fowl, are not sacrificed in the mad endeavor to secure *fancy* stock for show purposes. The real shape, the real body proportions as described in the Standard, are far too often absent in many of the birds that win the color, and even the shape, specials in the poultry show.

The great laying ability of the Rhode Island Red is proverbial, yet their great popularity only dates from the time of their admission to the Standard, when fanciers began to breed them for color and type as well as for flesh and eggs.

In Western Missouri a breeder of Rhode Island Reds having what may be classed as a 200-egg strain, advertised eggs for sale at ten dollars for thirteen; but two seasons was the limit of his sales. Show quality in addition to egg production was demanded, and he at once became a fancier in the true sense of the word, and he is now breeding for type, color and egg production—all-round utility birds—that he may gain the highest commercial advantage for his poultry products.

Too often today we seen cases in the exhibition hall where a color special will go to one pullet and the shape special to another pullet of the Rhode Island Red breed. This should not be, and there is an indication that unless the breeders are very careful the splendid qualities of the Rhode Island Red will become so disintegrated that it will lose place instead of gain. Much has been heard recently regarding the good qualities of the Red Sussex, a bird very similar to the Rhode Island Red, and one of the best judges in the country recently said:

"If the breeders of Rhode Island Reds don't look out this fowl will displace them on the farms of the country and the Red Sussex and not the Rhode Island Red will be the leading red fowl of the land."

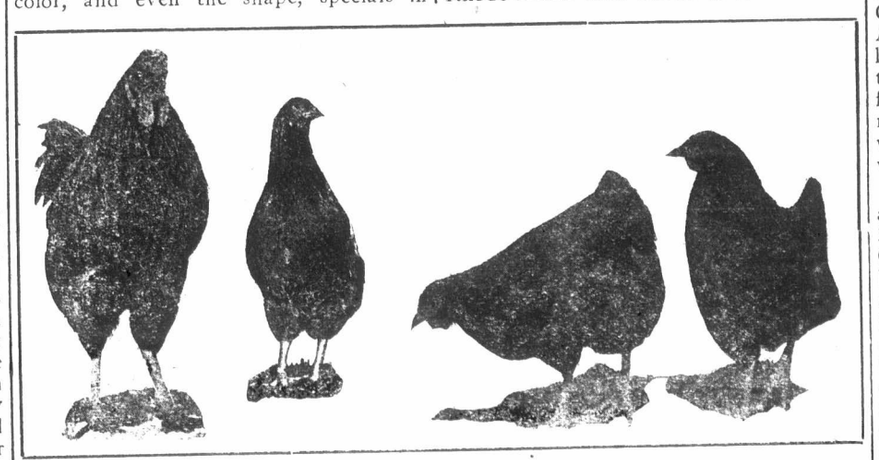
In the west the Rhode Island Red is one of the most suitable breeds we have. It has the power to resist cold (something greatly to be desired here) and has a fine reputation for its ability to turn a large amount of its food into eggs, which statement is proved by the average weight being higher per dozen eggs than those of any other of the utility breeds. They are good winter layers and make excellent mothers.

There is no doubt that if breeders will endeavor to stick to the original body proportions, in addition to breeding for color, that in a short time the Rhode Island Red will be in the forefront as the most desirable breed for every purpose.

The judges at the various shows can do a great deal regarding the maintaining of the type standard, but some system will have to be devised for seeing that the birds are also egg producers. Egg-laying contests have seen the handwriting on the wall in that the day of the all-utility has passed and are now requiring the score card of the fancier to accompany the egg-basket records. But the trouble seems to be that in too many cases the egg-basket records do not seem to be necessary at the show and people purchase birds which are capable of winning prizes for color, but are quite incapable either of producing eggs themselves or proper body type and egg production in their offspring.

We have in the Rhode Island Red a breed which, if properly looked after, is capable of very great service to the poultry industry. As an all-round bird it is hard to beat and it should be the duty of breeders to see that none of its good points are sacrificed for the sake of color.

There should be no distinct line between the terms *fancier* and *utility breeder*. All poultry breeders should seek a combination of fancy points and utility qualities in the same fowl, and until they do this the breeding of pure bred fowls will not have reached its height and most valuable place among the productive industries of our rural communities.



ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS (*Photo Courtesy F. Holmes, Saskatoon*)

THE FIRECO RANGE COMING!

What is described by those who have used it as the greatest improvement in kitchen ranges yet produced is shortly to be placed on the market in Saskatchewan extensively, as the result of the satisfaction given by a number of them which have been in use here for the past year. This is the "FIRECO" range, manufactured at Hespeler, Ontario. The Fireco is an air tight range with a small firebox, and its makers give an absolute guarantee that its consumption of fuel is less than half that of the ordinary range—a very importan consideration in the west, where fuel is so high. So confident are the manufacturers of this range of its worth that they sell it on sixty days trial on the guarantee above mentioned.

This range will be distributed in Saskatchewan by the A. G. Low Company of Saskatoon. It will be handled in Saskatoon by the Saskatoon Hardware Company where a demonstration will shortly be put on. Fraser Bros. of Outlook will be the agents for that district; Graham Bros. at Rosetown; O. B. Manville at Prince Albert; and the Enterprise Hardware Company are the wholesalers in Saskatoon. The Fireco heaters and furnaces which are claimed to be as good as the ranges, will also be marketed here shortly.

Seed Oats, Quality and Demand

Investigations conducted by the Dominion Seed Branch have shown that the effect of frost on the 1916 oat crop in northern districts is exceedingly variable. Experienced farmers can usually detect frosted oats by the brittleness of the kernel as compared with the tough, doughy nature of sound oats. About 50 per cent of the Alberta samples from north of Calgary are of low percentage vitality. As the seed laboratory at Calgary is limited in capcity, farmers are advised to test their own seed in a box or pot of soil from their own farms. It should be kept moist but not wet and placed in a sunny window at living room temperature, warm during the day and cool at night.

The shortage of seed oats in Ontario and Western Quebec will require about 300,000 bushels from the prairie provinces Oats that are free from wild oats and may be cleaned to grade No. 1 Western Canada seed oats, which is a special seed grade including No. 1 and No. 2 Canada Western oats, command a premium of 3 to 5c per bushel, and carlots of this quality are snapped up quickly. Farmers who have sound oats harvested from clean land are advised to take advantage of this special demand which will likely continue until March.

Our Welfare Page

Conducted By Mrs. John Mc Naughtan, Piche, Sask.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all."

THE FARM WOMEN OF ALBERTA

I HAVE received the very greatest encouragement from a four days visit to the convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta, which is part of the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta. The remarkable growth of the movement, the development of its leaders and great promise of future leaders and workers was strongly evidenced.

But the encouragement that I allude to was in connection with the advancement of questions which Alberta and Saskatchewan are working at in common

The municipal hospital scheme, the egg marketing question, women and the rural school and the legal rights of women were the main questions.

A resolution which called forth the strongest feeling was one brought in by the women, strongly condemning the Hudson Bay Co. for their attitude on the liquor question. The Lloydminster delegates told how the Hudson Bay had two stores in Lloydminster, one on each side of the street, which was on either side of the meridian and so were enabled to evade the letter of the law in each province. Mrs. Nellie McClung, who was present during this discussion, advised the women to refrain from trading with such a company. She said that she was often surprised at the amount of patronage prominent W. C.T.U. and other temperance workers gave to the Hudson Bay. She urged the women to get after the Federal government on the inter-provincial liquor legislation,as it had the same power over the Hudson Bay in this respect as over other liquor bodies.

She expressed as her opinion that in the Hudson Bay fight over their seventeenth centruy charter privileges they would lose out.

When the women took this Hudson Bay resolution into the men's convention to be endorsed, it was passed with much applause. What I want to specially call your attention to is the address of Miss Montgomery of the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Work of the Extension Department

Miss Montgomery in leading up to her subject described the means available through the department of extension of the University of Alberta, for study outside the university. The department now has 116 travelling libraries in circulation; forty subjects on which debating material is prepared; thirty-four sets of lantern slides, each containing from 50 to 80 pictures, together with lectures to accompany lanterns where required; an open shelf collection of books containing over 1000 volumes that are being more and more used by the people in the country. The department of extension, she said, is keeping pace with you in your development.

Answering the Call

Miss Montgomery referred to the many enquiries for information as to how clubs carry out a study program which had led to the inauguration of this unique department of extension work. Clubs wrote that they wanted to do something definite, but did not know how to go about it. She had given special attention to this branch, while taking a year's special course of study in Madison, Wisconsin, and had arrived at the conclusion that the clubs which attempted to cover several subjects in the course of one season, accomplished very little, while those who devoted themselves to one subject alone, made commendable progress. Clubs which confined themselves to one subject alone did not find it tiresome as the development of the theme brought out new interests. To know one subject thoroughly is better than to know a good many superficially, the speaker continued. If you know one subject thoroughly, you come to know at least the fringe of a good many others.

Study Outline

Miss Montgomery then outlined her plan for the study of "Women and the State," using the following outline:

1.—Woman in early times. Some early ideas on sex equality; survey of women's rights under Roman law; early Christian church; Germanic law; Canon law; English law.

2.—World's movement for suffrage; Great Britain and her Colonies; European countries; Asiatic count ies; United States; Canada.

3.—Where women vote: some results. United States, individual States; New Zealand; European countries, Asiatic countries.

4.—Woman as part of the state; woman and the law; women in politics; woman as taxpayers; women and labor.

5.—Women's work for social betterment: in factories; in juvenile work; in rescue work; in municipal improvement.

6.—Some social aspects of feminism; home and society; education; temperance war; church.

7.—Some notable women workers of today: Jane Addams, Ellen Key, Selma Lagerlof, Julia Lathrop, Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

She showed how in following this, or a similar line of study, the subject would be covered in a satisfactory manner. The subdivision of the different divisions of the theme were accounted for by the fact that it is advisable to get as many working as possible, thus spreading the interest. The idea as outlined, Miss Montgomery said, was not arbitrary, but could be changed to suit the desires of the club. There are no examinations at the close of the course, the sample is prepared as a suggestion and guide to the women's clubs.

The department of extension has prepared study outlines on ten subjects, including home economics, rural problems, immigration and the immigrant, nature study, and the child problem. The department will send to any one interested copies of the various outlines, *the books to be used may be obtained from the department.* Attached to the outlines sheet are references showing which books are to be used for each subdivision.

Miss Montgomery was in charge of a splendid exhibit at the convention. A sample travelling library, sample debates, sample lantern sets, sample of open shelf sample of outlines of study and samples of books for special study. Attached to each exhibit were complete instructions. And were the exhibits popular? Well, if there was one worn out woman at that convention it was Miss Montgomery.

I asked her "And is there a real demand for the use of these various means of study, from the rural districts." "Indeed, she replied, "our staff is overworked trying to keep up with the demands."

"And do the clubs comply with instructions and return material promptly."

"Indeed, they do. Occasionally there is some little delay, but in only two cases have we hade real trouble."

But what I am telling you all this for is because, for a small fee, the department of extension of the University of Alberta will give you the same assistance that they render to their own people.

A Non-English Friend

Dear Mrs. McNaughtan:—I am taking the opportunity of asking you about the district nurse and medical aid, and if it is not much trouble for you to give us some points on that work. Our women have some discussion on that work, but they want to know more on municipal free hospital.

I shall like to have some distiurbance done over here.

I hope you can read this, you know it is not very long when I come to this country.—*J. D.*

[*Ed.*—Your letter is very welcome, so many of your country-women are interested in this work.—*V. Mc N.*]

SPIRIT OF THE WEST BANQUET AND CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

HUNDREDS of farmers and their wives will be gathering in Saskatoon on Monday, February 12th, to join in the Pullman excursion to Moose Jaw, leaving Saskatoon at midnight, to attend the provincial convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, which commences on Tuesday morning, February 13th.

There will be an afternoon conference of the delegates and visitors for which Mr. J. F. Cairns has kindly loaned part of the third floor of his big store. At this conference it is proposed to consider briefly a few of the leading questions to come before the convention and give the delegates a chance to express themselves and act as a unit at the main convention on such matters as the federation of the various farmers' bodies; hail insurance; sample markets; rural credit; marketing and transportation.

The Spirit-of-the-West Banquet

Tickets for the big banquet to be held in the eveneng at seven o'clock have been issued. Indications are that a large number of farmers and the general public will take advantage of this splendid occasion for a happy time in hearing the finest music and songs and notable short addresses.

The railroads entering Saskatoon are co-operating to extend every advantage and service to the delegates and visitors. All three railroads plan to run second sections of their trains from Saskatoon to Moosejaw after the banquet and entertainment is over.

The C.P.R. and C.T.P. lines can care for delegates in their Pullmans, both for the journey and during the convention. The C.N.R. will run special Pullman service from Saskatoon to Moose Jaw.

Delegates and visitors to Moose Jaw must get standard certificates from local agents to get benefit of a single fare return ticket.

To take advantage of the Pullman service delegates and visitors must register in advance with the agents of the railroads if sleeping quarters are desired for the convention.

Mr. W. E. Lovelock of the C.P.R.; Mr. Wm. Stapleton of the C.N.R., and Mr. A. F. Lenon of the G.T.P. will all be pleased to receive deposits for Pullman reservations.

Readers of *The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm* are welcome to register and reserve their desires for banquet tickets and train service through our office at Saskatoon.

The local committee consists of Murdo Cameron of the Floral S.G.G.A.; Walter Kirkpatrick of the Cory S.G.G.A., and Wiljames Thompson of the Warman S.G.G.A., all of whom may be addressed at Saskatoon.

They Look Best
They Wear Best
They ARE Best

Business men wear tailor made suits as a matter of business. They know that appearance is a considerable factor in success. Why should the city man whose investment is usually not as large as that of the average successful farmer, dress better every day than the farmer does on Sundays and holidays when he can wear a good suit?

Tailor-made clothes should appeal particularly to the man who does not get a new suit often. They are the most economical, because they retain their shape, and wear best.

In addition they are far more economical in the long run

Let Us take Your Measure when You come to Town ?

JNO. W. MADDEN

Merchant Tailor **135 Second Avenue, North**

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that cancelled stock-watering reserves which, upon inspection by an officer of the Department of the Interior, are found unfit for agricultural purposes, or for homesteading under the stock clause of the Dominion Lands Regulations, may be leased for grazing purposes on the same conditions as ordinary Dominion Lands.

B. L. YORK,
Controller.

Timber and Grazing Lands Branch,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

QUAKER FLOUR

YOU may make splendid bread, but you can make still better by using Quaker Flour.

Made by the Manufacturers of Quaker Oats

In Ou

China, Japan, S

New

COSMOPOLITAN N
more cosmopolitan
her doors are open
most distant parts of the
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Some of the turbans
chin-straps, or "brides,"
is often attached.

The Russian blouse

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It Double

Every farm
pleasure, s

Chassis —Ang
Pole —Tee
Axle —Stee
Bearings —Ball
Wheels —Regu
Standard Body-
with Flare
PRICE —$85

THE

In Our Modern Dress

China, Japan, Spain and Russia each Furnish Inspiration

New York, Jan. 29.

COSMOPOLITAN New York grows more cosmopolitan daily. Even as her doors are open to those from the most distant parts of the world so are the minds of her fashion designers open to receive ideas from the four corners of the earth. Whatever may be turned to good account is quickly utilized and brought before the public for the world of fashionable women to pass on.

The very latest influence in dress has come from the Far East. Japanese and Chinese embroideries and like effects have come in for recognition and have taken quite an important position in the world of fashion.

Many of the windows of the best shops are now displaying the real Japanese and Chinese garments with their rich silks and gorgeous colorings. Most of us, however, are content to admire these beautiful costumes in the windows. No one has yet appeared on Fifth Avenue arrayed in tne true costume from the land of the cherry-blossom. But many have been seen in costumes showing the Oriental influence, such as the sketch above illustrates.

Another country from which has come inspiration for some of the present styles is Spain. The red and black combination worn by the dark-eyed senoritas of that country is frequently seen with charming effect, especially in semi-evening gowns. From Spain also have come the beautif l fine lace scarfs or mantillas which are now fashionable, and the large combs for the hair which are used with the coiffure that is distinctly Spanish.

It is well known that from Russia, also, we have received a great many contributions to the styles, not only in the line of blouses and dresses, but in the Russian turbans raised high in front. Some of the turbans are worn with chin-straps, or "brides," to which a veil is often attached.

The Russian blouse dress, with a long blouse reaching to the knee and falling over a pleated skirt, is one of the best-liked styles of the season. Sometimes it is made with a high close-fitting collar, and again, the open neck with the becoming sailor collar is used with it. With the high collar and closing at the side, these dresses give very much the impression of a suit. It has been observed of late that such dress giving the appearance of suits have been very much worn at afternoon functions. A waist with a short peplum sometimes gives this effect, especially when the dress is developed in velvet, velours, or the other wool materials which are used both for suits and dresses.

Showing the Oriental Influence

Accessories of Dress

All the dainty feminine accessories in every form are displayed to the greatest advantage in the stores. Bags of all descriptions there are, for these are considered a very necessary addition to the wardrobe these days. Bags of velvet, suede ribbon and beads are seen in such a variety of colors and shapes that no one can possibly have any difficulty in selecting those that will harmonize with her costumes. Of black velvet with a band of Paisley placed at the bottom or in the centre, are some very attractive round bags finished with long silk tassels. Others show Chinese embroideries in gold and colors. The bead embroidered bags of silk and velvet are still popular. Silver mesh bags are also worn.

Beaded girdles, ostrich fans which are used for winter balls and operas and which come in all colors to match the gowns with which they are used, and dainty neckwear are only a few of the tempting accessories on display.

Lace neckwear with high collars and long flowing jabots is again in style, and those who never were able to wear the low collars becomingly now have the chance to revel in these. But the low collars are still numerous, made of fine linen, batiste, Georgette and net, embroidered ever so daintily and edged with lace for further decoration.

Lingerie was never so irresistable as it is now. Of sheerest Georgette crepe and silk voile in delicate colors are garments of every type. Fine embroidered underwear, of course, is always correct. Wash satin and crepe de Chine are more favored than ever for lingerie materials.

LESS WORK, MORE PROFIT

A Nebraska farmer joined a cow-testing association and tested his 17 cows. Then he sold 7 and afterwards gained more profit from the remaining 10 than formerly from the whole herd. This is a typical experience. Hundreds of similar instances have occurred in the history of cow-testing work. It is exasperating to contemplate the many hours of needless work feeding and milking unprofitable cows kept in an untested herd. And many of the cows culled out through testing have proved to be producing even less income than the cost of feed. The time of caring for them and milking was worse than wasted.

Got Gophers?
Kill-Em-Quick
For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement in next issue

CANADIAN NORTHERN
WINNIPEG BONSPIEL

SINGLE FARE FOR RETURN TRIP

to Winnipeg via **Canadian Northern Railway** from stations in Saskatchewa n and Manitoba.

Tickets on sale Feb. 9 to 14. Return limit February 20th, 1917.

Excellent train service every day.

Fullest details of fares and train service from any C. N. R. agent or write

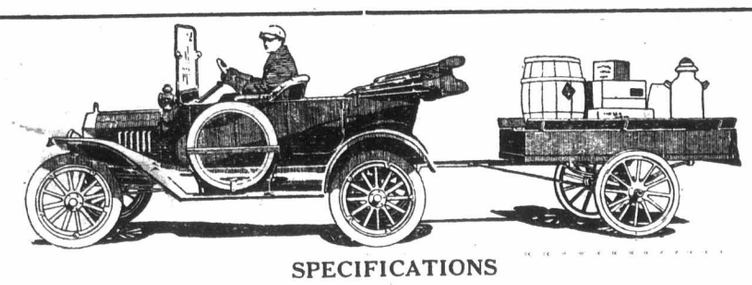
WM. STAPLETON,
D.P.A., C.N.R. Saskatoon

THE FOX TRAILER

It Doubles the Value of Your Automobile

FOX Trailer Ready to Attach to Your Car

Every farmer, merchant, or other automobile owner who uses his car for profit as well as pleasure, should know about THE FOX TRAILER. It is a wonderful time and money saver.



SPECIFICATIONS

Chassis	—Angle Iron 2 in. x 2 in. x 3-16 in.	Tires	—28 x 2 Clincher Solid
Pole	—Tee Iron 2 in. x 2 in. x 1-4 in.	Springs	—Special Six Leaf.
Axle	—Steel 1 3-8 in. square.	Capacity	—1200 lbs. guaranteed
Bearings	—Ball Bearings.	Color	—Black.
Wheels	—Regular 30 in. Automobile Wheels.	Weight	—400 lbs.
Standard Body—Box Type Six feet long, Four feet wide, Nine inches high with Flare Boards.			
PRICE	—$85 f. o. b. Windsor, Ont.	Terms	—Draft attached bill of lading.

How a FOX Trailer is Built

THE FOX TRAILER is built like your car itself in accordance with the best principles and the plans of skilled automobile engineers. It will track perfectly with your car, cause no injury to it whatever, and makes practically no increase at all in your engine's consumption of gasolene It has a rigid steel tongue with no springs in it to cau se lost motion and consequent shock to your car every time you start or stop. The FOX Trailer becomes part of the car itself. It has solid rubber Tires guaranteed for 10,000 miles—pneumatic tires for trailers are unnecessary and expensive. It has an all steel chassis, direct draught from steel axle by steel truss rods, ball bearing automobile wheels interchangeable wit h Ford wheels, high-grade and very resilient steel springs, hardwood body box 6 ft. x 4 ft. with steel reinforcing, hinged tail-board, quick safety coupling. It can be attached to any make of car.

The FOX Trailer is built to last as long as your car and is superior, feature for feature, to any make of Trailer yet placed on the Canadian market.

For further particulars—See your nearest Automobile or Implement Dealer, or write

THE A. G. LOW COMPANY, LTD., SASKATOON, SASK.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR ALBERTA AND WESTERN SASKATCHEWAN

"Granny" Chamberlain

Children Like It

"You know it is not an easy matter to get children to take medicine, and forcing it on them does no good. Most mothers know that a cough medicine, while palatable, should contain no drug injurious to the child.

The great popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is explained by the fact that it contains no opium or narcotic of any kind, and at the same time is so pleasant and agreeable to the taste that children like

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

For this reason alone it is a favorite with the mothers of young children."

Yours for Health —Granny Chamberlain

FOUND In the Scrap Pile on Your Own Farm $ $ $

Thousands of Dollars are Thrown Away Every Year by Saskatchewan Farmers in Buying New Machinery

or new parts before they are required. If more farmers know what those know who have tried us for repairs and jobbing work of all descriptions our shops could not handle one-tenth of the work we would get. A walk through our shops would show you scores of engines made as good as new by simply reboring the cylinders and having new over-size pistons and rings made, cranks turned up, new fly wheels cast, broken parts welded, etc.

Why

Buy new cylinders when you can have them re-bored and new pistons fitted for half the cost.

Buy new rollers for your grain crusher when you can have the old ones recut and made as good as new for half the cost.

Buy new crank shafts when we can turn the old ones true?

Not cut your machinery bill in half?

We Make to Order at Reasonable Prices and Ship Promptly

All classes of gears and sprockets, well drill bits and drilling machine castings of any description. Stay bolts, studs, flues, grate bars, flame sheets, plow standards and all kinds of forgings. Steam chests faced, gas engine valves turned up, new shafts fitted in discs, etc., etc.

FARMERS' REPAIR WORK AT LOW PRICES

Our plant comprises machine shop, pattern shop, foundry, blacksmith shop and oxy-acetylene welding plant. In order to keep our plant and staff of highly skilled mechanics fully employed we undertake farmers' repair work during the winter months at prices close to cost. We guarantee all our work. Write us for prices.

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FARM LOANS

On Well Improved Farm Property May Still Be Had at the Standard Rate of Eight Per Cent.

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The White Slave Traffic

in Belgium

An Interview with the Minister of Justice for Belgium

THE *Echo de Paris* publishes, in its edition of November 9th, 1916, the following interview of Mr. H. Carton de Wiart, the Belgian Minister of Justice, concerning the removals, deportations and compulsory work imposed upon numerous Belgian civilians by the high German authorities.

It is only too true, declared Mr. Carton de Wiart, that the German authority is actually proceeding in Belgium, throughout the whole military area, to veritable raids on men, which are a reproduction but on a still larger scale, of the crimes perpetrated a few months ago, under the pretense of agricultural labor to be done, in the invaded regions of France. About the middle of October, a decree bearing the signature of the Quarter-master General Von Sauberzweig, was posted in our Hainault and Flanders Communes. That decree stipulates that all persons who are able-bodied and who have recourse, themselves or their families to "other peoples' aid" may be forcibly compelled to work, even outside of their own domicile. The decree further states that any refusal to submit to this obligation shall be subject to a penalty of 3 years' imprisonment as a maximum, and of a fine of 10,000M. or to one or the other penalty only.

To fully realise the abominable character of such compulsion, it must be remembered that, owing to the departure of so many Belgians whom thier Military obligations have kept away from their homes for more than two years already and to the almost complete stand-still of our industries and manufactures, one third of our population are being assisted by the Relief Committee. The latter, with the co-operation of the Belgian government and of the Allies and the inter vention of both Spain and the United States, are taking upon themselves an enormous obligation which, *strieto jure*, should be exclusively assumed by the occupying power.

As soon as this notice had been duly posted, our fellow citizens whom the decree concerned were summoned in throngs at a time, in Courtrai, in Ghent, in Bruges, in Termonde and in Alost, and in several other localities, to the barracks, warehouses and empty mills and factories. Those who did not willingly answer the summons were seized and arrested in their lodgings and forcibly conveyed to the official rendezvous. For the city of Ghent alone they numbered almost 3000 people, composed not only of workmen, unemployed or not, but also of numerous clerks and petty dealers and employers. They were all examined, looked over and manipulated, one after the other, just as if they had been in a genuine slave market. The less robust were eliminated and put aside. As to the rest, they were required to sign a document, all printed in German, by which they engaged themselves to work under orders of the German authorities. All the means of ordinary pressure were resorted to: incarceration, threats, deprivation of freedom and of food, and various other acts of brutality. They refused. In spite of their refusal they were carried off and deported towards unknown destinations. Every one of them was authorised to provide himself with a small bundle of clothing and a porringer. The official notice giving them that information added, textually—admirable irony! "*Cash will be allowed to be taken also.*"

Long lines of trains, all packed to the doors, thus went across Belgium, running in an eastern direction. And all along the railroad lines, these brave people who had thus been pulled away under the menace and force of the German bayonets from their homes, from their families and from their native land, could be heard singing in a chorus and never seemingly growing weary, the Brabanconne, and the Vlaamsche Leeuw (The Lion of Flanders) the first verses of which—I translate them from the Fleming—are, by themselves alone, most characteristic, "They will not have him, our proud Lion of Flanders!"

An Admirable "Scrap of Paper"

Now see, says Mr. Carton de Wiart, to us, here is among several other similar documents a small note scribbled in lead pencil and signed by one of these workmen. It was thrown from a car window while the train was passing through a village in the Brabant. And in its plainness and conciseness this *chiffon de papier* (scrap of paper) contains a fine moral which, in my opinion rises far above all the pride of the German Kultur:

"Voor de Duitschers werken nooit, of nog veel min onze naam op papierzetten. Leve Albert, Koning der Belgen."

That is to say: "Work for the Germans, never! and less still sign any paper for them! Long live Albert, King of the Belgians!"

Oh, dear; the brave people! We may well be proud of them, and also of our Communal magistrates of whom some day, the whole world will known the full heroism and patriotusm.

A Fine Standard of Burgo-Master

To cite but one example, here is what took place in Bruges: The Burgo-master of that town, the Count Amedee Visart de Bocarme, is over eighty years of age. Ever since 1868 he represents his beautiful city in the Belgian Parliament. When the invasion reached Bruges, in mid-October, 1914, this "master of the city" justly surrounded by the veneration of all, gave an answer which fully portrays him thru and thru. He waited for the foe at his post, dignified and ready for all events. The German officers brutally summoned him, pointing their "brownings" under his nose as an argument. "I beg your pardon," then said Count Visart, who has the charming manners of a Seigneur of the old regime. "I beg your pardon, gentlemen! You are the stronger ones! You can, if you so desire it, have me shot. But considering my age and my position, I demand that all this be done with due politeness."

This man, so high spirited, who had thus shown from the very first day of the occupation, the contrast which distinguishes a civilised man as compared with the indivudial who believes he is one, did also refuse, when they were asked from him a few weeks ago, to deliver the lists of his fellow-citizens who were being aided by the public relief organisations This refusal caused him to be put in confinement, together with his aldermen. Besides the city of Bruges was sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred thousand M. for every day of delay. An oberlieutenant by the name of Rogge, who is, so it appears, in civilian life burgomaster of Schwerin, was appointed to fill the place of Count Visart. This personage immediately took possession of the lists and under his orders, hundreds of Bruges workmen were arrested. They were crowded into wagons and cars while the women and children massed around the departing trains were being brutally beaten back and scattered by the patrols. Conveyed at first at a certain distance from Bruges and compelled to work at the construction of new trenches, the poor men who refused to perform such labor were completely deprived of food of any kind and amny of them had the heroic courage ofholding out, in spite of this punishment, for two and even three days. Thousands of our compatriots have thus been already pulled away from their homes. Where are they? When will they return?

Flagrant Duplicity

This new crime violates just as brazenly the principles of individual liberty and the civil code as well as the rules of the Law of Nations.

Article 23 of the Hague Regulations of 1907 expressly forbids any belligerent to compel the natives of the adverse party to take part in the war operations against their own country. Among the pieces of work to which some of our compatriots have been forced to give their labor, we know that there are many, especially in Antwerp, Bruges and Menin which directly concern the military operations, fortifications, routes, trenches; but even supposing that the works they are compelled to perform in Germany have the appearance of industrial labor, is it not evident that, in the present war of our times where, after the saying of Lloyd-George, "Every mine is a trench, every factory a rampart," the restraint imposed upon our population is a violation of the regulations assented to in 1907 by all the civilized states?

Will they consider applying this restraint or compulsion to the zone of civilian government as well as to the military

area? Will the German Chancellor who declared on August 4th, 1914, that his government would be eager to repair the injustice they had committed by violating the Belgian neutrality, and Governor von Bissing, who proclaimed on July 8th, 1915, his readiness to administer the occupied territories in conformity with the Hague conventions, "without demanding of anyone to give up his ideals and in respecting every conviction, religious, patriotic and political," will they? do I ask, give such an evident proof of flagrant duplicity?

Their Real Object

The object of such an infamy cannot indeed deceive anyone. In the course of a statement made in the Reichstag, Mr. Heflerich has tried to insinuate that if these unfortunate people were being thus deported, it was for their own welfare and to not expose them to the rust of idleness. And the German press immediately followed suit and repeated as a chorus such an impudent explanation.

As a matter of fact, these crimes find their inspriation in the same case as did the "bluff" imagined to enlist forcibly the Poles in the German army. It is the case created in Germany by the increasing deficiency of its effective forces. The German staff try to make up for it by replacing by Belgian manual labor, whose technical value is well known, but to whom no other right is granted except that of obeying German workmen, who can thus be detached and sent out to the front. How is it possible to conciliate such acts with the hypocritical pretention which the German Chancellor did solemnly announce in his speech of April 5, 1916, when he stated: "Germany will not abandon to latinization the Flemish people so long enslaved." Does he imagine he can "Germanize" them by violence? If he ignored it before the war, though the history of our past national life ought to have told it to him—he must know today that, as much as the German spirit is servile in the presence of force, so much more indomitable remains the Belgian soul. Every effort attempted to bend it only contributes to develop in it the springs of resistance and of reaction. And bow, at the very moment that they were flattering themselves of practising I do not know what kind of manouevres of allurement upon the Belgians of Flemish language, our foes have found the means of further exasperating rage and hatred in the minds and in the hearts of the Flemings. This contradiction alone suffices to demonstrate their moral and political disorder.

And The Other Neutral Nations?

As far as the neutral nations are concerned, it is probable that the Germans do flatter themselves that they have so wearied their indignation or discouraged their contempt, that anything and everything may now be permitted them to do But here again they lure themselves. For now, this is a crime which cannot be excused by the blindness and the passion which accompany actual and real military operations. And, for my part, I refuse to believe that, evem in the nost neutral countries, honest people will remain indifferent to the revival and to the aggravation in the midst of the twentith century, of the methods which were practised in times of yore by the barbarian pirates and the African traders. Such a neutrality, to repeat Roosevelt's expression, would disgust Pontius Pilate himself. Humanity has not ceased to be human. In spite of all we still trust in her.

A Poker Expert

"I shall never scold my husband again for spending so much time at the club."

"Tell me about it?"

"Well, last night a burglar got into the house, and my husband knocked him senseless with the poker. I've heard seaveral men speak of him as a poker expert. He has evidently been practising at the club for just such an emergency!"

Corn-Growing Contests are Popula

Judged by the attention that the newspapers have given the 421 Ohio boys and girls who won prizes in this year's corn-growing contest, they are among the most important visitors that New York has had in a long time. The young Ohio corn growers who contested for the prizes raised on the average 80 bushels an acre, which is twice as much as the ordinary adult Ohio farmer raises. The winner of the first prize got 138 bushels from his acre, and the winner of the second prize, a girl, took 121 bushels from here.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

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TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

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JAN. 9, 1917

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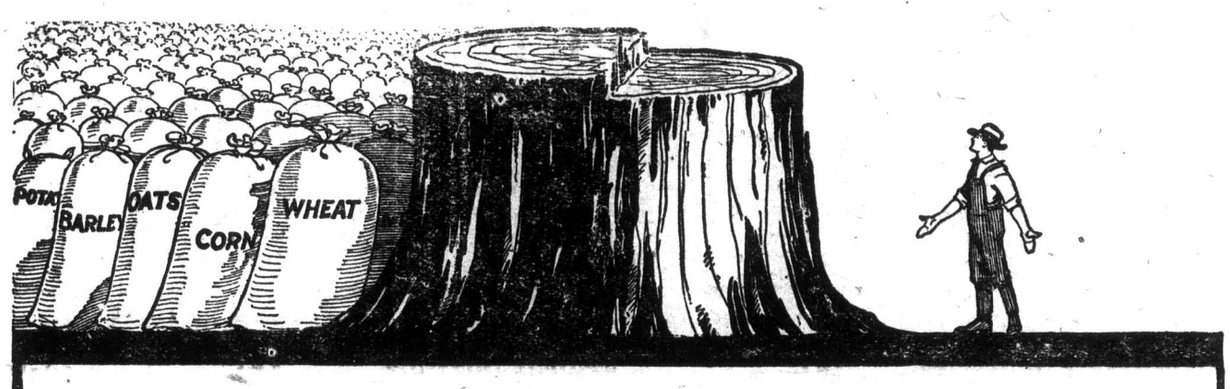

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stand the stumps. Clear them out. Change your profitless, tax-eating stump fields into cultivated farm land. Clear your land the quickest, cheapest and best way. Rip out your stumps with a

Kirstin One Man Stump Puller

It gives you a giant's power. A little push of a few pounds on the handle gives a pull of tons on the stump.

It does not take many such pushes to land Mr. Stump and all his roots completely out of the ground. It will clear an acre from a single setting. One man can carry it, set it. and work it with ease—horses are unnecessary.

Your money back unless it pulls the stumps from your land. Try it ten days. No strings to this promise.

Send for Big, Free Catalogue Today

Learn of our Easy Payment Plan. See the photographs of the stumps it has pulled. Read the letters from farmers who have bought Kirstins and are glad that they did. Learn how a Kirstin has often paid for itself in a single day. Read about the Kirstin Service, which gives, Free, information about Land Clearing. Don't buy a puller until you see this book.

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Please send me Free Book on Land Clearing.

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Town.....

R.F.D. or P.O. Box.....

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23rd ST.

Regular Dinner at 35c

—The J. F. Cairns Cafe is an ideal place to dine, Only the purest and best foodstuffs served in the cafe. They are prepared by expert chefs in the most tempting manner. The surroundings in the cafe are congenial and homelike. The service is prompt, courteous and efficient.
—Regular dinners at 35c served daily from 11.30 a.m. till 7 p.m.

An Extensive List of Wanted Spring Cottons for Household Purposes Especially Prepared for the First-of-the-Month Selling

Quilts, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Longcloths, Middy Cloths, Pique, Indian Head, Flannelettes, Shirtings, Etc.

—In sympathy with all lines of piece goods, cottons have advanced greatly in price.
—Through taking advantage of market conditions, we are able to quote exceptionally attractive prices.
—In spite of the increasing market values, prices for cotton goods at Cairns' are exceptionally attractive.
—We do not expect to be able to duplicate these values later on.
—Practical shoppers will heed warning to purchase now while values such as these are procurable.
—Note particularly the following items:

36 Inch White Flannelette per yard, 15c

—Unbeatable value is represented in this line of white flannelette. Specially priced for one day's selling.
—Pure white flannelette; made of pure even thread cotton; soft finish; no dressing; 36 inches wide.
—Tomorrow, yard, 15c.

2000 Yds. 37-in. English Longcloth Tomorrow, yard 15c

—All we ask is that you compare this longcloth with lines sold throughout the province at twenty cents the yard. You'll quickly realize the out-of-the-ordinary value. A beautifully fine, soft cotton; especially suited for women's and children's underwear; night gowns, etc.
—It is 36 inches wide—fine, even weave—thoroughly free from dressing or filling and snowy white.
—You'll make no mistake if you purchase a considerable quantity now. Cairns' special at, yard, 15c.

36 Inch Middy Cloth per yard, 25c

—Greatly in demand these days and there's a splendid supply at Cairns'. 36 inches wide, heavy quality middy cloth, woven with fine twill; manufactured expressly for middies, white wash skirts or suits. Per yard, 25c.

Standard Shirtings Cairns' Price 25c

—28 inches wide; extra heavy cotton shirtings; pure indigo dye; neat checks or stripes.
—Per yard, 25c.

Indian Head. Cairns' Price, Yard 25c

—36 inches wide; made of pure, even thread cotton; a splendid substitute for linen and will not crush.
—Per yard, 25c.

Wide Pique Cairns' Price, Yard 35c

—White pique suitings; 27 inches wide; medium size cord. Per yar, 35c

54-Inch Sheeting Cairns' Price, Yard 25c

—54-inch unbleached sheeting; made of very fine grade cotton; will wear well and easily bleached.
—Cairns' price, per yard, 25c.

Extra Heavy English Sheetings

—A big supply just received. These lines were advantageously purchased and offer splendid value at their resepctive prices.
—Extra quality English sheeting; made from strong, round thread cotton; free from dressing.
—70 inches wide. Cairns price, per yard, 55c.
—80 inches wide. Cairns' price, per hard, 60c
—90 inches wide. Cairns' price, per yard, 65c.

Grey Flannelette Sheeting, Yard 50c

—72-inch heavy flannelette sheeting; soft finish in the grey shade only. Cairns price, per yard, 50c.

Circular Pillow Cotton Cairns' Price, Per yard 25c

—Circular pillow cotton; made from extra quality English cotton; free from filling; 40, 42 and 44 inches. Cairns' price, per yard, 25c.

White Quilts Cairns' Special, Each 1.50

—Pure white honeycomb quilts; all ready hemmed; free from dressing; size 68x84 inches.
—Special, each, 1.50. *Cairns—Second Floor*

Women's Silk Caps for Skating or Motoring, $2.00

—Practical and stylish pieces of feminine headgear are these new skating or motoring caps which have been specially priced.
—Made of good silk in plain and striped effects.
—One style only, double front, folding at sides, finished with silk button.
—Obtainable in black, orchid, glacier, navy or black and white blue and white. Special, $2. *Cairns—Second Floor*

Tea Towels---Hemmed Ready for Use, Each, 15c

—Secure a supply of these towels; they are genuinely good value at the small pricing of 15c each.
—Hemmed tea towels, red check with red stripe border; size 23 x 23 inches. Cairns' price, each, 15c.

Mercerized Damask, yd. 75c

—72-inch, pure bleached, mercerized damask; very fine weave with a beautiful finish; gives splendid wear.
—Cairns price, per yard, 75c. *Cairns—Second Floor*

Just Arrived!
1200 Pairs of
Penman's Cashmere Sox for Men
50c AND 75c THE PAIR!

—The "penman" mills—where the famous "Pen-Angle" sox are made—are taxed beyond capacity. We can consider ourselves fortunate, then, in procuring this timely shipment.
—These are lines that are in the greatest demand for present wear. They offer exceptional value at 50c and 75c the pair.
—Only pure wool yarns of selected quality are used. In the 75c lines the soles are double thickness, thereby assuring twice the wear.
—Better choose now while qualities such as these are available.
—Priced at, per pair, 50c and 75c
Cairns—Main Floor

New Linoleums
2 and 4 Yards in Width

2 Yards Wide, Per Square Yard, 85c

4 Yards Wide, Per Square Yard, 95c

—Ready for you, on third floor. A new stock of spring linoleums in 2 and 4-yard widths.
—Included are block, tile and floral patterns in desirable colors suitable for any room in which linoleum can be used.
—The patterns are printed with fast color paints that will give the best of service.
—The highly increased cost of oils used in linoleum and the high manufacturing costs in these war times combine to raise the prices. The figures we quote are especially attractive.
—In addition to being higher in cost linoleums are difficult to procure. This timely shipment speaks well for the preparedness of Cairns. Note the following prices.
—2 yards in width, the square yard, 85c.
—4 yards in width, the square yard, 95c. *Cairns—Third Floor*

Betty, Mail Order Shopper

—Through the services of Betty the finest stock of merchandise in the reach of the woman on the farm.
—"Betty" is your personal representative in the J. F. Cairns organization. She will shop for you as carefully as you would for yourself Write to "Betty" concerning your requirements.

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23RD ST.

Housekeepers Will be Especially Interested in This List of

Useful, Practical Needs for the Home

Each of the following Items from the Fourth Floor Department allows a full measure of savings

The prices quoted here are below value for quick selling

Stove Polish—"Zebra" grate and stove polish. Value 10c per tin. TWO tins for.....**15c**

Veribrite Venoil—For cleaning furniture, pianos, and all polished or enamelled surfaces. Value 50c. Per bottle.....**35c**

Oil Cans—1 gallon size, extra heavy galvanised iron coal oil cans. Screw on cover for spouts. Value 60c.....**45c**

Cedar Oil—"Economy" Cedar Oil for use with cedar mop. Value 25c. 4-oz. bottle.....**29c**

Water Bottles—Plain glass water bottles. Value 25c.....**19c**

Floor Wax—Jackson's "Real English" floor wax, a preparation that can be thoroughly recommended for polishing varnished and enamelled wood surfaces such as furniture, autos, pianos, etc., and will not harm the most delicate leather or leatherette Value 60c per 1-lb. can.....**45c**

Polishing Brushes — Weighted brushes for polishing hardwood floors. 25-lb. weight. Value 3.75 Extra special.....**2.25**

Sugars and Creams—Individual sugar and creams ets, made from clear pressed glass; plain and fancy designs to choose from. 25c value. Special.....**19c**

Butter Dishes—Plain glass butter dishes with cover. Value 25c..**19c**

Editorial!

—We have entered on a new business year.

—It will be our endeavor to make it the busiest in this store's history.

—The "Customer First" policy which, during the past, has brought this store to the forefront in Western Canada merchandising institutions will be rightly lived up to.

—It will be our purpose to give the very best

—in quality and variety.
—in day by day good values.
—in courteous store service.
—in the convenient store itself.

—We will be satisfied only in rendering the utmost in satisfaction to the buying public.

Short Coats

The Outstanding Feature in

The New Spring Suits for Women

Which We Feature For the First Time

Semi-Tailored Styles

—The first of the month is a most favorable moment, indeed, to feature the new season's modes in suits for women.

—An advance display has been arranged for and those who come will gain an accurate knowledge of what Fashion specially favors for spring.

—The dominant note is that coats are shorter than they have been for the past two seasons. Clever designing feature the advance arrivals. They are semi-tailored. Coats are gathered, pleated (in some the entire back is in even box pleats) Some flare from the waist down. The skirts are 2¼ to 2½ yards around the bottom, showing yoke, pleated and strap effects.

—The material used in these suits is all wool serge in medium fine and heavy wales. Coats are lined throughout with satin. Collars of silk in light shades.

—These dressy and serviceable suits are a practical provision for immediate wear. They are reasonably priced at $30 and $35.

Cairns—Second Floor

Moderate Price and Clever Style in Women's Lingerie Blouses

Plain White, Stripe or Check Voiles at $2.75 to $5.50

—In the matter of new merchandise for present and spring wear being featured at Cairns' these new lingerie blouses deserve special mention.

—The fine quality of the materials, the novelty styles and noteworthy values will commend these blouses to all practical shoppers.

—Voiles of beautifully fine, soft texture are used. One may choose from plain weaves, checks or pin stripes. Collars in sailor or cape styles made of sheer organdy. Handkerchief or fischu fronts; trimmed with fine lace.

—All sizes are represented in the showing and there are at least 50 styles.

—Reasonably priced at 2.75 to 5.50. *Cairns—Second Floor*

New Spring Brassieres Just Received Into Stock

Many Different Styles, Trimmed With Embroidery or Lace. Price 75c to $1.50

—The brassiere will be an important item in the feminine wardrobe this spring. Fashion approves it and women who desire a neat, well rounded appearance especially favor it. Worn over the corset it contributes much to trim figure lines.

—In this new shipment which has just been placed in stock there is a well selected assortment of styles, materials and trimmings.

—Choose from nainsook or fine cambric brassieres all are effectively trimmed—some with lace—others new lines.

—Ask to see these new lines when you are in the store.

—They are splendid value at 65c to 1.75. *Cairns—Second Floor*

New Caps---Claim the Attention of Men

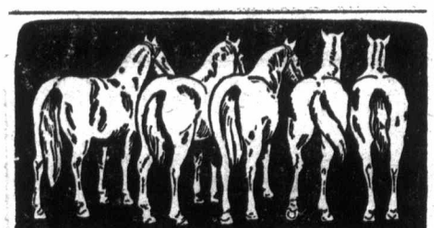
PRICES $1.75 TO $2.25

—Although the styles, the patterns and materials are new the prices are at the old standard.

—These are just the caps men are in search of for February wear.

—Shown in the universally popular golf shape; made from fine wool tweeds. There's snap to the patterns. Lined with felt; sanitary or fur band era coverings. Sizes from 6 3-4 to 7 3-8.

—Priced the Cairns' way at 1.75 to 2.25.



KEEP THEM WORKING

A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, or Curb from putting your horse in the barn but you can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can get

KENDALL'S

SPAVIN CURE

at any druggists at $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, and Kendall's will cure. Thousands of farmers and horsemen will say so. Our book "Treatise on the horse" free. 115

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Temperance Hotel

Opposite C. P. R. Depot

SASKATOON - - - SASK.

Single Meals..... 35c

Single Beds from.... 35c

Steam Heat. Hot and Cold Water
Ni ht Porter. Baggage Transfer

THE FARMERS REVOLT

An Account of the Movement in North Dakota which is being Imitated in Saskatchewan

DURING the past few months considerable interest has been aroused in the province by the organisation of an independent political party in Saskatchewan. The movement had its inception in this province at Swift Current and seems to have been fathered by Mr. Haight, who was concerned more or less in the "revolt" in North Dakota. The following article from *The Literary Digest* gives an interesting account of the progress of the movement there. It may be pointed out that the greater part of the North Dakota platform has already been realised in Saskatchewan, so that there does not seem to be much, if any, reason for the campaign here.

"A new power is rising in the west and is cousin to the Populist party and the Farmers' Alliance of other days, remarks the Buffalo *Enquirer* on the inauguration of Governor Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota, who was elected by the Farmers' Non-Partizan Political League, a party that "stands for State elevators, State flour-mills, State packing-houses, State hail-insurance, and a State rural-credit system." This journal and others wonder what the harvest will be—whether the "usual total failure or an unprecenedted success of the State in business." The Boston *Werald* says that as "political laboratories" Oklahoma, California, and Nebraska will have to "step into the background for a time and allow North Dakota to bask in the spot-light." A Bismarck (N. D.) correspondent of the New York *World* calls attention to the fact that Governor Frazier ten months ago was unknown outside his own precinct, and before that time had farmed ever since he was graduated from the University of North Dakota, seventeen years ago. The Farmers' non-Partizan League at the late election, we are reminded, captured every elective State office except one, and elected three justices of the Supreme Court, who have endorsed the program of State-owned utilities. The tillers of the soil, this informant notes, control every branch of the State government except the senate, where the conservatives outnumber them by three votes while eighty-five per cent of the members of the lower house of the legislature are committed to the league's program.

The *World's* correspondent goes on to say that the league is a "secret organization" and only "actual tillers of the soil" are eligible for membership. It has 60,000 members in North Dakota and is spreading to South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, and Montana. The revolt which has "called many a Cincinnatus from the plow," we are advised, is "primarily a protest against the juggling of grain prices and the speculation in food prices by the chambers of commerce," and the purpose of the league it to "put the speculative markets out of business through co-operation of the State and the farmers in the distribution of land-products" As to ways and means, we are told that the farmer-legislators plan a constitutional convention to raise the debt limit of the State from $200,000 to an amount that will allow the accomplishment of their aims.

A Bismarck correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that it is difficult for an Easterner to understand the "utter subjection of this great Commonwealth to alien interests which preceded the farmers' revolution, effective with New Year's." He calls attention to the fact that the "interests" are resident in St. Paul and Minneapolis and belong to Minnesota. They are not amenable to North Dakota's re ulation or control, so that in North Dakota the case has always been one of "submission or revolt." The present revolt came with the suddenness of one of those "twisters" which occasionally tear through the State. The Farmers' Non-Partisan League was found ed less than two years ago and dipped into its first political campaign before it was a year old. It victory in ts' laten election, this correspondent says, eih 'eve more astounding" when it is remembered that North Dakota is a State of "magnificent distances," and he adds:

"Eighty-five per cent of the inhabitants live scattered on farms and must be reached by personal canvass for the most part. That, in fact, is just the way they were reached. Two geniuses named A. C. Townley and F. B. Wood, both farmers without former political experience, organised the campaign. They borrowed money with which to buy automobiles to carry them about from farm to farm. To each farmer they visited they showed in black and white the revolutionary program of the farmers' league calling for State-owned grain elevators, flour-mills and packing houses, for State hail insurance and a State-operated rural credit system. They asked him did he favor it, and, on getting an affirmative answer, they said: 'Nine dollars, please.' And they got it. The first hundred farmers they canvassed joined the league, involving this fee, to a man. After that the harvest of members averaged a little above 90 per cent of a possible crop."

As the "membership drive" expanded Townley and Wood gave over active canvassing to assistant organisers and remained president and vice-presiden of the league. Toward the last of the canvass the league was employing one hundred organisers and one hundred automobiles. During the winter of 1915-1916 it promoted five to six hundred meetings in every part of the State, and by last February it had obtained 30,000 members and had organised three-quarters of the State. On Washington's birthday, 1916, a meeting was called in each of the 2,000 voting precincts of the State simultaneously. The attendance was phenomenal, in many cases 100 per cent and in not one below 90 per cent. At these meetings delegates were elected to legislative district conventions, and these district conventions nominated men for both houses of the legislature and elected delegates to a State convention which met in Fargo in the latter part of March. The State convention nominated Lynn J. Frazier for Governor and named the league's candidates for other State offices and the Supreme Coutr. Then the league swirled into the primary campaign, we read, and "tore it wide open." It rammed its candidates including Frazier, down the throats of the Repbulicans, with the exception of P. M. Casey, its candidate for State Treasurer, a Democrat, "whom the Democrats obligingly nominated." Casey, beaten by two hundred votes, was the only leaguer defeated for a State office.

Of A. C. Townley, the inspirer and chief founder of the league, the *Tribune's* correspondent writes as follows:

"Townley, by the way, used to be known as the 'Flax King' of the slope. The slope is that part of North Dakota lying west of the Missouri River and sloping up toward the Rockies. Here, near the Montana boundary, in Golden Valley County, Townley had one of the world's biggest flax-farms, in which he had invested his own money and some belonging to relatives and friends, His machinery, including a large number of tractors, he had bought on credit.

"The first year, with 900 acres under cultivation, everything went well with him, and he is said to have cleaned up $20,000. The next year he expanded his farm or ranch to over 8,000 acres, and the railrodas advertised him extensively as an example of prosperity to prospective settlers. This was in 1910 But a combination of circumstances including crop failure, caused a complete collapse of his ambitious venture, and he and his wife packed up a few belongings and abandoned the farm with its stock and machinery to the creditors.

"After this Townley farmed in a much smaller way in different parts of the State, even at times, it is said, working as a farm-hand. But in all this time he never ceased to preach the doctrine of political and industrial independence to his neighbors. He attended farmers' conventions and addressed them on occasion, but for the most part he confined his propaganda to personal conversations, until he had come to be known throughout the State social ideas which the on-partisan league's program embodies. The farmers said of him that he was the first North Dakota farmer to lose enough to care."

Townley attended the Farmers' Convention in Bismarck in the early spring of 1915, which insisted that the legislature take advantage of the constitutional amendment passed the year before and establish a State-owned terminal elevator within the State. The legislature not only refused to do this, but repealed the small tax provided two years before to raise money for the erection of an elevator. The farmers were furious, we are told, and out of their fury was born the non-partizan league. By right of personality Townley became its head, but he declined to run for State office, as did every other officer and organiser of the league, "lest the sincerity of his efforts be challenged," and we are told that he worked as "only a lean, wiry, stoop-shouldered American, with a hook nose and close-set eyes can work." When the opposition had waked up sufficiently to put up a fight Townley was the main point of attack on his record as the "dethroned flax-king." The league program was largely

(Concluded on page 11)

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

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Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this ctock are for war purposes only.

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For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Letters of a Farmer to His Son

DEAR BILL:

Don't worry about Joe. Mother got another letter from home today, which told all about the good time he had on his furlough, and how he sold two of the buttons off his coat for a kiss apiece to two pretty French girls who wanted a souvenir of *Les Braves Canadiens*.

We have something different to worry about on the farm this year. Queer how you people in town missed the point of the joke on us Saskatchewan farmers, although it may be a case of "He laughs best who laughs last," and the joke may be on the town and city shareholders of the Scottish Co-operative Society. I have been waiting for a week now to see if any of you saw the importance of the step just taken by the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society in buying one of the largest and best-appointed farms in Saskatchewan.

A farm of 10,000 acres like the Weitzen Farm, which from now on I suppose will be known as the Robbie Burns Bonnie Brae Farm, is only a drop in the bucket in our big province, but if these Scotchmen can work it profitably, and raise wheat cheaper than they can buy it, where will they stop? This wheat farm was the last link in their chain. Now, from the time the grain is sown until it is delivered as bread to their members, the Scottish Co-operative Society will have the entire handling of this grain. This society has its own elevators, its own ships, its own flour mills, its own bakeries, its own stores, and its own delivery teams to take their bread, their sugar, their tea and other groceries to their own members. Not contented with owning and operating tea and sugar plantations, factories, wholesale warehouses and retail stores this tremendous organisation, which has about $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 capital, is now starting in to raise its own wheat! The trifle of $300,000 they paid for this farm probably means they gave set aside a half million dollars just to make this experiment.

Bill, if this combination of workingmen which has made a success of every enterprise undertaken so far, can make a success of farming and beat us at our own business in our own province, perhaps we won't have so much time for entering into competition with local store keepers, hardware firms, implement men and other lines of business that we were becoming interested in. I have seen so many big farms go up the flue that I am still a little skeptical about the success of this new undertaking, until I remember that this time it is a bunch of Scotchmen who have paid their precious money out for this farm, and they will have Scotch men to run it, and they they will probably fire whoever fails to make it pay.

If they find out how to raise wheat profitably, cheaply, and successfully, what is to prevent them from expanding until they own a hundred, or a thousand ten thousand acre farms, and all the rest of us are working for them, or selling our wheat at any price they choose to fix?

Harry Galbraith, our Socialist neighbor out here, gave me a little information about this Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society, which he says is one of the most promising offspring of the Rochdale Co-operative Society, which was started away back in 1844 by a couple of dozen half-starved weavers, who raised the fund for their first co-operative store in two-pences, one old woman who could not raise her two-pence in any other way, selling her petticoat to raise her share.

He told me how much capital these co-operativ associations havenow, but it was such a huge sum I am afraid to give it from memory, for it was something like $500,000,000 and about every fifth person in Great Briatin is a member of one of these co-operative societies. These societies, which started with a little store in Toad Lane, Rochdale, Lancashire, now own their own stores and buildings, their own warehouses, factories, flour mills, tea and sugar plantations, their own ships. Not only that, but they own thousands of houses, whole streets of houses in some cities, which are rented by members of one or other of these co-operative societies

Now that they own their own wheat farm, the first step perhaps towards raising all their own wheat, if they can do so profitably, or one-fifth of the wheat required for Great Britain now, and perhaps one-third or one-half before long, they will complete the circle, so that all the goods bought by their members, their clothing, their furniture, the house in which they l e, the death benefit when they die, comes theough their own co-operative association.

We think we have some pretty strong co-operative associations of our own, but when we compare the strongest of them with these old country societies, it makes us look like a two-year-old steer beside an elephant.

Your loving,
FATHER.

The Farmers Revolt

(Continued from page 10)

ignored, but Townley could stand it, and now he is the "boss of the State."

Propaganda of the league is to be carried on in four more States—Iowa, Nebraska, Michigan and Wisconsin—and press dispatches inform us this is the reason the league's headquarters have been removed from Fargo, N.D., to St. Paul. They quote President Townley as saying that North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana are already being organised, while the same work will later be extended to the Pacific Coast States, the Southwest, and the extreme South, and we read that the plans of the league as stated by him—call for strict State supervision of marketing conditions and public ownership of important industries which relate to the marketing of the farmer's products, such as grain elevators, by which it is proposed to establish a fair system of grades and marketing, packing houses, cold storage plants, and flour mills.

"Ultimately we shall have Federal ownership of grain elevators and other important and necessary adjuncts to marketing, which are now controlled by monopoly to the great injury of every citizen of the United States, consumers of farm products as well as farmers."

Dispatches inform us also that the league expects to become eventually the dominant political factor throughout the Middle West and Far West. The New York *World* observes that "not one of these class parties ever enacted a class idea," although they are "full of weird notions." They all die and the old parties, accepting what is reasonable in their demands, live on. In proof, this journal recalls that the first farmers' party was the Grangers of the seventies; they were followed by the Farmers' Alliance of the eighties, and they in turn by the People's party in the nineties. The league "voices a long-standing protest against market conditions controlled by powerful combinations in the larger cities," and *The World* goes on to say that if North Dakota under its government by and for farmers can profitably perform all the proposed services for itself, it is expected that the old parties will disappear, but we are reminded that—

"Similar hopes were entertained in the cases of the Grange, the Alliance, and Populism, but that was not the way things worked. The Grange was a pioneer in the agitation for public control of railroads, which all parties long ago accepted in the States and Nation. The Alliance demanded Subtreasury warehouses for the storage of farm products upon which money should be advanced By an act approved August 11, 1916, Congress regulated transactions in cotton futures, provided for standardised grain, and established a national warehouse system. Populism urged the income tax and the popular election of United States Senators, which are now the law of the land."

Dad Knew the Question Anyhow

Willie—"I guess my dad must have been apretty bad boy.

Tommie—"What makes you think that?"

Willie—"Because he knows exactly what questions to ask me when he wants to know what I have been doing."

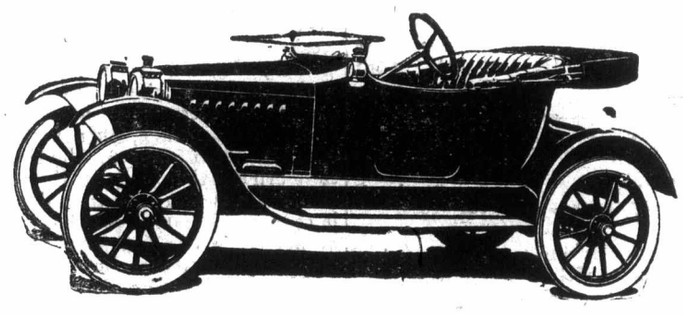
Had Never Met Her

"What in the world have you been doing to get arrested?"

"Ah, ain't been doin' nothin' tall, Miss Anna," was th indignant reply. "All dis heah fuss is 'bout a lady named Miss Demeanor, and Ah ain't nevah even heahed of her befo'!"—*Judge*.

SAXON ROADSTER

First among the costly car conveniences of Saxon Roadster is a two-unit starting and lighting system. Simply sink a button to the floor board with your heel and your motor is running.



Saxon Roadster is $665 F.O.B. Windsor

Specifications: New style, more room, two unit electric starting and lighting, demountable rims, 30" x 3" tires, new style top with Grecian rear bow, electric horn, extra tire carrier, speedometer, new design of carburetor, L-head high-speed motor of unusual power, smoothness, quietness and flexibility, 3-speed sliding gear transmission, Timken axles, Hyatt quiet bearings, vanadium steel cantilever springs, ventilating windshield and a score more of noteworthy refinements.

SAXON SALES COMPANY

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Agents wanted in every city, town and village in Saskatchewan Cars sold on Cash or Time Payments. Second-hand cars taken as part payment on new cars. 13

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Wheat Market Situation

IN the fore part of the week under review the wheat markets in the United States and Winnipeg dragged along in the same way as mentioned in our grain letter of last week. There was a slight tendency to firmness and a fractional advance in prices up till the close of Thursday's markets. On Friday there came reports that the Kaiser was to announce some new peace proposals next day, it being his birthday. At the same time there was issued a supplementary estimate of the Canadian wheat crop of 1916, corrected as regards acreage, so as to show a large increase in production over previous government and private estimates. The influence of these pronouncements was to at once weaken the markets, and very soon prices began to decline under heavy offerings of the May and July deliveries. Before long, stop loss orders, liquidation and short selling carried prices down, until at the close of the markets on Friday prices had lost 4c to 5c per bushel. On Saturday the experience of Friday was repeated, and liquidation and short selling carried price down another 5c to 6c per bushel, making a decline of 9c to 11c for the two days. By yesterday morning it was found that instead of peace proposals the Kaiser's birthday speech stated that the war would have to keep on until victory rested on the German arms. This caused the markets to open with an upward bound of about 3c, but the advance did not hold and trading settled down to around 1c over Saturday's close, and held about steady and inactive until past the noon hour, when selling pressure developed in Chicago and Minneapolis, on the reports on these markets that there was liberal selling on the Winnipeg market by the British Government. On this all markets broke heavily and amidst panicky conditions closed 3c to 4c per bushel under Saturday's close, making a range of 6c to 8c between the high and low prices for the day. Today the markets opened around yesterday's close, early trading being very nervous. Later the action became the reverse of yesterday, and with some excellent buying in our Winnipeg market by independent exporters, shorts covering and general speculative buying, the close of all markets showed advances of 4c to6c per bushel. The advance and strength of todays markets do not give sure grounds for believing that the advance will continue steadily from this point. We know that the general wheat situation of the world is unusually strong, but there are a number of things which seem to keep the speculative trade on pins and needles, and traders are so nervous they quickly become all sellers one hour, and all buyers the next and *vice versa*, and so send prices down or up in a most distracting and uncommercial manner. Traders in the United tates markets are very sensitive to what are called peace proposals. Over there they seem to think that if the Kaiser or President Wilson whispers something about peace, it is going to end the war in a few weeks. They forget or ignore what the British, French, Russian and Italian authorities have jointly stated will be the conditions forerunning the discussion of peace terms. Then, whenever they hear of another boat being sunk by the Kaiser's submarines, they feel as if the end of shipping was near, and that all the wheat in the United States would have to be used at home. And when some mistaken or unscrupulous trader in the Winnipeg market fires a wire down to his correspondents in Minneapolis and Chicago that the British government agents are selling heavily, it makes the traders in these markets almost collapse in thier panic to get rid of wheat. Possibly the principal managers of grain buying for the Biritish government in New York or London send orders to their agents in this market to sell some wheat at times as circumstances may decide them but surely the British government is not speculating in wheat, buying millions of bushels one week at high prices, and then throwing it away another week when the market has gone down 20c to 30c per bushel, but all the trading the British government agents do is not necessarily for the British government. Another scare for traders in the American markets is the alleged increase in Canadian wheat supplies. We have not space to go into this at this time, but we would ask where is all this extra wheat to be found? In the meantime, world's visible supplies are decreasing steadily.

In our Winnipeg market cash wheat trade continues quiet, the demand is fair but offerings are light. The Wheat Export Company, the nume ander which the buying for the British government is done, has been buying every day of all grades from No. 1 Northern down to No. 5. Today there was a better demand from other exporters and shippers for all grades. Under moderate weather receipts by rail are comparatively large for the time of year, and considerably larger than last year, when the weather during January was fiercely cold all the month, and snow twice as deep as this year, and railway movement was all but impossible.

Oats—Cash oats are in fair demand. Prices declined with wheat, but have made a good recovery and close the week with a decline of 1½c.

Barley—Barley is quiet, top grade 2c down, others unchanged.

Flax—Flax is also quiet and a shade easier on the week.

Thompson, Sons & Company.
Winnipeg, January 30, 1917.

CITY OF SASKATOON

Power Plant Coal Contract—April 1st, 1917, to March 31st, 1918

Coal dealers desiring to submit tenders for the above yearly coal contract are requested to make application on a form which can be obtained at the office of the City Commissioner.

The amount of coal required is approximately 20,000 tons.

An analysis of coal to be tested must accompany the application.

Freight only on test coals will be paid by the City.

All applications must be delivered in sealed envelopes to the undersigned on or before 12 noon on Friday, the 9th day of February, 1917.

C. J. YORATH,
City Commissioner.
Saskatoon, February 1st, 1917. F3

Winnipeg Bonspiel

FEBRUARY 6th-17th, 1917

Tickets on sale February 9th to 14th inclusive from all stations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan at

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Final return limit February 20th, 1917.

For complete information, reservations, etc., apply to your local or any Canadian Pacific Ticket agent of write,

J. E. PROCTOR,
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GRAIN MARKETS

SPECIAL GRAIN LETTER

February 1st, 1917

Herewith we give you the fluctuations for the day:

Winnipeg Cash Prices			**Futures Wheat** Open	High	Low	Close
No. 1 Nor	1.57⅝	May	1.65	1.65	1.58⅝	1.62⅞
No. 2 Nor	1.54⅝	July	1.59	1.63	1.58	1.61½
No. 3 Nor	1.48⅝	Oct	1.32	1.34	1.30	1.32½
Feed Oats	.49⅜	**Oats**				
2 C.W. Oats	.51⅜	May	.56½	.56½	.53¾	.54⅞
3 C.W. Oats	.49⅜	July	.54½	.55	.54	.54⅝
3 Barley	.89½					
4 Barley	.84½	**Flax**				
1 N.W. Flax	2.57¼	May	2.68	2.69½	2.60⅝	2.65
2 N.W. Flax	2.54¼					

Chicago Wheat	Open	Close	Oats Open	Close	Corn Open	Close
May	1.63	1.63¼	.53	.52¾	.97⅝	.97
July	1.40	1.41⅞	.50½	.52⅛	.95	.95⅞
Sept	1.29	1.32⅞				

Minneapolis Wheat	Open	Close	**Duluth Flax** Open	Close
May	1.65	1.66	2.92	2.87
July	1.65	1.63¼	2.86½	2.87½

Inspections, wheat 304-131, oats 139-31, barley 16-4, flax 16-2. Today's Winnipeg market opened 7⅛ to 12⅛ lower, Chicago 8¼ to 12¼ lower and Minneapolis 11¼ to 14¼ lower than yesterday's close. Break caused by crisis between United States and Germany regarding the submarine policy of Germany. Winnipeg closed 9¼ lower, Chicago 8c lower and Minneapolis 10c lower than yesterday's close. Winnipeg oats closed 3⅛ lower and flax 5c lower. Oats in Chicago closed 2⅝ lower and corn 2⅝ lower. Duluth flax 5¼ lower. The trade was most part local. Did not notice Stoddart buying much and would not be surprised to see further declines.

Yours truly,
McCALLUM & VANNATTER, LIMITED.

Winnipeg Cash Closing Prices for the Week

	26th	27th	29th	30th	31st	Feb. 1
No. 1 Nor	1.74⅜	1.68¾	1.65¾	1.70⅝	1.66⅞	1.57⅝
No. 2 Nor	1.71⅛	1.65½	1.63½	1.67⅜	1.63⅝	1.54⅝
No. 3 Nor	1.66⅜	1.60¼	1.57¾	1.62⅝	1.58⅞	1.48⅝
Feed Oats	.53¾	.52⅜	.51⅜	.53¼	.52⅞	.49⅜
2 C.W. Oats	.55¾	.54⅜	.53⅜	.55¼	.54⅞	.51⅜
3 C.W. Oats	.53¾	.52⅜	.51⅜	.53¼	.52⅞	.49⅜
3 Barley	.98	.96	.96	.96	.96	.89½
4 Barley	.92	.90	.90	.90	.90	.84½
1 N.W. Flax	2.63	2.63⅝	2.63½	2.62¼	2.62¼	2.57¼
2 N.W. Flax	2.60	2.60⅝	2.60½	2.59¼	2.59¼	2.54¼
Winnipeg Futures						
May	1.79⅞	1.74¼	1.71¼	1.75⅞	1.72⅛	1.62⅞
July	1.76	1.71	1.68¼	1.72⅝	1.69¼	1.61½
Oct	1.40½	1.38⅝	1.37¼	1.41⅜	1.38⅝	1.32½
Oats						
May	.59¾	.58⅜	.57⅜	.59¼	.59⅜	.54⅞
July	.59¾	.58	.56⅞	.58¾	.57¾	.54⅝
Flax						
May	2.71	2.71⅝	2.71⅜	2.70	2.70	2.65
Chicago Wheat						
May	1.81⅜	1.75½	1.71¾	1.75¾	1.71¼	1.63¼
July	1.51⅝	1.47½	1.45¾	1.49½	1.46⅞	1.41⅞
Sept	1.38	1.36½	1.35¼	1.38½	1.36¾	1.32⅞
Minneapolis Wheat						
May	1.82¼	1.77¼	1.74	1.79⅞	1.76¼	1.66
July	1.76⅞	1.71⅞	1.68¾	1.75⅛	1.72⅛	1.63¼
Duluth Flax						
May	2.93⅞	2.93	2.93	2.92¾	2.92¼	2.87
July	2.95	2.94½	2.95¼	2.94½	2.93½	2.87½

Insure the Proceeds of Your Grain

Prices are high—you should know the Firm that handles your valuable grain: a carload is worth far too much to take any chances with. The Bank of Montreal or the Bank of Hamilton will tell you of our responsibility.

Liberal advances made on cars and usual commissions only are charged for selling (1 cent per bushel wheat, barley, and flax, 5-8c per bushel on Oats).

Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Chicago Board of Trade

BAIRD & BOTTERELL

Swift Current Moose Jaw WINNIPEG Calgary Edmonton Lethbridge

Large Crop Yield in U.S.

THE following interesting article comes from the United States Department of Agriculture monthly crop report, and will give the reader a chance to compare his own top-notch yields with those here reported.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates is frequently asked for information as to the largest yield per acre of various crops produced on single fields or plats in different parts of the United States. In the past such records have not been kept ed. This year, for the first time, county and township crop reporters were asked to report for various products the largest known yield per acre in 1915, the size of field or plat, and name of owner or grower. The highest reports are summarised below. It is probable that some of these yields were obtained from specially prepared land, while others were not. In this inquiey no attempt was made to distinguish between the two classes.

Wheat

The largest yield of wheat reported is 117 bushels per acre from 18 acres in Island County, Wash.; the second largest is 108 bushels per acre from 12 acres in Twin Falls County, Idaho In the last named county are found also the three next largest reported yields: 105 bushels per acre from 11 acres, 102 bushels per acre from 6 acres, and 98 bushels per acre from 8 acres.

Oats

The largest yield of oats reported is 183.7 bushels per acre from 8.5 acres in Skagit County, EWash.; the second largest is 166 bushels per acre from 8 acres in Logan Counth, Colo.; the third, 165 bushels per acre from 2 acres in Ottertail County, Minn.; the fourth, 141 bushels per acre from 20 acres in Skagit County, Wash.

Barley

The largest yield of barley reported is 122.5 bushels per acre from 4 acres in Twin Falls County, Idaho, and the second largest is in the same county and is 116 bushels per acre from 4 acres. The third largest is 115 bushels per acre from 60 acres in San Luis Obispo County, Cal.; the fourth, 109 bushels per acre from 2 acres in Franklin county, Idaho, and fifth in rank are two reported yields of 100 bushels each, one from 50 acres in Baker County, Ore., and one from 40 acres in Comanche County, Kan.

Flaxseed

The largest yields of flaxseed reported are two of 30 bushels per acre, both in Montana, one from 50 acres in Fergus County, Mont., and one from 20 acres in Teton County, Mont. The next largest are two of 29 bushels per acre, one from 25 acres in Potter County, S.D., and one from 16 acres in Ottertail County, Minn.; the next in rank is 27 bushels per acre from 20 acres in Blaine County, Mont., and the next, 25.5 bushels per acre, from 10 acres in Perkins County, S.D. Yields of 25 and 24 bushels, respectively, are reported as obtained from several fields in Minnesota and in the Dakotas.

White Potatoes

The largest yield of white potatoes reported is 790 bushels from 1 acre in Eldorado County, Cal. That was from a previously selected and fertilized 1 acre in a potato field of 30 acres theaverage of the entire field being 550 bushels per acre. The second largest yield reported is 743 bushels per acre from 4 acres in Yakima County, Wash.; the third, 700 bushels per acre from 30 acres in Canyon County, Idaho; the fourth 688 bushels from 1 acre in Nevada County, Cal.; and fifth, 667 bushels from 1 acre in San Juan

CITY OF SASKATOON

Municipal Street Railway: Tenders For Uniforms

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Commissioner, Saskatoon, and endorsed "Tender for Uniforms," will be received up till 12 noon on Wednesday, the 21sy dat of February, 1917, for the supply of uniforms for Street Railway employees.

Specifications and tender form can be obtained on application to the office of the City Commissioner. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. J. YORATH,
Commissioner.

Saskatoon, January 31st, 1917. 3-10-17

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

WINNIPEG BONSPIEL

February 6th to 17th, 1917

Return $14.45 Fare

Tickets on Sale from Friday, February 9th, to Wednesday, February 14th.

Return limit, Tuesday, February 20th, 1917.

For reservations and further particulars, apply to

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Phone 1416 117 Second Avenue

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SASKATOON

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With our own PRIVATE WIRE connecting us with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. giving us a continuous market service, we are in a position to give the best service possible in the marketing of Cash Grain as well as in the handling of Future Orders in the Winnipeg, Minneapolis or Chicago Exchanges.

The Canadian Grain Co., Ltd.

McCallum & Vannatter, Mgrs.

Second Avenue and 22nd Street Phones: 1692, 1642

About Shipping Grain During Winter

With the numerous grades in this season's grain, it is feared the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur will become blocked.

To alleviate this the railways are refusing, temporarily, to give cars for shipments to Fort William and Port Arthur, and in the meantime all grains west and north of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, and north and south of Calgary, should be shipped to the Government Interior Terminal Elevators at these points.

Shipping to these points in the winter months is as advantageous to the farmer as shipping to Fort William and Port Arthur. The grain is graded just the same as at Winnipeg, and is weighed into the elevators and government weight-certificates issued as at Fort William. **The storage charges are lower than at Fort William or Port Arthur.** To-day, (Jan. 8th) buyers are offering 1c per bushel more than Fort William prices for all grades of wheat in store Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, but of course difference in prices is liable to fluctuation according to demand. All high grades stored in these Interior Elevators will have the chance of being wanted for seed. We therefore advise farmers in above districts to ship all grains to these interior terminals, until further notice. We make liberal advances at 7 per cent interest on such grain, the same as if shipped to Fort William and Port Arthur. Be careful to bill all cars, **"Notify Thompson, Sons and Co., Winnipeg."**

East of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw all grains may in the meantime be shipped to Winnipeg, or if on Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways to Duluth

Write to us for further information whenever needed, and for shipping bills, also market prospects.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Grain Commission Merchants

700-703 T. GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ADVICE FROM McBEAN BROS.

The last letter we issued in this paper was dated September 28th. Since that date wheat has advanced to $2.00 and oats to 65c. The last few weeks' prices have declined, but this is only a natural reaction. We are looking for our wheat to sell at above $2.00 later on. Oats before another crop is harvested we feel will sell at around 85 cents. There is nothing in the situation to warrant lower prices before another crop is harvested, and even then you need not look for very low prices. We figure that our low grade wheat is entirely too low compared with higher grades, but these prices will adjust themselves after the beginning of the New Year. We strongly advise farmers not to sell a bushel of their wheat and oats until the beginning of the year, or until wheat is around $2.00 and oats around 75 cents to 80 cents.

Flax and barley are fairly high now, but we think both these cereals will go higher.

We are Commission Merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Give us a trial, ship your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur; advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., so that we can look after the grading. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us any time for market information.

December 8th, 1916

McBEAN BROS.

GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Grain and Commission Merchants

Our fifty-eight years in the Grain business assures you of safety, service and result on your consignments. Liberal advances on Bills of Lading. We are also in a position to handle and buy all kinds of Grain shipped to

GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR, SASKATOON

With our continuous wire service with the Winnipeg and American Exchanges, we are able to execute promptly and with care, all orders in futures entrusted to us. Please write us for any information required.

Phone 3241. 207 Canada Building
Box 855. Saskatoon, Sask.

Playing The Game

WHEN, at the time of the Boer War, the most English and imperialist of British poets, who was also acclaimed everywhere as the unofficial laureate of the British army, made disparaging reference to "flanneled fools at the wicket" and "muddied oafs at the goals," there was an immediate outcry of protest and resentment. Englishmen had been brought up too long on the Duke of Wellington's famous saying that the Battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fie ds of Eton to be ieve, even on the word of Rudyard Kipling, that cricket and football could interfere with what the poet had often called the "Great Game" between nations, fought out by diplomats first and soldiers afterwards. England is temperamentally slow to wake up, to perceive a crisis; but it is by no means her devotion to sport alone that hinders her from understanding just when affairs are getting serious. The matter goes deeper than that

Of course the first epithet the remonstrants made use of was "un-English"; but Mr. Kipling, if he had but known it, could have cited a precedent at once English and royal—for his objections to football, at least. As long ago as 1349 King Edward III issued an order forbidding the game of football entirely because it interfered with the one "rightful sport" of men and soldiers, which in those days was deemed archery. To be sure, the order was little enforced and soon forgotten, and British bowmen—who had won the battle of Crecy but three years before—continued for many years to be the best in the world, although they also continued to play football. It was not, however, in those days considered a game for gentlemen, but rather a rough-and-tumble, plebeian sport, suitable to the "yokels and 'prentices" among whom it was popular.

Now comes the great war—the greatest of all wars—and curiously enough in the British army once more the football comes to the fore, but this time in no mere figurative reference to the playing fields of home. Close behind the trenches, almost daily, the game is played with enthusiasm by eager "Tommies" and applauded by their officers; but htat is not all. By more than one regiment, on more than one occasion, footballs have been actually borne into battle and kicked forward under heavy fire acrosss the battle field—chiefly from sheer dash and bravado, but partly also tbecause to follow the ball, and to have a ball to follow, proved an encouragement and help during the advance. The most notable instance was that of the East Surrey Regiment during the fighting on the Somme. When the Surreys were about to leave their trenches to attack over a mile and a quarter of ground, the captain of one company gave his men four footballs, one for each section commander. At the instant of leaving cover the four commanders kicked off, and the men started after the balls, keeping up, as they had been commanded, a "dribbling competition" down the field toward the distant and dangerous goal. Their captain was killed almost immediately, and men fell fast; but the balls were kept steadily in play. Two were lost or destroyed before reaching the enemy's lines; when the fight was over, two were found well within the captured trenches.

It is an episode to touch the imagination. Not Mr. Kipling, but a lesser poet, "Touchstone," in the *Daily Mail* has celebrated it in simple but spirited verse:

On through the hail of slaughter
Where gallant comrades fall,
Where blood is poured like water,
They drive the trickling ball.

The fear of death before them
Is but an empty name.
True to the land that bore them
The Surreys play the game.

The two footballs that were kicked ahead to victory have been sent to England, and will be preserved and cherished among the trophies of the regiment as carefully as if they were battle flags.

FARM LOAN BANKS

THE twelve districts into which the U. S. has been divided by the farm loan board and the cities at which banks will be located have been announced as follows:

District No. 1—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey; bank at Springfield, Mass.

District No. 2—Pennsylvania, Delaware Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia; bank at Baltimore.

District No. 3—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, bank at Columbia, S.C.

District No. 4—Ohio, Indianna, Kentucky and Tennessee; bank at Louisville, Kentucky.

District No. 5—Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana; bank at New Orleans, La

District No. 6—Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas; bank at St. Louis, Mo.

District No. 7—Michigan, Wisconsin Minnesota and North Dakota; bank at St. Paul, Minn.

District No. 8—Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming; bank at Omaha, N.

District No. 9—Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. bank at Wichita, Kans.

District No. 10—Texas; bank at Houston, Tex.

District No. 11—California, Nevada, Utah and Arixona; bank at Berkeley, Cal.

District No. 12—Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho; bank at Spokane, W.

The banks will be established as soon as practicable. Under the law each will have a capital of $750,000. Applications for loans have been pouring into the board in great volume recently and it is estimated that a sum more than twenty times in excess of the combined capital stock could be used in making loans. Almost the first work of the banks after approving and issuing loans will be the issuance of farm loan bonds, a new form of security in this country. The bonds will be issued in denominations as small as $25, it is expected, and will bear interest at a rate 1 per cent less than the interest rate charged farmers on their loans. What this interest rate will be has not been definitely determined. It is limited by law to a maximum of 6 per cent. The expectation is that it will not exceed 5½ per cent at first and subsequently may be lowered. Loans on farm land are limited by the law to 50 per cent of the value of the land, and may be paid back in from 5 to 40 years. The head of each bank will be designated as the registrar.

46.7 Pounds of Butter in One Week

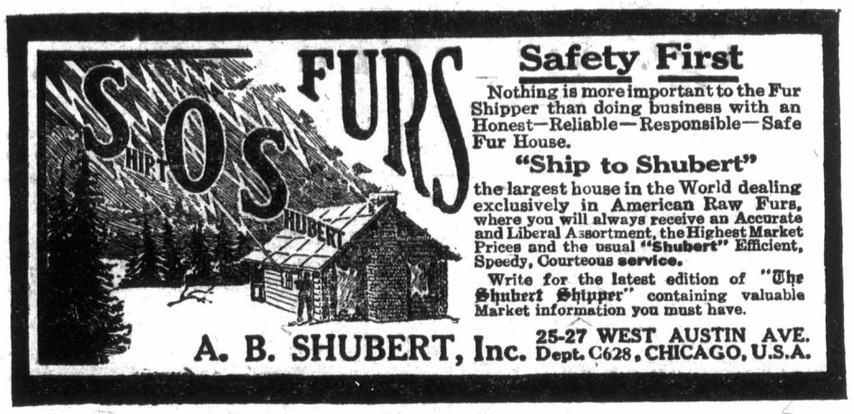
A new world's record for 7-day butter production was made recently by the Holstein-Friesian cow Hester Aaltje Korndyke. Under official test she made 621 pounds of milk and 46.7 pounds of butter in 7 days. She is owned by M. J. Smiley, Belle Fourche, S.D. It is said that he has been offered $15,000 for the cow.

REASONABLE

Two young women, who had recently become proud mothers, were earnestly discussing the question of milk for infants, when the younger of the mothers asked:

"Do you believe in one cow's milk, Ethel?"

"Well," returned the other, with the excessively patronising air of one who knows it all, "that depends a great deal on the child. If it's a good, strong, healthy baby and wants it I'd give it two cows' milk; but it does certainly seen that any ordinary infant wouldn't need more than one cow could furnish."



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the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

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JAN. 9, 1917

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How to get there

Call, write or phone the city office of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, who have complete information at your disposal regarding rates and routes to the various winter resorts.

The extremely low cost of these trips will surprise you. Cheaper than staying at home.

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GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Return Fare $42.20 Return Fare

Tickets on Sale February 5th to 10th, 1917

Final Return Limit—April 30th, 1917.

Try the Scenic Route—combination land and water trip—through the famous "Inside Passage" from Prince Rupert to Vancouver and Victoria. Smooth water and warm weather all the way and all the year round. Meals and Berth included in the price of your ticket whilst on the boats.

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Phone 2728

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WE CLEAN AND BLOCK PANAMA, soft and stiff hats; we dry clean and dye all sorts of garments and housefurnishings; we press and repair well. Send by parcel post or express or phone 3234 if in the city. Arthur Rose, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing, 624 20th street, west, Saskatoon. If Rose cleaned it it's C-L-E-A-N.

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DR. F. K. SWITZER—DENTIST. Office in Kempthorne Block, Second Avenue. Phone 2007.

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DR. F. E. SKINNER, DENTAL SURgeon. 305 Canada Building, 21st St., E. Phone 3266. Residence Phone 2039. Open evenings by appointment.

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THE ELECTRIC SHOP. WHOLESALE and Retail. Contractors and Engineers. Supplies—Wiring—Repairing. Lighting plants furnished and installed. Phone 1222. 150 Second Avenue, North.

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THE EYESIGHT SPECIALIST IN Saskatoon is Jos. I. Mercer, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., Freeman of the City of London, qualified by four diplomas. 201 2nd Ave., South, corner 21st Street, in the new Drug Store.

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McCRANEY, MACKENZIE & HUTchinson, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Office: Bowerman Block, Saskatoon, Sask. G. E. McCraney, K.C., P. E. Mackenzie, K.C.; A. W. Hutchinson. A. Frame, W. D. Thompson and R. Carroll.

BENCE, STEVENSON & McLORG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. C.P.R. Building, Saskatoon. Phone 1118. A. E. Bence, J. M. Stevenson, F. H. McLorg.

BORLAND, McINTYRE, McAUGHEY & Mowat, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. 2nd floor, Standard Trust Bldg., 3rd Ave., Saskatoon. Phones 1066 and 3231. F. M. Borland, A. M. McIntyre, J. McAughey, J. S. Mowat, G. C. Price, E. W. Van Blaricom.

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LYND, GILCHRIST & HOGARTH, Barristers. Phone 1868. Canada Bldg. Saskatoon.

MORSE AND MORSE, BARRISTERS. Solicitors, Notaries. Drinkle Building No. 1, 21st Street, Saskatoon. Phone 2993. C. R. Morse. W. D. Morse.

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DR. ROBERT MACDONALD, PHYSICian and Surgeon. General Medicine. Diseases of women and children. 53 York Block. Office Phone 1900. Hours 9-10 a.m., 12 3, 7-9 p.m.

G. R. MORSE, M.D.—SPECIALIST Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office Drinkle Bldg., Saskatoon. Office Phone 2269: Residence 1746.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts homesteaders in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388 M13-

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Snap	10c
Snakes and Ladder	10c and 25c
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SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

Between:

London Saskatchewan Investment Company Limited, (substituted for Charles T. Stacey, plaintiff in the original action, pursuant to the order of the Local Master dated the 19th day of January, 1917)

Plaintiff,

—and—

John Lee, James Lee, Michael Lee and The Lee Hotel Company Limited,

Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of His Honor E. A. C. McLorg, Local Master-in-Chambers, made herein and dated the 17th day of January, A.D., 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the direction of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon or his Deputy on Friday, March 30th, A.D., 1917, at the office of the said Sheriff at the Court House in the City of Sakatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the most northerly sixty-five (65) feet in depth of lots one (1), two (2) three (3), four (4) and five (5) in Block one hundred and fifty-one (151) in the City of Saskatoon in the Province of Saskatchewan, according to a plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Saskatoon Land Registration District as number "Q.2."

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price in cash at the time of the sale, and the balance upon delivery of a transfer duly confirmed within two months from the date of the sale, the deposit to be forfeited if the purchaser fails to accept the transfer and carry out the sale.

The plaintiff has leave to bid at such sale.

Said land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and seed grain liens, if any, evidence of which will be produced at the time of the sale.

The vendors are informed that there is situated on this property a building known as the "Western Hotel" which is now used as a hotel, railway ticket office and meat market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

BENCE, STEVENSON & McLORG,
Solicitors for the plaintiff,
Saskatoon Saskatchewan.

January 25th, 1917.

J27 to M24

Auctions Anywhere

I have conducted auction sales of every description throughout Northern Saskatchewan for several years. It matters not whether it is horses, cattle, furniture, real estate, or anything else You can do no better than to place the sale of it in my hands.

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Old Third Avenue Church,
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Everything new and up-to-date.. Best equipped Barber Shop in the city.

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AND SHOE SHINE

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135 SECOND AVE.
PHONE 1145 SASKATOON

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OF
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WE WILL PAY

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44c Extra No. 1 Cream

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Consign Your Shipments To Us For The Best Returns

SASKATOON PURE MILK CO., Ltd.

SASKATOON WILKIE

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Palms, Ferns, etc; wire
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The Saturday Press

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Patmore Nursery Co., 23rd St. Ltd. Saskatoon

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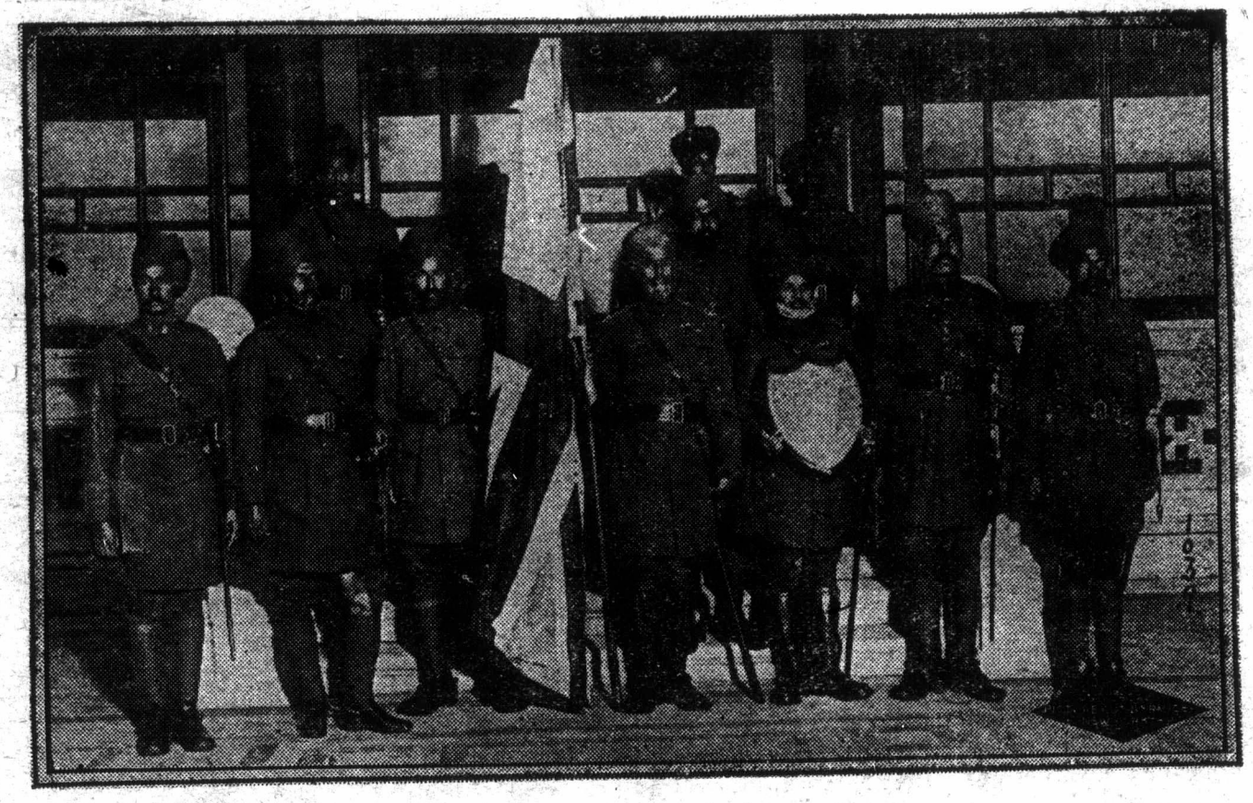

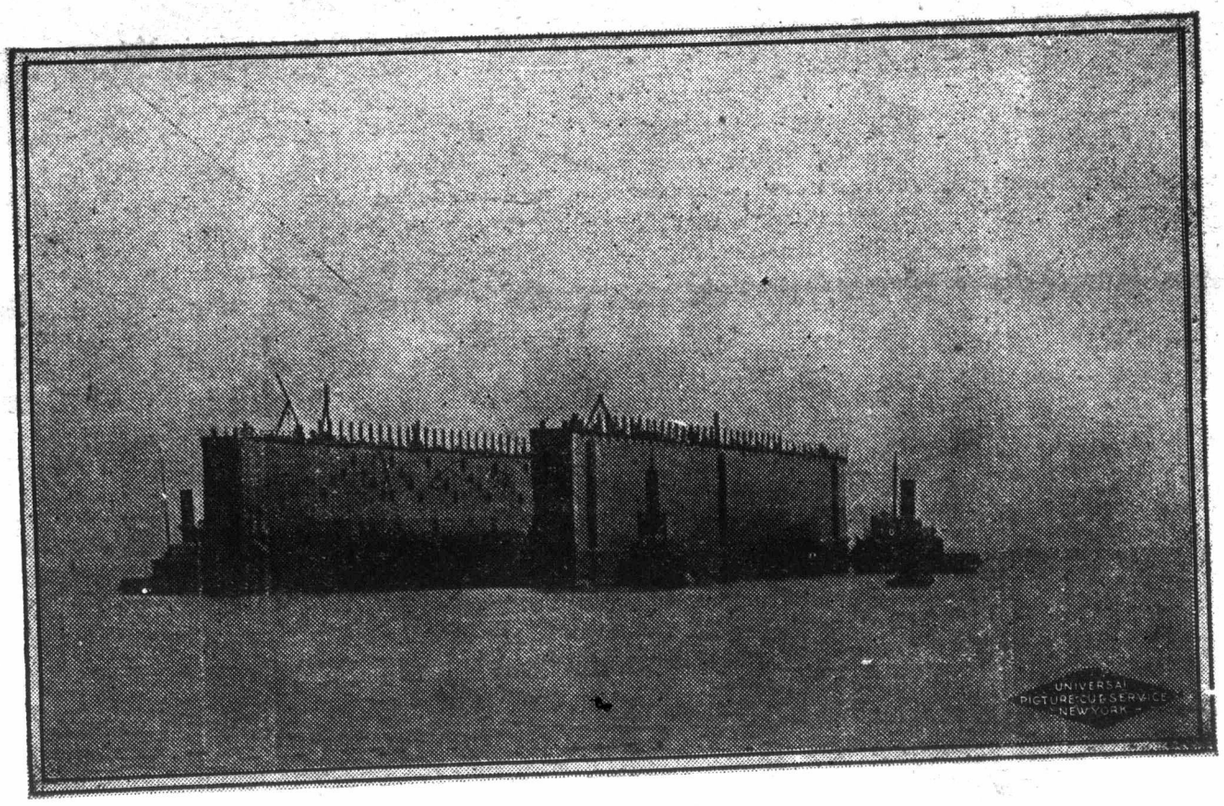

QUEEN HONORS DUSKY OFFICER

Photo shows officers of the British Indian Army just after they have received the gift of a Union Jack and Silver Shield from Queen Alexandra of England.

LARGEST DRY DOCK IN WORLD

This dry dock recently completed for the United States government is the largest in existence. It is 450 feet in length, 100 feet extreme beam and will hold the largest warships built.

The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

THE proposed Workmen's Compensation Act, now under consideration by the Legislature of the Province, has created a good deal of uneasiness on the part of employers of labor; and we think, rightly so; because if the bill becomes law it is going to impose a burden upon every industry in Saskatchewan, upon every corporation—and in fact upon every form of industrial activity with the exception of farming. While farmers will, not unnaturally, be content to form this notable exception, we think they also will recognise how hard this legislation is going to bear upon a large class—so hard that in many instances it will simply have the effeet of putting them out of business. So heavy is the liability to which a manufacturing concern may be exposed under the proposed act, that its inevitable consequence must be to act as a deterrent to industrial concerns thinking of locating in Saskatchewan.

All the objectionable clauses of the old act are retained. For instance, the accident for which a workman may claim compensation may have been entirely his own doing; he may have been under the influence of liquor at the time it occurred; the employer may have taken every possible precaution to safeguard his men—but he is liable for heavy damages. So long as he must employ labor, he must pay for any injury suffered by the latter, no matter whether it may have resulted solely as a result of the wilful negligence of the injured man.

That was severe enough, but the proposed act is very much more drastic. It removes the consideration of accidents from the jurisdiction of the law courts altogether, and hands it over to a tribunal composed of *one man*, a commissioner appointed by the Government, whose decision shall be absolute.

Accident insurance companies reckon that it will about double the cost of carrying accident insurance, and this burden is imposed entirely and compulsorily on the shoulders of the employer.

The rate of compensation is defined in the proposed law. It may run as high as forty dollars a month—a pretty heavy burden to impose for many years on a struggling manufacturing concern, which, may have been rendered liable because an intoxicated workman thinks he can monkey successfully with a buzz-saw. It may continue for a great many years; as, for example where a workman of eighteen is married to a woman of the same age or even younger—not unusual cases. This would constitute a charge upon the employer affected for possibly forty years or more.

We would like to draw the attention of the government and of the public to the consequences of this, as of all purely class legislation. It creates antagonism between those presumed to be immediately benefited, and those who must bear the burden. This expresses itself, sooner or later, it attempts to exercise the same influence over legislation as the class benefited by this proposed act now appear to do. "Today to thee; to morrow to me." Labor is today, perhaps, getting back some of its own which capitalism may have taken from it in time past. Capitalism we suppose will come back, sooner or later, when this Province is less purely an agricultural one than it is today, and endeavor to get redress, perhaps by perpetrating an equal or greater injustice. This is how all class legislation. such as this, tends to operate.

In considering this legislation, the government took only one side into its counsels and confidence. Those whom the act is designed to benefit were consulted as to their desires; while those whom it affects were given no opportunity to make their views known while the proposed legislation was in course of preparation. We submit to Premier Martin and his government that a fairer way would have been to have given equal consideration to all those affected.

It is known that what the workmen of the Province really asked for was not what is now being given them, but something which would have been far more equitable, which would have benefited the workman while imposing no burden on one small and not notably strong class. The government was asked to enact State Insurance. If this proposal of the labor delegates had been adopted, the burden would have been equally placed upon the shoulders of all, instead of being imposed upon a very few. It would mean that agriculture, for instance, would have to bear its share. As an agricultural journal, we are free to admit that we think this would have been fairer and better in the long run than what is now proposed. The farmers themselves have burdens to bear which have been imposed on them because of class legislation of another sort. They protest against it, and do well to protest; but their case is weakened every time they accept benefits for themselves such as they protest against being granted to others.

ON THE VERGE OF WAR

THE attempts of our good neighbors to stop the war have been rather unfortunate in their consequences. Mr. Ford started on a pilgrimage to get the boys out of the trenches before Christmas, 1915, and found it was more than he could do to maintain peace among his shipload of peacemakers. President Wilson startled the world with his proposals regarding peace, and his words were still echoing when he found it necessary to issue another ultimatum to Germany and to act this time as though he meant it. Although the stock and grain markets pretend to drop with alarm every time a peace note is sounded, the world knows full well that the only peace that can come will depend upon a complete conquest of Kaiserism and Prussian militarism. If the Allies cannot do that, the world may make up its mind to prepare for a cycle of wars until the great question of the leadership of Europe and the world is settled one way or the other, which probably means that we must prepare for several years more of conflict.

If the United States has to enter the conflict, it will be an unfortunate thing. The allied nations will not welcome it. Her power is more useful to them as a neutral, and a great source of supplies. But from the viewpoint of our neighbors themselves, it would be ruinous to their future prestige if they suffered any further indignity and dictation from Germany without retaliation. President Wilson has turned both cheeks repeatedly, without producing any visible softening of the Hun heart. He is now experiencing the traditional fate of the peacemaker.

The participation of the United States in the war would have very little effect, one way or the other, for a considerable time. It would take her at least a year to prepare and equip any considerable army. Her navy is a good one; but contains very few of the class of ships most needed. What the United States could produce quickly would be an enormous mosquito fleet, to patrol her own side of the Atlantic and perhaps to send an expeditionary force of the same kind to help in the North Sea.

No doubt, our neighbors are thinking anxiously upon what might happen within their own borders if war with Germany should come. Would the ten or more million of Germans be true to the Fatherland or to the step-fatherland?

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

THE coming of the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society to Canada will furnish an experiment worth watching. This Society, which is probably the greatest example of co-operation successfully carried on in the world, has bought the well-known Weitzen farm of ten thousand acres, on the Goose Lake branch of the C.N.R. There they will endeavor to grow wheat co-operatively at a profit. We believe it has been the experience of those who have gone into farming on this large scale in the west that there is no money in it. If Scottish canniness, which the Co-operative Society above mentioned certainly has in large measure, can succeed where others have failed, it is very probable that this experiment will be largely extended.

There is certainly no apparent reason why farming on a large scale on the prairies should not succeed. The weakness in it hitherto appears to have been that it has been carried on by men with capital but without experience—the inevitable exchange of the two factors occurring sooner or later.

All members of the Grain Growers' Association who can possibly do so, should make a point of going to the Moose Jaw convention. One question of vital importance to the Association, will be that of amalgamation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company with the Grain Growers' Grain Company. Apparently ocnsiderable difference of opinion exists regarding the advisability of this. It is a matter of great importance to the whole farmers movement that this question be decided wisely. Be there to raise your voice and use your vote.

Giving Alfalfa a Square Deal

Inoculation of the Soil is More Important Than Manure—By L. F. Graber in the Country Gentleman

IF a beginner in growing alfalfa were to ask me "Which shall I do, inoculate my field with one load of alfalfa or sweet-clover soil or apply ten loads of manure to the acre?" I should tell him to do both. If he could not do both I should advise him to apply one load of soil.

This is not written to discredit the value of manure. It is written to assert that one load of necessary inoculation soil is worth more in getting a stand of alfalfa than ten loads of manure are worth. This has been shown by experiment as well as by farm experience. Not long ago I received the following letter from a Wisconsin beginner in alfalfa culture:

"I am in sore trouble. The ten acres of alfalfa sowed last July made a very heavy growth last fall, going into winter quarters with from one foot to sixteen inches covering. It came through fine. It is now from four to twelve inches high and commencing to look yellow and rusty. Upon investigation I can find no nodules on the roots. I limed heavily with air-slaked lime but did not inoculate.

"In preparing the land we plowed under ten tons to the acre of mixed stable manure and cultivated the land until July twenty-eighth, when the seed was sown. Much of the alfalfa is now turning yellow before getting as tall as last fall's growth was, as indicated by the dry stalks now standing above the green, which causes me to think that last year's growth must have exhausted the nitrogen and now, not having nodules on the roots, the plants are unable to gather any from the air and are starving."

This man inoculated his yellow and sickly alfalfa shortly after the first crop was cut. He spread the inoculation soil with a manure spreader in strips the width of the spreader, but due to lack of sufficient soil he left a space of eight or ten feet uninoculated every trip he made across the field. He then dragged the field at right angles to the direction in which the inoculated strips ran, so as to spread the inoculated dirt as much as possible. What was the result?

Unseen Builders of Fertility

Late that summer his field looked like the Star-Spangled Banner, with stripes not red and white but green and yellow and tall and short. The cross harrowing failed to distribute the inoculation dirt thoroly, and in consequence the uninoculated strips remained sickly and yellow, while those strips that received inoculation became healthy and vigorous. This is but one of many illustrations I could cite on the value and importance of inoculation

"But how is it that over in our country where we have never inoculated we have been growing alfalfa for years with good success?" asked a farmer of one of the Lake Shore counties of Wisconsin.

That was a good question. And what he says is true. Fields along roadsides where sweet clover grows abundantly are inoculated by the bacteria-laden dust that blows over them. Further than that, soils rich in lime, even far distant from any such a source of inoculation as sweet clover, will produce successful crops of alfalfa if in addition to the lime content they abound in fertility, particularly organic matter. In such cases alfalfa draws on the soil for its nitrogen instead of getting it from the air, until it becomes self-inoculated.

But no doubt such fields would give larger yields of alfalfa hay the first two or three years of the bacteria were supplied in large enough numbers by proper inoculation to effect an immediate development of nodules on the roots. Often in such cases, especially on poor soils, the second and third crops grow poorly, due to a lack of sufficient nitrogen for the rapid growth of the alfalfa. Yes, there are those who grow alfalfa for the first time without inoculation, but for every success ten or more failures will be reported.

Not long ago I walked out into an alfalfa field with a farmer. He was enthusiastic about alfalfa, having twenty acres well established. "I did like you said when I wrote you three years ago. I hauled one load of sweet-clover dirt and spread it over one acre just before I seeded my alfalfa. But one corner I left without the dirt. That winter-killed bad. Blue grass soon came in where I did not inoculate. Where I spread the dirt I got a fine stand. Why is that?"

With a shovel we carefully dug up some of the alfalfa roots. We broke away the dirt and found an abundance of nodules. They were the first he had ever seen. I then explained that those swellings were the homes of the bacteria he had introduced into his soil with the sweet-clover dirt and that the bacteria converted the nitrogen gas of the air into a liquid form which was an actual fertilizer for the plants.

We went over to the little strip he had left uninoculated and made a search for nodules. They were very hard to find. He was surprised. I took advantage of his deep interest and pointed out that this alfalfa was not thrifty because it had to depend entirely upon the soil for its nitrogen and there was not a sufficient amount available to supply the needs of such a rapid-growing crop as alfalfa. On the inoculated area the bacteria supplied the deficiency and the alfalfa was thrifty.

"More people will inoculate when they know what it means," he declared. "Alfalfa makes the land rich and the farmer rich too!"

There are many who have never seen the root nodules of alfalfa or of clover. They are too busy making money to gave time for the inspection of the swellings on alfalfa or red-clover roots. Yet those very nodules are worth untold thousands of dollars to the farmers of every land in keeping up the fertility of the soil. Without them the country might face famine, due to a depletion of soil nitrogen. Many of the worn-out and abandones farms of the eastern States would still be productive if they had been managed with legumes instead of with timothy and grain alone.

The soil-enriching properties of leguminous crops were appreciated centuries ago. Columella, an ancient Roman writer wrote not less than 1800 years ago that alfalfa "dungs the land." It makes the soil rich.

But it was only thirty years ago that scientists discovered why alfalfa improves the fertility of the soil. It was only thirty years ago that those minute bodies or organisms we call bacteria were discovered. They have since had a most profound influence on agricultural practice.

Our best farmers have been employing these unseen builders of soil fertility on their farms by growing legumes—alfalfa, clover, soy beans, cowpeas and so on in proper rotation with other crops. They minimize the fertilizer burden which is inevitably levied upon depleted soils. They keep up soil fertility, which is the basis of rural prosperity.

Sweet Clover Assists

Inoculation simply means the introduction into the soil of the right bacteria for alfalfa. Most soils are filled with the proper bacteria for clover and it is only in a few places that inoculation is necessary for that crop. But where alfalfa is a new crop the alfalfa germs are not present in sufficient numbers properly to assist the crop in its growth and development. Clover germs will not develop on alfalfa roots. Consequently we must inoculate with alfalfa bacteria. This is not difficult or a costly process.

Along the roadsides of many sections a formerly much-despised weed but now a valued farm crop grows wild and lururiant. It is the sweet-clover plant—first cousin of alfalfa. It, too, has bacteria and nodules on the roots, and they are identically the same germs that are so necessary for alfalfa. A load or ton of the surface eight inches of dirt taken from roadsides where sweet clover is growing, spread over each acre of the field just before seeding the alfalfa, and they harrowed in, will accomplish the proper inoculation. Soil transferred from a successful alfalfa field is likewise satisfactory.

Alfalfa seed can be inoculated with liquid or commercial cultures. This method is not so certain as is the use of infected soil but with reliable cultures it is a convenient method. A good scheme to get the entire farm inoculated for future crops of alfalfa is to use a mixture of two pounds of alfalfa seed with every grass and clover seeding.

The scattered alfalfa plants gradually develop the inoculation in the soil in two or more years. Inoculation is hastened if the alfalfa seed is first treated with a good inoculation culture or an equal weight of fine dried sweet-clover or alfalfa dirt. A weak solution of glue or molasses is used to dampen the seed slightly before the dust is applied. A little care must be used to avoid having the seeds stick together in bunches.

Inoculation is neither difficult nor expensive. As far as we known a field once inoculated is always inoculated. However, where alfalfa is not grown for an interval of six or eight years reinoculation is helpful.

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT
OTTAWA

JAN. 9, 1917

SECURE VIGOROUS POTATO SEED

EXPERIMENTS conducted at the Dominion Experimental Station, at Kentville, N.S., with eight lots of Garnet Chili potatoes secured from different growers in 1916 show a variation in yield of from 36 bushels to 240 bushels per acre, or a difference of 204 bushels per acre in yield when grown under uniform conditions. Seed from these eight lots planted in 1916 yielded from 68 bushels to 212 bushels per acre, a difference of 144 bushels per acre. The respective positions of the different lots were changed very little in the second year, but the lowest yielding ones increased somewhat and the highest yield was not so great.

Seed from fifteen others of this variety was planted in 1916 and the lowest yield obtained was 158 bushels and the highest 278 bushels per acre, a difference in favor of the best over the poorest of 120 bushels per acre.

Ten lots of pure stock of Green Mountain from different growers ranged from 180½ bushels per acre to 313 bushels per acre, a difference of 132½ bushels. Seventeen lots of Irish Cobbler ranged from 93 bushels per acre as the poorest to 235 bushels as the best, a difference in favor of the best yielding strain of 142 bushels. This would show that there may be as great a difference between potatoes of the same variety as there is between potatoes of different varieties, and that it is wise to secure stock from farms which have high yielding crops. Because the Green Mountain has failed in giving a crop on a certain farm is not proof that this variety will not yield well there; it may have been due to low vitaliy in the seed stock. Such reversion in yield may have been due to disease or adverse soil or climatic conditions which affected the crop at some time and it may be better to discard the stock entirely than to try to bring it up to its former vitality by selection.

THE PASSING OF THE MILKMAID

Yankee genius, that moving spirit of modern invention, has euchered the pretty milkmaid of peotry, song and story out of her job. Who know how long the maid of pail and stool has been the theme of poets, Mother Goose, *et al.*, and the inspiration of the picture maker? But no more. She has been crowded off the stage of human activities by the mechanical milker, the heartless and soulless contraption of tubes and things that relieves the dairy herd of lacteal secretions quickly, painlessly and effectually.

So far as we have observed and heard the aforesaid milkmaid has filed no objections to the twentieth century order of things. If she regrets the romance of the milkmaid stunt she is likewise minfdul of its drawbacks—drawbacks that had a tendency to subtract joy from life in large chunks. Such incident sas cows of evil temper and improper training, absolutely devoid of compunctions of conscience in regard to kicking milkmaids galley-west-and-crooked; conscienceless heifers of depraved minds so utterly blind to sanitary regulations that they made no bones of inserting muddy, germ-laden hoofs into foaming pails of milk.

And there were rainy days, and there were zero days when Mrs. Cow would hump her spinal anatomy and refuse to give down on a bet; and there were hot days in summer when an able-bodied cow resembled a furnace more than anything else on earth. The milkmaid is fully aware that it was no snap to snuggle up to the flank of a red-hot cow with the thermometer indicating 98 in the shade. She remembers, too, that it was no snap to pail the cow when 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 ravenous flies were thirsting for her blood. It was no snap to be batted under the ear with a tailful of cockelburs to the weight of thirteen pounds. And there were other things.

No, the milkmaid is not shedding tears over the coming of the patent milking machine. She is giving thanks for the achievement of Yankee genius and urging paterfamilias to search for the latest models.—*Better Iowa.*

Our Welfare Page

Conducted By Mrs. John Mc Naughtan, Piche, Sask.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all."

EGGS AGAIN ! !

I QUITE expect that some of my readers will be tired of my continued references to the egg question. But, do you really stop to think what a big question it is! It is important enough for the boards of trade of many of our cities to spend considerable time over, it is important enough for the retai mlerchants association to take up seriously, but the last people to take a real hold of the matter are those most concerned—women.

Who pays for the 10,000 dozen rotten eggs placed *monthly*, or 120,000 dozen rotten eggs placed *annually* on our markets?

It was gratifying to note the interest displayed on tnis subject at the convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta. They passed a resolution, calling on the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion to secure the necessary legislation to enforce buying and selling eggs and poultry on a quality basis throughout the Dominion, also the necessary machinery to enforce it.

In an address on the subject, it was shown that in 1914 thirteen million dozens of eggs were imported into this country. Conditions have so changed that we are now exporting. Owing to the war, Great Britain's former sources of supply are cut off. She has been obliged to take Canadian and United States eggs, despite their inferior quality.

But what about the future when Canada has to compete with the other countries for Britain's custom in eggs

It was shown how Denmark obtained a premier position in the world's egg market. Not only are Danish farmers restricted but also *fined* for selling bad eggs. We might produce ten times the amount of our present poultry productions. Already the revenue derived from the poultry industry is one half that derived from the *cattle* industry; is equivalent to that derived from the *hog* industry; and two and a half per cent greater than that derived from the *fruit* crop of this country.

An Egg Circle

In the discussion on the egg resolution one of the delegates told how their club had formed an egg circle.

Thirty-four members shipped from April to December 1916, 4095 dozen eggs; total gross value $1051.01; members received $975.30; expenses $75.51. Benefit of the circle was shown by premiums amounting from nothing to eight cents per dozen over ordinary market price.

Mrs. Jean Stevenson told the convention such an interesting egg story that I am going to relate it:

Tale of a Bachelor

Mrs. Stevenson related her experience in handling eggs. She and a neighbor decided to try the experiment of selling their eggs on a quality basis. The eggs were gathered fresh, graded and best shipped every five days. The second shipment was made before they received the returns from the first shipment. When the returns arrived they found they were less than the local stores were paying for ungraded eggs of poor quality. A bachelor neighbor about the same time set a hen. The hen stuck to business for ten days and then decided that family cares were not for her and left the nest. The bachelor gathered the thirteen eggs and put them in a basket. The next Sunday he went on an egg hunting expedition, searching in the mows, around the hay stacks, on top of the pig pens, and in various other places undisturbed for two weeks, the bachelor having taken the school teacher for a drive on the previous Sunday. As a result of the search he found many eggs, little, poor and dirty. These he put in the basket with the unlucky thirteen, and in the course of time he took all to the town and sold them to the local merchant, who gave him one cent a dozen more than the women realised for their choice products. Somebody, Mrs. Stevenson said, had been cheated. It was not the bachelor, nor the merchant. All of us who are selling eggs have to pay for Joe's poor quality eggs.

They Practise What They Preach

One more feature of special interest at the U.F.A. convention at Edmonton. This was the election of their officers By means of proportional representation. When the plan was first explained I heard remarks passed such as "It will be a regular mix up," etc., but on the second explanation, everyhting appeared clear. The women voted and altogether through out the election, there was only one spoilt ballot. The women appointed their own scrutineer, who in the more difficult task of counting the ballots, measured up to the required standard of efficiency.

If more organisations demonstrated this method within themselves, the greater liklihood of this reform becoming part of our political system.

To Grain Growers and Grain Growers Friends

The annual convention will be held in Moose Jaw, February 13th—16th, in the auditorium of St. Andrew's church, (which is located on Athabasca Street, second block east of Main Street).

As a vistor, a hearty welcome will be extended to you . This is a splendid opportunity to get more closely in touch with the work of the association, and to become better acquainted with many of the men and women of the Province who are doing noble work within their own spheres in the interest of their fellows, and for the benefit of posterity.

An opening meeting will be held on the evening of Monday, February 12th, and all who can do so should get to Moose Jaw on Monday and attend to registration, and secure their rooms in good time. The early arrival of delegates and visitors will facilitate registration work and allow the regular business of the convention to be proceeded with promptly on Tuesday morning, without hindrance.

On arrival at the convention, present your standard certificate at the registration office (in the basement of the church) and you will receive in exchange a check receipt for same and a convention badge. Check receipt for standard certificate must be retained and presented later when applying for the return of your standard certificate. It is important to note that the standard certificate is not good for the return journey, but must be presented for validation to the ticket agent, who will then issue a free return ticket. Return tickets will be issued at the convention building.

Delegates and visitors needing rooming accommodation should apply to the accommodation bureau at the board of trade building, corner of Main and Manitoba (just outside the C.P.R. Depot).

A rest and writing room will be provided for the use of those attending the convention, and also a Nursery room for the benefit of mothers desiring to bring small children. The nursery will be under the charge of a competent nurse.

PROGRAM OF G. G. CONVENTION

Monday, February 12.—Meeting full Board of Directors on St. Andrew's church board room. Evening—Free and easy meeting of delegates and visitors. Everybody talk.

Tuesday, February 13.—10 a.m.—Opening of convention; addresses of welcome; president's address, reports, etc.

Evening—Address, Prof. W. W. Swanson, Saskatchewan University, "Economic Reform and the Good Citizen." Organ and songs.

Wednesday, February 14.—Resolutions and questions of policy.

Evening—R. McKenzie, secretary of Canadian Council of Agriculture, "A Farmer's National Platform;" G. F. Chipman, "The Scope and Purpose of the Free Trade League."

Thursday, February 15.—Till 3 p.m.—The S.G.G.A. Moving Pictures (free) special train to the Terminal Elevator shopping and visiting.

3 p.m.—Resolutions.

8 p.m.—Complimentary concert. The city has generously appropriated $200 for this.

Friday, February 16.—All day conference on the co-operative trading activities of the association.

PROSPEROUS HARDWARE FIRM

Charles E. Houlding, who started in the hardware business three years ago with a bankrupt stock of $300 worth of hardware, has just bought over the hardware business of Burnett Brothers, corner Twentieth Street and Avenue A, and has doubled the size of his original store, corner 20th Street and First Avenue. Since entering into business he has bought between sixty and seventy bankrupt stocks in different parts of the west, retailing them at a price corresponding with the price paid, but there are few of these stocks now offering and Mr. Houlding is stocking up with a full line of hardware in both his stores, installing a $10,000 line of stock in his new West Side store immediatley after taking it over.

FARMERS!

IF YOU ARE BUILDING THIS SPRING or if you need any HARDWARE, do not fail to write or call and see us as we carry the stock and can save you money.

HERE ARE A FEW PRICES

Barn Paint $1.35 per gal.
Tar Paper $1.00 per roll
White Paper 65c per roll

Roof Paint and Shingle Stain from 75c to $1.60 per gal.

Come and get our price on nails and locks, hinges, etc. We have a full line of all kinds of Builders' Hardware.

We also carry Myers and Loudens Barn Equipment, also Cannon Ball and safety hangers and trucks.

We have just doubled the size and stock of our present premises and have bought out the business of Burnett Bros., on the corner of Avenue A and 20th Street, opposite the King Edward Hotel, where we are putting in a fine line of Hardware and will be pleased to see you and will guarantee to use you right.

Chas. E. Houlding

101 20th STREET, WEST Opp. King Edward Hotel **Phone 1095**

101-3 20th STREET, E. Queen's Hotel Block **Phone 2916**

$50,000 Animal Husbandry Laboratory

It has taken 10 years to work out the plans and build the new $50,000 animal husbandry laboratory at Iowa State College at Ames. The building will contain every accommodation necessary for the slaughtering, dressing, cutting and curing of all kinds of meats. The laboratory will be a single-story building 74x112 feet. One entire end of the first floor will contain a balcony with a seating capacity of 600 persons. The large central area will be used for close-up demonstration work in cutting and other processes; back of this will be a stage for the same purpose. In the rear are the slaughter room, chilling rooms and storage rooms. The whole first floor can be curtained off into three distinct rooms. The basement will hold the huge 10-ton refrigerating plant, refining, sausage room, lard and gut room, cooler, smokehouse, storage room, and offices. "The building has long been needed," says Prof. W. H. Pew, head of the animal husbandry department. "It will enable us to give the long-needed instruction to every animal husbandry and two-year agricultural student in the college in the work of slaughtering, dressing, cutting and curing of meats on the farm, thus giving us the opportunity of teaching the students one phase of animal husbandry that has necessarily been heretofore neglected, an ability to judge what is under the hide of an animal as well as what is outside. It will be used as an experimental building that will afford the animal husbandry section an opportunity to slaughter and dressexperimentally-fed animals, thus enabling us to carry our feeding experiments to the limit. It will afford an opportunity for esperimental work in curing meats for farm consumption, a field that is rich in experimental possibilities. It will afford a place for actual demonstration in meat-cutting and other work for the home economics girls." The new building is practically completed.

HE WAS NOT A JOSHUA

Little sister and brother had quarreled. After supper, says *Harper's Magazine*, mother tried to establish friendly relations again, and quoted to them the Bible injunction: "Let not the sun go down upob your wrath."

Turning to Edward, the older, she said, "Now, Edward, are you going to let the sun go down upon your wrath?"

Edward squirmed a little as he looked up into her pleading face.

"Well, how can I stip ot?" he asked.

HOW TO MEASURE HAY IN RICKS

A buys a stack of wild prairie hay from B. It measures 22 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 26 feet over. How many tons does the stack contain?

To find the volume of a rick in cubic feet: Subtract the width from the over, divide by two, multiply by the width and then by the length. For well-settled wild hay the usually accepted standard is 380 cubic feet per ton. Tame hays vary greatly in density. 512 cubic feet (an 8-foot cube) being the only standard. For freshly stacked hay add up to one-third to these volumes per ton, according to the time it has been stacked. Your inquirer's stack contains 1,859 cubic feet or 4.89 tons.

The rule gives the volume of all box-shaped objects. For all other shapes of stacks it gives a volume slightly too low, and the lower and more rounding the stack the greater this error. This is well, as the more rounding a stack is the greater is unfilled space at the corners, and the lower the stack the less the settling pressure and the greater volume required for a ton.

Tramp Steamers and Freight Rates

In an address at Montreal in October, Mr. W. Sanford Evans, chairman of the Georgian Bay Canal Commission, stated that of 25,000 ocean steamers, 23,500 were tramps and the rest liners, the tramps doing the larger part of the business and going wherever they could get the highest freight rates. Tramps bringing wheat from the Argentine, however, carried it at only 1,78 times the freight rate to New York and Montreal, although twice the distance, the reason being that in the longer haul there were fewer non-earning periods in port. Tramps would come to Montreal only when the rates were relatively high in other ports. As the rate from Montreal went up, the Argentine seaboard prices of wheat declined per bushel, because the Argentine had to go over parity to get ships. If Canada cared to sell her wheat at a cent or two less than the Argentine in order to pay a higher freight rate, she could keep the Argentine on the rocks, because the latter would have to pay one and three-quarter times the freight rate. Canada had at one time lately put the Argentine down to 76 cents a bushel at the seaport, and, while the latter country was getting low freight rates, Canada was getting high prices, and all because of her advantage in the freight rates.

DANGER IN BURNED GASOLINE

This is the time of year that accidents due to running automobile engines in closed rooms while adjusting them begin to be reported. The fumes of burned gasoline form what is scientifically known as carbon monoxid, a very poisonous gas when inhaled in any large quantity.

There is no great discomfort to give warning that the danger point in inhalation is being approached.

Consciousness is lost suddenly, the engine keeps running, throwing out its fumes, the air becomes increasingly polluted and unless some one enters the garage by chance and rescues the victim, by getting him into the open air, and using artificial respiration, death is certain.

Never run your automobile engine in a closed space. Have a door or a window open and to be absolutely safe see that there is draft enough to draw the fumes outside.

It is true that these accidents are more frequent in towns and cities where small garages are the rule, than on farms where the machine is more often kept in the barn, where there is so much space that getting enough fumes mixed with the inside air to do any damage is not so likely, but in any event it is better to be careful as to where you let your engine run.

$20,000 REFUSED FOR HEREFORD

The refusal of Mr. Hazlett to accept an offer of $20,000 for the season's grand champion Hereford bull Bocaldo 6th, emphasizes anew the abiding faith of breeders of top-class whitefaces in the permanency of the demand. It is significant of the keen interest which a successful breeder takes in his accomplishments. A number of men whose interest has been more or less founded on the enthusiasm of the amateur have refused lofty bids for animals which they have produced, but when so hard-headed and practical a business man as this Kansas breeder turns down such an offer, something more then mare pride of production and ownership lies below the surface. Evidently a cold business calculation dictated the action. It was certainly just this motive which actuated the Enochs Farm in Mississippi to tender the astonishingly big bid. A larger number of business men are animated at present by a desire to own the best of breeding stocks, at almost any price, than at any time in the history of stock breeding. This applies to almost all breeds. The offer of $20,000 for the grand champion Hereford bull is equivalent to a sale, so far as the campaigning value of high prices go, but it would astonish no one in close touch with the trade to see such a price bid and accepted.—*The Breeders' Gazette.*

UTILIZATION OF WASTE LUMBER

One of the serious wastes of was and planing mills is the short lengths of lumber and narrow strips ripped from the edges of the larger material. It is customary to sell this for firewood, or burn it in refuse burners. This is only one side of the waste.

In practically all the cities and towns of Canada for some years manual training has been taught in the schools. Thus thousands of former pupils, now with homes of their own, are more or less capable of following up the teaching of their youth by producing the numerous articles which help to give that homelike touch to homes, and which are useful as well as ornamental.

The manual training graduate has found, however, that his ambition to make things is seriously handicapped by the difficulty and cost of securing the necessary material. To obtain short pieces of different dimensions he must either buy the entire board of each size and have them delivered, or he must have the pieces cut to the sizes required and practically pay the price of the full length material.

This condition has discouraged the amateur cabinet-maker from applying his training. What would have developed into a hobby with many boys has been neglected, their instruction has been forgotten, the homes are bare of many novelties and much time which might be profitably emplyed is wasted.

Between the supply and the consumer of these short lengths is a gap which it is possible to bridge, and some means should be found by which the small pieces could be used and the consumer obtain them at a moderate price.

Not This Time

"Quick, hand me that satchel!" yelled the physician, "a man just telephoned me in a dying voice that he couldn't live without me."

"Wait," declared his wife, who had taken up the receiver, "that call is for Edith."—*Punch Bowl.*

PHONE 1046

McGowan & Co.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

The Store With Lowest Prices on Quality Merchandise

Values in Silks, Cord Velvets Velveteens, Serges & Coatings

That Cannot be Equalled Outside of This Store

The collection consists of broken lines and short lengths on which we have reduced the prices to the very lowest possible notch so as to make their clearance sure and quick, in order to make room for the new spring goods already here and on the way.

When we say that values like the following cannot be equalled in the city—outside of this store—we mean it in all sincerity. Compare them. We'll be better satisfied; you'll be doubly so.

Pussy Willow Taffeta---Regular $3 yard. To Clear at Per Yard $2.25

A beautiful material for smart dresses. Some of them have been slightly soiled on the wrong side, but this will not detract one iota from the appearance of the dress when made up as every woman well knows, but for this reason we offer it to you at a saving of 75 cents per yard. The colors are Maize, Grass Green, Mahogany, Copenhagen, Pink, Saxe and Ivory. 40 inches wide. This is a bargain snap you're not likely to get again in a hurry.

Shepherd Checks

—In a strong make, suitable for ladies' or children's wear; three different sizes of checks to choose from. 42 inches wide. To clear at, per yard.....39c

Cord Velvets

We still have a few shades in this splendid quality of cord velvet. The colors are grey, brown, ivory, Copenhagen and purple. 27 inches wide. To clear today, yard.....59c

Winter Coatings

Must be cleared and we've only a very limited quantity left, including tweeds and curl cloths. Values up to $4.00. To clear at, per yard.....$1.95

Plain Velveteen

In grey and navy only, and we don't want odd pieces lying around. A twill back, with a deep rich pile that is absolutely fast. 24 inches wide. To clear at, per yard.....$1.25

Silk Taffetas

A beautiful soft chiffon finish and will wear satisfactorily. Suitable for smart dresses or suits. The colors are saxe, navy, dark brown, light brown, sky, rose, pink. 36 inches wide. To clear at, per yard.....$1.35

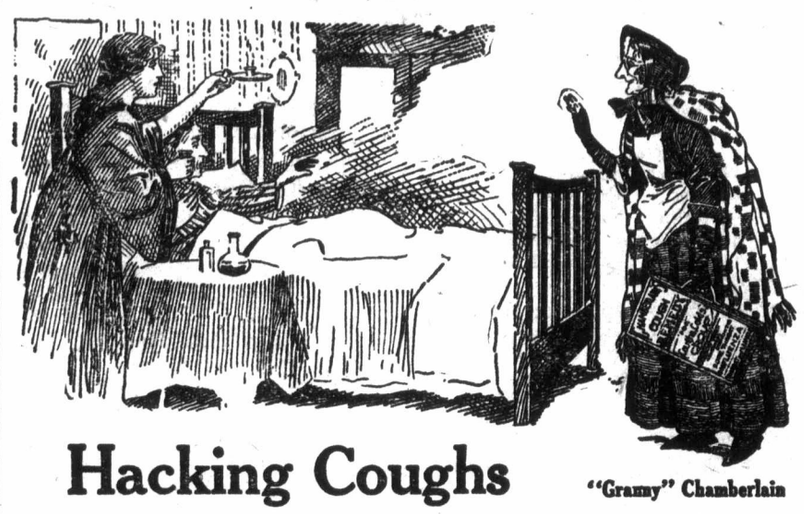
Poplin

A nice fabric for street wear and one that will give lasting wear. The colors are light grey, dark grey, Saxe and navy. 36 inches wide. To clear at, per yard.....$1.35

All Wool Serge

Suitable for serviceable office dresses and spring suits. The colors are black, navy, Saxe, Copenhagen, nigger brown, Russian green and wine. 54 inches wide. To clear at, per yard $1.25

Samples of Yard Goods Sent to Out-of-Town Residents on Request



Hacking Coughs

"Granny" Chamberlain

"For Hacking Coughs that rob you of your sleep till your system becomes so run down that you are in grave danger of Pneumonia or Consumption, the kind that almost tear you to pieces, that make your head ache, your throat sore and inflamed, take

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

It soothes and heals the inflamed air passages, stops the tickling in the throat, and by its tonic effect enables you to throw off the disease. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is quite different from the ordinary cough medicine, for it not only soothes but also heals, so that the effected parts are restored to a healthy condition and the danger of a future attack is removed. I firmly believe that it is the best and most reliable preparation ever produced for coughs and colds."

Yours for Health —Granny Chamberlain

FOUND In the Scrap Pile on Your Own Farm **$ $ $**

Thousands of Dollars are Thrown Away Every Year by Saskatchewan Farmers in Buying New Machinery

or new parts before they are required. If more farmers know what those know who have tried us for repairs and jobbing work of all descriptions our shops could not handle one-tenth of the work we would get. A walk through our shops would show you scores of engines made as good as new by simply reboring the cylinders and having new over-size pistons and rings made, cranks turned up, new fly wheels cast, broken parts welded, etc.

Why

Buy new cylinders when you can have them re-bored and new pistons fitted for half the cost.

Buy new rollers for your grain crusher when you can have the old ones recut and made as good as new for half the cost.

Buy new crank shafts when we can turn the old ones true?

Not cut your machinery bill in half?

We Make to Order at Reasonable Prices and Ship Promptly

All classes of gears and sprockets, well drill bits and drilling machine castings of any description. Stay bolts, studs, flues, grate bars, flame sheets, plow standards and all kinds of forgings. Steam chests faced, gas engine valves turned up, new shafts fitted in discs, etc., etc.

FARMERS' REPAIR WORK AT LOW PRICES

Our plant comprises machine shop, pattern shop, foundry, blacksmith shop and oxy-acetylene welding plant. In order to keep our plant and staff of highly skilled mechanics fully employed we undertake farmers' repair work during the winter months at prices close to cost. We guarantee all our work. Write us for prices.

JOHN EAST IRON WORKS

119-121 Avenue C, North **Saskatoon, Sask.**

FARM LOANS

On Well Improved Farm Property May Still Be Had at the Standard Rate of Eight Per Cent.

Drop in and Talk it over with

The National Trust Company Limited

CAPITAL PAID UP $1,500,000 RESERVE $1,500,000

CORNER 2nd AVENUE AND 20th STREET, SASKATOON, SASK.

J. D. GUNN, Manager. ARTHUR MOXON, Estates Manager

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Regina Edmonton

New Fashion Novelties

Items of Interest in New Collars and Skirts, Fads of Lingerie

New York, Feb. 5

EACH day unfolds something new in this world of fashion, for many interesting novelties catch the eye of those who observe the women of fashion, from whose apparel may be gleaned every little detail and item of interest which create the atmosphere of good style.

Some of the new collars are large affairs rolled high at the back and low in the front. These have been given the demure name of monk collar, and one is illustrated in the sketch. Sometimes they are fastened with little buttons and loops at the front, or the closing is made invisible. They are usually made of satin or the new figured silks to contrast with the dress material.

The loose side panel on skirts, with large pockets on each side, are also recognised as one of the newest style notes in skirts. The panels, being loose flap about in the wind, often disclosing a bright lining of contrasting material on the reverse side. From the front, these side panels seem at first to be nothing but the familiar tunic which appears quite often in the new dresses showing the narrower underskirts.

Another treatment of side panels appears in some skirts where the panel iex-

7608

New Monk Collar and Loose Panels

tends to the lower edge of the skirt, is attached there, and falls softly over the edge in puffed or draped effect. Puffed all around in imitation of the Turkish trouser effect, are some of the skirts of evening dresses. In the supple taffetas and silver tissue cloths, dresses in the style are extremely graceful, the skirts devoid of any trimming whatever and the bodices fitting rather snugly in contrast. The bodicees are in reality hardly more than deep bands suspended by straps of ribbon over the shoulders Sleeves there are none, unless the bands across the upper part of the arms are so called. In other styles of evening dresses, however, sleeves begin to be more favored than they have been for some time. The flowing sleeves which form a kind of drapery reaching almost to the edge of the skirt is a style with great charm.

New Footwear Fashions

Not only in dresses, but in footwear, some novelties are noticed. For afternoon wear there are black and tan shoes with gray buckskin uppers, and these have found favor with well-dressed women. Dark gray brocaded uppers are also considered very good style. Suede shoes, laced in front or buttoned at the side, may almost be said to be taking the place of kid shoes, so popular are they.

The dress of broadcloth in the second sketch shows one of the new over-dress styles worn with a guimpe. A full box-pleated skirt is attached to a straight-hanging jumper a little below the normal waistline and the whole hangs from the shoulders. The worsted embroidery on the front of the jumper and on the pockets is worked in black, red and yellow. Rich embroideries continue to figure very prominently in all dresses. One of the latest models in oyster-white tussor had a wide embroidered panel front and back worked in thin silk in a close design and giving a strong Oriental effect. The panel was finished at the ends with a fringe of the colored silks used in the embroidery—dark red, dark blue and gold.

In old-gold Georgette was a wonderfully attractive dress decorated with blue and gold beads; another in light gray trimmed with old-rose beads carried out two very delightful color schemes.

The Latest Fads in Underwear

Speaking of Georgette—this sheer fabric is put to all sorts of uses, and does

7603

Overdress With Box Pleated Skirt

not stop at dresses but appears to be quite a favorite for underwear. The most appealing shades of pale blue, lavender and flesh color, fashion undergarments of every description. Though tney are hardly practical, there are many who find it impossible to resist these dainty undergarments. Underwear seems to be getting more and more elaborate. and the very latest fad is the combination of silver lace with Georgette. Beadwork, too, has invaded underwear, and it has been seen on the new pajamas and nightgowns of Georgette crepe. There are, however, some exceedingly dainty pieces of lingerie which are quite practical after all. Among these are the silk and wash satin undergarments which are very practical as long as they are carefully laundered. The delicate shades must be washed with care to preserve their colors, and there is no denying that it is well worth the trouble for the satisfaction that one feels from possessing dainty lingerie.

Two Emergency Appliances

Ed. (in auto)—"This controls the brake. It is put on very quickly in case of an emergency."

Co-Ed—"Oh, I see, something like a kimona."

Got Gophers?

Kill-Em-Quick

For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement on Page 10

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A TRE on the Horse— FREE!

We offer free this boo
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KENDAL SPAVIN

is a safe and reliab
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Saskatoon Bran

High Priced Cuts and *Carcass Values*

IT is quite a surprise to find that a butcher will often approach a herd of 10 steers and, after looking them over, offer $10 more for one or two than for the others. There is a good reason why this is true; it is apparent upon a critical examination of a beef carcass. Buyers are familiar with the fact that the loin is the most valuable part of the beef. The three points which constitute value in the live beef animal are: Quality, a large proportion of flesh in the region of of the high-priced cuts, and the dressing percentage.

The quality of beef is the most important item that butchers consider. It is judged by handling quality and the mellowness of the skin, together with the fineness of the bone. The handling quality designates how the skin feels under the hand. One of the places that is often examined by the butcher is the cod of a steer. If the skin feels harsh we say that the animal has poor handling quality, and judge friom this that the beef will be poor also. What we like to see in the quarter of beef as it lies on the vlock is the muscle, with small particles of fat interspersed throughout the bundles. This gives an appearance of alternate red and white to which is applied the name "marbling," because this beef resembles marble. This marbling can often be judged by the handling quality of the animal, taken in conjunction with the secretions and the hair. The latter have no special significance, other than that they denote the best of health, and this is essential for prime beef.

Many people question whether or not the quality of beef can be estimated in any way by the fineness of the bones of the body. There is no question but that such a relation is true, and with this established there is no doubt about the advisability of breeding for fine bones in beef cattle. Of course, we cannot pursue this line of reasoning to the limit. and say that prime beef must have an especially small bone; but it can be said that the bone of an animal is an indication of coarse muscles, and coarse muscles make none other than a second-class appearance when the meat is put on the block.

The proportion of loin and hindquarter has a good deal to do with the value of the animal. It varies with the different animals, and the butcher knows that the steer having a long loin and a full twist will show better when cut over the block than one that does not have these requisites.

It is not generally known what the term "dressing percentage" means, but the farmer who is producing cattle, sheep or hogs for market should have an appreciation of what this term means. Usually it is reckoned on the weight of the animal before slaughtering, after having a 24-hour fast. At the end of 24 hours the animal is weighed and butchered. The offal and head, tongue, heart and other loose parts are removed, and after the carcass has thoroughly cooled it is reweighed. The ratio of this weight to the weight of the entire animal before killing is the dressing percentage. In old dairy cows it may go as low as 45, while the average will probably be around 48. In steers of the dairy breeds the dressing percentage may go up as high as 55, with the average probably close to 53. In the progeny of beef cattle the dressing percentage may even get to 69, but the dressing percentage of more than 65 is not common, taking all cattle as a class.

These figures are for cattle; they do not hold for hogs or sheep In hogs the dressing percentage is higher. Swine will give a dressing percentage of from 65 to 87 the majority probably being between 70 and 75. A porker that will dress 80 per cent is a good one. This means that an ahimal weighing 500 pounds after a fast of 12 hours dresses out 400 pounds in the entire carcass. This is not common.

We are justified in saying that beef breeders do well to pay attention to these points. They are the attributes that indicate whether a carload of beeves will sell at the top of the market or whether it will be 1 cent or 1½ cents less than the top. A beef cow that produces calves that do not approach average requirements should be sent to the block.

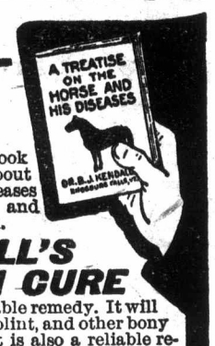
HON. MARTIN BURRELL'S APPEAL TO THE FARMER

For two and a half years, War, red and ruinous, has raged through the world and still no decision has been reached. There is reason to hope that before 1917 closes the struggle for liberty will have been won, or greatly advanced. Amid the varying phases of this titanic conflict the fact stands out more clearly than ever that agriculture is of supreme importanc extraordinary measures are being taken by the allied countries to increase and encourage production. It is earnestly hoped that every farmer in Canada will strive to increase the food supply of the Empire. A still powerful and unscrupulous enemy openly avows its intention to try and sink all ships carrying supplies to England during the coming year. In the tremendous strain yet to come a vital factor will be an ample and unfailing flow of food to England and France. No matter what difficulties may face us the supreme duty of every man on the land is to use every thought and every energy in the direction of producing more, and still more.—From the *Agricultural Gazette* for January, 1917.

REMARKABLE STORY OF THE SEA

A shipping paper publishes a true story so remarkable that few writers of sea romances would dare to offer it as fiction. In January, 1904, a tidal wave left the British bark Avenger high and dry on a small island in the Gulf of Mexico. Last July another tidal wave swept the vessel back into deep water. Now, after a vacation of twelve years ashore she is once more in the merchant service. The war has raised ocean freight charges to such a figure that the cost of repairing her was a small matter in comparison with what she can earn.

A TREATISE on the Horse—FREE!



We offer free this book that tells you about many of the diseases afflicting horses and how to treat them.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

is a safe and reliable remedy. It will cure Ringbone, Splint, and other bony enlargements. It is also a reliable remedy for Curbs, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Lameness. It does the work safely and at small expense.

Mr. Carl Anderson, Grand Prairie City, Alta., writes: "Please send me a copy of your *Treatise on the Horse*. I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for swellings, galls, and all kinds of lameness, and find it a success."

Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold at a uniform price of $1.00 a bottle, 6 for $5.00. If you cannot get it or our free book at your local druggist's write us

Kendall's is Horse Insurance

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. Enosburg Falls, Vermont U.S.A. 113

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

—Acts as—

Administrator, Executor, Assignee, Receiver, etc., etc.

Money to Loan
On Improved Farms

Write F. G. LEWIN, Manager Saskatoon Branch, Canada Bldg.

Goldbourne's AUTO REPAIR SHOP PHONE 2550

123 Third Ave., Jackson Garage

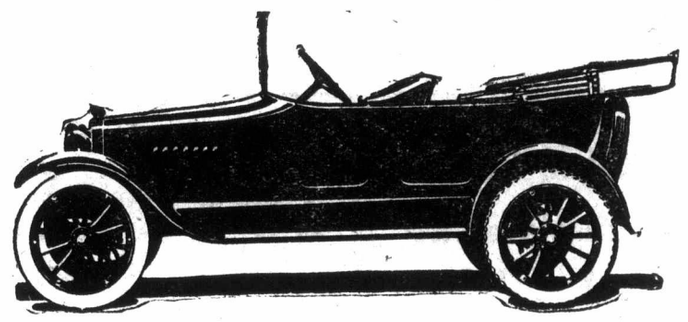
The only repair shop that guarantees its work, no matter what make of car, we can give you satisfaction, we are experts on motor ears and electrical work. Write at once and make arrangements to get your car repaired for spring.

Repairs on OVERLAND CARS by OVERLAND EXPERT Repair Station for SAXON AND JACKSON CARS

SAXON 'SIX'

A BIG TOURING CAR FOR FIVE PEOPLE

Proof of the greater strength and endurance of Saxon "Six" is found in the fact that the average cost for repair parts over a period of two years is $8.50 per car.



Saxon "Six" is $1175 f. o. b. Windsor

Specifications: New body design, larger body, new finish, 12" brakes, 41½" full cantilever type rear spring, 2" crankshaft, tilted windshield, new style top with Grecian rear bow, new style fenders, instruments mounted on cowl dash, chrome vanadium valve springs, new design carburetor, 112" wheelbase, light weight six-cylinder high speed motor; 32" x 3½" tires, demountable rims, two unit starting and lighting system, Timken axles, full Timken bearings, and twenty further refinements.

SAXON SALES COMPANY

c-o JACKSON GARAGE DISTRIBUTORS SASKATOON

Agents wanted in every city, town and village in Saskatchewan Cars sold on Cash or Time Payments. Second-hand cars taken as part payment on new cars. 14

For a small express or parcel post charge you can have your

Clothes Properly Cleaned

Our dry-cleaning and pressing service makes soiled and mussed garments as bright, fresh and attractive as when first worn. It brightens up the colors, renews the nap of the fabric and takes out the dirt, the wrinkles and the creases. Very moderate charges.

Address your parcel—

SASKATOON PRESSORIUM

(Alex. Porteous)

235-22nd Street, East Saskatoon

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23rd ST.

Regular Dinner, 35c

—Visitors to Saskatoon will find the J. F. Cairns Cafe an ideal place to dine. Only the purest and best foodstuffs served in the Cafe. They are prepared by expert chefs in the most tempting manner. The surroundings in the cafe are congenial and homelike. The service is prompt, courteous and efficient.
—Regular dinners at 35c served daily from 11.30 a. m. till 7 p. m.

New Goods In at Cairns!

Buyers can take advantage of Remarkable Bargains in Both the New Spring Goods, and the Odd Lines which are Being Cleaned Out to Make Room for Them.

New Spring Hats for $5.00

—We have imported a carefully selected collection of hats for early wear at a special price. They are made of taffeta silk corded ribbon, some with silk and straw combinations, others in all-straw effects. The shapes range from the close-fitting turban to the broad-brimmed sailor, and all are beautifully trimmed with ribbon, metallic or French ornaments and hand enmbroidery.

—A splendid special at $5.

Fast Color Chintz, Yard, 39c

—Stock adjustment in the drapery section has made it possible to offer exceptional value in fast color chintz—imported qualities that are warranted to be the best obtainable at 60c and 75c the yard. These are all new colorings, in artistic patterns of fruit, flower or bird designs.

—Special at, yard, 39c.

Household Needs at Little Cost

High Value at Low Prices

Ironing Boards—Folding ironing boards, with self-locking adjustment that holds table rigid when in use, with collapsible sleeve board attached.
—Cairns' price, $3.25.

Clothes Wringers — The Crest Wringer, one of the best on the market, has 11x1¾" solid rubber rolls, vulcanised to core, covered-in cogwheels, easy running.
—Cairns' price, $5.

Heavy Galvanised Wash Tubs—All made from heavy galvanised iron and heat galvanised after being made up, making them absolutely leak proof. Attachment for holding wringer.

—No. 1 size, value 1.50, special **1.15**
—No. 2 size, value 1.75, special **1.35**
No. 3 size, value 2.00, special **1.50**

Small Wares

—Back combs. Regular 25c and 35c values in amber and shell. Special, each, 10c.

—Bandeaux in coral, amber and shell. Regular 35c and 50c.

—Friday special, each, 10c.
—Grey barettes. Regular 35c.
—Special, 10c.
—Fancy back combs, Regular $1.
—Special 35c.

Cairns—Second Floor

Annual Embroidery Sale Commences

Thousands and Thousands of Yards of the Finest Swiss Embroideries Await You at Prices Almost Too Low to be True

Group 1
Insertions, 8c

—Insertions in varied designs of open and close patterns.
—300 yards to choose from.
Special, per yard.....8c

Group 2
Embroideries, 10c

—Cambric embroidery; scalloped or plain edgings.
Special, per yard.....10c

Group 3
Embroideries, 15c

—Fine muslin embroideries; 2½ inches wide in assorted patterns.
Special, per yard.....15c

Group 4
Insertions, 20c

—Fine insertions in plain and fancy edgings, beading and threading in one and two inch.

Special, per yard.....20c

Group 5
Flouncings

12-inch Flouncing, 25c
18-inch Flouncing, 25c
18-inch Flouncing, 45c

—Very dainty designs in many patterns. Specially priced for quick selling.

Group 6
Flouncings

—Extra fine flouncings; 27 inches wide.
Special, per yard.....39c
—Open patterns at.....59c
—Very fine patterns at.....75c

Group 7
Corset Coverings

—A large assortment of corset covering, 18 inches wide. Special, per yard, at.....25c, 35c, 40c, 50c

Group 8
Edgings

—Organdy edgings, yard.....25c
—Voile edgings, yard.....35c, 50c
—Swiss edgings, yard.....10c
—Seaming, yard.....8c to 12½c

Very Dainty 45-inch Flouncing in New Designs at Yard, $2.50

Through Wide-Awake Buying the J. F. Cairns Store Presents

1917 Linens at 1915 Prices

Hemmed Tea Towels Sale Price, Each 15c

—Red checked tea towels with red border; hemstitched; ready for use; size 23 x 23 inches.

—Cairns' price, each, 15c.

Linen Glass Towels Sale Price 30c

—Pure linene glass or tea towels; already hemmed; red border all around; size 22x30 inches.

—Cairns' price, each, 30c.

Linen Tea Toweling Sale Price, Yard 30c

—26 inches wide; very close weave and all pure linen; red or blue checks.
—Cairns' price, yard, 30c.

Crash Roller Toweling Sale Price, Yard 20c

—17-inch Scotch crash; every thread warranted all pure flax; red striped border.
—Cairns' price, per yard, 20c.

Washed Crash Sale Price, Yard 25c

—20 inches wide; for tea towelling; all pure linen; washed and free from any filling.
—Special value, yard, 25c.

Glass Towels Sale Price, Each 20c

—Extra quality glass towles; union of linen and cotton; free from filling; red or blue checks; size 22x30 inches.
—Cairns' price, each, 20c.

Tea Toweling Sale Price 10c

—14-inch checked glass or tea toweling. Extra special value.
—Cairns' price, yard, 10c.
—16 inches wide, yard, 15c.
—22 inches wide, yard, 20c.

Cairns—Second Floor

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

Odd Pieces, So We've Priced Them to Clear Quickly!

—During the Closing Out Sale of Furniture the stock was reduced to smallest proportions. Many odd lines remain—one only of a kind. Here are just a few of them. The prices are the lowest that we have any record of. These prices should mean an instant disposal.

Bed and Spring

—Size 4 feet wide by 6 feet long; well constructed of hardwood; finished golden surface oak; fitted with strongly woven wire spring.
—Special, 5.50.

Bed Springs

—A very reliable spring on hardwood frame. The mesh is of closely woven wire with strong cable edge and re-inforced with cable bands; sizes 4ft. 6 in. and 4 ft.
—Special, 2.75.

Kitchen Tables

—Well constructed with clean white wood top; strong underframe fitted with drawer; turned legs which are well bolted to the frame; size of top 60 inches by 34 inches.
—Special, 3.45.

Revolving Office Chair

—Frame constructed of quartered oak; rich golden finish; shaped saddle back seat; comfortable back; revolving and tilting action; also adjustable to various heights. —Special, 6.75.

Arm Rocking Chair

—Constructed of elm; golden gloss finish; high back with covered top rail; shaped arms with turned spindles.
—Special, 2.25.

Folding Tea Wagon

—A two-tray wagon; made of oak; finished with varnish that will stand hot plates; frame work made of fine steel. This gives a light but very strong construction. When not in use it takes up but little room.
—Special, 9.50. *Cairns—Third Floor*

Betty, Mail Order Shopper

—Through the services of Betty the finest stock of merchandise in the province is brought within reach of the woman on the farm.
—"Betty" is your personal representative in the J. F. Cairns organization. She will shop for you as carefully as you would for yourself Write to "Betty" concerning your requirements.

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23RD. ST.

A Letter From "Betty"

Dear Friends:—

There are so many of you that I cannot write a personal letter to you all, so I shall make this letter as personal as I can.

First, I want to thank all those who have sent me letters of appreciation for little services I have been able to render them as part of my work in charge of the Mail Order Department of the J. F. Cairns Store. Some time I hope to have leisure enough to tell every one of these kind and thoughtful friends who have said such nice things to me, how very much their letters have been appreciated. Many of the writers I have come to look on as old and dear friends although we have never met face to face.

In the second place, I want you all to know how greatly I appreciate the confidence placed in me by so many, many customers who have chosen me as their buying representative in the J. F. Cairns store, and how much I enjoy shopping for you, even though at times so many orders come in by the same mail that they keep me exceedingly busy choosing, comparing and selecting. Some of the letters I have received speak of the pleasure of having their shopping done for them by a friend who knows the store from top to bottom, and knows the goods and can get exactly the shade, the size, the quality the customer wants. I share the satisfaction of the shopper and on the bitter cold days of winter, the stormy days of fall and spring when it is too difficult to come to town, it is a continual pleasure to know how much I can do for you, while also serving the store we are all so proud of.

The new spring goods are coming in daily and Betty's task will be one of increasing interest and importance in choosing the new dress fabrics, the new coats and dresses, the new suits and blouses, the thousand and one things which every home requires. Come in to the store by all means if you can, as it is impossible to enumerate or describe the variety or beauty of the new goods, but if you find it inconvenient or difficult to visit the store in person, just remember that I shall enjoy doing your shopping for you and that as your personal representative I shall see that you get exactly what you want.

As new goods come in, bargains are offered daily to make room for these new goods. A good deal of leeway is allowed to Betty's friends in taking advantage of bargains advertised, so that even if your letters are delayed in the mail, if the article is in stock it is sent at the price advertised, or one equal or superior in value, and personally selected, is sent instead.

Perhaps some who are reading this open letter have not tried shopping Betty's way. If there is anything advertised on the opposite page which you require, send in your order. Nearly all who have tried this new way of ordering by mail have found it very satisfactory. I would appreciate a chance to show you how the Mail Order Department of the big J. F. Cairns Store lives right up to the Store Motto: "Service."

Sincerely yours,

BETTY.

If You're Running A Gopher Boarding House Add This To Your Bill Of Fare

You never saw anything gophers like so well—or that you like to have them like so well either. Whenever a gopher smells Kill-Em-Quick **he's hungry.** If he gets it **he's dead!** It's a fact that gophers will eat Kill-Em-Quick when they won't touch anything else. They follow its odor until they find the poison. The tiniest particle taken into the mouth means death.

Kill Off Your Dead-Beat Boarders

Give the gophers a regular feast of Kill-Em-Quick when they first come out in the spring. Kill 'em off before the crops come up. Protect the young growing grain. That's where the gopher does the most damage. The loss they cause amounts to more than your seed grain costs.

Kill-Em-Quick For 1 Cent An Acre

That's all it costs. It's guaranteed on the package. Money back if it fails. Recommended after rigid tests by the Manitoba Agricultural College. Used on 6,000,000 acres of Canada's grain lands last year. It has made good. It will protect your crops.

Get Kill-Em-Quick From Your Druggist

Two sizes; 40-acre size, 50 cents; 100-acre size $1.00. If your druggist can't supply you, we ship direct upon receipt of the price. Send for Free Gopher Book.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.

Dept. M **Winnipeg, Canada**

An Old Friend in a New Dress

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

VANCOUVER or VICTORIA, B.C.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Return Fare $42.20 Return Fare

Tickets on Sale February 5th to 10th, 1917

Final Return Limit—April 30th, 1917.

Try the Scenic Route—combination land and water trip—through the famous "Inside Passage" from Prince Rupert to Vancouver and Victoria. Smooth water and warm weather all the way and all the year round. Meals and Berth included in the price of your ticket whilst on the boats.

For further information and reservations, write, phone, or call

Phone 1416 **A. F. LENON C.P. & T.A.** **117 Second Ave.**

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Dairy Cow Champion

PEGIS Fayne Johanna, a Holstein-Friesian cow owned by Oliver Cabana, J., one of Buffalo's foremost business men, today is world's champion, having produced an official test of 40.54 lbs. fat, the equivalent of over 50 pounds of butter in one week. The test was conducted under the supervision of the New York State Agricultural College of Ithaca, and the cow's performanace has been formally chronicled in the official records of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Up to this time no other cow of any breed has been able to attain the 50-pound mark. Johanna's record for the seven consecutive days is equal to 50.68 pounds of butter, and she produced in the same time 730.8 pounds of milk. The average butterfat percentage was 5.547. The previous high record was made by a cow owned by M. J. Smiley of South Dakota, and falls 3.91 pounds below the mark set by the new champion.

The seven-day test began Dec. 28, at Pine Grove Farms, and on the strength of the showing made, it was decided to continue the official rest in the hope of securing the 30-day record. With favorable weather conditions, the indications were that this would be easily accomplished. On the thirteenth day, however, a sudden change in the temperature occurred. The mercury dropped to zero and a blizzard set in. Despite this adverse circumstance, the figures showed but a slight falling off and were as follows: Fat, 14 days, 76.332 lbs.; milk, 14 days, 1,458.1 lbs.; per cent fat, 14 days, 5.235.

What the 50-pound mark really means can be realised from the fact that there are to-day only 15 cows in the world that, under official test, have managed to cross the 40-pound mark. These are all Holstein-Friesians. The record of 46.772 pounds of butter obtained by Mr. Smiley's cow was regarded as a phenomenal one, and many leading breeders and authorities then believed the limit had been reached

Segis Fayne Johanna is an ideal type of the big-patterned black-and-white species, some of her pronounced characteristics being her deep barrel, square udder, well placed teats, remarkable development of the mammary veins, and her rugged and vigorous disposition. She was allowed to go dry three months before freshening, Dec. 22 last, and at this time had run her weight up to 1,900 pounds. Her normal weight is 1,450 pounds. Much credit for the development of this animal is given to Charles C. Cole, herdsman for Mr. Cabana, who is a graduate of the St. Lawrence Agricultural College at Albany, N.Y.

The test which captured world honors for the big Holstein was conducted through the agency of Malcolm H. Gardner, Superintendent of Advanced Registry for the Holstein-Friesian Association, and the New York State Agricultural College. Up to the twelfth day, five representatives. from this college had been assigned to the work and were present on the ground. They were as follows: Ray Huey, Spencerport; R. V. Callan, Clyde; S. H. Walldo, Castile; C. F. Mason, Seneca Castle; F. A. Linzy, Darien Center; all from New York State.

Segis Fayne Johanna was purchased by Mr. Cabana from A. Cortelyou at a breeders' sale held in Syraciuse, N.Y., in 1913. She had four 30-pound records (the highest was 35 pounds) to her cr dit before the present test.—*J. B. Newman Holstein Extension Service.*

Cornbelt Takes Its Way Northward

Where is the northern boundary of the cornbelt? Shall we ask of the water fowl as they wing their way to the far north in springtime? Certainly we shall be obliged to change the name or alter our ideas. The winner in the North Dakota boys' corn-growing contest is credited with a yield of 103 1-3 bushels from one acre grown under field conditions. The soil was a sandy loam, the Dent seed had been selected from the farm crop for nine years past, and was planted May 24. Formerly only the flints were supposed to be suited to northern sections The astonishing exhibits of corn at the northwestern fairs leave no room for doubt that maize from strains bred and selected with reference to early maturity may profitably be cultivated in northern parts with as much certainty as some other common crops. The economists who have declared that all our corn ground has been devoted to the crop must guess again.—*B eeders' Gazette.*

W. CANADA CLIMATE AND FLAX

IN different parts of Saskatchewan promoters are organising companies to build flax mills and selling stock to farmers who bind themselves to raise so many acres of flax each year to keep the mill running.

J. G. Bramhill, chief of the fibre division of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa has issued a recent statement which should be of value to the farmers of the west, about the effect of Western Canada climate on flax fibre:

The burning of 2,000,000 tons of flax straw annually in Western Canada has always been a source of regret to those interested in fibre production. From time to time enterprising persons have taken this matter in hand and have tried to utilize the fibre of this western straw for spinning purposes. Much money has been spent in this undertaking, but so far no person has been able to produce a commercial spinning fibre from western flax straw. The reason is that the flax is now thinly, so as to grow branching plants which will produce a maximum amount of seed.

Owing to this fact, and to the fact that the climate in Western Canada is very dry, a short, brittle fibre is produced, unsuitable for spinning purposes. By sowing the seed more thickly, paying more attention to the cultivation of a fine seed bed and by more careful handling of the straw, the quality of fibre might be improved. Climatic conditions, however, are not favorable for flax fibre production in Western Canada. While the flax straw grown in Western Canada does not seem to have much value from a spinner's standpoint, it can be used for upholstering purposes; for the manufacture of fibre board, and for paper production. These matters are now under investigation, and some interesting developments are looked for along this line in the near future.

The whole question of fibre production and manipulation in Canada is now under investigation by the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. An experimental flax mill is being erected at Ottawa, and fibre plant tests are being made in all parts of the Dominion. It is hoped by this means to gather such information as will enable this Department to render effective aid to this important industry and to stimulate flax production in those parts of the Dominion best suited for its culture.

Letters

DEAR BILL:
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Letters of a Farmer to His Son

DEAR BILL:

At first sight it looks as though there were a certain amount of reason in the charge you make against your poor, helpless, old father, who is too meek to defend himself against the calumnies of his ungrateful offspring. You want to know why I am always grumbling against the isolation of the prairie farmer, yet will not help in any movement to bring more settlers into the district? You say you cannot understand why we farmers do not join in the efforts of the boards of trade or others to bring more settlers into the country so that we could have better schools, better roads, more neighbors, more sociability and be more prosperous and content all around. That certainly looks reasonable, and to the casual observer it might seem that you had the old man cornered.

I have heard it said that, in modern times, they have sometimes adopted the policy of telling the truth in diplomatic circles in Europe when dealing with other chancellories, even when they did not want the truth to be known; relying on the probability that they would not be believed. Probably if I come out boldly with the truth now, even if it is not altogether creditable to us because of the selfish attitude it reveals, it will be the best policy. They say, Bill, that there is a dark side to the moon which we do not see as it is turned away from us. It strikes me there must be a dark side, which is always turned to the country, to the city-man's brains. When you used to go fishing back East, Bill, and struck a pool where they were biting like all possessed, did you run right up on the bank and holler: "Oh, Skinn-ay, come on over quick. This pool is full of them,"—or did the old Adam, the natural man in you, first assert itself, and lead you to make as little noise as possible lest Skinny should hear you before you had got the cream of it? The primal instinct in man is to look out for himself first.

I have no doubt that if I were to get to work and write to all the people I know or used to know back East, telling them what I believe the prospects are for this Province even after making allowances for hail, rust, frost, drouth, mosquitoes; scarcity of help and of cars; high prices and so forth—even then I believe I could get from ten to twenty families lured into this township within the next year or two. But if I did, what would happen to me—ME, who, after all, has to come first in this cruel world? Well, the half section we use for pasture without having to pay rent for it, and the big slough where we cut most of our hay, and the rolling sandy strip in the north of our township would all be taken up, and we would find ourselves up against it for pasture and winter feed. Do you think the ranchers in this country were pleased when they saw the farmers coming in, to deprive them of the valuable privileges they had enjoyed, merely because they were going to have neighbors? Not that you would notice. Poets have written of the charms of solitude; but for a real expressive dissertation on the subject, you ought to have heard some of the old timers when they saw all their grazing lands being settled on. The coming of the farmers was about as welcome to them as the coming of the gophers is now to the farmers.

Until the past summer, our production of eggs and butter was just about all our local market could absorb. We had found by sad experience that it did not pay to ship eggs, butter, vegetables, pork or beef. When the war is over, we will probably be back to the old conditions; and every new ambitious, energetic farmer is a competitor in the local market, helping to put prices down for what we have to sell and prices up for what we have to buy. Unless we get to the point where we can have specialized farming, with all the farmers in a district raising the same kind of stock, and shipping co-operatively to a central market, the more farmers we have in a township, the more competition every farmer will have to face.

You will, I know, say this is a selfish way to look at the question. It is so different from the way you do things in the cities! I presume that whenever you have the time you write to all your college friends in the legal profession, and try to encourage them to move to Saskatoon, assuring them there are good prospects for their becoming rich there, even if you have not become noticeably wealthy yourself. And I suppose all the doctors in your city are forever trying to induce competitors to locate there. Probably the newspaper publishers are straining every nerve to get competitors in. Has the Quaker Oats company been sending out feelers to Minneapolis and Fort William offering them all the assistance in their power to start up on an opposition mill for the good of the community? Or would it be nearer the truth to say that the doctors believe that there are openings there for any number of lawyers; the lawyers think more doctors could get along all right; and your printers agree that while there is room for lawyers, doctors, and flour mills, the field for printers is run to death? But you are all bending your energies to the task of bringing in more farmers, eh!

From my standpoint, Bill, and I'll admit that it is a perfectly selfish one, the farmers of the country ought to get out a lot of booklets and other literature for distribution in the cities of the United States, Great Britain and elsewhere pointing out the chances for merchants to start business in general stores—where they could sell almost unlimited quantities of goods provided they gave unlimited credit; for lawyers and doctors who could build up big practises; and for business propositions of all kinds—particularly if they have plenty of capital even if they have no experience. We would be delighted to see consumers of our products crowding into the cities.

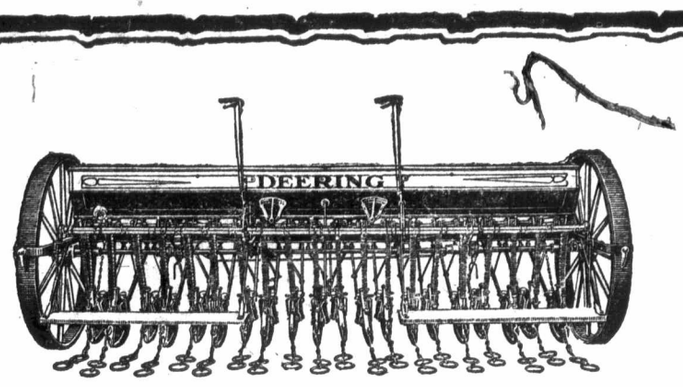
Your selfish,

FATHER.

CLYDESDALES IN SCOTLAND, 1916

Nothing sensational transpired in the Clydesdale trade in Scotland during 1916. Shows were few in number, no abnormal prices were recorded, and the export business was unimportant. But considering the international situation, the breed has made all the progress that could be desired. The Scots have every confidence in their horses, and animals of the highest class are worth more money than ever. We are proud of the Clydesdales' prowess in the exacting work behind the fighting lines in France and Flanders. Their courage and activity are incomparable.

Breeders of Clydesdales are preparing for an active time when their sons and brothers come back. The number of people now engaged in breeding Clydesdales is larger than at any previous period in the history of Scotland. This is largely to be accounted for by the encouragement given to small holders through the heavy horse breeding scheme of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland.—*Corr. of The Breeders' Gazette.*



Right Planting Brings Profit

IF you are growing small grains for fun and not for the most profit, plant your seed any old way. But if you want every dollar of profit you can get, plant your seed right. Use a **Deering** drill. Right planting often means profit when the other fellow has to take a loss.

The local dealer who handles these drills carries the drill best suited to your work. With his advice you can choose a drill that will plant your seed in your soil and plant it so that you have a much better chance of getting a bumper crop.

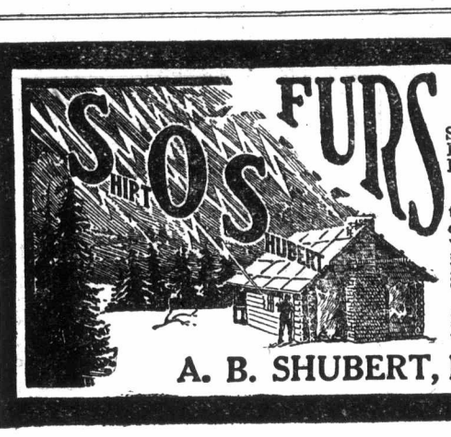
The arguments for **Deering** drills are far too many to be told here. The dealer will show you all about feeds, furrow openers, bearings, attachments, etc. He will give you reasons for buying his drill you cannot overlook. See him and talk this over with him, or write to us and we will tell you all about the best drill you can buy.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.



Safety First

Nothing is more important to the Fur Shipper than doing business with an Honest—Reliable—Responsible—Safe Fur House.

"Ship to Shubert"

the largest house in the World dealing exclusively in American Raw Furs, where you will always receive an Accurate and Liberal Assortment, the Highest Market Prices and the usual "Shubert" Efficient, Speedy, Courteous service.

Write for the latest edition of "The Shubert Shipper" containing valuable Market information you must have.

A. B. SHUBERT, Inc. 25-27 WEST AUSTIN AVE. Dept. C628, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

When Writing to Advertisers Mention The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

REQUESTS

THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO

BEGIN NOW

TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE

NEXT WAR LOAN

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE
OTTAWA

JAN. 9, 1917

Wheat Market Situation

THE wheat markets have had a turbulent course during the past week The political situation in Europe regarding the war, and the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany by the United States, along withthe probability of the latter country joining in the war on the side of the United Kingdom and her Allies, have combined to so influence operations in the wheat markets as to send prices up and down to unusually wide extremes. In some instances supposed prospects of peace have broken prices 10c to 12c in the course of a session and in other cases have given them just as strong an upturn. The world's supply of wheat and world's requirements have been ignored, and crop prospects forgotten about, amid the excitment of a crowd of holders of contracts for future delivery, eager to get rid of their purchases under the influence of something which they feared would send prices down; and in their eagerness to sell out, precipitating the drastic declines they would fain have avoided. And then in extreme advances, the same operators would go wild in buying, under the influence of something which they guessed would cause higher prices, and their action in buying would result in the big advance they were looking for. So long as the present uncertainty in the international situation continues wide fluctuations in prices are practically certain, and it makes a very unsatisfactory situation in the grain trade, and causes a sensible desire in many quarters to restrict operations as much as possible. On the date of our market letter of last week, January 30th, the markets had made an advance of 4c to 6c per bushel for the day, and we wrote "the advance and strength of today's markets do not give sure grounds for believing that the advance will continue steadily from this point." The very next day, January 31st, there was a drop of 2c to 3c in prices, and on that day Germany handed to the United States government a notice that on February 1st—the day following—she would begin unrestricted submarine operations against neutrals as well as belligerents. This being a breaking of the understanding previously come to with the United States in May, 1916, in regard to submarine warfare, when the United States had said that if such continued at that time diplomatic relations would be withdrawn, Germany practically put it up to the United States to sever diplomatic relations or else take a back seat as a great nation. The effect of this new development was to send wheat prices down 8c to 10c on Thursday last. On Friday, after this big decline, the markets held fairly steady and on Saturday, after opening easy and sagging down 5c to 6c, they turned around and shot up 10c to 12c, closing 5c to 6c above Friday's close. Such extremes are bewildering, and there is no substantial reason for them, and no doubt they would not occur except thru the operation of the machinery for trading in grain for future delivery in the American grain markets and in Winnipeg. On Saturday the United States recalled their Ambassador from Germany, and handed the German Ambassador at Washington his passports, and thus in the fulness of time there has come about one of the most momentous episodes in the great war. All kinds of military and naval preparations are now being rushed in the United States in the possibility that war may be declared between them and Germany any day. In the meantime nobody can decide whether wider war or peace is going to advance or depress wheat markets; uncertainty abounds and one guess is as good as another. When one comes to look over the situation of the supply of wheat in the world, and the requirements that it has to fill, and the prospects for the full supply being continued by the production of this year's crops, one has something that has grounds for discussion. and on which more or less satisfactory conclusions may be reached. As we view it there is the prospect of getting down to moderate supplies before new crops are ready for use, and there is the prospect that this year's production of wheat in Europe and North America will not come up to the average. At the present we are unable to have figures for world's visible supplies as to quantity on ocean passage and the European visible supply are held back by the British authorities, but on December 31st, 1916, up to which the last full figures are available, the world's visible according to Bradstreet's amounted to 230,458,000 bushels against 253,019,000 bushels a year previous? Last week the United States visible supply stood at 48,721,000 bushels against 67,118,000 bushels a year ago. The Canadian visible supply was 42,962,265 bushels against 39,009,425 bushels last year, but in the interior elevators west of Winnipeg on February 1st the quantity on hand was only 33,578,073 bushels against 42,195,701 bushels a year ago. In regard to crop prospects, the present condition of the United States winter wheat crop is not high, the Canadian spring wheat crop is likely to show a considerable decrease in acreage for want of people to prepare the soil and put in the seed. The same is true of western Europe and the United Kingdom, where labor is scarce and weather conditions have been unfavorable for satisfactory work since last fall and all winter and the winter wheat average is reduced.

Our Winnipeg market for the most part follows pretty closely the fluctuations in prices on the American markets, and trading in Winnipeg futures has had its ups and down accordingly, and prices for cash wheat regulate themselves by the changes in prices for future deliveries Offerings of cash wheat have been every moderate, principally owing to the congested condition in transportation, but everything seeking purchasers has easily found them. The Wheat Export Company, which is the British government agent, is reported as buying every day all grades from No. 1 Northern down to No. 5 wheat, and independent exporters and eastern millers ahve also been regular buyers for all they could get. Weather over the three western provinces has been very severe, making movement by road and rail comparatively small, but the season is advancing, and more favorable weather comes nearer every day.

Oats—The oat market is steady compared with wheat and demand continues good.

Barley—The barley market continues quiet and prices are down 2c to 5c from a week ago.

Flax—With a quiet trade in flax there has been a steady decline in prices of around 9c on the week.

Thomp on, Sons & Company.
Winnipeg, February 6, 1917.

THE AGE OF A HORSE

To tell the age of any horse.
Inspect the lower jaw of course;
The sixth front tooth the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old.
Before eight weeks two more will come;
Eight months, the "corners" cut the gums.

Two outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year.
In two years from the second pair;
In three the corners, too, are bare.

At three the middle "nippers" drop;
At four the second pair can't stop.
When five years old the third pair goes,
And then a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view
At six years from the middle two.
The second pair at seven years;
At eight the spot each "corner" clears.

From middle nippers, upper jaw,
At nine the black spots will withdraw.
The second pair at ten are white;
Eleven finds the "corners" light.

As time goes on, the horsemen know,
The oval teeth three-sided grow;
They longer get, project before,
Till twenty, when we know no more.
—*O. R. Gleason.*

No Time For a Loaf

Some time ago, when a local corps was reviewed by Sir Ian Hamilton, one officer was mounted on a horse that had previously distinguished itself in a bakery business. Somebody recognised the horse and shouted, "Baker!" The horse promptly stopped dead, and nothing could urge it on.

The situation was getting painful when the officer was struck with a brilliant idea, and remarked, "Not to-day, thank you." The procession then moved on.—*Weekly Telegraph.*

GRAIN MARKETS

SPECIAL GRAIN LETTER

February 8th, 1917

Herewith we give you the fluctuations for the day:

Winnipeg Cash Prices			Futures Wheat Open	High	Low	Close
No. 1 Nor	1.65	May	1.68¾	1.71⅛	1.66⅝	1.69¾
No. 2 Nor	1.62	July	1.65¾	1.69	1.65⅛	1.67⅛
No. 3 Nor	1.57	Oct	1.37	1.38¼	1.36	1.37¼
Feed Oats	.52⅜	**Oats**				
2 C.W. Oats	.53⅜	May	.56¾	.57	.55¾	.56⅞
3 C.W. Oats	.52⅜	July	.56¾	.57⅜	.56	.57⅛
3 Barley	.93					
4 Barley	.88	**Flax**				
1 N.W. Flax	2.54½	May	2.61	2.62	2.60	2.61½
2 N.W. Flax	2.51½					

Chicago Wheat	Open	Close	Oats Open	Oats Close	Corn Open	Corn Close
May	1.69	1.69	.54½	.54¼	100.½	1.01⅛
July	1.46¾	1.46⅞	.53½	.53⅜	.99½	.99½
Sept	1.36¼	1.36¼				

Minneapolis Wheat	Open	Close	Duluth Flax Open	Duluth Flax Close
May	1.72½	1.73¼	2.85½	2.83¼
July	1.68¼	1.68¾	2.85	2.83½

Inspections, wheat 264-313, oats 102-78, barley 7-6, flax 12-1. Today's Winnipeg market opened 1¾ to 2⅜ lower, Chicago 1c to 2c lower and Minneapolis 1⅜ to 2⅛ lower than yesterday's close. Markets seemed very unsettled but showed strength towards close. Winnipeg closed¼ lower, Chicago 1c lower and Minneapolis ⅜ lower than yesterday's close. Winnipeg oats closed unchanged and flax ½ lower. Oats in Chicago closed unchanged and corn ⅛ higher. Duluth flax 2¼ lower. Wheat. situation very nervous. Trade light and narrow majority of speculators are waiting for a more settled political situation.

Yours truly,

THE CANADIAN GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

Winnipeg Cash Closing Prices for the Week

	2nd	3rd	5th	6th	7th	8th
No. 1 Nor	1.58	1.64⅜	1.68⅜	1.68	1.65	1.65
No. 2 Nor	1.55¼	1.61⅜	1.65⅜	1.65¼	1.62¼	1.62
No. 3 Nor	1.50¼	1.56⅜	1.60⅜	1.60	1.57	1.57
Winnipeg Futures						
May	1.63¼	1.69⅜	1.73⅜	1.73	1.70	1.69¾
July	1.61⅞	1.68⅛	1.72⅛	1.71⅛	1.68¾	1.67⅜
Oct	1.34⅞	1.39½	1.40⅛	1.38	1.37¼	1.37¾
Oats						
May	.55½	.57	.57⅛	.57⅜	.56⅞	.56⅞
July	.55½	.56¼	.57⅜	.57½	.57⅛	.57⅛
Flax						
May	2.61½	2.58½	2.61½	2.60¾	2.62	2.61½
Chicago Wheat						
May	1.61	1.68⅜	1.74¼	1.73¾	1.70	1.69
July	1.43¾	1.48	1.49¼	1.47¾	1.46¾	1.46⅞
Sept	1.33⅞	1.37⅛	1.39⅛	1.37¼	1.36¾	1.36¾
Oats						
May	.52¾	.53¾	.54¾	.55⅜	.54¼	.54¼
July	.51⅞	.52⅝	.53⅜	.53½	.53⅜	.53½
Corn						
May	.96⅞	.98¼	1.00⅜	1.01⅞	1.01	1.01⅜
July	.96	.97⅛	.99½	.99⅜	.99½	.99½
Minneapolis Wheat						
May	1.65⅜	1.71¾	1.76½	1.76⅞	1.73⅝	1.73¼
July	1.63⅛	1.69⅛	1.73¼	1.73	1.70⅛	1.69¾
Duluth Flax						
May	2.81	2.81	2.82½	2.83	2.85½	2.83¼
July	2.82	2.81½	2.83½	2.83½	2.85½	2.83½

About Shipping Grain During Winter

With the numerous grades in this season's grain, it is feared the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur will become blocked.

To alleviate this the railways are refusing, temporarily, to give cars for shipments to Fort William and Port Arthur, and in the meantime all grains west and north of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, and north and south of Calgary, should be shipped to the Government Interior Terminal Elevators at these points.

Shipping to these points in the winter months is as advantageous to the farmer as shipping to Fort William and Port Arthur. The grain is graded just the same as at Winnipeg, and is weighed into the elevators and government weight-certificates issued as at Fort William. **The storage charges are lower than at Fort William or Port Arthur.** To-day, (Jan. 8th) buyers are offering 1c per bushel more than Fort William prices for all grades of wheat in store Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, but of course difference in prices is liable to fluctuation according to demand. All high grades stored in these Interior Elevators will have the chance of being wanted for seed. We therefore advise farmers in above districts to ship all grains to these interior terminals, until further notice. We make liberal advances at 7 per cent interest on such grain, the same as if shipped to Fort William and Port Arthur. Be careful to bill all cars, **"Notify Thompson, Sons and Co., Winnipeg."**

East of Saskatoon and Moose Jaw all grains may in the meantime be shipped to Winnipeg, or if on Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Railways to Duluth

Write to us for further information whenever needed, and for shipping bills, also market prospects.

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY
Grain Commission Merchants
700-703 T. GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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SALE OF VALUABL

In the Su
Judicial Distr

Between:
THE NORTH

JOHANN GISLASO
and CROWN FRUIT

PURSUANT to the
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there will be offered
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District of Saskatoon
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TERMS OF SALE-
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Sidelights on Kitchener

MANY intimate impressions of Earl Kitchener are given in "The Lord Kitchener Memorial Book," published recently on behalf of the Kitchener Memorial Fund for the relief of disabled soldiers. The book contains many tributes to Earl Kitchener from famous men who knew him, including Lord Derby, Sir William Robertson, Marshal Joffre, General Cadorna and Marquis de Chasset loup Loubat. Marquis Loubat, who, as a representative of France in London, saw much of Earl Kitchener and was on friendly and intimate terms with him, dwells both on his public greatness and his human side.

"He possessed a deep sense of humor and like a true compatriot of Shakespeare, very soon detected those ridiculous and grotesque incidents which are nearly a ways found in all great human dramas. I know many facts which confirm this, and I can also add that I have seen few men of Kitchener's age laugh so heartily and with such boyish gaiety as did the late Secretary of War when he saw or heard things which he thought funny, and in my mind really were."

Saw "K" in Tears

Marquis Loubat describes a scene when Kitchener, "one morning in the winter of 1914-1915," was considering an urgent request from the French Staff. The Marquis and the British officer, who hurried to London with the request, and the "Chief" were the only people present. The situation had been probed quickly and thoroughly, and, says Loubat, "the secretary of state for war leans back in his chair and remains motionless, as if buried in his thoughts. Then, suddenly, in a deep and half strangled voice, as if he were uttering agonies of pain, he slowly addressed the British officer with these words and short sentences, which still ring in my ears, and between which were great silendes as if he were gasping for breath: 'Tell Joffre—tell my friend Joffre—that I am very sorry—so very sorry that I can do no more.' As I have finished writing down what he dictated, I turn round and gaze at him, and, to my intense astonishment, I see that Field Marshal Earl Kitchener actually has tears in his eyes, because he is 'so sorry that he can do no more.' He catches my look, and, as if he were ashamed of himself and of what he seems to consider a weakness, he quickly puts back his spectacles."

SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

Between:

THE NORTHERN CROWN BANK,
Plaintiff.

—and—

JOHANN GISLASON, EVELYN HAMANN and CROWN FRUIT COMPANY LIMITED
Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of His Honor E. A.C. McLorg granted in Chambers in the above action and dated the 2nd day of November, A.D. 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the direction of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon at the Sheriff's Office, Court House, Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, on FRIDAY, the 16th DAY OF MARCH A.D. 1917, at the hour of 3 o'clock afternoon (Mountain Standard Time) the following property viz:—The North West quarter of section Ten (10) in Township Thirty-four (34) and Range Six (6) West of the Third Meridian in the Province of Saskatchewan, containing One Hundred and Thirty-two and Thirty Hundredths (132.30) acres more or less.

TERMS OF SALE—Twenty-five (25) per cent of the purchase price to be paid in cash at the time of sale and the balance upon the transfer being duly confirmed within two months from the date of sale.

The Plaintiff has been given leave by the said Order to bid at the said sale.

The land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and prior encumbrances if any

For further particulars, terms and conditions of sale apply to

MURRAY, MUNRO & MORRISON
Solicitors for the Plaintiff,
Saskatoon, Sask.

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Please send me "World Wide" for three weeks FREE of all charges and without any obligation whatever on my part, and oblige

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FARMING IN MEXICO

The American farmer and the Mexican farmer have nothing in common. The Mexican farmer, says a writer in *World's Work*, is a king among millionaires, a modern survival of the feudal lord of the land. He says:

You look across a level plain and you see a magnificent house of stone, cement and timber, covering sometimes as much as half an acre. Surrounding it are other houses—hundreds of them—but all small, constructed of adobe, brush or even of cornstalks. You are not looking at a town, but a ranch settlement. In the great house, which costs more than all the little ones put together, lives the *haciendado* and his family. In the little houses live the peons.

The typical farm in Mexico is not of one hundred and sixty acres, but of a million. In the state of Morelos twenty-eight *haciendados* own all the agricultural land. Twelve own nine tenths of it. The greatest part of the agricultural and grazing lands of Chihuahua is owned by one family.

The million-acre farm is mostly fallow. Although it is naturally a rich agricultural country, Mexico does not produce enough corn and beans to feed its own peon population. Modern machinery is needed, but modern machinery will never be used extensively as long as the labor of the peon is so cheap that his primitive methods are less costly than machine methods.

THE TRACTIONEER'S DREAM

The tractor on the farm arose
Before that dawn at four,
It drove the cows and washed the clothes,
And finished every chore.

Then forth it went into the field
Just at the break of day;
It reaped and threshed the golden yield,
And hauled it all away.

It plowed the field that afternoon
And when the job was thru
It hummed a pleasant little tune
And churned the butter, too.

And pumped the water for the stock,
And ground a crib of corn,
And hauled the baby round the block
To still its cries forlorn.

Thus ran the busy hours away
By many a labor blest;
And yet, when fell the twilight gray
The tractor had no rest.

For while the farmer, peaceful eyed,
Read by the Tungsten's glow.
The patient tractor stood outside
And ran the dynamo.

—*Prairie Farmer.*

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With our own PRIVATE WIRE connecting us with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. giving us a continuous market service, we are in a position to give the best service possible in the marketing of Cash Grain as well as in the handling of Future Orders in the Winnipeg, Minneapolis or Chicago Exchanges.

The Canadian Grain Co., Ltd.
McCallum & Vannatter, Mgrs.
Second Avenue and 22nd Street Phones: 1692, 1642

James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Grain and Commission Merchants

Our fifty-eight years in the Grain business assures you of safety, service and result on your consignments. Liberal advances on Bills of Lading. We are also in a position to handle and buy all kinds of Grain shipped to

GOVERNMENT ELEVATOR, SASKATOON

With our continuous wire service with the Winnipeg and American Exchanges, we are able to execute promptly and with care, all orders in futures entrusted to us. Please write us for any information required.

Phone 3241. **207 Canada Building**
Box 855. **Saskatoon, Sask.**

Very Important Information for Western Canada Farmers from McBean Bros.

In our last letter of Dec. 8, 1916, we claimed our wheat was worth $2.00 per bushel and oats 75c per bushel in store Fort William. These prices have not yet been reached, although near it for wheat. The break in prices during the last week was apparently brought about by the large grain operators in the United States, and it loo s to us as if it was a deliberate attempt to stampede the farmers into selling their cash grain, the bulk of which would fall into their hands, and therefore we strongly urge farmers to sit tight and not sell a bushel on this break. We still figure our wheat is worth $2.00 per bushel, and oats 75c per bushel, and we feel satisfied that if farmers will hang on they will get these prices. Of course, such advance may not come as soon as we expect, but we figure this will be the ultimate outcome if the war continues. Do not pay any attention to peace rumors as the most of them are manufactured out of whole cloth by large operators who want temporary lower prices. If peace was declared we would likely have a temporary break followed by a sharp advance to a high point, as German and Austrian immediate hugewants would have to be supplied. The world requires all our wheat, oats and barley and will want them and want them badly before another crop is harvested.

We are commission merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Try us by shipping your grain to Fort William, Port Arthur, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Duluth or Superior, advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and we will look after the grading, etc. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us any time for market information.

McBEAN BROS.
February 1, 1917. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO SASKATOON

Why not sell in your district? Quicker Settlement. Highest Price. Large Advances

Government Weight and Inspection.
Satisfaction Guaranteed

Make Your Bill of Lading Read, Notify:

The Quaker Oats Company
SASKATOON

Phone for Prices *Grain Department* 3125

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

WINNIPEG BONSPIEL

February 6th to 17th, 1917

Return $14.45 Fare

Tickets on Sale from Friday, February 9th, to Wednesday, February 14th.

Return limit, Tuesday, February 20th, 1917.

For reservations and further particulars, apply to

A. F. LENON, C.P. and T.A.

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WINNIPEG BONSPIEL

SINGLE FARE FOR RETURN TRIP

to Winnipeg via **Canadian Northern Railway** from stations in Saskatchewa n and Manitoba.

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Fullest details of fares and train service from any C. N. R. agent or write

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Where to go

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How to get there

Call, write or phone the city office of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, who have complete information at your disposal regarding rates and routes to the various winter resorts.

The extremely low cost of these trips will surprise you. Cheaper than staying at home.

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The C.P.R. Gives You Twenty Years to Pay

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from $11 to $30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to $50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc up to $2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land or to secure your friends as neighbors.For literature and particulars apply to
J. O. Gerow, Land Agent, Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., Saskatoon, Sask.

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Steam Heat. Hot and Cold Water
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CITY OF SASKATOON

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Tenders For Rubber Lined Fire Hose

Sealed Tenders addressed to the City Commissioner, Saskatoon, and endorsed "Tender for Rubber Lined Fire Hose" will be received up till 12 noon on Wednesday, the 21st day of February.

Form of tender can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. J. YORATH,
City Commissioner.
Saskatoon, February 1st, 1917. F10-17

CITY OF SASKATOON

Municipal Street Railway: Tenders For Uniforms

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the City Commissioner, Saskatoon, and endorsed "Tender for Uniforms," will be received up till 12 noon on Wednesday, the 21sy dat of February, 1917, for the supply of uniforms for Street Railway employees.

Specifications and tender form can be obtained on application to the office of the City Commissioner. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. J. YORATH,
Commissioner.
Saskatoon, January 31st, 1917. 3-10-17

Letters to The Editor

A Timely Topic

Editor, *Saturday Press and Prairie Farm*:

Sir:—Now that we are at war with Germany, everything that is German is distasteful to us. Ths fact is shown by some in changing the name of the municipality or city from a German to some other name. Not only are Canadians doing this, but Russia has also changed the name of her capital to the name of Petrograd.

It seems that this would be an opportune time for changing our system of temperature measurement, and to this end I am writing our Premier at Ottawa; a copy of which letter you will find enclosed.

To bring this matter before the people in order to affect a speedy change, I would ask you to do what you can, through your paper or otherwise, to bring about the general use of the centigrade thermometer instead of the German one made by Herr Fahrenheit.—Yours truly,

KLAAS LEO PETERS
Waldeck, Sask., January 31, 1917.

To the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden,
Ottawa, Canada.

Sir:—Canada should not be under obligations to Germany for anything, but apparently a German scientist is responsible for our present system of temperature measurement, and so long as this system remains with us we are in so far under obligations to our enemy.

Just because a deluded German, by name of Fahrenheit mixed ice and salt together and then labored under the misapprehension that he had attained absolute zero, is no reason for civilised countries to go on perpetrating the error indefinitely, by using the Fahrenheit thermometer.

To remedy this matter why not abolish the Fahrenheit thermometer and use the Centigrade scale instead? Although this would be a more difficult matter to do than to change the name of a city from Berlin to Kitchener, it is far more important and would be a blessing to all Canadians, more particularly to those who find it necessary to deal with scientific problems.

Hoping that this matter will have your prompt attention, I am,

Yours truly,
KLASS L. PETERS.
Waldeck, Sask., January 29th, 1917.

THE THOUSAND-DOLLAR BOY

Harold Elsensohn, eleven years old, of Pomeroy, Washington, has $1000 in the bank, and he has earned every cent of the money. About four years ago Harold's father, who runs a store in Pomeroy, found that there were more vegetables growing in his garden than he was able to dispose of at the store. So he gave Harold the privilege of selling the vegetables about town.

Little seven-year-old Harold filled his express wagon with radishes, lettuce, onions and beets, and started out. He was successful in disposing of that load and many others. He established regular customers who saved up their nickels and dimes to exchange for the fresh, crisp vegetables he brought. He has kept systematically at his truck marketing, rain or shine, for four years, and his thousand dollars is drawing interest. He makes his rounds before school in the morning, when school is in session, but his main selling season comes during the summer vacation.

The plot of ground on which Harold raises his vegetables is 120 feet square. Not a foot of it lies idle at any time during the season. For instance, he digs his potatoes while they are young, and then plants cabbages. Six and seven crops of peas are raised in a single season.

At least twice a week the garden is hoed, and the soil kept perfectly loose. The hose is never left running in the garden so that the crops are flooded, nor is the sprinkler used in watering. When Harold is a man he intends to buy a farm.

RELIEF FOR CHOKED ANIMALS

Turnips and other root crops furnish excellent succulence for dairy cows when sulage cannot be obtained, but the feeding of them is attended with considerable danger, as we discovered one evening when we found a valuable cow choked on a small turnip. The animal was in great distress and doubtless the mishap would have ended fatally, as many similar ones do, had it not been for the coolness and experience of a neighbor who happened to be present.

Having procured an egg, a bottle and a small piece of good paper, he quickly rolled the paper into a funnel which he used to put the white of the egg into the bottle. Then, directing that the animal's head be raised, he thrust the mouth of the bottle as far back in the cow's throat as possible and slowly emptied the contents. The result was magical. At once the obstructing turnip passed into the stomach and after a few puffs the cow breathed normally once more.

Subsequent experiences taught us that this remedy would remove any substance that had become lodged in any animal's throat. It is also good for human beings. The explanation is simple: The white of an egg is an ideal substance for making the walls of the throat passage and the obstructing object perfectly slick. We have found it much better for this purpose than soft-soap, grease, or any of the other substances that are generally used in such emergencies.—*The Country Gentleman.*

THE WAR HORSE BUSINESS

So far since the war began 2 years ago the exports of horses and mules have reached a total value of about $200,000,000. During the 23 months for which accurate figures are at hand, to August 1st, 1916, exports of horses amounted to 669,877 head, valued at $142,950,219; and the number of mules exported was 189,840 head, valued at $37,261,263. Thus up to that time the total value of this trade was $180,211,482. This means that about 1 from every 30 head of farm horses has been exported. It means that an average sum of about $20 to $25 has been added to the cash income of each farmer of the United States through the sale of these horses. And besides a large share of the total sum has been divided among the dealers, railways and market employees engaged in handling the horses.

This business does not constitute a great factor in agricultural wealth, but it has contributed something toward sustaining horse values all along the line. It has not depleted the horse population of this country, but it has furnished an outlet for a class of mediocre horses hitherto hard to sell. Range breeders have made quite a clearing of hardy but intractable horses bred up to useful size and proportions by crossing draft stallions on a foundation of small range mares.

Got There First

Mrs. Hicks (relating burglar scare)—"Yes, I heard a noise and there under the bed I saw a man's legs."

Mrs. Wicks—"Mercy! the burglar's?"

Mrs. Hicks—"No, my husband's—he had heard the noise, too."

QUAKER FLOUR

YOU will find that Quaker Flour makes "better" bread—not once, but every time.

Made by the Manufacturers of Quaker Oats

Professional and Business Guide of Saskatoon

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Municipal Audits and Investigations
Room 41, Willoughby Block, Saskatoon.
Phone 2728

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Phone 1877

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WE CLEAN AND BLOCK PANAMA, soft and stiff hats; we dry clean and dye all sorts of garments and housefurnishings; we press and repair well. Send by parcel post or express or phone 3234 if in the city. Arthur Rose, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing, 624 20th street, west, Saskatoon. If Rose cleaned it it's C-L-E-A-N.

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DR. G. B. SOMMERVILL, AND DR. A. P. Salter, Dentists. Office, York Building, Opp. King George Hotel. Phone 2767.

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Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts homesteaders in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

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W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

Between:

London Saskatchewan Investment Company Limited, (substituted for Charles T. Stacey, plaintiff in the original action, pursuant to the order of the Local Master dated the 19th day of January, 1917)

Plaintiff,

—and—

John Lee, James Lee, Michael Lee and The Lee Hotel Company Limited,

Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of His Honor E. A. C. McLorg, Local Master-in-Chambers, made herein and dated the 17th day of January, A.D., 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the direction of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon or his Deputy on Friday, March 30th, A.D., 1917, at the office of the said Sheriff at the Court House in the City of Sakatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the most northerly sixty-five (65) feet in depth of lots one (1), two (2) three (3), four (4) and five (5) in Block one hundred and fifty-one (151) in the City of Saskatoon in the Province of Saskatchewan, according to a plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Saskatoon Land Registration District as number "Q.2."

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price in cash at the time of the sale, and the balance upon delivery of a transfer duly confirmed within two months from the date of the sale, the deposit to be forfeited if the purchaser fails to accept the transfer and carry out the sale.

The plaintiff has leave to bid at such sale.

Said land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and seed grain liens, if any, evidence of which will be produced at the time of the sale.

The vendors are informed that there is situated on this property a building known as the "Western Hotel" which is now used as a hotel, railway ticket office and meat market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

BENCE, STEVENSON & McLORG,
Solicitors for the plaintiff,
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January 25th, 1917.

J27 to M24

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MARCH

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VOLUME 16—No. 14 SASKATOON, CANADA, MARCH 3, 1917 16 PAGES

AUSTRIAN CORONATION

Scene shows nobles and officers of Austria and Hungary returning from Coronation of Emperor Charles a few weeks ago. The side panels give a closer view of the costumes of the nobles as they appeared at the ceremony.

Map illustrating the danger zone in which Germany declares she will sink ships without warning. The insert sketch of ship illustrates the rule laid down in the German note as to how American ships must be marked for immunity.

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THE NEW BRITISH AGRICULTURAL POLICY

DURING the past week Premier Lloyd George made a notable speech in the House of Commons in which he announced an agricultural policy likely to profoundly affect not only the farmers of Great Britain but of Canada as well. A full account of this speech will be found in another part of the paper. The gist of the new policy is that the government is to establish minimum prices for British-grown wheat for the next five years varying from a minimum price of, approximately, $1.75 a bushel for the current year to about $1.30 a bushel for the years 1920-21-22. It is hoped by this guaranteeing of a certain permanency to the industry to get the British farmers to "put their backs into" wheat raising, as Premier Lloyd-George puts it.

If this hope is realised, as we may fairly assume it will be, what will be the effect on the industry in Canada? On the one hand, the action of the British government will certainly tend to steady the market there; but will not the encouragement given to the British farmer so increase production as to very greatly cut down the amount they will require from other countries? The soft wheat producing countries will evidently be affected to the extent of the increased British production, which may be as much as one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty million bushels. Great Britain has imported hard wheat to mix with the soft which she has grown and imported in order to give the grade of flour adapted to the taste of the country. She will still have to import as much hard wheat as ever, because she cannot grow it; and she will still get it from the same countries as she got it from formerly, viz: Canada, Russia, and small quantities from India and the United States.

The other factor remaining to be considered is what effect this additional production, added to the world's stock of wheat both hard and soft, will have on the price. It does not seem likely that it will affect it very much; for it will not do more than make up for the decreased production in the war-ridden area, if it does as much.

It may quite well be that factors which are not now apparent will upset the above fairly obvious deductions. Germany, France, and all the other importing countries may follow the lead of Great Britain and encourage production in a similar way, which would tend to aggravate the situation.

There is one lesson which the Lloyd-George proposals drive home: that is, that two markets are better than one. There is no reason for any longer maintaining the tariff on wheat as between ourselves and the United States. If Russia is piling up reserves of hard wheat, as is generally assumed, which will be thrown on the British market in immense volume after the war, we shall need this next-door market, and need it badly.

FOOD VALUES

THE Ontario Department of Agriculture has published a pamphlet by Prof. R. Harcourt, of Ontario Agricultural College, which deals with the subject of food values. Prof. Harcourt gives us the comparative value in dollars and cents of thirty-five articles of food. He takes rolled oats as the standard, and at 5c a lb. values them at 100. Flour comes next, fall wheat flour, at $4.75 a cwt., grading 92.8, and spring wheat, at $5 a cwt., grading 91.4. Corn meal at the same price as oatmeal (5c a lb.) has a value of only 91.3. Rolled oats in packages, of course, has the same food value as in bulk, but at 4 lbs. for 25c, it is only worth 80.0, as against 100.0 for the same material in bulk. Sugar, at $8 per cwt., is worth 62.9 as compared with oats. Butter, at 45c a lb., has a relative value of only 21.5; and cheese, at 30c per lb., stands at 19.3, *i.e.*, a dollars' worth of rolled oats has equal food value to $5 worth of cheese. Proprietary foods, so extensively advertised, do not excite much enthusiasm in the cold, statistical imagination of Prof. Harcourt. Taking the rolled oats at 5c per lb. as worth 100, Malta Vita, at 10c per 12 oz., is worth 34.4; Toasted Corn Flakes, at 10c per 12 oz., is worth 34; Grape Nuts, at 15c for 17 oz., is worth 33; and Shredded Wheat, at 13c for 12 oz., is worth only 26.1. Meat and fish do not fare any better. Mutton chops, at 24c per lb., have a food value of only 16.5; ham, at 28c per lb., 16.1; beef sirloin, at 25c per lb., 10.8; and fresh halibut, at 25c. per lb., has a food value of only 5.1 as compared with good, honest Quaker Oats, Saskatoon brand. Peas at 7c per lb., have a value of 62.6; beans, at 10c per lb., a value of 42; and potatoes, at $2.25 a bag, have a value of 36.2. It is not likely that these figures, correct as they doubtless are, will induce many people to turn from the flesh-pots to the porridge-pot; but it is apparent that they may do so with advantage to themselves, if necessity requires.

THE N. B. ELECTIONS

THE New Brunswick election provides a decided surprise. Recent advices from that province intimated that the government would be returned to power with a reduced majority. Instead of that happening, the opposition has been returned. The only way of accounting for the overturn is that the memory of the people is long when dealing with proven corruption. Premier Flemming had to retire from public life a year or so ago because of plain and inexcusable corrupt dealing with the lumbermen of New Brunswick. The prople have, apparently, been simply awaiting the chance to pronounce their verdict.

This is the third provincial government—and, by the way, they were all Conservative—turned out within about a year because of corruption. This is an awful indictment of the class of our politicians, but it is a satisfactory record for Canada. There is, apparently, still sufficient independence in the electorate in any province in Canada to assert itself plainly when the need arises. Canada seems to be rapidly becoming Liberal, so far as the provinces are concerned. Ontario and little P. E. Island are the only Provinces where the Conservatives are in power. Liberals are quick to see in this a sure sign of an overturn at the next Federal election; but it has not always worked that way.

SILVER BULLETS

THERE is one form of ammunition-making, at least, in which Germany has just no hope at all of competing with Great Britain: that is the manufacture of "silver bullets." The result of the new British war-loan must have been a bitter pill for Germany to swallow. The amount subscribed is colossal—over five thousand million dollars—double what was asked; and from the way in which people of all degrees fairly tumbled over themselves and one another to get a chance to subscribe, it is plain that there is practically no limit to the amount of money Great Britain can command for carrying on the war.

THE N.S.C. TO THE RESCUE

ALTHOUGH the National Service Commission has as yet done nothing practical towards the solution of the difficulties of recruiting, its endeavors to deal with such important matters as the shortage of farm labor are praiseworthy. There is an anticipated shortage in Western Canada of over 15,000 men, and Director Bennet will come west this week to take steps to deal with the situation. Meanwhile recruiting appears to have dropped off to such an extent that there is very little likelihood of securing the 150,000 men (or thereabouts) necessary to make up the promised half million. There is only one way to secure the men required and that the government dare not take.

A CALL TO THE GARDENERS

THE urging of Hon. Martin Burrell, of Agriculture, to increase production, is far more logical when addressed to amateur gardeners than to farmers. There is no need to urge the latter to produce.

To the gardeners he says: "I especially appeal in this critical time to those in our cities and towns who hitherto have not felt the necessity for directing their energies to food production. Individual efforts, even though small and unskilled, will in the aggregate mean much. By applying their labor to uncultivated land near their homes, or by assisting farmers, everybody having health can accomplish something."

A very substantial addition to the common stock of food and to the national health as well, would be the result of this advice if it were generally followed. What was undertaken as a duty would very soon be found to be a pleasure.

Toronto might well have its nickname changed now from "the good" to "the generous." It set an example for all the rest of Canada by raising nearly three and a half million dollars in one day for the Red Cross and Patriotic Funds. It is true, of course, that few parts of the country have so many munition millionaires; but even so, it was a grand effort.

New British Agricultural Policy

Premier Lloyd-George Proposes Establishing Minimum Prices for Grain For Ensuing Five Years

IN the British House of Commons on Friday, Premier Lloyd-George delivered a speech outlining a new policy with regard to agriculture which is destined to have a vital effect on the agriculture of not only Great Britain but of Canada. How the new policy will affect us remains to be seen, and that subject is discussed elsewhere in this issue. Premier Lloyd-George spoke as follows:

"Twenty years after the Corn Laws were abolished in this country we produced twice as much wheat as we imported, since then four or five millions of acres of arable land have become pasture, and about half the agricultural labor population has emigrated to the colonies. No doubt the state showed lamentable indifference to the importance to the agricultural and to the very life of the nation, and that is a mistake which must never be repeated. No civilised country in the world has spent less on agriculture or even spent as little, either directly or indirectly, as we. Between 70 and 80 per cent. of our total food supply has been imported yearly; and at the present moment I want the country to know our food stocks are low—lamentably low—lower than they have ever been within recollection. This is very largely due to the bad harvest. It is not altogether due to submarines. It is in the main due to our having about the worst harvest within our recollection.

Last Year's Crops a Failure

"Last year's crops were a failure and that of course is a very serious fact when our tonnage is absorbed to such an extent by war exigencies and when our tonnage is diminishing. It is essential, therefore, for the safety of the nation, for the maintenance of the nation, for the life of the nation, that we should put forth immediately every effort to increase production for this year's harvest and the next. The immediate concern is this year's harvest. It would be unnecessary to have it if we had done it some time ago, but some of the measures we have had to take had to be crowded into a few weeks and I do ask when that occurs that some measure of indulgence should be given to a man, who, like the president of the board of agriculture, is working under very difficult conditions.

"There are only a few weeks in which to sow spring wheat, oats, barley and potatoes. The winter wheat season has gone, and it is necessary that farmers should be induced to increase the area under cultivation at once, otherwise the nation may have to choose between diminishing its military effort and underfeeding its population. That is the choice which Germany is taking, the choice of giving too little food rather than diminishing its military power and its strength and striking power. That is the choice we wish to avoid if we possibly can in this country; and we can do so. What is the main obstacle to inducing farmers to increase cultivation? It is partly the lack of labor.

"In some counties under the voluntary system labor has flocked to the standard and farms were left derelict. Some of these are about the most important corn-producing districts in this country. There was no system. When a laborer chose to go there was no one to stop him, and there is no doubt at all that a good many districts have been depleted owing to the over-zeal and patriotism of the laborers themselves. Since the Military Service Act, there has been some discrimination exercised. At any rate there are tribunals who have been sitting in judgment in these cases and considering the facts placed before them; and I may say, with regard to 30,000 men called up, out of the 60,000 whom the tribunals have dispensed with, only 10,000 have really been called up for service.

All Able-Bodied Frenchmen Fighting

"If you travel across France you will find no able-bodied men of military age anywhere. All the cultivators of the soil are engaged in defending the soil, and there the farmer is dependent almost entirely upon men over or under the military age, upon women working upon farms, and upon substitutes. But the greatest obstacle to taking immediate action to meet this exigency is the timidity of the farmer when it comes to cutting up his pasture. He has been caught twice with too much arable land, and caught very badly. in 1880 and in 1890. Those years have given the Britisin farmer a fright. The plow—and it is no use arguing with them, you must give him confidence—the plow is our hope. You must cure the farmer of his plow fright, otherwise you will not get crops. What does he say? The farmer thinks in rotation. He is not thinking merely of what will happen next year when he is cutting up his pasture. He has got to think of the years ahead; otherwise he is the loser. It is no use promising him big prices for next year and then droppong him badly for the next few years. He has got before his eyes a picture of accumulated crops across the seas, ready to be dumped down in this country the moment the war is over. Every farmer we have appealed to has always talked in that sense and we must get over that., otherwise he will not cut up his pasture lands.

Prices Will Not Go Down

"I do not agree myself that prices are going down immediately after the war. I think the farmer is overlooking two or three important facts. Germany after the war will be a greater purchaser than ever, because her land has been let run down, and that is true of the whole of Europe. The land has been impoverished and become unclean. It will take years to make it as good at harvest raising as it was before it was devastated by war. So that the demand for foreign food will be greater than ever immediately after the war. And then, of course, there will be the year of demobilization. Our tonnage will be down, and not merely ours, but neutral tonnage as well, because there is a far greater percentage of loss amongst the neutrals than there is amongst us, because we are protecting our ships by means of guns. All that must necessarily produce, I think, high prices for some time after the war. You cannot persuade the farmer of that. It is essential we should get him persuaded, and persuaded within the next few days, and it is no use in going on to argue with him. There is only one way of insuring immediate action on the part of the farmer, and that is by guaranteeing prices for a definite period of time—minimum prices.

Guarantee of Prices

"Before I come to the actual prices which we guarantee I was going to say there are two or three relative phases to the guarantee of prices. The first is that if the government guaranteed prices, labor must also be guaranteed. I do not believe that any farmer looking at the prospects can fail to see that old wages are gone, and a good thing it is, not merely for the laborer but for the farmer. The best farmers in a district are those that give the best wages. You will not get the laborer back to the lands unless you pay him a minimum wage and the farmers must see that. There is also another fact which has brought it home to the farmer, and that is in Mr. Neville Cnamberlain's scheme for national service. The minimum wage has been fixed at 25 shillings, which is obviously applicable to the agricultural laborer, and every farmer knows that; and we propose to take that figure.

"A wage of 25 shillings a week will be guaranteed to every able-bodied male between the ages indicated in the scheme of Mr. Neville Ch amber lain. But there must be a guarantee that if the state is going to guarantee a minimum price that it shall not inure to the advantage of any individual or any class. There must not be any return to what happened during the Napoleonic wars. There was an enormous increase in prices and rents were practically doubled at the end of the war.

Unfair to Take Advantage

It would be obviously unfair that any class should take advantage of war conditions, and later, advantage of the state guarantee in order to raise rents. Let me say at once that I have not heard of such cases. No complaints have reached the government of anything of the kind. Powers are to be given to the board of agriculture to ensure cultivation. It is obvious that it is an injustice to the community that a man should sit on land capab e of producing food when he is either too selfish or too indolent to do anything so that the government must have the right through the proper department to enforce cult.-vation of these lands.

"Now, I come to the question of prices. In 1915 the price of wheat was 52s 10d a quarter; in 1916 it was 58s 58d; in the last three months of 1916 it went up to 63s 2d; it is now 76s 3d; before the war it was 34s 11d. But let me say this, that the farmer has got to pay much higher prices for everything he uses on the farm; he has got to do with less labor and inferior labor. I was assured by a farmer whom we consulted and who is one of the most upright men I ever met, that on the prices we were guaranteeing, the farmer could not make much out of them having regard to all conditions. Oats in 1915 were 30s 2d; in 1916 they were 33s 5d, and in the last three months 38s 4d; and for the week ending February 17 were 47s 3d. Barley has gone up correspondingly.

Shortage of Potatoes

There is a shortage of potatoes but that has nothing to do with submarines. The potato crop is raised here mostly, and the price is determined by what you have in this country. It would have gone to almost any price, because the potato crop was a great failure here. Lord Davenport was bound to interfere or to allow the price to get completely out of hand. Of course, the moment you begin to interfere with prices there is always a conflict, and everybody who knows nothing about it begins interfering; and here we have the usual results; it was all right to cut down prices, and the farmer on the other hand was probably equally right in trying to get as good a price as he could. At any rate the matter has been fought out, and I believe it has been substantially settled, although we had not much time to settle it in. That is the position in regard to potatoes. But the great advantage has been that we have managed to keep down prices and, on the whole, we have managed to satisfy the farmers as well.

Minimum Price for Wheat

"These are the guarantees we propose to give; we propose that in the present year we should guarantee for wheat 60 shillings a quarter of 504 pounds. That is the minimum. For 1918 and 1919 the guarantee is 55 shillings; for 1920, 1021 and 1922, 45 shillings. Then the guarantee comes to an end. For oats in 1917 we propose to guarantee 38s 6 d per 336 pounds. That is higher than the minimum price which we arranged with Ireland some months ago. The guarantee for 1918-1919 is 32 shillings and for the next three years 24 shillings. The potatoes we simply propose to guarantee for this coming season 36 pounds per ton and the only guarantee we have given of the maximum is this, that i the state com andeers either potatoes or cereals, the prices would not be fixed without the consent of the boards of agriculture of England, Scotland and Ireland and therefore there will be an opportunity of consultation before prices are fixed. Obviously you cannot limit the power of the state to commandeer for national purposes.

"I hope and trust that with this guarantee the farmers will put their backs into it. We are receiving excellent reports from Scotland, Ayrshire, from Lanarkshire, Forfar, and other counties. They are cutting up pasture on a very considerable scale to sow oats and plant potatoes. Although it is now very late, the farmer could increase, even now by hundreds of thousands of tons, the food of this country this year, and thus they can help to defeat the grimmest menace that ever threatened our country. I do not believe they will fail us. Substitutes are used in every other country, and women are working now on the land, and I hope the farmers will assist to make the best of the labor which is available. They need not apprehend that in the future the country will be indifferent to the importance of agriculture to the state. The country is alive now as it has never been before to the essential value of the agriculture to the community. And whatever befalls, it will never again be neglected by any government. The war has taught us one lesson, that the preservation of our essential industries is as important a part of the national defenses as is the maintenance of our army or navy."

RURAL MUNICIPAL CONVENTION

Rural Credits, Municipal Hail Insurance and Municipal Hospitals Are Coming Up for Discussion

THE twelfth annual convention of the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities will be held in Saskatoon on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, March 7th, 8th and 9th. A large attendance is expected, and some very important matters are coming up for discussion and action by the delegates.

Municipal Hail Insurance will probably occupy the centre of the stage, with Rural Credits second in importance, and the question of Rural Municipal Hospitals, considered by many as one of the greatest questions of all, is coming up for general discussion by the convention. Following is the program:

Wednesday, March 7.—9.00 a.m. Registration of delegates.

10.00 a.m.—Address of Welcome by Mayor Young and Commissioner Sclanders Reply by President Hamilton.

10.45 a.m.—Address by Lieut.-Gov. Lake; Annual Report, President Hamilton, Address by Hon. Geo. Langley, Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Wednesday Afetrnoon.—2.00 p.m.—Annual Report, Secretary Hingley. Resolutions.

4.00 p.m.—Addresses by Representatives of Alberta and Manitoba.

4.30 p.m.—Resolutions.

8.00 p.m.—Address, C. J. Yorath, City Commissioner, Saskatoon; Address, O. J. Godfrey, President Sask. Union of Municipalities.

9.00 p.m.—Rural Municipal Hospitals, Discussion led by Mr. Tuckwell.

Thursday, March 8.—9.30 a.m.—Resolutions.

10.30 a.m.—Selection of Place of Next Convention. Nomination of President and Vice-President.

11.00 a.m.—Rural Credits, Address by Hon. C. A. Dunning, Prov. Treasurer.

Thursday Afternoon.—2.00 p.m.—Resolutions.

3.30 p.m.—Report, Stationery Supplies Committee.

4.00 p.m.—Address, J. N. Bayne, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs. Resolutions.

5.00 p.m.—Election of President, Vice-President and Directors. (N.B.—Thursday Evening will be Reserved for the Secretary-Treasurers if required.)

Friday, March 9.—9.30 a.m.—Auditor's Reports; Road Building and Manitenance; Address by Representative of Highway Commission. Resolutions.

2.00 p.m.—Resolutions. Unfinished business.

WHICH BREED?

If dairymen would think less about the merits of the various breeds of dairy cattle and more about selecting good individual cows from the dairy breed they like best, says a dairy paper, and would think unceasingly about keeping at the head of their herds the best bulls of that breed thay can possibly afford, even though this requires that they milk a smaller number of cows, great successes would be revealed where failures now exist.

There are good individuals and poor individuals in every breed. A good individual of any dairy breed is better than a poor individual of any other breed.

Jerseys and Guernseys produce less but richer milk than do Holsteins, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss and they are not so large. This is all the knowledge that is necessary in determining which brede to choose, except that one will succeed better with the breed that one likes best. Therefore, that is the breed one should choose. If good individual females are selected, always headed by a good, well bred sire of that breed, the best heifer calves well raised and the whole herd properly fed and cared for, one will have the best breed on earth for him.

Plough up the old sod that has been sown two or three years and sow corn or roots, or plant potatoes. A heavy seeding of peas will also give good results.

Our Welfare Page

Conducted By Mrs. John McNaughtan, Piche, Sask.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all."

WOMAN'S WAR WORK

THE British War Office has just issued a report bearing the title-"Woman's War Work in Maintaining the Industries and Export Trade of the United Kingdom: Information Officially Compiled for the use of Recruiting Officers, Military Representatives and Tribunals."

The report shows the work of the 300,000 or more women engaged in munition factories, the hundreds of women engaged in agriculture, including cattlewomen, ploughwomen, stockwomen, teamsters, motor plowwomen, treshing machine attendants, and what not.

The report can be purchased for 25c either directly or through any bookseller from Wyman & Sone, Ltd., 29 Breams Building, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., Eng.

Not only are women being recognised for their value in war work. Not a page or a paper but makes some comment on women's work or capability.

Read the three following instances that I came across in a short perusal of one or two papers today.

"Mushing" behind a team of five dogs for 500 miles is no easy task, but it was done by Mrs. Pearl Howard in eighty-five hours.

Mrs. Howard has mining interests in the Tanana Valley, and was needed in Seattle to settle up some business. She traveled over the wastes of snow and ice between Tanana and Chitina alone, an undertaking seldom attempted even by the hardy miners of the north. Mrs. Howard was compelled to spend the night wherever she happened to be on the trail, sometimes in cabins, but often camping in the wilderness. She had to cook food for her team of five dogs and for herself, and establish camp at each stopping place.

The thermometer registered from 30 to 50 degrees below zero most of the time. While crossing the delta from Rapids to Yost's she fought her way through a blinding snow storm.

Mrs. Howard's recent "mush" of 500 miles is not her first experience of this kind. She made the journey from Koyukuk to Tanana and back two years ago behind a dog team, covering 310 miles each way and crossing the Arctic Circle three times.

And some people still think that a woman is too feeble to walk to a ballot box.—*Woman's Journal.*

The examination on "Standard Safeguards in Transmission Machinery," given the inspectors of the Department of Labor of New Jersey, had eighteen entries—sixteen men and two women.

In the final markings, four men stood higher than the women, and two of these men were experts on electrical inspections and exhaust control. The two women were only a point and a fraction apart. The highest man was only five points above the lower woman, and she was 60 points abve the lowest man.

Women in small numbers have worked in banks for years, but few are heads of large departments. In a certain Chicago bank, having deposits of more than $1,000,000, the savings department is presided over by a woman. This department is run entirely under her direction, and for all its additions and improvements she is sponsor. She manages all the advertising, the soliciting for accounts among big corporations, the placement of all the advertising in the press; in fact, nothing goes in or comes out, no question arises in the course of the operation of the large business of a day but is carefully considered by her.

I mention the above instances just now to illustrate what I wish to say. When one thinks of the work of the "Women of the West," the pioneer work of the prairie woman; the adverse conditions under which she lives, the work of the city woman—welfare work, church work, Red Cross and Patriotic—I sometimes doubt whether they value themselves sufficiently highly.

I have been reading from the "Public Accounts of the Province of Saskatchewan for the vear 1916."

I do not for one moment suggest that money has been misspent, but in the interest of women and children the expendituresa re not proportionate.

Whenever we approach our governments, we are told of the need for economy, etc. I think a little could be spared from the money spent on commissions and investigations to provide more women with "Medical Aid." One likes to read of the progress of Saskatchewan, but I don't think the people of the Province (the farmers anyway) would have risen in arms, if some of the $15,000 spent on the grounds of the Legislative Buildings in 1916, had been used to assist in providing district nurses. It is very progressive to grant thousands of dollars to fairs, exhibitions and numerous associations. It is progressive to spend a few thousands on a road drag competition. One is proud of the $70,837 spent under the Patriotic Aids Act; apart from its object, it shows that money can be raised when necessity is felt.

In looking over the list of expenditures in the above mentioned document, I think that the women of Saskatchewan are justified in putting in a claim of at least $100,000, to our Provincial Government, for the purpose of furthering the "Medical Aid" question.

Remember, a Provincial general election is approaching: Now is the time to bestir ourselves.

Send for a copy of the Saskatchewan Election Act. Send for a copy of the "Public Accounts." Get posted. Attend as many public political meetings as you can. Talk matters over with your neighbors and you will do more than you dream of "For God and home and every land."—*Violet McNaughtan.*

A Union Hospital

Dear Mrs. McNaughtan:—I take pleasure in forwarding you the information you ask for, regarding our Lady Minto Union Hospital at Edam, and if it is not full enough for your wishes, I will be happy to give you any further information you may require.

Our hospital contains ten beds for patients as well as accommodation for three nurses and a janitor and cook. It is steam heated throughout and has hot and cold water on all floors. It is lighted by a private elctric lighting plant operated by a gasoline engine. The engine will be used for filling the pressure tank to supply the water to the various rooms.

Three municipalities joined in the erection of the building, two rural and one urban. The cost will be about $18,000, three thousand of which is advanced by the directors of the Lady Minto Cottage Hospital Fund, and the balance supplied by the various interested municipalities in an agreed proportion.

The sum of $18,000 includes furnishings as well as cost of the lot (two acres). The building consists of two floors and a basement containing store rooms, janitor's rooms, kitchen, vegetable room, laundry, etc.,

P. W. FARNSWORTH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

What Is Coming

They are the women of yesterday the women that once held sway,
The women who bore the burden and the heat of many a day;
The women who dreamed the ideals that we realize to-day;
Holding the line, in the teeth of time, those women of yesterday.

The elimination of drudgery from the farm as advocated by the Hon. A. P. McNab, will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of farmers' wives.

I venture to say there are women living in the cities who have a very vivid remembrance of the days when, on a homestead "somewhere in the west," in a room which served them "for parlor, for kitchen, and 'aw," they wrestled with the problem of doing the weekly washing for the family, their only conveniences a wash-board and tub made from half a barrel. The winning of the west, in those davs, was not marked by waving wheat fields, but by aching backs and tired muscles. The song of "The Old Oaken Bucket" brings to my mind memories of a tin pail to which a rope was tied. If you could "flip" the pail properly you could draw a pail of water with the first try; if you had not, however, learned this art, your pail would perhaps gets just enough water in it to prevent it turning the desired "somersault," and you would have to try again.

Those good old days of the milk-pans and dash-churn, where you churned until your arms ached, and the cream spattered all about you, and still the butter refused to come; the days of the screenless doors and windows, and the hot sun pouring down from a brazen sky, such a thing as a piece of ice a tantalizing fancy, and where a plea for a cool room, a comfortable lounge and a late magazine would have been called a dream of "ide l wo men.'

However, the dreams of yesterday are the realizations of to-day and, if the doctrine of Mr. McNab can bring those realities to the wo men in the newly-settled districts, in time to prevent the farmer's wife growing grey, aged and broken in health and ambition in her endeavors to "get along" without a few modern conveniences; then I am sure that all farmers' wives and the majority of women, no matter what may be their vocation, will be ready to say: "To the Hon. Archie McNab and more power to him."

MAY ROBSON IN NEW COMEDY

Coming to Empire Theatre on Next Friday and Saturday

Delightful May Robson, in her most pronounced comedy success by James Forbes, entitled "The Making Over of Mrs. Matt," is announced as the attraction on Friday and Saturday of next week with Saturday matinee, at the Empire Theatre, Saskatoon.

(Concluded on page 5)

POULTRY RAISERS!

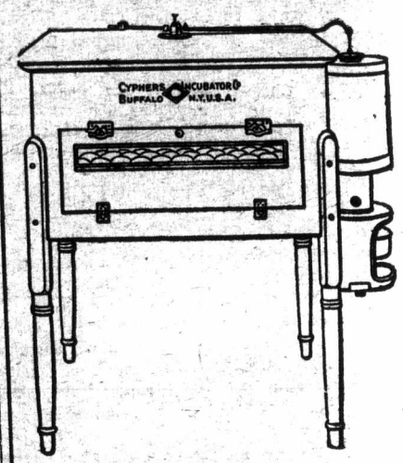
Read what F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, says in *Seasonable Hints*, for March, 1917:

"If more than one hundred chicks, or **earlier** and **more uniform** chicks are wanted, **better buy an Incubator.**"

FOR GOOD RESULTS

BUY A GOOD

INCUBATOR



The Cyphers Incubator is admitted to be the best Incubator made.

Sole Agents

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J. H. SPEERS-MIGHTON & CO.

Headquarters for
Poultry Supplies

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EMPIRE Friday and Saturday MARCH 9-10
MATINEE SATURDAY

THE DISTINGUISHED COMEDIENNE

MAY ROBSON

AND HER NEW YORK COMPANY IN

THE MAKING OVER of Mrs. MATT

By James Forbes, Author of 'THE CHORUS LADY" etc.

Another Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary for Miss Robson. All Sunshine and Laughter

MATINEE 25c to $1.00 — PRICES — NIGHT 25c to $1.50

SEATS ON SALE ON MONDAY. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVED

(Continued from page 4)

Of this play,report has it that it is better than "The Chorus Lady," "The Travelling Salesman" and other Forbes successes. It is said to be a May Robson play which no one should miss, and the comedienne with her clever support, tells its sweet wholesome story in a manner that will keep the audience either laughing or on the verge of tears during almost every moment of the performance.

Briefly told, Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, newly rich, are established in a fashionable New York hotel. A society girl has been selected by the father as the bride of their only son who is his mother's pet, and who meeting his father's secretary, after an auto escapade, falls in love with her. Mr. Matt is furious, particularly as the Junior elopes. Speeding after them, he finds that Mrs. Matt has preceded him and is confronted with her determination to have the youngster marry the girl of his choice instead of the society favorite. Of course, with a theme of this nature, those who know the inimitable art of Miss Robson, know well that she will make much of it, with the result that laughs and then more laughs, with a tear now and then, and some more laughs again, will follow in such rapid succession that the play will end ere the auditor realizes that they have passed a most delightfully pleasant evening.

The production is to be adequately staged, and the cast will be found the same that has aided Miss Robson in its presentation in all metropolitan centres, the best known among them being James I Mitchell, Marie Pavey, Geo. F. Hall, Elizabeth Warren, Edith Conrad, Burr Caruth, Lillian Karber, Fred Trowbridge and Ridler Davies.

Out of town patrons or those who will attend the Municipalities Convention would do well to send in orders for seats at once, as the engagement is for two days only and capacity audiences are expected.

MISS MAY ROBSON
Who will appear at the Empire Theatre, Saskatoon, for two days, Friday and Saturday, March 9th and 10th, with the usual Saturday matinee, in her latest success, "The Making Over of Mrs. Matt."

PLANT FOR USING SCREENINGS

The Fort William Grain Co., Fort William, Ont., recently purchased a local factory building which is to be converted into a plant for the production of grain-screenings products. Heretofore there has been practically no market in Canada for the residue from the cleaning machinery of the grain elevators. The entire output of the elevators of this district has been purchased by American firms and shipped to Duluth and Minneapolis, with some shipments to Buffalo and New York city. This material is used as the principal elements in certain kinds of cattle food. These srceenings are usually sold at a stated price per ton without regard to grade, prices being f.o.b. cars at the elevator shipping point. They consist largely of wheat screenings, although mixtures of oats, rye, and other grains are noticed. Grades run from mere elevator grain dust, valued at $6 per ton, to high-grade ("scalpings" (practically no-grade grain), valued as high as $40 per ton. Prices for all grades thus far this season have averaged about $8.50 per ton, wtih a tendency toward much lower prices during the coming autumn months.— *U. S. Consular Report.*

SELLING THE COW

"She's an awf'ly good old cow. Our children think the world of her. You'll like her immensely."

"And how much milk does she give?"

"Don't know exactly, but she's a nice cow—first class."

"Well, you must have some idea—does she give a gallon at a milking?"

"Never kept very close track."

"But you must have a rough notion about it. Does she give as much as half a gallon a day?"

"Couldn't say definitely. She's an awf'ly good, kind old cow though. If she's got any milk she'll give it to you."

Out of town residents can save their railway fares to and from the city many times over by dealing regularly at this store. One-way fare to Rural Mun, Con.

McGowan & Co.

The Store With Lowest Prices for Quality Merchandise

If you find it inconvenient to come to the city, phone 1046 or wire for anything on this page. Your order will be promptly filled.

An Advance Showing of New Spring Suits, Coats, Dresses and Waists That Will Lend an Added Interest to Our Country Patrons

OUR popular Ready-to-Wear Department on the Second Floor is throwing off its furs and out-door wraps, and revealing delightful glimpses of the new Spring Suits, Coats Dresses, Skirts, Waists, etc. You'll have a personal interest in these things very soon. Why not come and see them tomorrow? Accept the following in the light of an invitation to do so.

New Spring Suits

At $18.50 Charming little suits in fancy grey tweeds. Coats are 30 inches long, and finished around bottom with fancy stitching; also fancy stitching on cuffs, skirts; plain tailored style.

At $25 Handsome suits of serge in brown, navy, green, Copenhagen and black Coats 32 inches long. Some trimmed with silk military braid, others fancy stitching; belted style, and lined with fancy silk poplin. Skirts full flare, plain tailored style.

New Spring Dresses

At $12.50 Pretty one-piece straight line dresses, with fancy braid girdle, large silk collars and cuffs, and finished with fancy buttons. The materials are an excellent quality serge in navy and black.

At $15 We are showing a nice range of pleated and side pleated effects, with fancy stitched flannel collars, silk ties and scarf girdles. The materials are a good quality serge in shades of wine, green, brown, navy and black.

Also a Big Variety of Dresses

At $16.50, $20, $22.50 and $25, in this season's most approved styles, materials and color shades.

New Underskirts

At 95c We are showing a line of sateen, heatherbloom and moire underskirts, that you can't duplicate elsewhere for less than $1.50. Made full and generous with pleated frills and deep corded flounce. Ask to see these, You don't have to buy.

New Sport Coats

At $7.50 We are showing some pretty styles in full flare and belted styles. The materials are velours and chinchillas, in plain white and fancy stripes and checks.

New Spring Coats

At $15 An immense showing of this season's very newest creations in fancy tweeds, blanket cloths, gabardines and wide wale serges. In short and long lengths. In a big variety of color shades, stripes and checks.

At $25 A beautiful display of fancy tweeds and covert coats, with large collars of self, fancy pockets, some full flare and belted styles. In short and long lengths. Some trimmed with fancy buttons. Others with fancy stitching, so much in vogue this season.

New Silk Skirts

At $8.75 Beaituful Silk Dress Skirts, full gathered top with large fancy pocket finished with pearl buttons. Also box pleated styles. The shades are navy and black.

New Voile Waists

At 95c Another example of this store's leadership in value-giving. Every waist immediately new and pretty. Made from a splendid quality white voile with deep three-tier collars, piped with pink, sky and navy. Long sleeves with cuffs.

At $1.25 to $5.50 A charming collection to choose from, this season's very newest creations. Beautifully trimmed with the daintiest of lace and embroidery. Also plain tai.ored effetcs. Truly the finest collection we have ever shown.

MINIMUM WHEAT PRICES

Canada Will Have to Look for Fresh Market For Surplus in Next Few Years

WHAT effect the guarantee of a minimum price for wheat to the farmers of Great Britain up to and including the harvest of 1922, will have on the price of the wheat crop of Canada, is a very important and practical question for Saskatchewan farmers to consider.

Great Britain imports annually an average of about 210,000,000 bushels and produces from 55,000,000 to 75,000,000 million bushels of wheat annually, a five year average for Great Britain giving a total acreage under wheat of 1,886,287 acres, and a total average yield of 50,515,313, being a little over 32 bushels to the acre. Great Britain has a total area of 77,671,000 acres of which 47,800,000 acres are under cultivation, about 14,000,000 acres sown to grain or root

A Choice List of VICTOR RECORDS

FOR THE CONVENIENCE and information of our out-of-town owners of talking machines, who have not the advantage of hearing records before purchasing, we have selected a list of really good records, containing the best and most popular selections which have been placed on the market during the last twelve months. This list includes comic, sentimental, and operatic selections, in instrumental and vocal music, and popular demand has stamped these with its seal of approval.

Send your order for any of these Records which you select. We prepay carriage if order is for three or more records.

17820 (War Talk at Pumpkin Centre (Uncle Josh) Cal Stewart.
(Uncle Josh in a Barber Shop (Uncle Josh) Cal Stewart.

18032 (Fair Hawaii (Duet) Brown and Reed.
(She Sang "Aloha" to Me—Orpheus Quartet.

18046 (Oh! Joe With Your Fiddle and Bow—Peerless Quartet.
(Arrah Go On (I'm Gonna Go Back to Oregon) Peerless Quartet.

18018 (Evening Chimes (Violin, Cello, Harp, Bells) Venetian Trio.
(Cupid's Garden (Bell Solo) Reitz.

18105 (If I knock the L out of Kelly—Farrell and Chorus.
(By the Sad Luana Shore—Farrell and Chorus.

18110 (Oh! How She Could Yacki Hacki Woo—Collins and Harlan.
(Come on to Nashville Tennessee—Collins and Harlan.

18112 (She Is the Sunshine of Virginia—Campbell and Burr.
(Turn Back the Universe and Give Me Yesterday—Macdonough and Quartet.

18113 (On the South Sea Isle—Sterling Trio.
(Down Honolulu Way—Green and Dixon.

17900 (Along the Rocky Road to Dublin—American Quartet.
(Molly Dear It's You I'm After—Orpheus Quartet.

17387 (A Perfect Daty—Elsie Baker.
(Over the Stars There is Rest—Elsie Baker and Wheeler.

17913 (M-O-T-H-E-R—Henry Burr.
(Wedding of the Sunshine and the Rose—Campbell and Burr.

17942 (Are You From Dixie?—Murray and Kaufman.
(Don't Bite the Hand That's Feeding You.—Kaufman.

17948 (She's the Daughter of Mother Machree—Chas. Harrison.
(My Mother's Rosary—Chas. Harrison.

17918 (Go-to-Sleep My Dusky Baby (Ladies' Trio) Kline-Baker-Dunlap.
(Rockin' Time—Kline-Baker-Dunlap.

17968 (Memories—John Wells.
(One Fleeting Hour—Elsie Baker.

17882 (There's a Long Long Trail—Reed and Harrison.
(For Better or For Worse (Duet) Kline-Baker.

18162 (Pretty Baby—Orpheus Quartet.
(Give Me All of You.—Alice Green-Edward Hamilton.

18171 (My Lonely Lola Lo—Sterling Trio.
(My Own Iona (Duett) Wright and Dietrich.

17806 (In the Gloaming—Elsie Baker.
(Oh! Promise Me ("Robin Hood") Elsie Baker.

18159 (Song to Hawii (Duet)—Wright and Dietrich.
(My Honolulu Hula Girl—Wright and Dietrich.

18205 (Put on Your Slipper and Fill Up Your Pipe—Ada Jones.
(If It Wasn't You—Jones and Murray.

18183 (Mammy's Little Coal Black Rose—Orpheus Quartet.
(When Evening Shadows Fall—Orpheus Quartet.

18195 (Carry Me Back to Old Virginny—Orpheus Quartet.
(Darling Nellie Gray—Peerless Quartet.

64405 (Somewhere a Voice Is Calling—John McCormack.

64407 (A Perfect Day (with male quartet) Alma Gluck.

64623 (Love, Here is My Heart—John McCormack.

64588 (Bonnie Sweet Bess—Alma Gluck.

64622 (Sunshine of Your Smile—John McCormack.

35519 (Hymns of Praise, No. 1—Victor Mixed Chorus.
(Hymns of Praise, No. 2—Victor Mixed Chorus.

45075 (Slumber Boat (Riley Gaynor) Christine Muller.
(Absent (Glenn Metcalf) Christine Miller.

45099 (Hello, Hawaii, How are You?—Nora Bayes.
(When Old Bill Bailey Plays the Ukelele—Nora Bayes.

45089 (The Palms—R. Werrenrath.
(The Lost Chord—R. Werrenrath.

55066 (Lucia Sextette—Victor Opera Sextette.
(Rigoletto Quartet—Victor Opera Quartet.

17881 (Till the Boys Come Home—Wheeler.
(The Drummer Boy—Wheeler.

16874 (We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall—Frederick Wheeler.
(The Girl I Left Behind Me—Cecilian Quartet.

70112 (Doughie the Baker—Harry Lauder.

70113 (Rosie—Harry Lauder.

70116 (Bonnie Maggie Tamson—Harry Lauder.
(Song to Hawaii (Hawaiian Guitars)—Louise and Ferera.

18069 (Hawaiian Hula Medley (Hawaiian Guitars)—Louise and Ferera.
(Aloha oe (Farewell to Thee) Hawaiian Quintette.

65348 (Kuu Home (Native Plantation Song)—Hawaiian Quintette.
(My Honolulu Hula Girl (English and Hawaiian)—E. K. Rose.

65344 (One-Two-Three-Four—Hawaiian Quintette.
(Hawaiian Waltz Medley (Hawaiian Guitars)—Lua-Kaili.

17707 (Kilima Waltz (Hawaiian Guitars—Lua-Kaili.
(Kohala March (Hawaii n Guitars)—Lua-Kaili.

17710 (Honolulu March (Hawaiian Guitars)—Lua-Kaili.
(Cunha Medley (Hawaiian Guitar Duet)—Lua-Kaili.

17774 (Hula Medley (Hawaiian Guitar Duet)—Lua-Kaili.
(Hello Hawaii How are You? (Medley Fox Trot)—Pietro.

18118 (By Heck—Fox Trot (Accordion Solo)—Pietro.
(Success Medley (Accordion)—Pietro.

17895 (Melody Rag (Accordion)—Pietro.
(Sousa Medley March (Accordion) —Pietro.

17921 (Blaze Away March (Accordion)—Pietro.
(Over the Waves Waltz (Accordion)—Pietro.

17950 (Siren's Waltz (Accordion)—Pietro.
(La Paloma (Saxophone Sextette)—Six Brown Brothers.

17822 (Independentia—Medley March—Six Brown Brothers.
(Chin Chin (Saxophones)—Six Brown Brothers.

18149 (Laverne Waltz Caprice—Saxophone with Conway's Band.
(Tyrolean Dance (Violin and Pianoforte)—Natalia and Vic. Boshko

17934 (Menuett in G (Beethoven)—N. and V. Boshko.
(Killarney (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.

18097 (Kathleen Mavourneen—McKee Trio.
(A Perfect Day (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.

17835 (Mother Machree (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.
(Fifth Nocturne (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.

17843 (The Shepherd Boy (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.
(Evening Chimes (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.

18018 (Cupid's Garden (Bell Solo)—Reitz.
(In the Gloaming (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.

18063 (Supplication (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.
(Columbia Waltz—Blue and White Marimba Band.

17928 (Marimba March—Blue and White Marimba Band.
(On Wisconsin March—Victor Military Band

17781 (Pasadena Day March—Vessella's Italian Band.
(Nation Emblem March—Pryor's Band.

17957 (Garde du Corps March—Pryor's Band.
(American Trumpetter March—Conway's Band.

18182 (All America March—Conway's Band.
(Southerner March—Conway's Band.

35531 (Thunderer March—Victor Military Band.
(Fox Trot Day—McKee's Orchestra.

17817 (When the War is Over (One-Step)—McKee's Orchestra.
(A Perfect Day (Medley Waltz) McKee's Orchestra.

35511 (In Wintertime (Waltz)—McKee's Orchestra.
(Wake Up America (Medley One-Step)—Victor Military Band.

35541 (Cumberland Medley One-Step—Victor Military Band.
(Rosalie Waltz—McKee Orchestra.

35481 (Pedita Waltz—McKee Orchestra.
(Esmerelda-Waltz Hesitation—Castle House Orchestra.

35333 (Cecile-Waltz Hesitation—Castle House Orchestra.
(The Big Show (One-Step)—Victor Band.

35587 (She is the Sunshine of Virginia (One-Step)—Victor Band
(Millicent Waltz Hesitation—McKee's Orchestra.

35395 (Mighty Lak' a Rose—McKee's Orchestra.

H. J. M. Gloeckler Piano House

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crops and the balance seeded down as grass or pasture land. In his history-making speech Premier Lloyd-George stated that since 1849 when the Corn Laws went into effect,four or five million acres of arable land have become pasture and the steps taken by the government will probably result in the greater part of this land being plowed up and sown to wheat, so that a total acreage of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 acres or even a greater area under wheat in Grreat Britain within the next two or three years is not at all impossible and must be reckoned quite probable.

With an average crop of 30 bushels to the acre this would give a yield of from 120,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels, so that Great Britain would still have to import from 60,000,000 to 90,000,000. In 1915 Canada exported over 216,000,000 bushels of wheat, and it is estimated that the Province of Saskatchewan alone should be capable within the next ten years of raising for export from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 bushels of wheat per year on a very conservative estimate.

The annual world requirements of wheat importing countries, in excess of what they raise, runs between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 and since the year 1883, when advanced methods of agriculture, including fertilizers, improved agricultural machinery, and especially the opening to cultivation in several countries of enormous areas of virgin lands, the cheapening of production resulting in an abundant supply which has kept wheat under the dollar mark in Great Britain from 1885 to 1914, with the exception of four years only, 1891, 1898, 1909 and 1912. From the farmer's standpoint there was an overproduction of wheat which resulted in prices which some years did not make wheat raising profitable although dire necessity compelled farmers to raise a crop which was always salable even if the price was not sufficient to give the farmer a profit.

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Groups of soldiers will be established, each man with an 80-acre farm, in a community of their own, which will be run along co-operative lines. Central buildings will permit of a social life, and equipment will be cut down as low as possible. For instance, one set of implements and several teams of horses would replace the fifty individual sets which would be required without co-operation.

Only a strip of ten acres would be cleared along the front of each man's farm at first, and he would be assisted to erect buildings and get stock to keep on the place, if the occasion arose, being loaned the money for the purpose by the Government at 6 per cent interest, payable practically when he is able to do so. Cattle will be bought, according to the plan, in carloads and distributed at cost to the settlers.

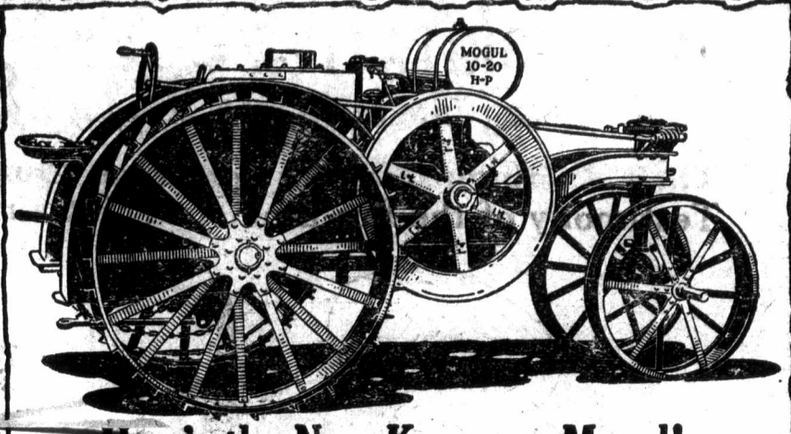
Hon. Mr. Ferguson knew that the great difficulty would be the question of providing for the wives and families of the settlers. He had found that where there was a dissatisfied wife there was always "a mighty unhappy household." By the aid of moving picture machines, travelling lectures, school houses and churches, this problem was to be solved.

Mr. Ferguson said that steps were also being taken to care for soldiers who did not wish to farm, and that small chicken and truck farms had been considered for those who were not able to stand the physical strain involved in the Northern Ontario idea, but that these plans had not yet been matured.

AN OPINION OF BILLY SUNDAY

On the critical side nothing we have seen puts the case in such striking fashion as the comment of a Berkshire man that is reproduced in the Pittsfield *Eagle*:

"Billy Sunday is no doubt sincere, but the religion he squirts into his convery is usually only temporary. It is ease come and easy go. Reminds me of the old and new way of curing hams. In the old days a ham was placed in pickle for 40 days and when it came out it would keep sweet for almost a year. Now the salt is pumped into the ham with a syringe, the operation is over in a few minutes and the result is hams so treated are coarse grained and will spoil quickly."



Here's the New Kerosene Mogul!

OUT of the good work Mogul tractors have been doing on hundreds of West Canada farms has now grown **Mogul 10-20,** the kerosene tractor that is best suited for every need of the average farmer. It is of the popular size—its 10-H. P. at the drawbar and 20-H. P. at the belt take care of the heavy rush work of seed bed preparation, harvesting, threshing, plowing, etc., and give enough and not too much power for between-times belt work, hauling, etc.

Mogul 10-20's big economy feature is this—**it works on kerosene,** the cheapest of engine fuels. Day in and day out, while there is work for it to do, it turns common coal oil into the most efficient power. **Mogul 10-20** is designed and built from the ground up to run on kerosene—to stand the extra strains in kerosene burning.

Every part of **Mogul 10-20** construction is calculated to give you satisfactory power. Keep on time with all your farm work. If you require a larger tractor own a Mogul 12-25 or one larger still. Here are kerosene tractors ranging up to 30-60 H. P. Mogul power costs about half as much as gasoline power and about one-third as much as animal power.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

Dry Poplar Cordwood

FOR SALE

$2.60 per Cord, in 8 foot or 16 Foot Lengths 18 Cords to a Car.

GREEN TAMARAC FENCE POSTS in 14 foot Lengths, 16c each, 3 to 4 inch tops, 700 Lengths to a Car, F.O.B. Lake Isle. Terms Cash.

Order before the 15th of March

Prompt shipments

References given on application

W. EDWARDS, Postmaster, Lake Isle, Alta.

SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

Between:

THE NORTHERN CROWN BANK, *Plaintiff*,

—and—

JOHANN GISLASON, EVELYN HAMANN and CROWN FRUIT COMPANY LIMITED *Defendants*.

PURSUANT to the order of His Honor E. A. C. McLorg granted in Chambers in the above action and dated the 2nd day of November, A.D. 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the direction of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon at the Sheriff's Office, Court House, Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, on FRIDAY, the 16th DAY OF MARCH A.D. 1917. at the hour of 3 o'clock afternoon (Mountain Standard Time) the following property viz:—The North West quarter of section Ten (10) in Township Thirty-four (34) and Range Six (6) West of the Third Meridian in the Province of Saskatchewan, containing One Hundred and Thirty-two and Thirty Hundredths (132.30) acres more or less.

TERMS OF SALE—Twenty-five (25) per cent of the purchase price to be paid in cash at the time of sale and the balance upon the transfer being duly confirmed within two months from the date of sale.

The Plaintiff has been given leave by the said Order to bid at the said sale.

The land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and prior encumbrances if any

For further particulars, terms and conditions of sale apply to

MURRAY, MUNRO & MORRISON
Solicitors for the Plaintiff,
Saskatoon, Sask.

F10-17-24-M-3

MINIMUM WHEAT PRICES

Canada Will Have to Look for Fresh Market For Surplus in Next Few Years

WHAT effect the guarantee of a minimum price for wheat to the farmers of Great Britain up to and including the harvest of 1922, will have on the price of the wheat crop of Canada, is a very important and practical question for Saskatchewan farmers to consider.

Great Britain imports annually an average of about 210,000,000 bushels and produces from 55,000,000 to 75,000,000 million bushels of wheat annually, a five year average for Great Britain giving a total acreage under wheat of 1,886,287 acres, and a total average yield of 50,515,313, being a little over 32 bushels to the acre. Great Britain has a total area of 77,671,000 acres of which 47,800,000 acres are under cultivation, about 14,000,000 acres sown to grain or root

A Choice List of VICTOR RECORDS

FOR THE CONVENIENCE and information of our out-of-town owners of talking machines, who have not the advantage of hearing records before purchasing, we have selected a list of really good records, containing the best and most popular selections which have been placed on the market during the last twelve months. This list includes comic, sentimental, and operatic selections, in instrumental and vocal music, and popular demand has stamped these with its seal of approval.

Send your order for any of these Records which you select. We prepay carriage if order is for three or more records.

17820 (War Talk at Pumpkin Centre (Uncle Josh) Cal Stewart.
(Uncle Josh in a Barber Shop (Uncle Josh) Cal Stewart.

18032 (Fair Hawaii (Duet) Brown and Reed.
(She Sang "Aloha" to Me—Orpheus Quartet.

18046 (Oh! Joe With Your Fiddle and Bow—Peerless Quartet.
(Arrah Go On (I'm Gonna Go Back to Oregon) Peerless Quartet.

18018 (Evening Chimes (Violin, Cello, Harp, Bells) Venetian Trio.
(Cupid's Garden (Bell Solo) Reitz.

18105 (If I knock the L out of Kelly—Farrell and Chorus.
(By the Sad Luana Shore—Farrell and Chorus.

18110 (Oh! How She Could Yacki Hacki Woo—Collins and Harlan.
(Come on to Nashville Tennessee—Collins and Harlan.

18112 (She Is the Sunshine of Virginia—Campbell and Burr.
(Turn Back the Universe and Give Me Yesterday—Macdonough and Quartet.

18113 (On the South Sea Isle—Sterling Trio.
(Down Honolulu Way—Green and Dixon.

17900 (Along the Rocky Road to Dublin—American Quartet.
(Molly Dear It's You I'm After—Orpheus Quartet.

17387 (A Perfect Daty—Elsie Baker.
(Over the Stars There is Rest—Elsie Baker and Wheeler.

17913 (M-O-T-H-E-R—Henry Burr.
(Wedding of the Sunshine and the Rose—Campbell and Burr.

17942 (Are You From Dixie?—Murray and Kaufman.
(Don't Bite the Hand That's Feeding You.—Kaufman.

17948 (She's the Daughter of Mother Machree—Chas. Harrison.
(My Mother's Rosary—Chas. Harrison.

17918 (Go-to-Sleep My Dusky Baby (Ladies' Trio) Kline-Baker-Dunlap.
(Rockin' Time—Kline-Baker-Dunlap.

17968 (Memories—John Wells.
(One Fleeting Hour—Elsie Baker.

17882 (There's a Long Long Trail—Reed and Harrison.
(For Better or For Worse (Duet) Kline-Baker.

18162 (Pretty Baby—Orpheus Quartet.
(Give Me All of You.—Alice Green-Edward Hamilton.

18171 (My Lonely Lola Lo—Sterling Trio.
(My Own Iona (Duett) Wright and Dietrich.

17806 (In the Gloaming—Elsie Baker.
(Oh! Promise Me ("Robin Hood") Elsie Baker.

18159 (Song to Hawii (Duet)—Wright and Dietrich.
(My Honolulu Hula Girl—Wright and Dietrich.

18205 (Put on Your Slipper and Fill Up Your Pipe—Ada Jones.
(If It Wasn't You—Jones and Murray.

18183 (Mammy's Little Coal Black Rose—Orpheus Quartet.
(When Evening Shadows Fall—Orpheus Quartet.

18195 (Carry Me Back to Old Virginny—Orpheus Quartet.
(Darling Nellie Gray—Peerless Quartet.

64405 (Somewhere a Voice Is Calling—John McCormack.

64407 (A Perfect Day (with male quartet) Alma Gluck.

64623 (Love, Here is My Heart—John McCormack.

64588 (Bonnie Sweet Bess—Alma Gluck.

64622 (Sunshine of Your Smile—John McCormack.

35519 (Hymns of Praise, No. 1—Victor Mixed Chorus.
(Hymns of Praise, No. 2—Victor Mixed Chorus.

45075 (Slumber Boat (Riley Gaynor) Christine Muller.
(Absent (Glenn Metcalf) Christine Miller.

45099 (Hello, Hawaii, How are You?—Nora Bayes.
(When Old Bill Bailey Plays the Ukelele—Nora Bayes.

45089 (The Palms—R. Werrenrath.
(The Lost Chord—R. Werrenrath.

55066 (Lucia Sextette—Victor Opera Sextette.
(Rigoletto Quartet—Victor Opera Quartet.

17881 (Till the Boys Come Home—Wheeler.
(The Drummer Boy—Wheeler.

16874 (We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall—Frederick Wheeler.
(The Girl I Left Behind Me—Cecilian Quartet.

70112 (Doughie the Baker—Harry Lauder.

70113 (Rosie—Harry Lauder.

70116 (Bonnie Maggie Tamson—Harry Lauder.
(Song to Hawaii (Hawaiian Guitars)—Louise and Ferera.

18069 (Hawaiian Hula Medley (Hawaiian Guitars)—Louise and Ferera.
(Aloha oe (Farewell to Thee) Hawaiian Quintette.

65348 (Kuu Home (Native Plantation Song)—Hawaiian Quintette.
(My Honolulu Hula Girl (English and Hawaiian)—E. K. Rose.

65344 (One-Two-Three-Four—Hawaiian Quintette.
(Hawaiian Waltz Medley (Hawaiian Guitars)—Lua-Kaili.

17707 (Kilima Waltz (Hawaiian Guitars—Lua-Kaili.
(Kohala March (Hawaii n Guitars)—Lua-Kaili.

17710 (Honolulu March (Hawaiian Guitars)—Lua-Kaili.
(Cunha Medley (Hawaiian Guitar Duet)—Lua-Kaili.

17774 (Hula Medley (Hawaiian Guitar Duet)—Lua-Kaili.
(Hello Hawaii How are You? (Medley Fox Trot)—Pietro.

18118 (By Heck—Fox Trot (Accordion Solo)—Pietro.
(Success Medley (Accordion)—Pietro.

17895 (Melody Rag (Accordion)—Pietro.
(Sousa Medley March (Accordion) —Pietro.

17921 (Blaze Away March (Accordion)—Pietro.
(Over the Waves Waltz (Accordion)—Pietro.

17950 (Siren's Waltz (Accordion)—Pietro.
(La Paloma (Saxophone Sextette)—Six Brown Brothers.

17822 (Independentia—Medley March—Six Brown Brothers.
(Chin Chin (Saxophones)—Six Brown Brothers.

18149 (Laverne Waltz Caprice—Saxophone with Conway's Band.
(Tyrolean Dance (Violin and Pianoforte)—Natalia and Vic. Boshko

17934 (Menuett in G (Beethoven)—N. and V. Boshko.
(Killarney (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.

18097 (Kathleen Mavourneen—McKee Trio.
(A Perfect Day (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.

17835 (Mother Machree (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.
(Fifth Nocturne (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.

17843 (The Shepherd Boy (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.
(Evening Chimes (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.

18018 (Cupid's Garden (Bell Solo)—Reitz.
(In the Gloaming (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.

18063 (Supplication (Violin, Cello and Piano)—McKee Trio.
(Columbia Waltz—Blue and White Marimba Band.

17928 (Marimba March—Blue and White Marimba Band.
(On Wisconsin March—Victor Military Band

17781 (Pasadena Day March—Vessella's Italian Band.
(Nation Emblem March—Pryor's Band.

17957 (Garde du Corps March—Pryor's Band.
(American Trumpetter March—Conway's Band.

18182 (All America March—Conway's Band.
(Southerner March—Conway's Band.

35531 (Thunderer March—Victor Military Band.
(Fox Trot Day—McKee's Orchestra.

17817 (When the War is Over (One-Step)—McKee's Orchestra.
(A Perfect Day (Medley Waltz) McKee's Orchestra.

35511 (In Wintertime (Waltz)—McKee's Orchestra.
(Wake Up America (Medley One-Step)—Victor Military Band.

35541 (Cumberland Medley One-Step—Victor Military Band.
(Rosalie Waltz—McKee Orchestra.

35481 (Pedita Waltz—McKee Orchestra.
(Esmerelda-Waltz Hesitation—Castle House Orchestra.

35333 (Cecile-Waltz Hesitation—Castle House Orchestra.
(The Big Show (One-Step)—Victor Band.

35587 (She is the Sunshine of Virginia (One-Step)—Victor Band
(Millicent Waltz Hesitation—McKee's Orchestra.

35395 (Mighty Lak' a Rose—McKee's Orchestra.

H. J. M. Gloeckler Piano House

Distributors for Victrolas and Victor Records **Drinkle Building, SASKATOON**

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Training the Soldiers

For soldiers who were not inured to farming conditions, a training school was to be established on the demonstration farm at Montieth, and within ten days, he said, the first "draft" would go up for their initiation. They will be taught how to cut the timber, stump, clear and plow the land, sow and reap the crops. They will be paid daily wages while taking this course, and when they are fit to go on property of their own and seriously take up the matter of maintaining themselves, will be free to do so, or return to Older Ontario with their money in their pockets if they choose.

Groups of soldiers will be established, each man with an 80-acre farm, in a community of their own, which will be run along co-operative lines. Central buildings will permit of a social life, and equipment will be cut down as low as possible. For instance, one set of implements and several teams of horses would replace the fifty individual sets which would be required without co-operation.

Only a strip of ten acres would be cleared along the front of each man's farm at first, and he would be assisted to erect buildings and get stock to keep on the place, if the occasion arose, being loaned the money for the purpose by the Government at 6 per cent interest, payable practically when he is able to do so. Cattle will be bought, according to the plan, in carloads and distributed at cost to the settlers.

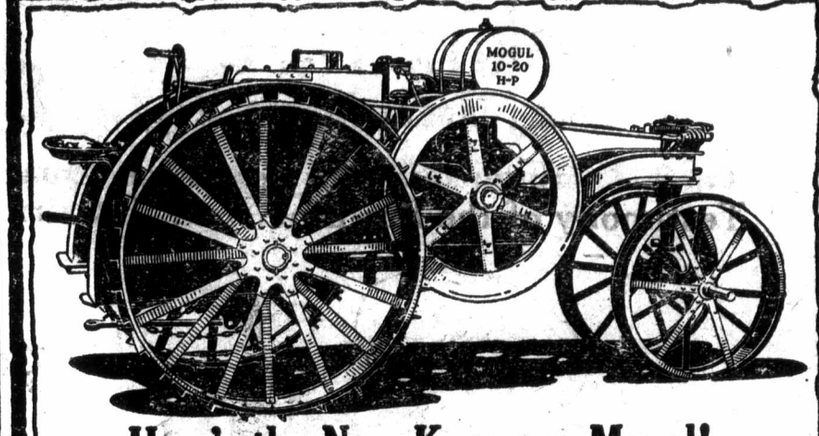
Hon. Mr. Ferguson knew that the great difficulty would be the question of providing for the wives and families of the settlers. He had found that where there was a dissatisfied wife there was always "a mighty unhappy household." By the aid of moving picture machines, travelling lectures, school houses and churches, this problem was to be solved.

Mr. Ferguson said that steps were also being taken to care for soldiers who did not wish to farm, and that small chicken and truck farms had been considered for those who were not able to stand the physical strain involved in the Northern Ontario idea, but that these plans had not yet been matured.

AN OPINION OF BILLY SUNDAY

On the critical side nothing we have seen puts the case in such striking fashion as the comment of a Berkshire man that is reproduced in the Pittsfield *Eagle*:

"Billy Sunday is no doubt sincere, but the religion he squirts into his convery is usually only temporary. It is ease come and easy go. Reminds me of the old and new way of curing hams. In the old days a ham was placed in pickle for 40 days and when it came out it would keep sweet for almost a year. Now the salt is pumped into the ham with a syringe, the operation is over in a few minutes and the result is hams so treated are coarse grained and will spoil quickly."



Here's the New Kerosene Mogul!

OUT of the good work Mogul tractors have been doing on hundreds of West Canada farms has now grown **Mogul 10-20,** the kerosene tractor that is best suited for every need of the average farmer. It is of the popular size—its 10-H. P. at the drawbar and 20-H. P. at the belt take care of the heavy rush work of seed bed preparation, harvesting, threshing, plowing, etc., and give enough and not too much power for between-times belt work, hauling, etc.

Mogul 10-20's big economy feature is this—**it works on kerosene,** the cheapest of engine fuels. Day in and day out, while there is work for it to do, it turns common coal oil into the most efficient power. **Mogul 10-20** is designed and built from the ground up to run on kerosene—to stand the extra strains in kerosene burning.

Every part of **Mogul 10-20** construction is calculated to give you satisfactory power. Keep on time with all your farm work. If you require a larger tractor own a Mogul 12-25 or one larger still. Here are kerosene tractors ranging up to 30-60 H. P. Mogul power costs about half as much as gasoline power and about one-third as much as animal power.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

Dry Poplar Cordwood

FOR SALE

$2.60 per Cord, in 8 foot or 16 Foot Lengths 18 Cords to a Car.

GREEN TAMARAC FENCE POSTS in 14 foot Lengths, 16c each, 3 to 4 inch tops, 700 Lengths to a Car, F.O.B. Lake Isle. Terms Cash.

Order before the 15th of March

Prompt shipments

References given on application

W. EDWARDS, Postmaster, Lake Isle, Alta.

SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

Between:

THE NORTHERN CROWN BANK,
Plaintiff,

—and—

JOHANN GISLASON, EVELYN HAMANN and CROWN FRUIT COMPANY LIMITED
Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of His Honor E. A.C. McLorg granted in Chambers in the above action and dated the 2nd day of November, A.D. 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the direction of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon at the Sheriff's Office, Court House, Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan, on FRIDAY, the 16th DAY OF MARCH A.D. 1917. at the hour of 3 o'clock afternoon (Mountain Standard Time) the following property viz:—The North West quarter of section Ten (10) in Township Thirty-four (34) and Range Six (6) West of the Third Meridian in the Province of Saskatchewan, containing One Hundred and Thirty-two and Thirty Hundredths (132.30) acres more or less.

TERMS OF SALE—Twenty-five (25) per cent of the purchase price to be paid in cash at the time of sale and the balance upon the transfer being duly confirmed within two months from the date of sale.

The Plaintiff has been given leave by the said Order to bid at the said sale.

The land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and prior encumbrances if any

For further particulars, terms and conditions of sale apply to

MURRAY, MUNRO & MORRISON
Solicitors for the Plaintiff,
Saskatoon, Sask.

F10-17-24-M-5

AUTHORITATIVE Spring Modes in Suits, Coats, Dresses

Their Distinguishing Styles, Fine Qualities and Surpassing Values are Eloquent Testimony of the Pre-Eminence of Cairns as a Fashion Source of First Importance

—Foresight and good fortune combined to bring within the four walls of this store the most ambitious showing of women's outer apparel it has ever been our good fortune to show this early in the season.

—It is a well-established fact in these parts that the J.F. Cairns is the first store in the province in the matter of wearing apparel for women.

—This distinction was first established by offering the greatest varieties, assembling styles that accord with the most favored ideas of Fashion and marking prices which allowed the fullest measure of sound value..

—In the early spring displays at Cairns the position of this store as a superb source of supply is further affirmed and greatly strengthened.

—We invite you here today to see the new things, to learn from an authoritative source what Fashion especially favors and to satisfy yourself completely as to this store's ability to supply the new things while they are new and in demand.

—We print below a brief outline of what the new styles will consist of:

THE SUITS

—The smart Fifth Avenue shops in New York give special prominence to the novelty suit for spring wear and already the spring suit is much in evidence.

—The outstanding feature of the spring styles as shown at Cairns is that coats are shorter than they have been for many seasons.

—Semi-tailored styles are most in evidence for early wear and the popular fancy turns to navy blue and black with a sprinkling of color.

—Gracefulness is the keynote of the 1917 styles. Coats are made with or without belt; pleats are greatly in vogue, strappings are extensively employed. In each case the style of skirt corresponds with that of the coat. Skirts will still be worn quite short and they measure from 2 to 2 1-4 yards around the bottom. Coats are lined throughout with silk or satin as a protection for the blouse of soft, fine texture which most women prefer to wear with spring suits.

—The suits are reasonably priced at 22.50 to $35.

THE COATS

—Swagger, indeed, are the new coats for early spring as exemplified in the magnificent display at Cairns.

—The materials employed are novelty tweeds, Donegal tweeds, covert cloths, gardines, fine and heavy wale serges, etc.

—The colorings include plaids of various hues, novelty mixtures, sand shades, navy, gray, Copen, tuscan, etc.

—All seams are neatly taped. Pockets are in patch style.

—The belt is something whose simplicity makes it fetching. One model is in belted effect with the ultra-fashionable pinch-back. Another flares from the shoulders giving the swagger lines that Fashion so much approves. Another model is gathered at either side and relieved with strappings.

—For wear over the spring dress the separate coat is an indispensable provision. Once you see how clever are the styles and how reasonable the cost you'll not wish to deprive yourself of the pleasure of one.

—Priced at $15 to $30.

THE DRESSES

—"A Study of Box Pleats" is how one writer has described the spring styles in women's dresses. Surely Fashion has never been so choice in her selection of dress modes as she is this season. Every figure type looks well in the new styles. They fit so easily that alterations are an exception to the rule.

—For the miss going to high school, college, or business, for the young woman or elder woman there is a seceltion of styles at Cairns that is sure to please. Styles that will not only appeal to your sense of good taste, but styles in which you will appear to best advantage.

—For early spring, serge is the most favored fabric and such colorings as navy, Copenhagen, wine, burgundy, Russian green, and also black are represented in the collection ready today.

—The simplicity and good taste of these dresses, their serviceability and genuine value commend them to all women who know how to dress well at the least expense.

—Priced at $20 to 37.50.

—The Best Dinner in Western Canada at the money, is served daily in Cairns' Cafe. The cost is only 35 Cents.

J.F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23rd ST.

—Address YOUR Mail Orders to Betty. They will Receive Instant and Personal Attention.

Cairns! Famous for the Beauty
Quality and Value of Its Merchandise

—The real test of a good store lies in the merchandise carried. The quality of merchandise found at Cairns is above reproach.
—This store is famous throughout the length and breadth of the province for the beauty, the quality and value of its merchandise.
—Coupled with this is the efficient store service which makes shopping in this magnificent store a matter of pleasure and satisfaction.
—In the new spring shipments pouring in through every channel there is a world of interest for early spring shoppers.

Just as Fresh, Crisp and New as a Spring Morning—and as Welcome
Japanese Habutai Silk Blouses, $1.59

—The blouses represent a special buy made by our ready-to-wear buyer when in the East.
—The value is exceptional. The luxury of silk and the serviceability of cotton are associated in these blouses.
—Made of excellent quality Japanese Habutai silk. Designed in tailored style, buttoning down front, long sleeves finished with cuffs, collar made in new soft style with two points. Procurable in white only. Sizes 34 to 44. Remember! These blouses will launder perfectly.
—Just at this season most women can use an extra blouse or two to good advantage.
—When so small a pricing as 1.59 buys blouses such as these, women who know value will be quick to correspond.
—You'll find this line displayed on a separate table for quick choosing. Cairns special at 1.59. *Cairns—Second Floor*

BRIGHTEN UP THE HOME—It's Not Too Early to Start
Spring Stock of Paints, Brushes, Stains, Kalsomines, etc., Has Just Been Received!

—Now that March appears on the calendar practical housekeepers are active in preparations for spring housecleaning and re-decorating.
—All the wanted paints, varnishes, and brushes are ready for you at Cairns.
—You'll act wisely in commencing early. Start now to select your paints so that you will be able to procure just the tint you prefer.
—The following list will prove interesting reading:

A Full Stock of C.G. House Paint in household sizes. This is one of the best known brands made by the Canada Paint Co., ready mixed for use. It is of proper consistency to give best results under normal conditions. It can however, by thinned when necessary by just following instructions printed on can; put up in various tints; also white. Priced at 90c, 50c and.....**30c**

Standard Kalsomine is a sanitary cold water wall coating and is made for all interior decorative work; it covers easily in one coat and can be re-coated when necessry without the trouble of first scraping walls. It spreads easily, flows well together and does not show "laps" or brush marks. It will not rub off, is absolutely non-poisonous and will not peel or crack of applied on a solid surface. It can be left in solution for many days without deteriorating. Comes in numerous colors and also white. Put up in 5-lb. packets. Price...**50c**

"Liquid Granite" as the name implies is the most durable varnish made. As a finish for floors, etc., where the wear is hard, "Liquid Granite" cannot be surpassed. Sold only in sealed cans at 2.10 per half gallon, per quart 1.15, and per pint.....**65c**

"Berrycraft" Stain and Varnish Combined — Here are a few condensed facts worth thinking over. Berrycraft stain finish is a high-grade finishing material that is suitable for all interior finishes such as furniture, refrigerators, toys, baby carriages, picture frames and other things too numerous to mention. It beautifies any surface to which it may be applied, whether previously finished or not. The merest novice can use it easily. It is not opaque like paint, but is semi-transparent so that when used over natural woods it will not obscure the grain. It is durable and is kept in good condition by simply wiping it over with a damp cloth. Put up in various colors at from 20c to 1.10 per can. Ask for color card when in the store.

Paint Up Your Own Car with Pee Gee Auto Painting Outfit. It consists of 1 large can flat black, 1 can gloss black, 1 can auto dressing and 1 brush. The directions are so complete and simple that anyone can easily follow them. Why not make your motor car look like new when it can be accomplished at.....**$4**

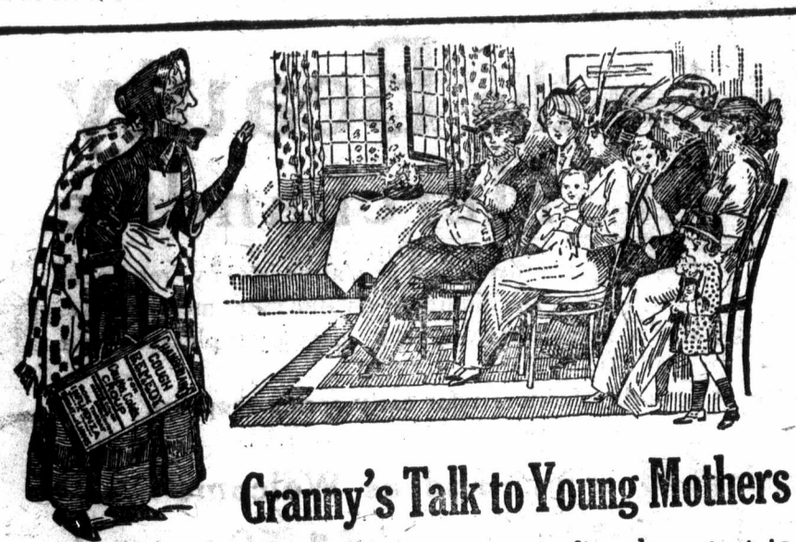
350 SAMPLE BRUSHES at 30 Per Cent Below Value
ALL SHAPES, SIZES AND PRICES!

—One of the big wholesale houses cleared to us a line of travelers' samples in paint and varnish brushes at 30 per cent below value. Following our policy we pass the saving along.
—Included are scores of different size brushes for painting, varnishing, etc. There are various qualities to suit different requirements.
—A few extra brushes are a distinct convenience when one is house cleaning—Here's your chance to secure several at little cost.
—Each brush marked at the sale price, that is, 30 per cent lessthan the usual value. *Cairns—Fourth Floor*

—Men's New Caps Just Received in Stock.
—Reasonably Priced at 75c to $2.

J. F. CAIRNS
SECOND AVE. AT 23RD. ST.

—A Big Shipment of Sea Grass Furniture is Displayed on the Third Floor.



Granny's Talk to Young Mothers

"Granny" Chamberlain

"Few young mothers realize the extent to which a cold lowers the system and makes it susceptible to contagious diseases. It has been proven that the majority of diseases arise from germs, but it is not widely known that a healthy system will repel their attacks.

Mothers should never allow a cold to run for twenty-four hours without attention. If this is made a rule there will be less sickness for young mothers to worry over. A good reliable medicine for coughs, colds, croup and bronchitis should always be kept in the home where there are children. You may say that you have no confidence in cough medicines, but that is because you have never tried

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

This medicine is thoroughly reliable and has stood the test of nearly half a century. No, it will not hurt the children—there is nothing in it that would even injure the baby."

Yours for Health —Granny Chamberlain

FOUND In the Scrap Pile on Your Own Farm **$ $ $**

Thousands of Dollars are Thrown Away Every Year by Saskatchewan Farmers in Buying New Machinery

or new parts before they are required. If more farmers know what those know who have tried us for repairs and jobbing work of all descriptions our shops could not handle one-tenth of the work we would get. A walk through our shops would show you scores of engines made as good as new by simply reboring the cylinders and having new over-size pistons and rings made, cranks turned up, new fly wheels cast, broken parts welded, etc.

Why

Buy new cylinders when you can have them re-bored and new pistons fitted for half the cost.

Buy new rollers for your grain crusher when you can have the old ones reeut and made as good as new for half the cost.

Buy new crank shafts when we can turn the old ones true?

Not cut your machinery bill in half?

We Make to Order at Reasonable Prices and Ship Promptly

All classes of gears and sprockets, well drill bits and drilling machine castings of any description. Stay bolts, studs, flues, grate bars, flame sheets, plow standards and all kinds of forgings. Steam chests faced, gas engine valves turned up, new shafts fitted in discs, etc., etc.

FARMERS' REPAIR WORK AT LOW PRICES

Our plant comprises machine shop, pattern shop, foundry, blacksmith shop and oxy-acetylene welding plant. In order to keep our plant and staff of highly skilled mechanics fully employed we undertake farmers' repair work during the winter months at prices close to cost. We guarantee all our work. Write us for prices.

JOHN EAST IRON WORKS

119-121 Avenue C, North Saskatoon, Sask.

FARM LOANS

As loans are dealt with direct from this office, this being the chief Office for Northern Saskatchewan, we are enabled to complete loans without any delay.

Farmers requiring loans should write us or call at our Office.

The National Trust Company Limited

Capital and Reserve: - - - $3,000,000.00
Head Office - Toronto

J. D. GUNN, Manager — Saskatoon, Sask. — ARTHUR MOXON, Assistant Manager

Hot Beds & Cold Frames

For the Home Gardener

IN EVERY trade the apprentice is confronted with mysteries seemingly designed to awe and intimidate. No doubt the original Semite who discovered gardening worked up what he considered to be the appropriate mysteries as to hotbeds and especially impressed his pupils by speaking to thee as follows:

"Hotbeds ae of two sorts, hot and cold. When they are cold we call them cold frames. We must not confuse the hot kind with the cold."

With due respect to my ancient friend I would define thusly.

"A hotbed is a little garden under glass. So is a cold frame. The former is artificially heated, but not the latter.'

The amateur has just as much right to have one as the professional—even more right. He can put it to most excellent use everyday. He may find it the solution of his special problems. There are no mysteries or technical difficulties to be scared of, and its construction is fairly simple.

Quite often a hotbed is the last addition to the home garden. It should be the first accession. Generally it is treated as an adjunct, when it should share the honors of the regular garden and in special cases might well be the principal part of the garden. Nature is very accommodating, and at your wish—fortified by the right magic of treatment—will give you as many vegetables on one square yard of earth as on four. If you have not space for an ordinary gardenyou can put in a battery of hotbeds equal in size to an average living-room and get enough vegetables out of it to feed a small family.

For the average small or medium garden two frames are enough. They are useful in early spring to grow salads, and in them may be planted seeds of such vegetables as cabbage, cauliflower, tomato, eggplant and pepper, which will later be transplanted to open ground. To be sure you may buy all such plants ready to set out but there is economy in growing your own, you are sure of variety and you often gain much by quick transference of unwilted plants from bed o garden.

Since wives are prone to slip a few flower seeds into hotbeds, we might as well have an extra frame just for flowers.

A Well-Drained Site

In summer, when transplantable vegetables are out, the glass bed may be treated as a quintessent garden and made to produce salad crops in quick succession and with far greater ease than they can be grown in open ground.

In late fall and winter, when the rest of the garden is on strike, the glass bed continues to produce lettuce, onions, celery parsley, spinach, and what not.If not pushed into growing action in these seasons it will at least keep the salad vegetables in a state of suspended animation for current use or early growth and setting out in spring.

The site for a glass bed should be naturally well-drained or made well-drained by ditching. A southerly or southeasterly slope of ground is preferable. The protection of a building, hedge or borad fence on the north side helps considerably, but we must be careful that the sheltering agent does not shadow the bed at some season. Close proximity to a heated building supplies much warmth, and sometimes a bed placed against a house derives all its heat from a furnace warmed cellar. It is desirable to have the length of a bed placed from north to south.

It is important to locate the bed conveniently, where it can and will be looked after in all weathers. I have put mine on the route to the henhouse, so it is easy of access and cannot be ignored.

There are many kinds of sash and frames, ranging from the makeshift to the everlasting. If you are planning to make the frames, get the sash first so there will be no misfit. The usual size of sash is three by six feet, but there are half sizes, three by three feet, which are convenient in close quarters. A single thickness of glass will do, but double-glazed sash have advantages, especially in sections of extreme cold. Of course, it will cost less to buy lumber and make your own. The market gardener makes his frames simply by staking up two parallel rows of ten-inch planks six feet apart, one row about five inches lower than the other. This forms a continuous sash without divisions. The sash are merely laid on top of the planks. Of course a little fancier fix is worth while for home use.

Common boards will do for a temporary frame. They will warp less and last longer if oiled. Two-inch planks of cypress, spruce or long-lear yellow pine will endure for several years, and may be fortified against decay with paint or linseed oil. A frame that is a joy forever is made of masonry or concrete and goes below the frost line.

Hinges may be screwed to the sash, permitting it when lifted up to lean against the hen-house or other support and be out of the way. A hinged sash is a great convenience and saves sixteen kinds of trouble.

If no building is available for the sah to lean against you can make a frame support with two posts and a crosspiece. If the sash leans near the upright secure it with a hook and eye.

To keep the vermin from entering the top, and especially as a protection against chickens and dogs when the glass is lifted up, I made a screen of inch-wire mesh to fit under the sash. For cold-weather protection I later manufactured a mat of shingle-lath framework, building paper and old newspapers on both sides of an air space, and a waterproof top consisting of unbleached muslin painted with white lead and oil. After a gale of wind had air-planed this mat into the woods,I devised hooks on stakes to keep it in place. When not in use it is hung with snap hooks against the side o the henhouse. Of course you may buy waterproof duck mats at $1.50 each, or rye-straw mats for a little less.

Begin Preparations Now

A hotbed needs from one to two feet in depth of well-fermenting horse manure—preferably but not necessarily—according to the climate and the purpose. The manure may be mixed with leaves or other refuse, well tramped in the bed, then covered with six inches of sifted top soil.

Keep the glass on, let the weed seeds sprout and the excessive heat subside. Rake over to kill weeds and you are ready to plant. A board with beveled edges is handy to make uniform planting furrows. Mark by turning the board over and over. Many seeds may be sown broadcast, lightly raked or strewn with soil, and thinned afterward. Keep a watering pot at hand to supply moisture.

Most important of all, look after ventilation and sunlight. The bed should have a little airing and a little sunshine even in pretty cold weather.

If possible take the mat off for an hour or two in the middle of the day and prop up the sash an inch or two.

A cold frame is built like a hotbed, but no manure is used, its advantage over open ground being due to the protection of frame, sash and mat.

It is better to prepare for glass work a season ahead, but you can start in this spring without preparation. According to attitude, begin now or next month. If the ground is frozen place the manure on the surace and put the frame on that. Skirmish for the necessary soil in the woods, under straw or manure piles, in chicken scratching pens, under the porch and in dirt cellars. Make a start this spring and resolve to install later an up-to-date battery of concentrated gardens under glass.

Got Gophers?

Kill-Em-Quick

For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement in next issue

Temperance Hotel

Opposite C. P. R. Depot

SASKATOON - - - SASK.

Single Meals..... 35c

Single Beds from.... 35c

Steam Heat. Hot and Cold Water

Night Porter. Baggage Transfer

Letters

DEAR BILL:

I feel pretty g
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Made by the
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Letters of a Farmer to His Son

DEAR BILL:

I feel pretty good this week. I made a lot of money, and want to let you hear the good news, for you have made a lot too although you may not know it, and it was one of your city farmers that helped us both to make our pile.

No, it was not a tip on the grain market, although you made $19,200 and I cleared $57,600, the easiest money that ever came my way in my life. If you do not want to take your unearned increment, just say so, and I can add it to my pile.

You probably want the name of our benefactor, who has not only enriched us but has handed out with a lavish hand billions of dollars to the farmers of Saskatchewan? Well, it was Hon. W. C. Sutherland, a man I have always had a good deal of respect for, even before he came along and proved to me, in an interview published in one of your city papers, that my farm was worth ever so much more than the modest little $30.00 per acre at which I had previously valued it It seems that Mr. Sutherland has just come back from visiting the best and most fertile states in the Union, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, where land is selling at from $150 to $250 an acre, and found that what the farmers there grow on their land is worth no more to them than what our Saskatchewan farmers grow and sell, and yet our land is nothing like so dear. He said we could draw our own conclusion, so I have drawn mine and put up the price of my land a minimum of $150 per acre.

It seems a crime that Mr. Sutherland should have sold a big chunk of as fine land as there is in Saskatchewan at a price per acre considerably less than half the valuation I have placed on my land, just before he went on that trip south, but of course he can raise the valuation of the balance of his farm and get his money back in that way.

I remember a good many years ago stopping at the Western Hotel when Jimmy Flanagan, who built it, was running it, and how we laughed one morning at Jimmy's experiences when he first came to your city. He came there with, the intention of opening a boarding house but the little shacktown was just then in a fit of the sulks, with everybody as blue and pessimistic as they were when your real estate boom exploded with a bang that could be heard all over Canada in 1913 and in a good many corners of the world besides. Everybody Jimmy spoke to discouraged him, and after mulling it all over in his mind all night, Jimmy hitched up his team to the old democrat in the morning, and with Mrs. Flanagan beside him started up the trail to Battleford.

Mrs. Flanagan co ld not get a word out of him, for he was thinking harder and harder, the ponies walking slower and slower, until finally without a word Jimmy turned right round after he had travelled about twenty miles, and came back to Saskatoon kiting and made his fortune. "I've been blue myself a good many times since then," said Jimmy, "but found a fine cure for the blues. Whenever I found myself tossing around in bed at night, unable to sleep because I felt sure I was going bust. I would just go over the list of lots I owned in my mind, add a hundred dollars a foot to the price of one, a few thousand dollars to the price of a block of lots, until I made myself a rich man. Then I would roll over and go to sleep, a wealthy and contented capitalist, instead of a hotel keeper in debt up to his neck and wondering how I could keep two jumps ahead of the sheriff."

Now Bill, I do not want to quarrel with a benefactor, especially with a man like Mr. Sutherland, who has poved himself a pretty good scout in the interests of the farmers of the west, but while I am willing to take gratefully the $57,600 which Mr. Sutherland has helped me make (in my mind) I do not think our land up here will be worth as much as Iowa or Indiana land until we can move corn up here, and move our stuff a thousand miles or so without having to pay any freight on what we ship out, or the goods we import in.

When we have that abattoir and packing plant built, and a cold storage plant beside it, and when we have the railroad to the Hudson Bay completed, and enough flour mills in our province so that we can get our bran as cheap as the farmers of New England can buy it, and our flour at the same price which it brings in Glasgow, in normal times, and our farm implements cost us the same as they cost the Indiana farmer and we get the same price for our wheat and meat and garden products as he does, why then I suppose our farm land here will fetch pretty near the same price, with just a little bit of allowance for mosquitoes in summer and cold in winter.

But why start grousing Bill, when I am feeling so cheerful over my unexpected wealth? Your father is not the man to look a gift fortune in the mouth, and the next time you run across the Hon. W. C. S. I want you to convey my heartfelt thanks to him.

Your loving,
FATHER.

MAKE THE COW LOVE YOU

Milk is a product of nature by which the mother feeds her offspring; and there is love and maternal affection which goes with it. The human milker, to be a success, must, to some extent, at least, have the affections of the cow, the same as she gives her calf. If the milker hates the cow, is not kind and good to her, he cannot get the cow to do her best. Some cows, if they dislike the milker, will "hold up" their milk while another milker, whom the cow likes, though his manipulation of the teats and udder may be no more skillful, she will "give down" freely to.

Some may not approve of the expressions "holding up" and "giving down milk as though it was dependent on the will of the cow. I don't pretend to know how milk is formed, but I do know, and so does everyone who is familiar with cows, that some milkers sometimes fail to get much milk from some cows when the udder is fully distended and apparently should yield a large amount, and then some other person takes hold and gets all the milk the cow could give. No one ever knew of a cow holding up her milk from her calf.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

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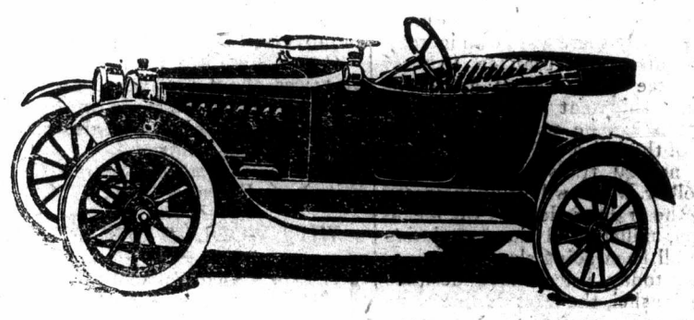

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Wheat Market Situation

WE have to record a steadily dull condition of trade in all wheat markets throughout the week ending today. Several things have contributed to make the trade go slow. There is the uncertainty as to what turn political relations may take between the United States and Germany, and what influence any serious new development between them might have on wheat markets. The dangers of submarine ruthlessness are holding a large number of United States merchant vessels in Atlantic ports, many of them loaded with general merchandise and grain as well as munitions. Yesterday President Wilson went before Congress and explained the situation between the United States and Germany as he sees it, and asked the Congress to pass a resolution of acquiesence in whatever steps he might feel called upon, in his judgment and discretion, to take in reference to it during the time the Congress will not be sitting. The Congress is now considering the President's requests, and will concur with or without modification before the 4th inst., when its time of duration expires until the fall, unless the President calls it together for a special session during the summer. By the decision which the Preisdent and Congress will come to in regard to matters relating to the German and United States situation, it is hoped that American merchant vessels will move out with their cargoes to Europe and that generally there will be an increase in neutral and entente tonnage, to carry away the large quantities of grain and flour waiting shipment at Atlantic seaports. If this can be achieved then the congestion of the railroads will be relieved, and more normal transportation conditions will follow, which will bring increased activity to the grain trade. In the meantime dealers, millers and the speculative trade have all been going slow, and since a week ago today prices have declined 1c to 2c per bushel, the least decline being on the September and October futures. Generally speaking there has been in all American markets a strong demand for cash wheat, met by small offerings. This is especially the case in Minneapolis, where owing to the large amount of poor grade wheat in the 1916 crop of spring wheat, caused by rust damage, the millers are very keen in their endeavors to buy car lots of high grade 1 Northern, and pay several cents per bushel premium over the price of the May future While therefore trade is dull for the time being, the undertone to it is strong, and the expectation of higher prices later on in the season is quite general. Good reasons for this are not hard to find. It is believed that the invisible supplies of wheat in the United States, that is the wheat in farmers and millers hands, in transit on railroads and in the shape of flour held in millers and dealers' hands, is at the present time unusually small, because with the higher prices that have ruled since last summer, and with the good quality and condition of last year's winter wheat and the short crop of spring wheat, farmers would have been free sellers and their stocks are well cleaned out. And at the same time the high prices for wheat would cause the millers on the average, to carry moderate stocks, and the high prices for flour would prevent dealers and bakers carrying large stocks of flour, and thus these invisible supplies must logically be much smaller than usual. The United States visible supply is moderate at 45,130,000 bushels against 63,-107,000 bushels a year ago, and notwithstanding exports of little more than half the weekly quantities of a year ago, is now decreasing liberally. On the back of this there is considerable apprehension about the winter wheat crop in the United States. It is too early in the season yet to have definite judgment of the probable yield of the 1917 winter wheat crop, but from Texas across Oklahoma and Kansas to western Nebraska, there has been a serious lack of moisture since September and the same is true of south-west Missouri. Ohio, Illinois and Indiana send reports of winter killing owing to severe weather and lack of snow covering. Favorable weather after March com in may improve the crop greatly, but on the other hand weather may be unfavorable and increase the damage said to be done already;if so, very strong markets would follow. In Canada the visible supply of wheat is comparatively large caused by the congestion in transportation. The quantity last week was 41,053,000 bushels against 35,281,000 bushels a year ago, but last week there was a decrease of 2,700,000 bushels against a decrease of only 152,000 bushels same week last year. A notable change in comparative statistics is seen in the world's wheat shipments last week, which only amounted to 6,834,000 bushels against 13,532,000 bushels same week last year. Europe needs more than a year ago, and is getting and going to get much less. Doubtless the regulations controlling food distribution and consumption will effect some saving in quantities required, but how much is problematical. On the other hand, for this year at least, there will be no increase in production of wheat in western Eueopr for weather conditions have been against it ever since last fall. The wheat acreage in the United States is decreased, and in France the decrease under last year is over 2,000,000 acres, and condition is considerably under the condition a year ago.

In our Winnipeg market there is a ready demand for all the cash wheat offered for sale, but offerings are moderate and not pressed on the market. Very little is heard at present about the British government agents either buying or selling, and the trade seems to be in the hands of the general exporters and shippers. Congestion of transportation in eastern Canada hampers the movement in the west in a way never before experienced, and, until larger quantities are shipped away from the Atlantic coast there will not be much improvement.

Oats—There is a good demand for oats at prices about unchanged on the week.

Barley—A quiet trade in barley.

Flax—The flax trade is also quiet with prices around 1c lower.

Thompson, Sons & Company.
Winnipeg, February 27th, 1916.

WHY WOOL IS CHEAP IN U.S.

IN 1914, Canadian wool to the extent of 210,217 pounds was graded and sold for an average of 20.07 cents a pound. In 1915, 322,905 pounds were graded and sold for an average of 27.2 cents a pound. In 1916, 1,726,805 pounds were graded and sold for an average of 32.83 cents a pound.

Of course, the increase in average prices was not due entirely to the fact that the wool was graded, but rather to the world-wide shortage and the keen demand for wool. But there is sufficient difference to warrant the declaration that the grading had something to do with it.

It is rather mysterious that our domestic wool is not bringing more money. Even though American dealers are very much restricted in their buying abroad, where prices generally are higher than at home, they prefer the foreign article. What is the matter with domestic wool that they forsake it whenever there is a chance to get foreign?

In the first place we do not raise the very fine grades that are produced in Australia. In the second place, foreign wool, be it fine or crossbred, is better grown and better prepared. In the third place, we have no regular auction sales of wool, as there are in England, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, South American and Canada.

The home-grown wool is not graded so it can compete in foreign markets. On this account its market is restricted to America and the mills and dealers know it will always be here when they choose to take it.

As an illustration of what proper grading will do, let us look to Canada. In many instances where wool was sold through cooperative associations for as high as thirty-six cents a pound a similar grade or quality grown in the same vicinity, marketed in a haphazard condition at the farmer's door or in the county store, returned only twenty-eight cents a pound.

The co-operative associations are miniature auctions, but the principle is the same whether applied locally or internationally. The fact that we could command foreign markets if necessity arose would be sufficient to guarantee that the necessity never would arise, for wool users in this country need raw material too urgently to allow it to get away from them.—Philadelphia *Country Gentleman.*

QUACK GRASS

All methods of eradicating this troublesome weed are based on *thorough tillage.* The implements found on any well-equipped farm are sufficient to eradicate quack grass.

As the quack roots are found closer to the surface in sod and pasture fields than in cultivated fields, it is often advisable to utilize a field for pasture or meadow, keeping the grass cut closely or grazed before attempting to kill it. The work should start immediately after haying by ploughing the infested land only deep enough to turn over a furrow containing most of the grass roots. From three to four inches will be deep enough on sod or pasture land. Disk the land *thoroughly* every ten or twelve days until autumn, when the quack grass will be killed. Plough the land to a good depth the following spring to bury the dead roots which will supply food to the succeeding crop. Plant corn or potatoes and cultivate thoroughly, or sow a smother crop as millet or buckwheat.

The process of killing quack grass is not complicated, but one thing must always be borne in mind—the work must be done conscientiously and thoroughly. A half-hearted effort is useless.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editor, *Saturday Press and Prairie Farm:*

Sir,—In your issue of February 10th is a letter from Mr. Peters of Waldeck, Sask., in which he states that Russia has changed the name of her capital to the name of Petrograd.

Now that is not correct. Petrograd has been the name of the Russian capital for centuries. The word Petrograd translated into English gives us Petersburg.

St. Petersburg in English or "Svaty Petrograd" in Russian means the very same thing.

Mr. Peters appears to be very anxious to have the Fahrenheit system of temperature measurement replaced by that of centigrade scale.

Now, if that is a better way of measuring our breezes then let us change it quick. However, if it is not as practical as the system which we are using now, then let us stick with the old thing, regardless of whether it was invented by a German, Chink, or an Eskimo.

Yours truly,
JOHN A. KIRCHOW.
Valley Center, Sask., Feb. 16th.

PRODUCTION AND VICTORY

Agriculturists of the Province and of the Dominion have an unprecedented opportunity for national service. Every possible piece of ground should be cultivated this year. As the war continues, the financial problem, not only for Canada but for Great Britain, becomes one of increasing magnitu e. The farmers have a grave duty to perform. In no way can the financial stability of the country be better sustained than by the cultivation of products of all kinds, Every acre, every foot, of land that can be utilized for agricultural purposes should be employed this year to raise the necessary crops to supply our home market as well as for export purposes. The importance of such development cannot be overestimated.

It has been estimated that the ground occupied by an average stump and its root will grow from 25 cents to 50 cents worth of food crops per year. Multiply the many millions of stumps which now occupy the uncleared land of this country, and you will see that colossal treasure lies beneath them.

There are several methods used in removing of these unsightly tax eating monsters, but the experience of hundreds of farmers throughout the country has demonstrated that the use of the Kirstin Stump Puller has proven the most satisfactory. Literally hundreds of farmers have been able to answer their country's call by producing larger crops after clearing their waste land.

THE FIELDS OF VERDUN

After one of the battles of the Crimean War round shot lay so thick upon the ground that it was possible to step from one cannon ball to another all over the field. On the western front in Europe the shells do not lie like stepping stones, for most of them burst into a thousand fragments, but the quantity of iron that now cumbers the earth round Verdun or in parts of Picardy must be thousands of times greater than all that was used in the whole Crimean campaign. It is said that as many as a million shells a day have been fired for days at a time by the Allies in France alone. That figure is, of course, far above the average, but even if only a million shells a week have been fired by both the French and the Germans on the contested ground in front of Verdun the result is a most astonishing quantity of metal. Reckoning the average weight of a shell at 100 pounds, and the duration of the battle of Verdun at 30 weeks, the weight of metal discharged would be 1,500,000 tons, or more than 20 tons to the acre. That makes no account of the miles and miles of barbed wire and constructional steel used on the same ground. Who will collect that immense quantity of scrap when peace is restored? It will be a dangerous business, for the ground contains thousands of unexploded shells and hand grenades. Those who have visited the battlefield doubt if the fields about Verdun will ever again be cultivated. They believe that France will make a park of the region as a memorial to the heroism of her sons who died in defending it.

MEETING A SHELL FACE TO FACE

A British aviator who has been flying in France sine the beginning of the war told *Popular Mechanics* the story of meeting shell from a German seventeen-inch gun while he was in the air:

I was at an altitude of about six thousand feet one day, and climbing higher at an easy angle, when one of those big fellows, almost at the end of its long flight, came ploughing along in the opposite direction. First, a dark blur appeared ahead at an angle of about thirty-five degrees above me. At first it seemed to be coming right at me, and I swerved to the left in an instinctive effort to dodge the threatened blow. Then a sort of droning hum became audible, and that sound increased during the two or three seconds that elapsed before the big missile came up to me and swept past. It was probably several hundred yards away at its nearest, but the distance seemed less.

A few faint stirrings of air began to rock my machine even before the shell went by, but the full force of the "air wash" came a fraction of a second later. Then an almost solid wall of air nearly threw me on my beam ends, and I was really hard put to it to get the reeling machine back on an even keel. For the next mile or two the air was like water in the wake of a big side-wheeler—all chopped to pieces—and the machine rocked like a springless motor lorry going over cobbles. The air was disturbed for some seconds after a loud roar astern had told me that the shell had come to earth.

New Crop Lambs Contracted at $9.25

A year ago unborn lambs were being contracted in the west at $7.25 per cwt. but initial trades this year were brought to $9.25, Hatcher & Snyder of Denver having bought 15,000 head at Douglas, Wyo., for delivery Sept. 15 to Oct. 1 at that figure, which includes freight paid to the Missouri river. Growers are less disposed to make early contracts than last year, but speculators, who cleaned up handsomely on the 1916 crop, are ready to attempt a repetition of that per ormance and it is expected that considerable business will be done in advance of lambing time. The same indisposition on the part of growers is responsible for few wool trades in the west. In Michigan fall-shorn wool has changed hands at 40 cents.

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GRAIN MARKETS

SPECIAL GRAIN LETTER

March 1st, 1917

Herweith we give you the fluctuations for the day:

Winnipeg Cash Prices			Futures—Wheat Open	High	Low	Close
No. 1 Nor	1.79	May	1.79¾	1.82¼	1.79¾	1.80½
No. 2 Nor	1.75½	July	1.77⅝	1.80⅛	1.77⅝	1.78⅝
No. 3 Nor	1.70½	Oct	1.44¾¾	1.47¼	1.44⅝	1.45¾
Feed Oats	.58	**Oats**				
2 C.W. Oats	.59¾	May	.60⅜	.60⅞	.60⅜	.60¾
3 C.W. Oats	.58	July	.60⅜	.60⅞	.60⅜	.60⅝
3 Barley	1.00					
4 Barley	.95	**Flax**				
1 N.W. Flax	2.53¼	May	2.58½	2.58⅝	2.58	2.58¼
2 N.W. Flax	2.50¼	July				2.61

Chicago Wheat	Open	Close	Oats Open	Oats Close	Corn Open	Corn Close
May	1.81	1.82⅞	.57⅜	.57⅜	1.02	1.02½
July	1.55	1.56	.55⅜	.55⅜	1.01	1.01⅞
Sept	1.43⅛	1.44				

Minneapolis Wheat	Open	Close
May	1.82¾	1.84¾
July	1.77¾	1.78⅜
Sept	1.48¼	1.48½

Duluth Flax Open	Close
2.81¾	2.81¼
2.82¼	2.82⅜

Inspections, wheat 299-1052, oats 125-234, barley 7-35, flax 13-17. To-day's Winnipeg market opened ¼ higher to ⅛ lower, Chicago ⅛ higher to ⅜ lower and Minneapolis ⅛ to ⅜ lower than yesterday's close. Good demand for milling wheat was bull factor this morning. Winnipeg closed ⅝ higher, Chicago 1½ higher and Minneapolis 1⅝ higher than yesterday's close. Winnipeg oats closed ⅜ higher and flax ¼ lower. Oats in Chicago closed ⅛ higher and corn ¼ higher. Duluth flax ¼ lower. Wheat market strong all morning with shorts covering and local buying.

Yours truly,
THE CANADIAN GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

Winnipeg Cash Closing Prices For The Week

	23rd	24th	26th	27th	28th	Mar. 1
No. 1 Nor	1.73⅛	1.75⅛	1.74⅝	1.75	1.78⅛	1.79
No. 2 Nor	1.69⅞	1.71⅝	1.71⅜	1.71¾	1.75⅞	1.75½
No. 3 Nor	1.64⅝	1.66⅝	1.66⅛	1.66½	1.69⅝	1.70½
Feed Oats	55⅞	56⅜	.56⅜	.56¾	.57⅜	.58
2 C.W. Oats	.57⅜	.57⅞	.57⅞	.58⅜	.58⅞	.59¾
3 C.W. Oats	.55⅞	.56⅜	.56⅜	.56¾	.57⅜	.58
3 Barley	.97	.97	.98	.98	.98	1.00
4 Barley	.92	.92	.93	.93	.93	.95
1 N.W. Flax	2.53¼	2.53¾	2.53¾	2.52½	2.53½	2.53¼
2 N.W. Flax	2.50¼	2.50¾	2.50¾	2.49½	2.50½	2.50¼
Winnipeg Wheat						
May	1.75⅛	1.77⅛	1.76⅝	1.77	1.79⅞	1.80½
July	1.73⅛	1.75¼	1.74¾	1.75	1.77⅝	1.78⅝
Oct	1.39⅝	1.42	1.40⅞	1.41⅜	1.44⅝	1.45¾
Oats						
May	.59⅜	.59⅞	.59⅞	.60	.60⅜	.60¾
July	.59⅜	.59⅞	.59¾	.59⅞	.60⅜	.60⅝
Flax						
May	2.58¾	2.59¼	2.59¼	2.58	2.58½	2.58¾
July	2.60½	2.62		2.60½	2.61½	2.61
Chicago Wheat						
May	1.76⅜	1.78¾	1.77⅞		1.81⅜	1.82⅞
July	1.49¾	1.51¾	1.51½		1.54¾	1.56
Sept	1.38⅜	1.40	1.39½		1.42⅜	1.44
Minneapolis Wheat						
May	1.78¼	1.80⅝	1.79⅝	1.79⅞	1.83⅛	1.84¾
Muly	1.73	1.75⅜	1.74⅝	1.74⅜	1.77⅝	1.78⅜
Sept	1.43⅝	1.45⅜	1.44¾		1.47¾	1.48½
Duluth Flax						
May	2.82½	2.83¼	2.83¼	2.81	2.81¾	2.81¼
July	2.82¾	2.83¼	2.83½	2.81½	2.82⅜	2.82⅛

SOMETHING ABOUT POTATOES

In our market letter of 31st October last in referring to the large decrease in world's wheat production in 1916, we also stated that the potato crops in America and Europe were showing a serious deficiency in yield. We said that from our information we judged that potatoes would sell in this country at between $2 to $3 per bushel in spring and summer. Evidences are accumulating that our forecast will become fact. In Montreal recent sales of carlots on track there for shipment to United States have been at $1.85 to $1.87 per bushel, and in New York the price is at $2.55 per bushel. In Minneapolis, wholesale price in small lots is $2.35 to $2.50 per bushel, and in carlots $2.10 to $2.25. In Great Britain the potato crop was a practical failure in many districts, prices are abnormally high, and wholesale merchants in London predict a potato famine by May.

We therefore strongly advise our western farmers to save the potatoes they have on hand, feeding none to animals, for by seed time, potatoes will certainly fetch more per bushel than wheat, and we expect wheat also to be high.

We do not handle potatoes ourselves, but we are glad in being able to give our farmers this information and advice, as it may mean good money to many of them.

But we handle by the carload, strictly on commission, **Wheat, Oats, Barley Rye and Flax, giving this line of business our close personal attention,** and we are always prepared to handle to the best advantage all consignments of these grains from our farmer friends in the west. **Liberal advances on carlots at 7 per cent interest.** Write us for market information and shipping instructions.

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Very Important Information for Western Canada Farmers from McBean Bros.

In our last letter of Dec. 8, 1916, we claimed our wheat was worth $2.00 per bushel and oats 75c per bushel in store Fort William. These prices have not yet been reached, although near it for wheat. The break in prices during the last week was apparently brought about by the large grain operators in the United States, and it loo s to us as if it was a deliberate attempt to stampede the farmers into selling their cash grain, the bulk of which would fall into their hands, and therefore we strongly urge farmers to sit tight and not sell a bushel on this break. We still figure our wheat is worth $2.00 per bushel, and oats 75c per bushel, and we feel satisfied that if farmers will hang on they will get these prices. Of course, such advance may not come as soon as we expect, but we figure this will be the ultimate outcome if the war continues. Do not pay any attention to peace rumors as the most of them are manufactured out of whole cloth by large operators who want temporary lower prices. If peace was declared we would likely have a temporary break followed by a sharp advance to a high point, as German and Austrian immediate hugewants would have to be supplied. The world requires all our wheat, oats and barley and will want them and want them badly before another crop is harvested.

We are commission merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Try us by shipping your grain to Fort William, Port Arthur, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Duluth or Superior, advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and we will look after the grading, etc. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us any time for market information.

McBEAN BROS.

February 1, 1917. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

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Necessity The Mother of Co-Operation

S.G. Rubinow, in Hoard's Dairyman

IN spite of the fact that the subject is one of the most sensitive and delicate topics in the farmer's mind, agricultural co-operation is the all-important subject of interest and discussion in the farming work of today. A farmer does not have to be a trained economist to recognise the fact that sometimes it is useless for him to try to raise two blades of grass where he cannot even market one blade. Farmers have come to see that the real issue today is not the issue of production but rather one of distribution. Some of us, perhaps, feel that we are living in a paradox, because it seems that in the period of greatest agricultural progress, which is usually measured by the largest productiveness, we are attended by the greatest poverty. There is something radically wrong with our whole system of marketing and distribution, and necessity, the mother of co-operative effort, forces us to turn our attention to this problem.

Collective Marketing

Necessity demands that farm produce must be marketed collectively if it is to be marketed profitably. The most altruistically-true agency of collective marketing for farm produce is represented by agricultural co-operation, assuming, fo course, that it is real co-operation and not the species fostered by promoters and sharpers. Actual experience shows that where farmers have learned the value of co-operative methods, realising that as individuals they can not hope to do successful business with an organised buying agency, success has crowned their efforts. Organization must be met by organiza ion.

Agricultural co-operation can be traced to the earliest days of the Grange, Farmer's Union, National Wheel and Alliance and other organisations, where it existed in the impractical spirit of something that was worth striving for but which could probably never be obtained. As a practical institution, engaged in concrete business, and solving the problems of marketing in a satisfactory manner, agricultural co-operation is young in birth and recent in action. Its development has been remarkable. Today there are more than ten thousand successfully managed and operated co-operative agricultural organizations in North America the result and product of the large differences existing between the prices which the farmer has been receiving and the prices which the consumer has been forced to pay.

The merging together of farmers for the purpose of collective selling has proven to be one of the most profitable forms of co-operative enterprises in almost all sections of the country. Warehouses, elevators, creameries, cheese factories, fruit and truck growers' exchanges representing today selling organizations are numerous today, and have especially proven to be worth while in instances where the associations have been managed by trained and thoroughly competent managers.

Producing organizations are very closely allied with selling associations in form of management, and are usually responsible for the formation of the latter. In fact, where farmers organise upon a common basis and meet upon definite occasions to discuss the things in which they are interested, a spontaneous improvement of the commodities that they are growing and raising is effected. This usually results in the standardization of farm products, which in itself is one of the most important factors underlying the successful marketing of produce through a sellin association or by an agency. The National Alfalfa Growers' Association has been an all important unit in the fight for better seed, and in the general broad educational policy stimulating the growing of legumes throughout the country. Improvement of dairy hers has been made possible by breeders' associations which later have merged into selling organisations, able to market the superior stuff that the producing organisations created.

There are certain fundamental principles of co-operation that stand out aloof from the methods of ordinary business. When these are strongly adhered to, success is always the result. In the chart are listed some of the fundamental principles of agricu.tural co-operation that are found in every organization existing at the present time.

Chart 1. Fundamental Principles of Co-operation

Necessary For Any Business

1. Adequate Capital.
2. Efficient Manager.
3. Accounting and Auditing.
4. Bonding of Manager.

Especially Necessary for Co-Operation

1. Patronage Dividend.
2. One Man—One Vote.
3. Co-operation on a Special Crop.
4. Co-operation in a Special Locality.
5. Interested and Active Members.
6. Lovalty to Organisation.
7. Utilization of By-products.
8. Prorating Expenses.
9. Prorating Profits.
10. Co-operation of Members.
11. Association with Business Men.

The first four factors are recognized as being essential to any business, and wherever they have been left out of the plan of organisation of any co-operative effort, failure has invariably resulted. Just as it takes adequate capital to run the mercantile store or the manufacturing plant, so it takes money to place the co-operative organization on its feet, until things are in good running order. Many co-operative enterprises have had a poor start, resulting in ultimate failure because they have not been properly financed in the very beginning. Many farmers fail to see the importance of placing a young organization on its feet, by giving it the right kind of a financial start. A large number of the failures in co-operation, to which the "special interests" point with a great deal of satisfaction as indicative of the general failure of the co-operative ideal, have been due to a lack of financial aid at the start. When farmers see the necessity of co-operating, they ought to feel the equal necessity of placing the organization on the right financial footing.

An Efficient Manager Necessary

The greatest number of failures in co-operation come from employing a manager who is neither efficient nor trained for the work. More than 90 per cent of the failures in co-operative stores have been due to this one cause. A man may be an excellent farmer, and yet not know a thing about the mercantile business. Even if the manager is thoroughly trained and efficient and traustworthy, as a great many managers are, the sense of good business requires that an auditing and accounting committee should exist in every organization, to audit the books of the association at regular intervals. Such a routine of business is the most common procedure in ordinary trade and commerce, and the same ought to be true of co-operative businesses. To make things still more business-like, tue manager of every co-operative concern should be placed under a bond, just as every manager and official in every responsible position is bonded. These our business essentials are fundamentally important in the success of co-operation. They should never be omitted.

Much Depends on Members

One thing must be specially emphasized in connection with the success of co-operative organizations, and that is, that the members must not only be active and thoroughly interested, but they must be absolutely loyal to the organization which they represent. Each member must remember that the only reason for joining an organization of this kind is to create a method for bettering prices, and without loyalty on the part of every individual farmer there can be no successful organization. Whenever co-operative associations agree as to certain prices, it becomes the imperative duty of every member to stick to those prices; the violation of this principle by one solitary member will cause the organization to vrumble by breaking the market, causing a fluctuation of prices, and by ruining the standards set by the association. It happens very often that "special interests" buy out a member, giving him later the opportunity to break the organization by overbidding or underbuying. True co-operation has been manifested by loyalty on the part of every member of every association.

The most recent ideals in co-operation recognize the business man as a most valuable associate of the farmer in this large work. Goods produced at one point must be transported to another point for consumption. In performing this duty, the middleman is rendering a service for which he must be recompensed. The farmer must not look upon the middleman as an evil that exists in our economic system, without any duty to perform or any service to render. The farmer must bring the business man, the banker, the jobber, and the middleman into the organization and must effecta co-operative scheme that will work for the good of all.

The most peculiar fact about an organization is that it will unconsciously compel its members to do things which as individuals they would never do of, their own accord. As a general class farmers are most backward about standardizing the commodities they try to sell, and as individuals, they seldom trouble themselves abour effecting any standardization of any kind. But the moment they join an organization, they not only try to force fellow members to adopt a certain, well regulated procedure for making farm products sell, but must themselves by virtue of their organization. comply with such rules and regulations, Unstandardized stuff cannot be sold. Inability to sell farm products produces hardships and hard times. Hard times force farmers into organizations. Associations compel members to standardize produce so that it can be sold.

Organization Only Salvation

To the initiated, organisation is the only salvation of the marketing problem. Farmers are beginning to recognize that organization can do things which they as individauls can never hope to accomplish. Necessity, the driving power behind clubbing and organization, is teaching that goods must be graded and standardized, that they must be guaranteed every sinle time, that they must be branded and trade-marked, so that consumers will recognize them; that they must be shipped regularly when markets are demanding goods; that goods must cater to markets, and not markets to goods. Individuals cannot find markets because the process is too expensive. Individuals cannot supply markets because they do not have a sufficient quantity of goods. Individuals cannota dvertise effectively, except in rare instances, or cover a large terrtiory because that demands a business organization. When farmers get to the point where they cannot sell to the market, because they cannot meet the conditions imposed upon them by the market, they turn to co-operative effort and organization in order to adjust themselves to modern conditions, and obtain a more equitable and just share of the almighty dollar to exchange for clothing, food, shelter, education, and the luxuries of life.

A woman in Beloit sniffed contemptuously when it was suggested to her that she "used pasteurised milk." His reply was: "There are no pastures in winter."

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SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

Between:

London Saskatchewan Investment Company Limited, (substituted for Charles T. Stacey, plaintiff in the original action, pursuant to the order of the Local Master dated the 19th day of January, 1917)

Plaintiff.

—and—

John Lee, James Lee, Michael Lee and The Lee Hotel Company Limited,

Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of His Honor E. A. C. McLorg, Local Master-in-Chambers, made herein and dated the 17th day of January, A.D., 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the direction of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon or his Deputy on Friday, March 30th, A.D., 1917, at the office of the said Sheriff at the Court House in the City of Sakatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the most northerly sixty-five (65) feet in depth of lots one (1), two (2) three (3), four (4) and five (5) in Block one hundred and fifty-one (151) in the City of Saskatoon in the Province of Saskatchewan, according to a plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Saskatoon Land Registration District as number "Q.2."

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price in cash at the time of the sale, and the balance upon delivery of a transfer duly confirmed within two months from the date of the sale, the deposit to be forfeited if the purchaser fails to accept the transfer and carry out the sale.

The plaintiff has leave to bid at such sale.

Said land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and seed grain liens, if any, evidence of which will be produced at the time of the sale.

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J27 to M24

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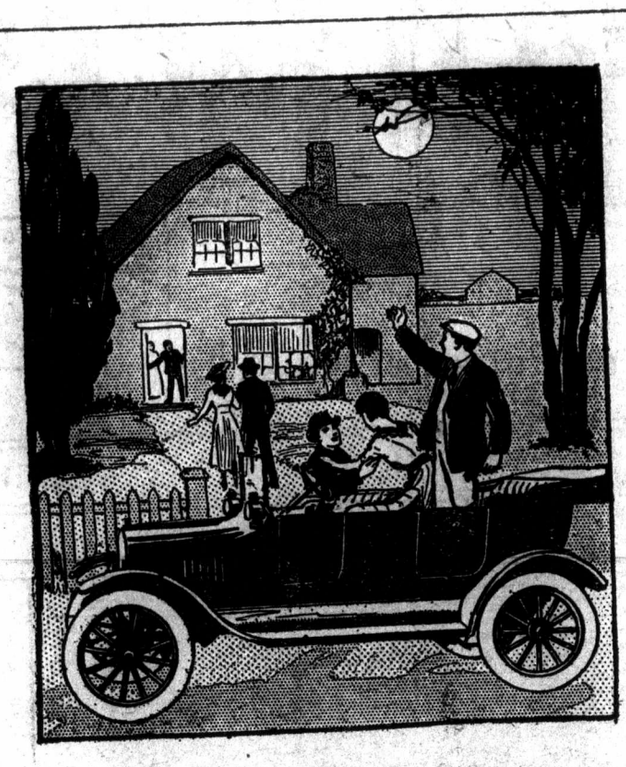
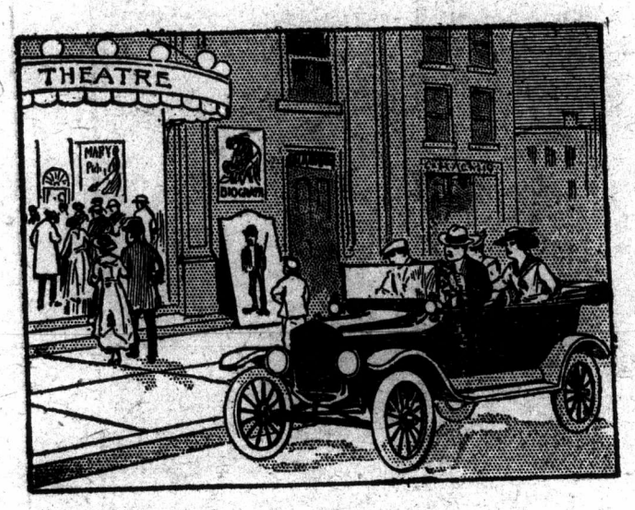
THE BLAKE SPLINT

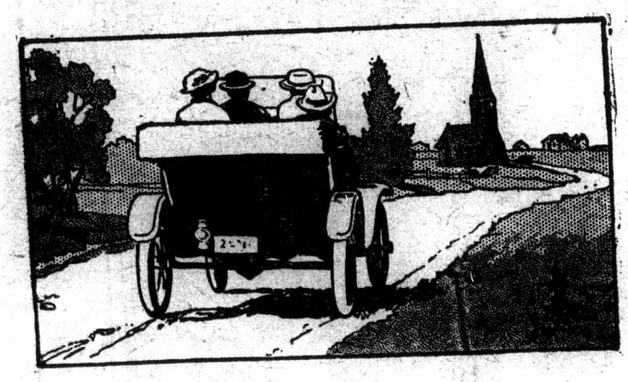
Photograph shows the "Blake Splint," invented by Dr. Blake of New York while stationed at Neuilly, in operation, and now in use in all allied hospitals. Mrs. Blake, formerly Mrs. Clarence H. MacKay, is actively associated with her husband in the management of the hospital.

INDIAN CAVALRY AT FRONT

Much credit is given by General Maude to Indian troops for great British victory in Mesopotamia.







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The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm

Saskatoon, Canada, March 24, 1917

RAILWAY LAND FOR THE SOLDIERS

RETURNED soldiers in Saskatoon who have been interviewed in regard to their attitude towards going on the land, take what we think is a pretty sensible attitude. They do not propose to be shunted off as farm laborers; and they do not want to be given homesteads, without further help. They say, very truly, that they could have had homesteads if they had never gone to the war. They are willing and anxious to take up farming if they can do so under conditions which will offer them a fair chance of being successful; but to start out without assistance to make a living on a homestead is not an idea that appeals to them.

We believe the government fully realizes the folly of asking them to do so; and is ready to help them to something better. Farming communities, under proper supervision, and with government aid to make the first years easy, is generally assumed to be the plan the government will adopt. An English organisation has a plan to buy immense tracts of land in the west for similar purposes. The chief difficulty confronting all such enterprises is the scarcity of large tracts of government owned land within reasonable distance of railroads.

The greater part of such lands are now in the hands of the C.P.R., the C.N.R. and the Hudson Bay Company. They have all profited enormously from the lands granted them. The C.P.R. and the H.B.C. are in good financial condition. The idea with which the lands were originally granted to them has now been accomplished—that of enabling them to get their enterprise on a solid foundation. Why should the government not now expropriate, at a fair price, such of their lands suitable for military colonization as are required? This would be no great hardship. The country would simply be restoring to the people their own property for the use of the people. In addition to whatever price the expropriation might carry, the fact that such lands would immediately be put under settlement would be of enormous benefit to the railroads, whose prosperity depends on population well distributed along their route.

RUSSIA'S BLOODLESS REVOLUTION

THE bloodless revolution in Russia is the surprise of the century. It was always thought that when the fight between the people and autocracy came in Russia it would be the bloodiest civil contest the world had ever seen; but popular government was established throughout the domains of the Czar last week with as little fuss as if they were holding municipal elections in Saskatchewan. Russia has now a provisional government of a republican character which will carry on the government of the country until an assembly of the people can be convoked to decide as to what form the new government shall assume. When the elections are held they will be conducted on the basis of universal suffrage. A revolution indeed, and none the less glorious for being accomplished without the blood of a Romanoff having been shed.

There can be no sympathy for the deposed Czar. He had apparently, either weakly or wilfully, surrendered himself to the machinations of the pro-German party led by the Czarina. He is sometimes reported as a weakling and again as a tyrant; but whatever was his character, he was out of touch and out of sympathy with the people of Russia, and a hindrance to the progress of that great country. If an early end should come to the war, it is conceivable that the court party might attempt a counter revolution; but if the war continues for some time, as there is every probability of its doing, it will give the new regime in Russia time to get so firmly established that there will be little chance of its over-turn. A republic as the neighbor of Germany on the north-east will be a better guarantee of the peace of Europe in the future than the form of government that has existed there in the past.

CAR GRAFT

ANOTHER of the not uncommon cases of station-agents charged with grafting for securing cars was recently tried at Moose Jaw. In the evidence it came out that during the shortage of cars last November, train crews of passing freight were paid for dropping off cars to be loaded. This is a very common practise and one which should be looked into by the railway commission. The cars so secured are in addition to the regular number of cars allotted to any particular point. The practise means, presumably, that some other point which does not bribe the trainmen is not securing its fair share of cars. It may be presumed that neither the railway authorities nor the railway or grain commissions would countenance this graft, and now that public attention has been called to it, it should stop.

ANOTHER FUTILE PLAN

THE government has announced a plan to enlist fifty thousand men for home defense in Canada to release a like number of troops now held here. It is proposed to keep these men in camp during the summer and pay them one dallor a day.

At first sight, this plan seems marked with the futility which has attended so many of the efforts of the militia department; but it is probable that it is designed to produce more effect than, on the face of it, it would seem capable of doing. It seems hopeless to expect that fifty thousand men can now be found in Canada who will go into camp for the summer for the sum of one dollar a day, when they can easily secure two or three times as much in almost any civilian employment. It is not the pay, certainly, that attracts the men to enlist for over-seas service, but the honor and glory and adventure. It does not seem likely that going into camp with the volunteers for the summer in Canada will hold out any such appeals.

No one would seriously suggest that fifty thousand men are necessary for the defence of Canada. Our only possible menace could come from the United States. That country is now lined up with the allied cause irrevocably, and attack on Canada from that quarter is out of the question.

The presumption then is that this call for fifty thousand men is simply a new means of obtaining recruits for over-seas service. It is apparently expected that if the men can be enlisted for home defence, their military environment will make them more disposed to enlist to fight than if they were outside the fold altogether. It seems like a very round-about way of securing recruits; and it will probably prove a futile one.

The government is merely going on dodging the issue, which, possibly wisely, it is afraid to face. Voluntary enlistment has about reached its limit, as it did some time ago in Great Britain. If it is absolutely necessary to have one hundred thousand or more men from Canada to make up the half-million promised, they will have to be conscripted, or there will have to be a wholesale readjustment of occupations.

So far as the west is concerned, we hope the government is not going to push this movement. If it does, it will nullify the strenuous efforts made to increase production. A summer militia camp in Saskatchewan, with the country suffering for farm labor, would be a simple absurdity.

WOMEN IN POLITICS

THE women of the province must be flattered at the attention they are receiving from both political parties since they have secured the franchise. They are being received with acclaim at the conventions and party meetings and flattered to the top of their bent. Nothing is too good for the women now that they have the vote.

We imagine that they will not be satisfied with honied words, though. They want to make full use of the franchise, and this means not only casting votes, but having a candidate of their own sex for which to cast them. The whole idea of the party managers seems to be to get candidates who are "popular with the ladies." We believe this was the idea back of the proposal of Dr. Valens as a candidate in this constituency; and it is no mean recommendation; but Dr. Valens has announced that he will not be a candidate.

In the Saskatoon constituency more women than men were recorded at the registration taken for the vote on the dispensaries. Under such circumstances, it might seem fitting that the women in the constituency should supply not only the votes, but the candidate. It would be a welcome innovation to see a political campaign conducted by women, because we believe they would bring to it ideals which are sadly lacking in the campaigns as at present conducted.

Our Welfare Page

Conducted By Mrs. John Mc Naughtan, Piche, Sask.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all."

The Provincial Equal Franchise Board

A STRENUOUS time was spent at the annual meeting of the Provincial Equal Franchise Board, held in Moose Jaw, March 15th and 16th. Lack of communication between the executive and the leagues had caused a great deal of misunderstanding to exist. Investigation showed that the communications had been sent but not received, the blame being laid at the door of the postal authorities. Considerable time was spent in adjusting mistakes caused by this faulty mail service.

The principal item was a paper by Miss Sifton of Moose Jaw on "Abolition of Party Politics," which in the absence of Miss Sifton through illness, was read by Mrs. W. Scott of Moose Jaw.

Some of the delegates thought that the statements were too sweeping. Others thought that a distinction should be made between the party and the machine.

All were agreed as to the existing party evils and an almost complete majority urged against party affiliation under present conditions.

The discussion culminated in the following resolution:

"Whereas, this board recognises the fact that the extension of the franchise is always an important step and imposes a grave responsibility upon the class in whose favor the extension is made, and whereas this board recognises the fact that its organisation is as yet in the formative period and that for some time to come its work will be mainly educational;

"Be it resolved, that this board, while recognising the full liberty of individual members, shall as a body refrain for the present from forming any political alliance or from formulating any policy of party politics also that the members of this board urge women to refrain from party affiliations."

Another important discussion was that relating to the liquor situation, which brought out many new points. The required number of delegates were appointed to act with the Social and Moral Reform Council of Saxkatchewan. Mrs, Andrews of Regina presented the resolution which was promised active support:

"Whereas, this Equal Franchise Board of Saskatchewan has declared itself in favor of total prohibition and is anxious to further all reasonable means to this end, be it resolved that this board welcome any advance in temperance legislation, and that this board continue to press the resolutions already presented to the government asking for (*a*) the total prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicants; (*b*) General control of the residue of the traffic in alcohol for medicinal and industrial purposes;

"That this board put itself on record as advocating Dominion prohibition.

"That this board endorses the policy of the Social and Moral Reform Council of Saskatchewan, and pledges its assistance in every way possible in the proposed campaign for Dominion prohibition.

"That this board favors such Dominion legislation as shall more adequately regulate the sale of patent medicines and flavorings strong in alcohol. That this board advocates the nationalisation of the manufacture of all alcohol that may be found necessary for indistrual purposes. That this board notes with regret the too free use of alcoholic liquors in the army and will endorse and assist any effort that may be made to lessen the evil."

The outstanding feature of the meetings was the address by Dr. Swanson on "The Effect of Women's Votes in Labor and in Politics." An interesting time was spent in the discussion which followed the address on "Taxation" by Mrs. Geiser of Moose Jaw, who proved to be a complete master of her subject.

An appeal was put forward by Mrs. Scott of Moose Jaw for uniformity of dress for girls attending high school. She stated that the present fashion plate style of dressing 'teen age girls was preventing other girls from coming forward, who were not able to compete in this respect.

Mrs. Lawton and Miss Ida Sifton were appointed to represent the province on the National Franchise Board. In view of this coming meeting it was decided to maintain the old name of the Equal Franchise Board in order that when the National Board selected its name the provincial board could choose a name to correspond uniformly. At the provincial Premier's request, a committee was appointed to meet with him on the question of a detention home for girls.

Mrs. Andrews, Regina; Mrs. Cleveland, Saskatoon; Miss Sifton, Moose Jaw, and Mrs. Colbeck, Battleford, were appointed.

The most important matter arranged was that of dividing the province into disrticts, with district officers. The area adopted by the various boards of trade were chosen, the respective cities to be the centres of influence. This will mean close and quick co-operation of women voters when required to present a solid front on women's questions. This organization was placed in the hands of Mrs. Myers, Saskatoon, and Mrs. Andrews, Regina.

The following business was arranged for the year:

Educational work on "Taxation" and other lines to be prepared by the Educational Committee.

A referendum to be placed before the leagues concerning an active campaign on "The abolition of the Patronage System," and "A publicity Law re campaign expenses."

The representatives of the Women Grain Growers stated that their Association was already pledged on these questions. The W.C.T.U. representatives stated that they could not take action until their annual convention.

It was unanimously agreed to back up the Women Grain Growers on their "Medical Aid" campaign.

Considerable time was spent in perfecting the rotine work of the board and a resolution was passed adopting a follow-up system regarding resolutions passed.

The following are the officers for the year:

President, Mrs. Lawton, Yorkton; First Vice-President, Miss Sifton, Moose Jaw; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Myers, Saskatoon; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Haight Keeler; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. Sinton, Regina; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Ovens, Yorkton; Treasurer, Mrs. Lorimer, Yorkton; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Misenheimer, Strongfield.

The W. G. G. A. Plan of Work

The following plan of work will give an idea of the matters outlined at the recent convention of the Women Grain Growers. The women mentioned in the following plan will be glad to give information to grain growers, intending grain growers and also non-grain growers.

PLAN OF WORK

Organisation

1. Speakers—Exchange with neighboring locals and clubs. Write University for speakers. Officers of Provincial Executive or Directors may be secured if expenses are paid.

2. Press Work—Report to Provincial Secretary Women's Sections, and reports will be published in various papers. Print reports of meetings in local papers. Appoint press reporter in case secretary cannot attend to the matter.

3. Each club should endeavor to organize in a neighboring district.

4. Write Miss E. Stocking, Provincial Secretary, for information regarding organization work.

Co-Operation

1. Study points of contact with other women's organisations. "Woman's Century," Dineen Bldg., Toronto, will show you how.

2. Write Mrs. J. McNaughtan, President, for information concerning the work of other women's societies.

Civic Work

1. Co-operate with Provincial Equal Franchise Board.

2. Write Mrs. Haight, Keeler, for all information concerning franchise work.

3. See special study ouline at back of Year Book for studies regarding better citizenship.

4. Appoint civic committee to advance educational work along lines of better citizenship.

Social Service Work

1. Write Mrs. C. E. Flatt, Tantallon, member of the executive, Provincial Social Service Council, for information concerning prohibition, immigration law amendments, social and moral reform.

2. For work among non-English. Write Mrs. S. W. Frith, Birmingham, for information.

Medical Aid

1. Write Mrs. J. McNaughtan, President, W.S.G.G.A., Piche, for information concerning municipal hospitals, district nurses, and medical aid work generally.

Work For Children

1. Send to Provincial Secretary for constitutions for Young People's Clubs.

2. Arrange competitions.

3. Plan picnics, sport days, children's concerts, Christmas trees, sewing classes, etc.

4. Award prizes for school work and school gardening.

5. Write Mrs. S. W. McAllan, Dinsmore, for information regarding children's work.

Production

1. Work for better grade of poultry better housing.

2. Better quality by-products.

3. Write Professor Baker, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, for information concerning the keeping and care of poultry, egg circles, etc.

4. For information regarding selling of produce on a quality basis, wrote Mrs. Fanny Shepherd, Stalwart, Sask.

Domestic Economic Revolution

1. Conservation of labor is greatest need of western farm women. The executive will assist the clubs in the study of this problem

2. Write University of Saskatchewan for pamphlets on labor-saving devices.

3. Write Mrs. Ida McNeal; Expanse; re establishment of co-operative laundries; gasoline power in the home and cheap labor-saving devices.

Temperance Work

1. Write to W. J. Stewart, 305 Darke Block, Regina, for information re liq or

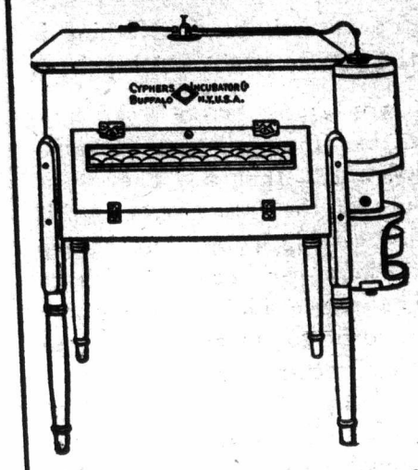
POULTRY RAISERS!

Read what F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, says in *Seasonable Hints*, for March, 1917:

"If more than one hundred chicks, or **earlier** and **more uniform** chicks are wanted, **better buy an Incubator.**"

FOR GOOD RESULTS

BUY A GOOD INCUBATOR



The Cyphers Incubator is admitted to be the best Incubator made.

Sole Agents

Central & Northern Saskatchewan

J. H. SPEERS-MIGHTON & CO.

Headquarters for
Poultry Supplies

238-1st Ave., SASKATOON

—no floor draft
—no gas or dust

You are assured of these by a "HECLA." Think of what it means to the housewife to have her house heated with a

HECLA WARM AIR FURNACE

They are big items towards the comfort and health of the family—especially the kiddies. The picture below shows some of the "HECLA" exclusive features—the patented fused joints, the steel ribbed fire pots—the convenient and scientifically correct water pan—the individual grate bars—the air jets in the door which turns the gas into heat—the easy method of attaching water heating coils—and there are several other features not shown.

A furnace is something you buy to last for years. It's well to take time to buy right in the first place. A "HECLA" heated house brings coal bill satisfaction.

If you have any intention of changing your present heating system or of installing a system in a new house

Send To-day for Your Copy of "Comfort and Health"—Free

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Clare Bros. Western, Limited
Dept. W Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me copy of "Comfort and Health."

Name.....

Address.....

situation.

Secure Speakers From the University
Secure Speakers From Univdersity

1. Occasionally speakers can be obtained from the University who will lecture on domestic economy, poultry and other agricultural topics.

2. Write Universoty for debates and for club study.

Patriotic Work

1. Work can be done for patriotic purposes through the medium of your Grain Growers' Association.

2. For information regarding Red Cross work, Belgian Relief work, and help for the Returned Soldiers, etc., write Miss E. Stocking, Provincial Secretary, Delisle.

International Reconstruction

ALL MEMBERS interested in the problems connected with International Reconstrcution after the War, write Mrs. J. McNaughtan for material for study.

DEFENDS WONDER WHEAT

J. W. Broatch of Moose Jaw, a seed grain salesman, was in Saskatoon the past week, and called at the *Saturday Press and Prairie Farm* office with some samples of Taylor's Wonder Wheat, and two new varieties of oats he is selling, the Norway King and Gold Queen oat.

Mr. Broatch is very enthusiastic about Taylor's Wonder, and has some recent milling tests from the Howard Milling Company at Minneapolis, which again give this new wheat a good standing for quantity and quality of flour in baking tests. Mr. Broatch says that in spite of the criticisms made about the color of the berry and the lower gluten content, which he says is not borne out by the milling tests, that he has every confidence of this wheat being what the name implies, a "Wonder" wheat, and the enormous yield and the drought resisting qualities of the wheat will more than offset the difference in color and any consequent reduction in the grade of this wheat. Samples shown varied widely in color, that raised by Mr. Taylor of Saskatoon, the discoverer of the wheat, being much lighter in color than samples grown on heavy clay land.

THE SPECKLED SUSSEX BREED

Old Breed Again Coming to the Front and Local Fanciers Interested

THE Rhode Island Red has a rival in the Red Sussex, and now the Speckled Sussex is challenging the field as a general purpose bird, a fine table fowl, excellent layer, and attractive as an exhibition bird.

The Sussex breed is one of the oldest breeds known in Great Britain, the Speckled Sussex and Speckled Dorking being traceable back, according to fanciers interested in these breeds, for nearly two thousand years. Mr. Lewis Wright, author of "The Book of Poultry" states that the Speckled breed was introduced to England at the time of the Roman conquest.

While it is the table quality of the Sussez which forms the chief attraction to the public, the color of the Speckled variety appeals very strongly to the fanciers. A dark mixture of black and red, speckled rather than spangled with white, has been the characteristic color of the breed for a very long period, the male possessing very beautiful plumage, the white speckles on the end of the neck, hackle and saddle in combination with the black striping and reddish-brown lacing, with black sickles and tail coverts tipped with white, making this breed stand out above most of the other breeds on the market.

The chief characteristics of the Sussex are: A combination of very broad shoulders and back with a long breast-bone. The back is wide and above the average in length, the breast of unusual breadth and prominent. The legs are white, the comb irregular, the plumage close, the general shape and carriage graceful and erect, showing the long back.

Several of the Saskatoon poultry fanciers are getting interested in the new breed, or rather the old breed which is again becoming prominent, and it is probable that before long the Speckled Sussex as well as the Red Sussex will be raised locally.

EAT POTATOES, PLANT SPROUTS

French Have New Method of Economic Cultivation of the Potato

Under present market conditions it becomes exceedingly important to obtain a normal production of potatoes with the least possible quantity of seed. Various methods are suggested for this purpose, but the fact is too often forgotten that the method must be adapted to the soil.

A French writer recalls the Aime Girard method (planting at distances of 24 by 24 inches of entire tubers weighing 2.8 to 4.2 ounces) which gives excellent results in well prepared, deep, fertile and fresh soils; and the Ch. Allier method (planting at distances of 4 by 20 inches or 8 by 24 inches of 2 or 3 eye cuttings, weighing 1.76 to 2.11 ounces, from large tubers). This method, formerly adopted in the School of Practical Agriculture of Avignon, France, in irrigated soil, gave excellent results.

The writer then describes his own method, consisting in planting budding stalks instead of tuners, which he has tried in the "Ardeche" for several years and obtained good results. The tubers are sorted out and spread in a dry cellar at a temperature above 17 degrees C. (63 degrees F.) if possible. In a few days, before the tubers wrinkle, rooting sprouts are obtained, which must be cut before they reach a length of 8 inches.

After cutting, they must be planted as quickly as possible. The sprouts are planted in twos on the ridge sides at distances of 8 by 20 inches at a depth of 2 3-4 to 3 1-2 inches, according to the soil. In a few days the outside part becomes green and puts out one or two stalks, the roots taking hold at the same time. Each planted shoot gives one or two tubers which are seldom very larger, but never small; a crop of nearly 8 1-2 tons per acre of marketable potatoes may be reckoned on. The method is applicable to all loose, light and relatively dry soils. Its advantage is that it leaves for consumption those potatoes which, on the ordinary method, would have been used for planting. The shoots given off by the potatoes on germinating keep for several days, and can be planted direct, or even forwarded some distance for planting.

THE FEEDING OF DAIRY CATTLE

THE feeding of dairy cows in Saskatchewan presents some difficulties that are not met with in some other parts of Canada. It is possible, however, to feed them successfully and profitably on the available feeds of the province. The dairy herd on the University farm at Saskatoon is fed a ration having a nutritive ratio of about 1 to 7 and is composed approximately as follows:

Cut oat straw	20 lb.
Green oat sheaves	6 lb.
Alfalfa hay	12 lb.
Pulped turnips	20 lb.
Oat chop	3 lb.
Wheat shorts	3 lb.
Wheat bran	3 lb.

In feeding, the cut straw, roots and meal are all thoroughly mixed together and fed morning and evening, about 6 a.m. and 5 p.m., respectively. The cows are then watered. The oat sheaves are fed in the morning about 8.30 and are eaten while the stables are being cleaned out. The cows then are left to lie down and remain undisturbed until 4.30 p.m., when they are again watered and fed their ration of cut straw, roots and meal, and as soon as they have cleaned this up are given their allowance of hay. They are all fed in separate mangers having cement bottoms, which are also used as water troughs. The total concentrates fed per cow varv considerably, the amount being determined by the milk flow as a rule—in general, one pound of concentrates to every four pounds of milk given. For instance, a cow giving 40 pounds of milk would get at least 10 pounds of concentrates. Corn silage is gradually substituted for roots about the middle of February and is fed in the same manner, *i.e.*, mixed with cut oat straw.

This ration is proving very satisfactory. Not only is it economical and giving good results from the production standpoint, but the cows are all in good flesh and thriving.—*Professor A. M. Shaw, U. of S.*

Phone 1046

McGowan & Co.

The Store with Lowest Prices on Quality Merchandise

Our New Spring Suits for Women are Pronounced the Finest Ever Shown in City and Prices the Lowest

A WONDERFUL RANGE OF WOMEN'S NEW SUITS AT $30.00 AND $35.00

Never in the history of this store, or this Province for that matter, has there been displayed such a mammoth stock of moderately priced high class Suits. Every suit a perfect model of the tailor's art. Every suit cut in this season's smartest and most popular styles. The cloths employed are all wool coating serges, poplins, gabardines, covert cloths and fancy tweeds. Every coat lined throughout with satin. The skirts are cut on generous lines in many different styles. Dozens of different styles to choose from. The shades are black, navy, nigger brown, Russian green, Chinese blue, tan, cerise, mauve, Copen. Sizes 18 to 46. Very Special, per suit, **$30 and $35**

Women's All Wool Serge Suits, $15.00

If you are looking for a good inexpensive suit you can't do better than buy one of these jaunty suits at this price. Made from all wool serge in half a dozen styles. The coats are lined throughout with sateen. Some braided, others belted and semi-belted. The skirts are cut full. A suit that will look and wear well. In shades of black, navy, Russian green, brown. Sizes 18 to 42 bust. McGowan's price **$15.00**

2000 Yards American Percales, 20c per yard

A wonderful offering when you consider the big advance in all classes of goods.

This cloth is 36 inches wide; printed in light and dark patterns, navy and light blues, dots, coin spots. The correct cloth for making house dresses, aprons, children's dresses; perfectly fast colors. Note the width, 36 inches, and McGowan's price, only per yard..... **20c**

Woven Voils 25c per yard

Another decided bargain. Never have we been able to sell woven voiles at this price before. In dozens of new and attractive patterns, such as fancy stripes, broken plains, checks and awning stripes; in a gorgeous array of colorings. 27 inches wide. Per yard..... **25c**

Anderson Ginghams 30c per yard

Every woman knows the sterling qualities of Anderson's ginghams. The best cloth made for children's dresses, women's house dresses, boys' shirts and waists. Colors perfectly fast in a big range of light and dark patterns; 32 inches wide. McGowan's Price, per yard..... **30c**

25 Dozen Corset Covers 15c

Made from a good quality of white cambric, and embroidery and lace trimmed.

Each..... **15c**

Munitions-Contracts Unprofitable

United States Firms Have Had Heavy Losses Where They Looked for Fortunes

FACTS are slowly coming to light to show that the early promises of large profits from war-contracts will by no means be fully realised. A large factor has been the rising cost of labor and material of which small note was taken when the contracts were placed. As remarked by a writer in *The Financial World*, these were "either ignored until it was too late, or were given only perfunctory attention." Several unfortunate contracting firms and corporations are named by this writer. One of them, engaged in the manufacture of explosives, has actually been brought to "a crisis" because of its hasty embarkation in war-munitions "without sufficient capital resources, with disregard of the future condition of labor and of the costs of raw material," the consequence being that the promises of big profits either have disappeared completely or have become extremely small. One of the largest of all concerns engaged in making munitions and which was believed to be making as much as $300 annually a share for its shareholders recently was compelled to sell $50,000,000 in notes in order to carry its work along until its contracts were completed. Another company, from which great returns were expected, has thus far reported no earnings at all from its war-contracts. Several others, which have received large contracts and have been paid enormous sums in the bonds of foreign countries, are well known in financial circles to have had their cash bank balances decreased while their paper obligations have increased. The same thing is understood to be true in Canada. It has all reso.ved itself into a question of efficient management. Some plants have made verv large gains, while in the case of others profits have been small or absent altogether.

Another vital and distressing phase of the munitions situation has been brought to light by Earle Buckingham in *The American Machinist*. Mr. Buckingham deals with the subject as a mechanical engineer and from much personal observation of conditions in factories since the war-contracts were entered into. In the making of munitions U. S. manufacturing methods, after more than fifty years of development along lines different from those of Europe, have been brought for the first time into close comparison with the methods of Europe on identical manufactured articles, and the result has been disastrous as to American efficiency. In the U. S. little work of the class called "interchangeable" has ever been turned out in factories. To this Mr. Buckingham largely attributes many serious mistakes that have been made by manufacturers in executing their munitions-contracts.

The reason for radical differences between American and European manufacturing methods Mr. Buckingham sets down as due to differences in conditions. European states, being more thickly settled, have developed mechanically along intensive lines, keen competition making it obligatory in manufacturing to produce goods of superior merit, while in the U. S., with a fast-growing country and a demand for manufactured products greater than could be met, quantity in production, rather than quality and accuracy has prevailed.

Following are other interesting points in Mr. Buckingham's article:

"At the outset it seemed as if this country, with its great productive organizations, would most conclusively prove the superiority of its manufacturing methods. A glance at the records of the Wall-Street markets as these orders were placed will show how great that expectation was. Work was started with a rush. New plants were built and equipped almost overnight. Then the technical representatives of the various foreign Governments arrived to supervise and inspect the work. Soon it became apparent that everything was not going so smoothly as it should. Months passed, and few if any shipments were made. Many plants had not even started to deliver their goods when the contracted time for completion had arrived. German sympathizers were accused of all sorts of preposterous plots to interfere with the work. The foreign inspectors were charged with being incapable, arbitrary, and ignroant, thus holding back the contracts. The manager of a large industrial establishment recently told me in all seriousness that he was firmly convinced that the foreign inspectors were determined not to return to their own country until the war was over, and were deliberately holding back the work so as to make it possible for them to stay in this country. A thousand and one excuses were given, all equally wide of the mark, as to why the work was not produced.

"The production of small arms and of ammunition for field-artillery is the most exacting type of interchangeable manufacturing. The allowable limits of error in both the dimensions and the functioning of the finished product are very small. To facilitate the rapid production of the ammunition in particular, in many cases the orders for the several different parts of the round were divided among a large number of establishments. In some instances several of these units were to be assembled at the loading-plant before they would be shipped to the front. In other cases the units would not be assembled into the completed round until the shell was needed in the gun on the firing-line. As far as possible all parts containing any detonating charges were kept separate from those containing the explosive charges, for the sake of safety in transportation. All parts that are to be assembled on the field must be absolutely interchangeable.

Keep up the Food Supply and Help Make Victory Sure

"I AM assured that my people will respond to every call necessary to the success of our cause—with the same indomitable ardour and devotion that have filled me with pride and gratitude since the war began."

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE

OUR soldiers must be fed; the people at home must be fed. And—in spite of Germany's murderous campaign to cut off the Allies' Food supply, by sinking every ship on the High Seas—an ample and unfailing flow of food to England and France must be maintained.

This is National Service—
Not to the Farmer only—
But to YOU—to everybody—
This appeal is directed

WE must unite as a Nation to SERVE—to SAVE and to PRODUCE. Men, women and children; the young, the middle aged and the old—all can help in the Nation's Army of Production.

EVERY pound of FOOD raised, helps reduce the cost of living and adds to the Food Supply for Overseas.

PLANT a garden—small or large. Utilize your own back yard. Cultivate the vacant lots. Make them all yield food.

WOMEN of towns can find no better or more important outlet for their energies than in cultivating a vegetable garden.

For information on any subject relating to the Farm and Garden, write:
INFORMATION BUREAU
Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA

Be patriotic in act as well as in thought.

Use every means available--
Overlook nothing.

Dominion Department of Agriculture
OTTAWA, CANADA.
HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister.

"At the very outset of this work an extremely serious mistake was made. The American manufacturers either assumed that the requisite degree of quality and accuracy was not high, or else they were led to this belief by those who placed the contracts. At all events, this belief was universal among the contractors, and they at once made their plans for a huge production, paying little attention to either the accuracy or the quality of the product. In almost no case did they attempt to improve upon these points, any more than they usually did on their own regular work; while in most cases they considered it as rough work, 'just to be fired out of a cannon,' and did not give these factors even as much consideration as they gave their own product. This was done, too, in spite of the fact that the specifications that formed a part of the contracts stated very definitely what was required.

"As far as I am aware, not a single plant engaged in the manufacture of the field-gun ammunition attempted to develop a model to be used as a standard. Very likely, if one had been furnished, it would have ornamentated the directors' room as a souvenir. The manufacturers of the small arms were usually furnished with models, but in few cases were they so used as to derive the maximum benefit.

"I know of one contractor who had over a million finished parts rejected because they failed to pass the firing test. Upon investigation, it was found that the scpecifications for the raw material had been entirely disregarded. I know of another case where a plant had fifty thousand shells rejected because the instructions in regard to the heat treatment of these parts were not followed. The manufacturers were continually arguing that this requirement and that were not essential, that they would not affect the operation of the finished product; and yet, when they disregarded these factors, the parts invariably failed to meet the prescribed firing test. The American manufacturers felt badly used because they were required to live up to the specifications. This is the greatest complaint that they can make against the actions of the European inspectors.

"Practically none of the plants manufacturing the small arms was able to assemble the component parts without fitting them to one another. This made them no longer interchangeable and destroyed half their value as a military weapon. At one plant the foreign inspector, before accepting a large lot of rifles, disassembled some half-dozen guns, mixed the parts together, and then tried to reassemble them. He could not do it. It was necessary to pick out the parts that had been fitted to one another before it was possible to do this. The whole lot was returned for correction, much to the chagrin of the manufacturer. One of the Russian engineers remarked to me: 'It is the strangest thing to me that when I started to come to this great industrial nation I expected to learn many things. But to my surprise I find that I must act as instructor in every plant I visit.'

"The representatives and the inspectors who have been sent here by the several foreign Governments will undoubtedly be considered as authorities on American manufacture on their return to their own countries. The reports they will carry home will unfortunately be far from complimentary. If this country is to have any chance of competition with the European industries in their own markets it will be necessary for us to meet their conditions. In order to meet their conditions 'American practise' must undergo some radical changes. With the cruder types of manufacture, such as automobile trucks, locomotives, motor-cycles, railroad cars, agricultural machinery, etc., the American plants have done far better. But where the work required any great degree of accuracy, uniformity and quality our record has been a flat failure.

"The American objective is to produce goods; produce them in quantities and produce them cheaply. Every other consideration is subordinated to production. Craftsmen are few and far between here because we have no place for them in our scheme of production. A craftsman, to my idea, is a man who takes pride in the work and skill of his hands and head; who feels that each result of his labor is a monument to himself; a man whose enthusiasm and consciousness of power prevent him from doing any work but his very best. No man can do justice to his own capabilities unless he is interested in, and proud of, the results of his labor.

"The way is long and the time is short. If we do not profit by our mistakes, those 'world-markets' now glittering so dazzlingly before our eyes will be ours only so long as nobody else is in a position to supply them—and no longer."

OF INTEREST TO HOMEMAKERS

WORD comes from an Ontario town that potatoes are $3.00 per bushel and the next instalment will be $5.00.

An official statement comes from Ottawa to the effect that there is a surplus of two million bushels of potatoes over and above food and seed requirements. It appears from this that it is not a question of production but of marketing that accounts for exorbitant prices which is no doubt the case with most of the food products as well as potatoes. Until such a state of affairs is readjusted it is well for the consumer to make himself as independent of such a state as possible by producing for his own needs.

A "Homemaker" send the following hoping that it will be of value to the several homemakers throughout the province.

"This is how I preserve a potato set from each potato used in the household from the last of February until the potato season is past: When preparing potatoes for a meal I cut the blossom end off each one about an inch down and straight across. These I put on the window sill (cut side up) to dry, putting each kind by itself. When I go for potatoes next day I take them down and put in a box with a little dry earth or sand sprinkled on the bottom. Place in layers, the cut side of potato down. Put a sprinkling of earth between the layers.

These sets come up early and have always given good results."

Do you know that in storing vegetables in sand for the winter that if the earth on top is kept quite moist the vegetables will keep in almost as fresh a condition as when they were taken out of the garden?

Increase the Production of Your Farm By Clearing Your Land with a

WITH the increasing demand for food stuffs which now exists in Europe the Government has sent out a timely call for increased production. You can "do your bit" at home by making every foot of land produce, not stumps, but crops to feed our soldiers at the front.

Almost every farm has two or three acres, and possibly several more, of land which have a few deep-rooted stumps that you haven't been able to pull without a great deal of effort.

CLEAR UP THIS LAND—YANK OUT THE STUMPS

At the outside you cannot cultivate more than 50 per cent of the average partly cleared piece of land.

The Kirstin method is guaranteed to clear your land from 10 per cent to 50 per cent cheaper than any other method.

When you buy a Kirstin Stump Puller you get a Guarantee Bond which protects you against breakage—flaw or no flaw—for fifteen years and the helpful advice of our land clearing experts is at your service for all time to come.

Act Now—Send for our illustrated book "The Gold in your Stump Land" and details of our profit-sharing plan—

A. J. Kirstin Canadian Co.
8729 Dennis St. Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Largest Manufacturers in the World of Stump Pullers – Hand and Horse Power.

TO INVESTORS

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF $500, OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

The Homage of Fashion to Saskatchewan Women Fittingly Expressed in

J. F. CAIRNS
LIMITED

Spring Exhibit of the Season's Mode

—Which is being formally presented this week.

Veritable Ode to Beauty !

—Directing interested attention to the departments reserved for feminine apparel
—Fashion's latest and most exclusive achievements in the sphere of dress will be shown in representative collections which include:

Millinery	Ready for Service Apparel	Spring Fabrics
Contributions created by:	Showing the newly-created vogue as seen in New York:	Unfolding all that is new in weave and coloring in:
Moorhead and Jardine		
Camille Rogers	Women's Gowns	Novelty Wash Fabrics
Evelyn Varon	Women's Coats	Shimmering Satins
Rawak	Women's Suits	Sport Stripe Silks
Renee	Women's Blouses	Coatings
Gage	Women's Skirts	Suitings

—And presenting the newest ideas in women's dress accessories, Neckwear, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery, Veilings, Handbags, Etc.

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—54 inches wide;
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—Cairns' price,

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—Cairns' price,

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THE CONGRESS OF SPRING FABRICS
IS IN SESSION AT CAIRNS !

Every Fashioned-Favored Weave and Every New or Striking Color which Glows in Fashion's Rainbow Are Represented

Stripe Pongee Silks, Sport Stripe Silks, Exclusive Silk Dress Lengths, Crepe Shantungs, Oriental Satins, Silk Faille, Colored Pailettes, Black Taffetas, Black Messalines, Colored Messalines, Bedford Cords, Wool Poplins, Wool Taffetas, Wool Serges.

—The best traditions of the J. F. Cairns Dress Goods Shop are maintained in the magnificent assemblage of Spring dress fabrics on the Second floor.

—The assortments leave no new color or distinctive weave for Spring, 1917, unnoticed.

—Included are many originations not to be found elsewhere in Central and Northern Saskatchewan.

—Thousands of customers await with pleasurable anticipation the Spring showing of new fabrics at Cairns to determine which weaves are most in vogue and what Fashion has produced in the matter of new colorings.

—Such assortments will greet you that the selection of the most suitable fabric for the Spring coat, suit, dress, skirt or blouse will be interesting and satisfactory.

Special!
Satin Messaline 1.50
—Extra value is represented in this soft finished satin messaline. A beautiful quality for women's waists or dresses. Shades of navy, taupe, brown, saxe blue, Russian green, Paddy green, old rose and pearl grey; 30 inches wide.
—Cairns' leader at, per yard, 1.50.

Distinctive
Sport Stripe Silks $1
—A favorite fabric in New York for smart Spring wear are these new sport stripe pongee silks.
—36-inch Habutai color pongee silk with wide, fancy colored, clustered stripes in shades of china blue, apple green, old rose, cerise and royal blue.
—Cairns' price, per yard, $1.

All Shades!
Pailette Silks 1.50
—39 inches wide; Swiss manufacture; all pure silk; very bright finish and will give splendid wear; shades of sky, pink, old rose, saxe, blue, navy, Copenhagen, nigger brown and purple.
—Special, per yard, 1.50.

Exclusive!
STRIPE TAFFETA SILK 2.50
—There is just sufficient in each piece for a dress or suit. No two pieces just the same.
—32-inch novelty stripe taffeta silks in exclusive dress or suit lengths; shades of navy, taupe, purple, brown apple green and grey—with plain or clustered stripes of contrasting colors. Cairns' price, per yd., 2.50

New Cheviot Coatings
—54 inches wide; all pure wool; shown in the new sport shades for women's coats such as Kelly green, gold, apple green, rose and china blue.
—Cairns' price, per yard, $3.

Colored Serge Suitings
—52-inch all wool serge suiting for women's tailored suits or coats; shades of sand, apple green, rose, purple and dark green.
—Cairns' price, per yard, $2.

All Wool Armure, $2
—42-inch all wool armure. A splendid wearing cloth for women's dresses; shades of navy, brown, nigger, saxe, amethyst, and also black.
—Cairns' price, per yard, $2.

Colored Serge, 2.00
—50 inches wide; all wool quality; shades of nigger brown, Russian green, navy and saxe blue.
—Cairns' price, per yard, $2.

Printed Satins, 2.50
—32-inch satin with printed Oriental and other designs; useful for trimming dresses; millinery trimmings, etc.; shades of china blue, cerise, old rose, purple, sand, gold and pearl.
—Cairns' price, yard, 2.50.

Silk Faille Suiting, 4.50
—Extra quality silk faille for women's suits in exclusive lengths only; shades of navy, mid brown, nigger brown, amethyst, Russian grey, taupe and saxe blue; 40 inches wide.
—Cairns' price, yard, 2.50 .

Colored Taffetas, 1.75
—36-inch chiffon taffeta silks; perfect in finish. A special quality for women's dresses or separate skirts; shades of navy, saxe, bigger nrown, mid brown, Russian green, steel grey, taupe, light navy, old rose, pink and amethyst.
—Cairns' price, per yard, 1.75.

Crepe Lustre, $1
—A 36-inch fabric especially suitable for children's school dresses; shades of taupe; navy, amethyst, sand, saxe, cardinal, Copenhagen and black.
—Cairns' special, per yard, $1.

Cream Bedford Cord
—Cream Bedford cord; fine wool quality for children's coats, etc.; 38 inches wide.
—Cairns' price, per yard, 75c.

Wool Serge, Yard, $1
—36-inch wool serge; wide wale; shown in black, navy, brown, Russian green, Alice and sand.
—Cairns' price, yard, $1.

Wool Poplins, $2
—42-inch, all wool poplin. A beautiful quality for women's dresses, shades of navy, Russian green, cardinal, sand, brown, saxe, and Copenhagen.
—Cairns' price, per yard, $2.

Crepe Shantung, 2.50
—42 inches wide; a beautiful material for women's dresses; shades of cream, pearl, sand, old rose, and navy.
—Cairns' price, per yard, 2.50.

Black Taffeta Silk, 1.50
—36-inch black taffeta silk. Very special quality that will make up admirably and give the best of service.
—Cairns' price, per yard, 1.50.

Black Messaline, $2
—39-inch black satin messaline; very bright finish; a beautiful quality for women's dresses or waists.
—Cairns' price, per yard, $2.

French Broadcloths, $5
—54 inch pure wool broadcloth; beautiful bright finish; shades of navy, brown, Russian green, cardinal and black.
—Price, per yard, $5.

Wool Taffeta, 90c
—36 inches wide; light weight wool material for women's or children's wear; shades of cream, sky, pink, old rose, Alice, champ., cardinal, wine, brown, navy and also black.
—Cairns' price, per yard, 90c.

Velour Coatings, $6
—58-inch wool velour coatings in sport shades. A beautiful soft wool fabric for separate coats. Shades of gold, cerise, apple green, Kelly green and sand.

Checked Blanket Coatings
—56-inch cream blanket coatings; all pure wool with large broken plaids in colors.
—Extra special, yard, 2.50.

Sport Stripe Silks, 75c
—36-inch silk and cotton suitings; natural shade; with wide sport stripes of roval blue, apple green, old rose, and saxe blue.
—Extra special, per yard, 75c.

Khaki Kool, 3.50
—This season's most popular weave in silk; for women's Spring suits, dresses, etc.; also for trimming purposes—plain shades only of Kelly green, rose, china blue, purple and grey. 36 inches wide, per yard, 3.50.

Mail Orders
Filled by "Betty"
—Personal attention is given to every Mail Order by "Betty." She is your representative in the J. F. Cairns organisation.

J. F. CAIRNS
LIMITED
SECOND AVE. AT 23RD. ST.

Samples of
Piece Goods
on Request
—If you are in doubt as to which fabric you require write to "Betty" for samples. They will reach you by return mail.

FARMERS!

WE WANT YOUR CREAM

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

WE WILL PAY

38c No. 2 Cream

40c No. 1 Cream

43c Extra No. 1 Cream

per pound butter fat f. o. b. your station

Consign Your Shipments To Us For The Best Returns

SASKATOON PURE MILK CO., Ltd.

SASKATOON WILKIE

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119-121 Avenue

Pioneering Conditions

Saskatoon Man Recalls Experiences on Manitoulin Island

W. J. BALFOUR of Balfour Brothers was talking about pioneering conditions on the prairie with a couple of farmers from the Goose Lake district the other day, and declared that Western farmers had nothing to contend with in comparison with pioneer farmers on heavily timbered land in the East in the old days.

"I was one of them, so I know," said Mr. Balfour. "My father, my brother here, and myself heard about the free land on Manitoulin Island, Georgian Bay, away back in 1878, and decided that was the place for us to make our fortunes.

"We did not have any money worth mentioning, but we had good health and good muscles, and the way we started chopping down trees and clearing land that first winter was a caution. The land was heavily timbered, fine white pine and curly maple mostly, and we chopped it down, piled it up and burned that beautiful timber, every stick of it, in the spring. There was no market for it at any price, and we could not even sell cordwood, excpet a few odd cords to the schoolhouse at about 50 cents a split cord.

"In the spring, as soon as the land was cleared, we sowed, or rather planted, our wheat with grub hoes; planted potatoes and turnips, and as soon as the crop was in began to clear more land. It was a crime to destroy all that beautiful timber but hundreds of thousands of dollars worth was burned up, and after the land was cleared we found it was not worth clearing; it was all rock, and it was only fit for raising lumber. That lumber today would be worth a lot had we kept our farms without cutting down a tree.

"That winter we lived like fighting cocks on the food we had taken with us, helped out with bear and deer meat, and with fish as a pretty constant part of the diet. Let me tell you that fish fried in bear's fat is not to be sneezed at, and that good fat bear meat makes as good eating as any hungry man, who has been chopping down trees in cold, crisp winter weather, could desire.

"Our first crop on new land was a good one, and we never suffered from hunger, although we did not have a great variety of grub. We reaped the grain with sickles, threshed it out with a flail, and winnowed it by throwing it up with a shovel and letting the wind blow away the chaff. We had no flour mill, and no chance to grind our flour, but we soon got over that difficulty. With our axes and an adze we hollowed out a big curly maple log which would hold about a bushel of wheat, hewed out and polished an ironwood club or pestle, and an hour's hard work would pound out nearly enough whole wheat flour for a week's baking. You never tasted wholesomer or sweeter bread than mother used to bake out of that whole wheat flour. When she put it in the pans and set them in the oven it would rise and rise until it would almost lift the top of the stove off.

"We used to make a lot of maple sugar and maple syrup, and a meal of potatoes and lake trout or bearmeat, with whole wheat bread and lots of maple syrup takes a whole lot to beat.

"It was not long before we had a lot of neighbors, and you could hear the axes going in every direction, continuing the work of destruction, which a sensible government never would have permitted, to say nothing of encouraging. We soon found, however, that we could bever make more than a bare living on our farms, but we had no money to get anywhere else, and we seemed stranded there for life until a lucky coincidence of a demand for railway ties, and a visit from a brother from North Dakota, gave us the means of escaping and showed us where to go.

"There was a small block of cedar, about fifteen acres, on one of our farms, and we started cutting down these trees and hewing them into ties, as busy as a family of beavers, and cleared $600, a small fortune, for our fall and winter's work. Our farms we sold for what we could get. After ten years' labor, clearing and cultivating, the following was the reward of our labor:

"My father got $100 for his farm. My brother had raised $200 on his farm, and he let the mortgage holders have the land with his blessing. I got $50 for my own farm, which certainly was not too much, considering how much hard work had been put in on it.

"When we landed in Dakota I wondered how it was that these prairies all ready for the plow, had been so long neglected, and I have never yet understood how long the government of our own country neglected to develop this wonderful west. What is the loss of a crop or two from hail or drought compared to the task of clearing new land, chopping down trees, burning them, cultivating around the stumps, and finally after the land was ready for plowing, find out that it was not fit to plow, and not worth plowing even if the rocks could be cleared out."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Thermometer Question

Editor, *Saturday Press and Prairie Farm*:

Sir,—In order to show that the centigrade thermometer is better suited to our needs than the Fahrenheit, it is necessary to compare the two.

Zero on the Fahrenheit thermometer is obtained by mixing equal weights of sal ammoniac and snow. This was supposed to represent absolute zero, or entire absence of heat and does not mean anything to us because it has since been discovered that absolute zero is actually 459.4 degrees F. below this point. On the centigrade thermometer zero is placed at freezing point. This is practical because when the mercury goes below that point grain and other plants are injured. It is always more important to know how many degrees of frost we had "last night," than how many degrees it was above zero F.

The boiling point of water is set at 212 degrees Fahrenheit or at 100 degrees centigrade. Here we can see at a glance that the Fahrenheit thermometer would cause an excessive amount of figuring when working on problems involving steam. The centigrade scale would be far more convenient, hence more efficient and economical.

Scientists use the centigrade thermos meter and the better the farmer gets, the more scientific knowledge he will require. If he is used to the centigrade thermometer it will simplify matters for him because he does not continually have to change from Fahrenheit to Centigrade.

Hoping that these few lines will explain why I advocate a change in thermometers, I am, yours truly,

KLAAS LEO PETERS.

Waldeck, Sask., March 3, 1910.

"WIN THE WAR" CONVENTIONS

If the standing of the movement inaugurated under this title may be estimated by the opening remark of Mr. Arthur Hawkes at Saskatoon meeting a few days ago, it does not strike one as being very high grade. Mr. Hawkes is reported to have said he had been assured that, in Saskatoon "a crowd could be got out at short notice for any darned thing at all," and it is therfore hardly surprising that the particular "crowd" which he addressed was forthcoming. It is interesting to note that the speaker stated he had no set programme for winning the war, but was seeking opinions, and looking to a system of organizing the national sentiment of Canada for the accomplishment of that desirable end. Just how it is practicable to "organize national sentiment" is not quite clear, although it may be comparatively easy to show some superficial results if it is always possible to "get a crowd for any darned thing at all." But, coming down to sober considerations, it might be as well for Mr. Arthur Hawkes to let the national sentiment of Canada organize itself, as it is doing, and use some other "darn thing" as an attraction for his "crowds." These campaigns cost money and their productiveness is a matter of considerable doubt.—*Melfort Journal.*

Goldbourne's AUTO REPAIR SHOP PHONE 2550

123 Third Ave., Jackson Garage

Electrical repairs on all makes of Starting Systems by an expert. Repair service station for all makes of Storage Batteries. Magnetos and Coil Repairs a specialty. Estimates on Overhauling jobs. Radiators Repaired.

Repairs on OVERLAND CARS by OVERLAND EXPERT
Repair Station for SAXON AND JACKSON CARS

FOUND In the Scrap Pile on Your Own Farm **$ $ $**

Thousands of Dollars are Thrown Away Every Year by Saskatchewan Farmers in Buying New Machinery

or new parts before they are required. If more farmers know what those know who have tried us for repairs and jobbing work of all descriptions our shops could not handle one-tenth of the work we would get. A walk through our shops would show you scores of engines made as good as new by simply reboring the cylinders and having new over-size pistons and rings made, cranks turned up, new fly wheels cast, broken parts welded, etc.

Why

Buy new cylinders when you can have them re-bored and new pistons fitted for half the cost.

Buy new rollers for your grain crusher when you can have the old ones recut and made as good as new for half the cost.

Buy new crank shafts when we can turn the old ones true?

Not cut your machinery bill in half?

We Make to Order at Reasonable Prices and Ship Promptly

All classes of gears and sprockets, well drill bits and drilling machine castings of any description. Stay bolts, studs, flues, grate bars, flame sheets, plow standards and all kinds of forgings. Steam chests faced, gas engine valves turned up, new shafts fitted in discs, etc., etc.

FARMERS' REPAIR WORK AT LOW PRICES

Our plant comprises machine shop, pattern shop, foundry, blacksmith shop and oxy-acetylene welding plant. In order to keep our plant and staff of highly skilled mechanics fully employed we undertake farmers' repair work during the winter months at prices close to cost. We guarantee all our work. Write us for prices.

JOHN EAST IRON WORKS

119-121 Avenue C, North **Saskatoon, Sask.**

Good For Man And Beast

Kendall's Spavin Cure has now been *refined* for *human* use. Its penetrating power quickly relieves swellings, sprains, bruises, and all forms of lameness. It is just what you need around the house. Write for many letters from users to prove its effectiveness.

T. J. Smith, Spencedale, Ont., says—"Have used Kendall's for many years in my stable and house and it never has failed us yet."

Kendall's Spavin Cure

For Horses —And Refined for Man.

—has been used by horsemen, veterinarians, and farmers for over 35 years. Its worth has been *proved*, for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone and the many other hurts that come to horses.

ONION LAKE, Sask., April 22nd, 1915.

"Kendall's Spavin Cure is about the best all-round liniment for both man and beast that I know."

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

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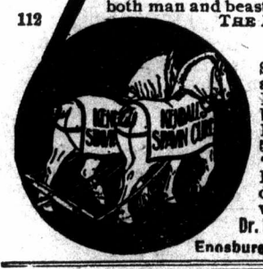

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. For horses $1. bottle—6 for $5, Refined for man 50c.—6 for $2.50. Treatise on the Horse' free from druggist or write to

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls, Vt. U.S.A.

THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from $11 to $30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to $50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to $2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

J. O. Gerow, Land Agent, Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., Saskatoon, Sask.

Ball Bros. Barber Shop and Tobacconists

Everything new and up-to-date. Best equipped Barber Shop in the city.

6 - CHAIRS - 6

AND SHOE SHINE

We carry the Best in the Smokers Line

135 SECOND AVE.

PHONE 1145 **SASKATOON**

Got Gophers?

Kill-Em-Quick

For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement on Page 14

Quality Printing at Lowest Prices write **Saturday Press & Prairie Farm**

The Amortization Loan Plan

Paul Brown, President of Pittsburg Company, Talks of Farm Credits

PAUL BROWN, President and General Manager of the Amortization Mortgage Company of Pittsburg, Pa., spent a day in Saskatoon last week and talked to a representative of *The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm* about the amortization plan of loaning money, which he declares is the only sound method fo farm credit.

There are four agencies for the Amortizarion Company in Saskatchewan: at Moose Jaw, Regina, North Battleford and Saskatoon, the J. H. C. Willoughby-Sumner Company having the Saskatoon agency, and Mr. Brown said he is sending out a million dollars to Saskatchewan alone this year.

"The amortization plan is the only system suitable for farm credits, where loans have to be made for a long period covering a long period of years, with small annual payments which provide for the paying of principal and interest, the burden being evenly distributed over a term of years," said Mr. Brown in replying to questions asked about the different forms of farm credit.

"That the amortization system is the best suited to the agricultural industry is shown by the experience of Europe which long ago adopted this plan, and the United States government and various provinces in Canada, Saskatchewan included, have adopted a plan almost identical in most respects with that of our own company, in arranging for a government system of farm credits.

"The average farmer who wants to borrow money and who is entitled to a loan, nearly always wants to borrow for a term of years. He may be going into the dairy business, or the livestock business, or improving his farm by erecting better buildings, and for whatever purpose he borrows the money, very rarely is he in a position to pay the principal in full when the loan matures in the brief period for which the ordinary loan runs. Consequently he has to have the loan renewed, and pay renewal expenses possibly two or three times before the loan is finally cleared up.

"Under the Amortization plan, the farmer may borrow money from the company for periods of from twelve to twenty-three and one-half years, to be paid back by making small half-yearly payments ranging in amount from $40.00 to $60.00 per $1000 according to the plan selected. As the mortgage will never have to be renewed, but will continue to run until the half-yearly payments extinguish the debt, the owner will never be compelled to pay any renewal expenses, and will be forever relieved of any anxietv lest he fail to meet the mortgage when due and consequentlv lose his property. It is practically impossible for a man to lose his property under the plan of the Amortization mortgage company.

"On any interest paying date the owner is permitted to make additional partial payments in sums of $100.00, or any multiple thereof, with rebate of interest from date of payment, or to pay off the entire amount due on the loan. The partial payments reduce the amount of the principal still due, and, consequently a smaller part of the half-yearly payments that follow will be required for interest, and a larger part will be applied on the principal, so that the debt will be paid off *before* the expiration of the allotted time, thus saving money for the owner.

"It will be observed that the debt is extinguished without the owner having to be called upon to make a large payment and that, in addition to the renewal expenses saved over the ordinary plan, he has actually paid considerable less money, this saving having been brought about, not at the expense of the company, but by the enforced thrift which the company has required by the provisions for the half-yearly payment.

"By making the regular payments according to the plan selected, the debt is extinguished at the expiration of the time. The principle of Amortization mortgages subject to small payments sufficient in amount to extinguish the debt at its maturity has been a success in other countries for over one hundred and forty years; by taking advantage of the plans outlined herein the real eastate owner in this country can enjoy the financial advantages of the Amortization system."

Mr. Brown is keenly interested in Western Canada, and believes a great era of agricultural development has opened for the Canadian West, and that as farmers become more prosperous they will find it profitable to continue borrowing so long as they can borrow without running the risk of losing their homes, and can make good use of capital borrowed in their farm business. "The most successful buisness firms in the world are the greatest borrowers," said Mr. Brown, "and the shrewdest, most successful farmers in older countries, find it profitable to borrow when opportunities arise requiring more capital than what they have in their possession.

"A very great deal of wealth is accumulating in the United States, and a very great deal of money from there will be invested in farm loans in Western Canada"

Mr. Brown was brought up on a Kansas farm, and talked in a very entertaining way about the early struggles of the pioneers in that prosperous farming state, once almost abandoned on account of the grass-hopper plague, another time on account of drouth and he remembers when corn was selling for 10 cents a bushel and farmers burned it for fuel; wheat sold for 40 cents a bushel, and hogs for 3 cents a pound, but all this is changed. For the past quarter of a century Mr. Brown has been interested in the farm loan business, and his crowning achievement is the formation of the Amortization Mortgage Company, which had long been adream of his before he was finally successful in organising the company.

THE "LIFE" OF FARM MACHINERY

According to a recent report of the U.S. Department of Agriculture wear accounts for half the life of a machine and rust and exposure for the other half.

The walking plow averages 224 days of actual use, while the two-row corn planter is, as a rule, cast aside after only nine days' use. Naturally, the larger the farm the greater the use and the lower the "weathering."

Figures for some of the other machines in use may prove interesting: The mower lasts, on an average, counting days of use only, 46 days; the hay rake, 37; the binder, 53; the corn binder, 40; the gang plow, 119; the grain drill, 76; two-row cultivator, 70; disc harrow, 54.

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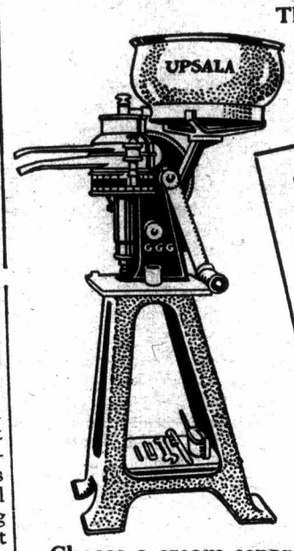

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Amortization LOANS for Farmers

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Energetic Agents Wanted in All Districts of Northern Saskatchewan

GRAIN MARKETS

SPECIAL MARKET LETTER

March 22nd, 1917

Herewith we give you the fluctuations for the day:

Winnipeg Cash Prices		Futures—Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
No. 1 Nor	1.87	May	1.84½	1.86	1.84¼	1.86
No. 2 Nor	1.84	July	1.82	1.82¾	1.81	1.82¾
No. 3 Nor	1.78	Oct	1.49⅛	1.50⅛	1.48¾	1.49⅞
Feed Oats	.60⅜	**Oats**				
2 C.W. Oats	.62⅜	May	.62⅜	.62⅝	.62¼	.62⅝
3 C.W. Oats	.60⅜	July	.61⅞	.62⅛	.61¾	.62⅛
3 Barley	1.06					
4 Barley	1.00	**Flax**				
1 N.W. Flax	2.62⅜	May	2.66½	2.66½	2.65¼	2.65⅝
2 N.W. Flax	2.58⅜	July	2.68			2.68

Chicago Wheat	Open	Close	Oats Open	Oats Close	Corn Open	Corn Close
May	1.83¾	1.86½	.58⅜	.59	1.10⅝	1.12⅜
July	1.55½	1.57⅝	.56⅛	.56¾	1.09⅝	1.10⅜
Sept	1.43⅛	1.44¼				

Minneapolis Wheat	Open	Close	Duluth Flax Open	Duluth Flax Close
May	1.84¼	1.86½	2.90	2.89¾
July	1.78⅜	1.80⅛	2.91	2.91
Sept	1.47¾	1.48¾		

Inspections, wheat 262-543, oats 89-115, barley 11-14, flax 12-12. To-day's Winnipeg market opened unchanged, Chicago ⅛ to ½ lower and Minneapolis ¼ higher to ¼ lower than yesterday's close. Market was the dullest we have had for several days and seemed to be waiting for political news between Germany and the States. Winnipeg close 1½ higher, Chicago 2¼ higher and Minneapolis 2c higher than yesterday's close. Winnipeg oats closed ⅜ higher and flax 1⅛ lower, Oats in Chicago closed ⅝ higher and corn 1⅝ higher. Duluth flax ¼ lower. Wheat market featureless, trade mostly of scalping nature with little short covering.

Yours truly,
THE CANADIAN GRAIN COMPANT, LYD.

Winnipeg Cash Closing Prices For The Week

	16th	17th	19th	20th	21st	22nd
No. 1 Nor	1.84¾	1.86⅛	1.88⅝	1.87½	1.85¼	1.87
No. 2 Nor	1.82	1.83⅜	1.85⅞	1.84¾	1.82½	1.84
No. 3 Nor	1.76	1.77⅜	1.79⅞	1.78¾	1.76½	1.78
Feed Oats	.60¼	.60⅝	.63¼	.61	.60¼	.60⅜
2 C.W. Oats	.62¼	.62⅝	.61	.63	.62¼	.62⅜
3 Barley	1.03	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06
4 Barley	.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1 N.W. Flax	2.61½	2.62⅛	2.64	2.64⅝	2.63½	2.62⅜
2 N.W. Flax	2.58¼	2.59¼	2.60½	2.60⅞	2.59¾	2.58⅝
Winnipeg Wheat						
May	1.84	1.85⅜	1.87⅞	1.86¾	1.84½	1.86
July	1.81⅜	1.82⅜	1.84⅝	1.83¼	1.81½	1.82¾
Oct	1.50	1.50⅛	1.51⅝	1.50⅛	1.49⅛	1.49⅞
Oats						
May	.62¼	.62⅜	.62¾	.62¾	.62¼	.62⅝
July	.61¾	.61¾	.62¼	.62¼	.61⅞	.62⅛
Flax						
May	2.65¼	2.66¼	2.67½	2.67⅞	2.66¾	2.65⅝
July	2.67¾	2.69	2.70½	2.70½	2.69	2.68
Chicago Wheat						
May	1.83	1.84⅛	1.88⅛	1.86¾	1.84¼	1.86½
July	1.55⅛	1.55⅛	1.58½	1.57⅝	1.55⅞	1.57⅝
Sept	1.44½	1.43½	1.46⅛	1.44½	1.43¼	1.44¼
Minneapolis Wheat						
May	1.84	1.85	1.89⅛	1.87¾	1.84½	1.86½
July	1.78⅛	1.78½	1.82¼	1.81⅞	1.78	1.80⅛
Sept	1.49⅛	1.47½	1.50	1.40¾	1.48	1.48¾
Duluth Flax						
May	2.91	2.91	2.93¼	2.92¼	2.90	2.89¾
July	2.92½	2.92¼	2.94¼	2.94	2.91	2.91

Grain—Strictly On Commission

The Grain Commission Firm, which does not buy the Farmer's grain on their own account, but handles the same on a commission basis, is the trusted and confidential agent of the Farmer in looking after and disposing of the grain which he ships by the carload to the terminal storage elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and other terminal centers.

We are a well-known firm, long established in the Western Canadian grain trade, and have the best of facilities and connections for doing grain commission business to the advantage of all who employ us. We offer our services to the Western Farmers for the disposing of their grain in a thoroughly satisfactory and above-board manner, on a strict commission basis. **The charges are—on Wheat, Barley, Rye and Flax 1c per bushel; and on Oats, ⅝c per bushel.**

We make liberal advances at 7 per cent interest on carlots consigned to us for sale. We invite Farmers to write to us for market information and advice about selling or holding, also for shipping instructions. We refer farmers to any Bank in Canada as to our financial standing, and to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Fort William, for our business character and reliability

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Phone 3241. **207 Canada Building**
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Very Important Information for Western Canada Farmers from McBean Bros.

In our last letter of Dec. 8, 1916, we claimed our wheat was worth $2.00 per bushel and oats 75c per bushel in store Fort William. These prices have not yet been reached, although near it for wheat. The break in prices during the last week was apparently brought about by the large grain operators in the United States, and it loo s to us as if it was a deliberate attempt to stampede the farmers into selling their cash grain, the bulk of which would fall into their hands, and therefore we strongly urge farmers to sit tight and not sell a bushel on this break. We still figure our wheat is worth $2.00 per bushel, and oats 75c per bushel, and we feel satisfied that if farmers will hang on they will get these prices. Of course, such advance may not come as soon as we expect, but we figure this will be the ultimate outcome if the war continues. Do not pay any attention to peace rumors as the most of them are manufactured out of whole cloth by large operators who want temporary lower prices. If peace was declared we would likely have a temporary break followed by a sharp advance to a high point, as German and Austrian immediate hugewants would have to be supplied. The world requires all our wheat, oats and barley and will want them and want them badly before another crop is harvested.

We are commission merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Try us by shipping your grain to Fort William, Port Arthur, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Duluth or Superior, advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and we will look after the grading, etc. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us any time for market information.

McBEAN BROS.
February 1, 1917. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

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Phone for Prices *Grain Department* 3125

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By the Farmers of Canada in 1917

One thing agricultural Canada needs this year is the death of over a billion gophers.

Gophers cause a loss of 25 cents each per year. An enormous loss when you consider the vast number of them.

Professor V. W. Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, states that on a careful survey in Manitoba "it was estimated that there are at least 9 million gophers in twenty-five townships (average 20 per acre) causing a loss of $2,250,000." He estimates the loss at 25 cents per gopher.

There Won't be Any Mourners If you Use Kill-Em-Quick

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We unreservedly guarantee Kill-Em-Quick to kill all the gophers on the land for 1 cent an acre. If it doesn't, we will refund the purchase price. We print our guarantee on every package as well as in our advertising. Just treat your farm as follows and you'll have no gopher losses:—

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That's the easy, safe, sure way to save your crops. No danger in handling. Spreads no noxious weeds. Far cheaper and more certain to kill than other methods.

An Old Friend in a New Dress

Get Kill-Em-Quick

Get relief from gophers—they cost you more than your seed grains. What they destroy will give your children a fine education. Get Kill-Em-Quick from your druggist. 40-acre size 50c; 100-acre size $1.00. If he cannot supply you, we ship direct upon receipt of the price. Send for free Gopher Book.

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Letters of a Farmer to His Son

DEAR BILL:

You ask me: "How will the women in the country districts of Saskatchewan vote at the next election?" I'll tell you that if you will tell me what next year's wheat crop will be, or when the war will end, or who struck Billy Patterson, or solve any of the other great mysteries which have been puzzling the worl. That is something no one knows, not even the women themselves. I expect to see some big surprises the first time the women get a chance to exercise the franchise. We have almost forced the franchise on the women of the west; or, at least, granted it to them long before they expected it, and I think we have been under the impression that because of our kindness and condescension in this respect, the women would realize that the new toy was not for everyday use, but was only to be brought out under the supervision of the head of the house, and used as he should direct. That is not the way they are taking it at all. They are acting so independently in this matter, that I am beginning to be afraid of a time in the future when the women will be bossing the country and we men keeping house while they do it.

Last Friday, Bill, I spent in bed. Our last hired-man carried off my colored glasses as a souvenir, and I came home from town on Thursday with a slight touch of snow blindness. Friday morning I found my eyes were so sore that I could not do anything with them, so decided to take a holiday in bed. I spent a very profitable morning. I could not read; but I audited my conscience thoroughly, and found something to carry forward. It is a fine thing to have an easy conscience, Bill (although I suppose, being a lawyer, you cannotaff ord such a luxury yet) and the older I get the less mine troubles me.

In the afternoon I heard a noise outside like the testing department of the Ford automobile plant; and found that the monthly meeting of the Homemakers' Club was taking place at our house. There was nothing in the business of the meeting that interested me very much, but some of the conversation that came later on when the preliminary heats were over and the free-for-all started made me sit up and take notice, and I could scarcely believe my ears when I heard your mother say: "William thinks I am going to vote just as he does. He is trying to corrupt my mind so I shall vote for whoever his party machine nominates; but I haven't made up my mind yet whether I shall belong to any party. I may decide to run myself before it is all over." Think of those words, Bill, from my wife and your mother.

They all laughed at what she said in a very sympathetic way, and then began discussing the candidates, everyone talking at once. I wish some of the poor deluded men who think they have the vote of the women corralled along with that of the men could have heard the frank way in which they were dissected as each man was taken up one after another and his hide hung on the fence. I think it would stir them up a little.

What struck me most forcibly was that the women did not seem to bother themselves much about the so-called principles of the respective parties. It was the personality and the principles of the candidates they discussed. I never heard a word about protection, free trade, reciprocity or imperialism; but I heard some things about the candidates that I never knew before, and I doubt if they would want their wives to know.

Bill, what are politics coming to if we are not going to be able, as heretofore, to line up the voters in two opposing phalanxes, and to know how the majority of them will vote on election day? Neither the candidate nor the party will ever know where they are at, from one election to another, and will be put in an embarrassing position of having to pay some attention to their pre-election promises.

You know I like to call myself a very independent man in politics, and I often criticize some of the acts of my own party; but it would be almost impossible for me to vote for the other party, even if the Arch-Angel Gabriel were their candidate. Now, these women, apparently, are starting out as new-born political babes, without being tied to any party, even their husbands; and are going to vote exactly as they feel like voting, regardless of party. At the next election, they might all flop over and vote for another man they liked better. It is going to make things political all at sixes and sevens.

I feel uneasy about this new and untried political power. I know high tariff will get it in the neck, and whiskey will have to hunt its hole; but that is all I feel sure of. I never knew of a woman who would not smuggle if she got the chance, even if her husband was a highly protected manufacturer; and I have met very few who hadn't a deep-rooted grudge against the whiskey bottel. They can trust themselves and lots of them do not object to a little nip occasionally; but they are all afraid that mankind is in danger with anything stronger than buttermilk.

If I were among the political powers that be and wanted my party to capture the women's vote at the coming elections, I would not be worried so much about platforms and policies as about personalities. It is men, not measures, that the women look at. I am of the opinion that the rough-necks who have been getting into parliaments and legislatures so easily in recent years are about due for a surprise. We have had a good many men in the legislature in this province who were not fit to represent any electorate unless they gerrymandered the different penitentiaries and made them into a constituency; and at that they would not be as fit for the job as Percy Hagel. And I am convinced that they are not all there who ought to be. If the women of this country are going to vote for any old Rawthorpe who can manage to get the party stamp put on him, then I miss my guess. Parties will have to be a little more particular hereafter about the character of the men they nominate, and it is the women's vote that is going to make them exercise this discrimination.

You said you were amused the other night at your party-meeting in town, because of the way all the men who spoke devoted so much of their time to complimenting the ladies, although there were only a few of the latter present. It may have been funny to you, Bill, but it was dead earnest to the candidates. You must remember that they are still flounder-ing around in a mist as to what the women are going to do and what they want; and both parties are prepared to give them almost anything in reason they have a mind to ask for, so long as it does not mean imperilling the votes of the men. Take it from me, Bill, the "nice man" candidate is going to cut an awful lot of ice in this election.

Women are a puzzle to me, Bill, and the older I get the less I understand them. Give them too much money and luxury and they make fools of themselves, getting themselves up in outlandish rigs a self-respecting Figi Islander would shy at; but put them where they are faced with heavy responsibilities whether on the prairies, in business, or in public life and see how they measure up to their task, just as the women are doing everywhere under the stress of war conditions. I would not like to have this repeated, Bill, but we men out here have got to hump ourselves and get out of some of the ruts we have fallen into, or our women will measure up to the power we have put into their hands far better than we have ever done, and a lot of us windjammers will have to take a back seat.

Your loving,
FATHER.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE VOTER

It is quite sure that the following extracts voice the feeling of the women of the west who have entered into the rights of citizenship: "On women as on men, and in the same sense and to the same degree, will now rest direct responsibility for the application of the principles of self-government to the thousand and one questions of life as these questions touch the interests, the habits and the outlooks of all classes of people and shape the life and destiny of the nation."

"The very first duty—and duty is the word—which comes home to the women to whom comes now the right and responsibility of the franchise, is the duty of clear thinking and independent choosing on the problems of eductaion self-government, and on the vitalizing of the institutions of society and of community life in the service of all the people. The emphasis on "the right to vote" needs to be shifted to "the duty of voting" and the "responsibility of the voter."

Prof

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Professional and Business Guide of Saskatoon

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WE CLEAN AND BLOCK PANAMA, soft and stiff hats; we dry clean and dye all sorts of garments and housefurnishings; we press and repair well. Send by parcel post or express or phone 3234 if in the city. Arthur Rose, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing, 624 20th street, west, Saskatoon. If Rose cleaned it it's C-L-E-A-N.

DENTISTS

DR. G. B. SOMMERVILL, AND DR. A. P. Salter, Dentists. Office, York Building, Opp. King George Hotel. Phone 2767.

DR. F. K. SWITZER—DENTIST. Office in Kempthorne Block, Second Avenue. Phone 2007.

DR. C. W. SUTHERLAND, DENTIST, Graduate Philadelphia Dental College, Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery and Philadelphia School of Anatomy. Licentiate College Dental Surgeons, Saskatchewan. Specialist in crown and bridge work, etc. Gas administered for painless extraction. Office: 11 & 12 Cole Blk., 2nd Ave. Phone 2056. P.O. Box 785

E. C. CAMPBELL, L.D.S., D.D.S., Dentist, graduate Ontario Dental College, Toronto. Office: McKay Block, Second avenue, between 20th and 21st streets. Office phone 2497; residence phone 1563. Open evenings by appointment.

Drs. FALLOON and BULMER, Dentists First class Dentistry, with up-to-date equipment. Office: Suite 3 & 4, Cole Blk., 216 Second Avenue, S. (Cairns' Old Stand). Open evenings by appointment. Phone 2251.

DR. P. W. WINTHROPE, DENTIST. Office Stephenson Block, 2nd Ave. S. Phone 2237. Open evenings by appointment.

DR. F. E. SKINNER, DENTAL SURgeon. 305 Canada Building, 21st St., E. Phone 3266. Residence Phone 2039. Open evenings by appointment

Auctions Anywhere

I have conducted auction sales of every description throughout Northern Saskatchewan for several years. It matters not whether it is horses, cattle, furniture, real estate, or anything else. You can do no better than to place the sale of it in my hands.

A. S. WALKER

Residence, 821 13th St. Phone 1659
Old Third Avenue Church,
Third Ave. and Twenty-First St.
Sales at City Market Every Saturday

FARM LANDS

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS—Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of the best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large map showing lands by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon. M10-J10

DRAYING

THE NORTHERN STORAGE (H. R. GALBRAITH, Prop.), 455 First Ave., North, Saskatoon. Cartage, Warehousing, Distributing. Phone 2824.

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

PHILLIPS, STEWART & LEE—CIVIL Engineers, Saskatchewan and Dominion Land Surveyors. Drafting and Blue Printing. Rooms 25-26 Central Chambers. P.O. Box 401. Phone 1874.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

THE EYESIGHT SPECIALIST IN Saskatoon is Jos. I. Mercer, F.S.M.C., F.I.O., Freeman of the City of London, qualified by four diplomas. 201 2nd Ave., South, corner 21st Street, in the new Drug Store.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

C. H. McKAGUE AND SONS — FUNERAL DIRECTORS — EMBALMERS — SASKATOON SASK

OUR AMBULANCE service will cover the entire city, including both the hospitals at a flat rate of $3.00 236 Third Ave. Office Phone 1879. Night call for ambulance, 1875.

LEGAL

MORTON & TANNER, BARRISTERS and Solicitors, Standard Trust Bldg., Saskatoon. Phone 1988.

McDONALD AND STEWART—BARristers, Solicitors, Etc. Suite 107-110 Cahill Blk., No. 4, Second Avenue.

McCRANEY, MACKENZIE & HUTchinson, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Office: Bowerman Block, Saskatoon, Sask. G. E. McCraney, K.C., P. E. Mackenzie, K.C.; A. W. Hutchinson. A. Frame, W. D. Thompson and R. Carroll.

BENCE, STEVENSON & McLORG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. C.P.R. Building, Saskatoon. Phone 1118. A. E. Bence, J. M. Stevenson, F. H. McLorg.

BORLAND, McINTYRE, McAUGHEY & Mowat, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. 2nd floor, Standard Trust Bldg., 3rd Ave., Saskatoon. Phones 1066 and 3231. F. M. Borland, A. M. McIntyre, J. McAughey, J. S. Mowat, G. C. Price, E. W. Van Blaricom.

MACLEAN, HOLLINRAKE & MOXON Barristers and Solicitors, National Trust Building.

LYND, GILCHRIST & HOGARTH, Barristers. Phone 1868. Canada Bldg. Saskatoon.

MORSE AND MORSE, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries. Drinkle Building No. 1, 21st Street, Saskatoon. Phone 2993. C. R. Morse. W. D. Morse.

CRUISE AND TUFTS, BARRISTERS and Solicitors. Room 202, Drinkle Building. Phone 1238.

ELECTRICAL

THE ELECTRIC SHOP. WHOLESALE and Retail. Contractors and Engineers. Supplies—Wiring—Repairing. Lighting plants furnished and installed. Phone 1222. 150 Second Avenue, North.

MEDICAL

A. B. ROBERTS, M.D., C.M., DIPloma from R.A.M.C. Special attention paid to surgery. Office, York Building, 2nd Avenue and 23rd Street. Office phone 3343; residene phone, 2795. Office hours from 11 to 1 and 3 to 6.

DR. ROBERT MACDONALD, PHYSICian and Surgeon. General Medicine. Diseases of women and children. 53 York Block. Office Phone 1900. Hours 9-10 a.m., 12-3, 7-9 p.m.

G. R. MORSE, M.D.—SPECIALIST Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office, Drinkle Bldg., Saskatoon. Office Phone 2269: Residence 1746.

DRS. P. D. AND H. A. STEWART have removed from the Bowerman Bldg., to the new Stewart Blk., 20th St.

OSTEOPATH

DR. ERNEST P. SMITH, OSTEOpathic Physician and Food Specialist; Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy. Kirksville, Missouri, class 1897. Special attention given diseases of women. Suite 309 Canada Building, Hours 9.30 to 12; 1.30 to 5. Evenings by appointment.

OPTICIANS

OUR SYSTEM OF EXAMINING THE eyes represents the most practical discoveries now in use in the practice of Optometry, and glasses fitted under this system are invariably found satisfactory. We grind our own lenses and guarantee absolute satisfaction. The Saskatoon Optical Co. T. J. Smith, Registered Optometrist. York Bldg., 2nd Ave., N., opp. King George Hotel.

UNDERTAKERS

A. E. YOUNG, FUNERAL DIRECTOR and Licensed Embalmer. The new and up-to-date Undertaking Parlors, Ross Building, 114 Third Avenue.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts homesteaders in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388. M13-

PHOTOGRAPHY

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED AND printed with the same personal care as Portrait Work. Mail orders returned Promptly. J. P. Anderson, 214-21st Street, Saskatoon.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY
In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

Between:

London Saskatchewan Investment Company Limited, (substituted for Charles T. Stacey, plaintiff in the original action, pursuant to the order of the Local Master dated the 19th day of January, 1917)

Plaintiff.

—*and*—

John Lee, James Lee, Michael Lee and The Lee Hotel Company Limited,

Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of His Honor E. A. C. McLorg, Local Master-in-Chambers, made herein and dated the 17th day of January, A.D., 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the direction of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon or his Deputy on Friday, March 30th, A.D., 1917, at the office of the said Sheriff at the Court House in the City of Sakatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the most northerly sixty-five (65) feet in depth of lots one (1), two (2) three (3), four (4) and five (5) in Block one hundred and fifty-one (151) in the City of Saskatoon in the Province of Saskatchewan, according to a plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Saskatoon Land Registration District as number "Q.2."

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price in cash at the time of the sale, and the balance upon delivery of a transfer duly confirmed within two months from the date of the sale, the deposit to be forfeited if the purchaser fails to accept the transfer and carry out the sale.

The plaintiff has leave to bid at such sale.

Said land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and seed grain liens, if any, evidence of which will be produced at the time of the sale.

The vendors are informed that there is situated on this property a building known as the "Western Hotel" which is now used as a hotel, railway ticket office and meat market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

BENCE, STEVENSON & McLORG,
Solicitors for the plaintiff,
Saskatoon Saskatchewan.

January 25th, 1917.

J27 to M24

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, Limited, *Plaintiff,*

—and—

STEWART TILTON and ANDREW W. BOYD, *Defendants.*

Pursuant to the order of His Honour E. A. C. McLorg, the Local Master in Chambers, made herein and dated Tuesday the 7th day of November, A.D. 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the directions of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon at the **Court House in the City of Saskatoon** in the Province of Saskatchewan, on

Wednesday, the 16th day of May,

A.D. 1917, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon (Mountain Standard Time) the following property, *viz*:

Lot numbered Three (3) and all of Lot numbered Four (4) excepting the most easterly sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches throughout in Block One (1) according to a map or plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Saskatoon Land Registration District as Plan G48, in the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty per cent of the purchase price in cash at the time of sale, and the balance upon the transfer being duly confirmed within two months from the date of sale. The Plaintiff has leave to bid at such sale. Such land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and statutory liens and charges, if any, payable, evidence of which will be produced at the time of sale.

The Plaintiff is informed that there is situated on this property a modern eight roomed frame house.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to

MACLEAN, HOLLINRAKE & MOXON,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan;
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

M10 to May 12

FiRēCo REG'D

Stop That Waste of Fuel!

CANADA'S GREATEST STOVE INVENTION

Will be Demonstrated at the

SASKATOON HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

Starting MARCH 26th to MARCH 31st

Every Day between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Hot Biscuits and Tea Served Every Afternoon

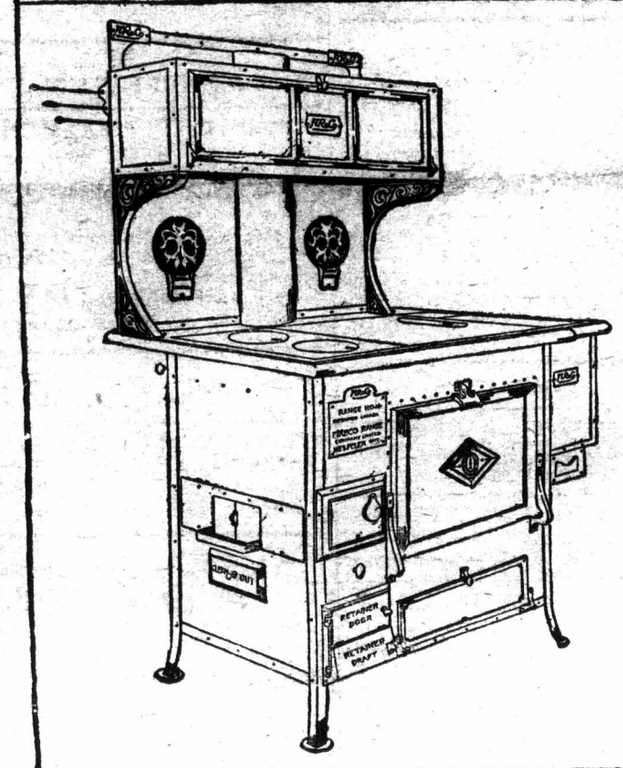
SAVES $20 TO $40 A YEAR IN FUEL.

DOES AWAY WITH THE NECESSITY OF KINDLING FIRES EACH MORNING.

NO MORE BLACK-BOTTOMED KETTLES.

DOES 50 PER CENT MORE SURFACE COOKING; BETTER BAKING; HOLDS FIRE TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER RANGE.

THE GREAT FUEL FiRēCo SAVING RANGE



MADE IN CANADA

MUCH CLEANER IN OPERATION, MUCH EASIER TO KEEP CLEAN.

VERY BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE.

GIVES YOU A COOL KITCHEN IN SUMMER AND A WARM KITCHEN IN WINTER.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS WONDERFUL RANGE CAN BE BETTER EXPLAINED BY VISITING OUR DEMONSTRATION WHERE THE RANGE WILL BE IN ACTUAL OPERATION.

Come and See how to Reduce Your Fuel Bill

We also have a line of FiRēCo Heaters which have the same fuel-saving features as the Range

SASKATOON HARDWARE CO., Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SASKATOON

A. G. LOW CO., Ltd. - - Agents for Saskatchewan

APRIL

Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Palms, Ferns, etc; wire or phone
Patmore Nursery Co., 23rd St. Ltd. Saskatoon
Day phone 2345 Night 3395

The Saturday Press
and Prairie Farm

For Wreaths, Cut Flowers, Wedding Bouquets, etc., Wire or phone. Day phone 2345. Night phone 3395.
Patmore Nursery Co., 23rd St. Ltd. Saskatoon

Saskatchewan's Greatest Agricultural Weekly

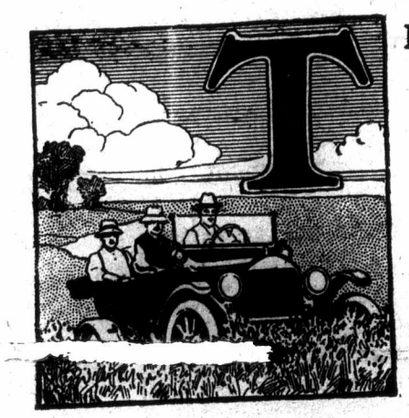
VOLUME 16—No. 19 SASKATOON, CANADA, APRIL 7, 1917 16 PAGES

LEADING FIGURES IN RUSSIAN REVOLUTION. THE RUSSIAN DUMA OR CONGRESS, IN SESSION. Inserts, left side of picture: Supporters of new Government. Upper left to right, Gen. Michael V. Alexieff, Grand Duke Nicholas. Lower left to right: Gen. A. A. Brusiloff, Professor Paul Miliukoff. Centre: Painting of former Czar. Inserts right side of picture: Former Ministers and Generals of the Czar. Upper left to right: Gen. Sergius Sazanoff, M. Sturmer, M. Protopopoff. Lower left to right: Prince Golitzine, Gen. A. F. Trepoff.

AMERICAN AVIATORS MAY RETURN

Group of American aviators on the French front with their mascots, including "Whisky," a lion cub. Left to right seated: Bert Hall, Lieut. De Laage, Capt. Thenault, Lieut. William Thaw, Capt. Ammonier, A French priest and Johnson. Standing: I. Ramsay, Pavelka, Marchall, Frenchman Hill and Robert Rockwell.

A Car of Proven Quality



THE Ford car has been on the market twelve years, surely long enough to have proven its high quality. There is nothing experimental about it. Every part has stood the test of time and proven its stability with hard service. No other car has ever approached the durability records of the Ford.

No matter what price you pay for a car you cannot get one with a stauncher chassis. Government Laboratory tests have shown that the different parts of the Ford car are superior to those in any other car. Ford Vanadium steel has never been equaled in strength.

If you want a car that can plow through deep mud, sand and gravel—that can cross fields, corduroy roads and ford streams—that can climb the steepest hills with ease—that will give the greatest mileage all year round with the least expense and care—then there is only ONE car for you—The Ford.

Ford

Touring - - $495
Runabout - $475
F.O.B. FORD, ONT.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
FORD - - ONTARIO

32

FARM LOANS

As loans are dealt with direct from this office, this being the chief Office for Northern Saskatchewan, we are enabled to complete loans without any delay.

Farmers requiring loans should write us or call at our Office.

National Trust Company
Limited

Capital and Reserve: - - - $3,000,000.00
Head Office - Toronto

J. D. GUNN, Manager — Saskatoon, Sask. — ARTHUR MOXON, Assistant Manager

THE C. P. R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from $11 to $30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to $50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to $2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to
J. O. Gerow, Land Agent, Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., Saskatoon, Sask.

WHEAT & CHAFF

FIXING the prices of butter, chee and other necessities, says the French Minister of Subsisten has not given the best results, and will probably be discontinued. This will perhaps give pause to some of those who think it would be a good scheme to fix the price of Canadian wheat.

A contemporary gravely states, in a big type heading, that the sales of automobiles indicate a "bumper year ahead." Most farmers will agree that, as a bumper, no auto has got anything on the springless waggon on the average trail.

A correspondent, writing on the subject of price fluctuations, tells us that "when flour is scarce, if everybody ate the same amount of bread as before, somebody would be bound to starve." And the signature at the bottom does *not* read like that of an Irishman.

John Bettin was sentenced at Humboldt last week to six months on the penitentiary for padding a roadwork pay-roll to the amount of $240. This works out at $40 a month—and his board.

The court has upheld the action of a New York husband who thrashed his wife for smoking cigarettes, him to "do it again if necessary." Ladies, "put that in your pipe and smoke it."

Somebody has been asking the "Beauty Chattist" of a contemporary to give a list of reducing exercises and non-fattening foods. What do some of Saskatchewan's struggling homesteaders know about that?

There are 120 species of wild birds that visit Saskatchewan, and we have it on the authority of the deputy game guardian that in the matter of agriculture the birds are indispensable. The new proverb, therefore, it has been suggested, should be: "A bird in the bush is worth two in the hat."

Emigration statistics since the beginning of the present year show that while the number of people coming to Western Canada from the United States is two and a half times as large as during the same period two years ago, the incomers are each bringing about $50 less with them in cash and effects. Some economist will perhaps be able to say which class of immigrant is the better—the kind with no money and looking for work, or those with plenty of money and looking for somebody to work for them.

The Summer Time Act, which is likely to be renewed in Great Britain this year, is held to have been responsible for a number of minor grievances. One authority complains that owing to the confusion of ideas about what o'clock it was the future historian may find it impossible to fix the hour of the battle of Jutland; while it is also reported that summary methods of putting back the time in September caused many casualties among striking clocks. After all, the clock which strikes ten with its hands pointing to twenty minutes past three is a more interesting companion than the staid, ultra-respectable chronometer that never does anything wrong.

TIT FOR TAT

The great specialist appraised his prospective patient with a glance.

"You must take a trip to a warmer climate for your health," he advised. "Two dollars, consultation fee, please."

"You can take a trip to a still warmer climate for your money," came the answer as the man walked out.

UNFORTUNATE

"No, that salesman could not interest me in his car after the unfortunate remark that he dropped."

"What was that?"

"He said that his car was a winner, and then he added that it would win in a walk."

Women Get the Vote All Round

Whatever, the cause, women's suffrage has become a fact in Ontario, and the next election will probably be on that basis. The cause was espoused by both sides of the House—and credit is claimed by both.

The S

A HIGH C

THE UNITED

PRESIDENT gress to de exists betw Germany, and has a million men. H the world has bee not through anxie peoples involved i American republi the side of right a

No nation cou bearance in the and humiliation t toward Germany icans, and many journals, consider bearance was carr re-echo the feeling which said, on th President had de "Thank God that and Lincoln has with those sister that the civiliza world shall not die of President Wils unparalleled prov not only to proud every friend of t seems not unlikely The fact that ev both the rights peace as well, was bors before taking placed President W where there can back on the part American citizensh

The course of th will be watched w war is prolonged now seems probab many of their troop fleet can patrol great service to t relieve from that s needed in the N service of all will can apply themse of munitions and so great that it wi of men from this and France and e place in the firing so much needed be Their financial re those of the Europe that all cause for a be removed.

The defeat of before the advent her. The entrance the lists will simply It will make poss of the allied troops without which cere be complete. It is ing from the uttera in the past, not i fluence of the Ame against this humili

The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm

A HIGH CLASS WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE TOWN AND FARM ✠ APRIL 7, 1917

THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR

PRESIDENT WILSON has asked Congress to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, and has asked for an army of half a million men. He thus takes the step which the world has been waiting and wishing for; not through anxiety to see any more of its peoples involved in war, but to see the great American republic declare itself openly on the side of right and justice.

No nation could have shown more forbearance in the face of continued injury and humiliation than did the United States toward Germany A great number of Americans, and many of the leading American journals, considered that this spirit of forbearance was carried too far; and they will re-echo the feeling of the *Providence Journal*, which said, on the announcement that the President had decided to draw the sword: "Thank God that the land of Washington and Lincoln has at last taken her stand with those sister nations who have declared that the civilization and liberty of the world shall not die." The temporizing spirit of President Wilson under continued and unparalleled provocation was a sore trial not only to proud-spirited Americans but to every friend of that country; but it now seems not unlikely that it was a wise policy. The fact that every resource to preserve both the rights of American citizens and peace as well, was exhausted by our neighbors before taking the irrevocable step, has placed President Wilson in a strong position where there can no longer be any holding back on the part of any man who claims American citizenship.

The course of the United States in the war will be watched with interest. Unless the war is prolonged to a greater length than now seems probable, it is not likely that many of their troops will be engaged. Their fleet can patrol the Atlantic and render great service to the Allied cause. It will relieve from that service many British ships needed in the North Sea. The greatest service of all will be that our neighbors can apply themselves to the production of munitions and war supplies on a scale so great that it will relieve a large number of men from this service in Great Britain and France and enable them to take their place in the firing-line, where they will be so much needed before the summer is over. Their financial resources will supplement those of the European allies to such an extent that all cause for anxiety on that score will be removed.

The defeat of Germany was inevitable before the advent of this new force against her. The entrance of the United States into the lists will simply serve to shorten the war. It will make possible a triumphal entry of the allied troops into the German capital, without which ceremony victory would not be complete. It is conceivable—and judging from the utterances of President Wilson in the past, not improbable—that the influence of the American President may be against this humiliation. For the sake of peace among the Allies, it is to be hoped that he will not urge any such false scruples. Only such tangible evidence of victory will serve to convince the people of Germany that their rulers played for a gambler's stake, with German lives as the pawns, and lost; and certainly nothing less than that would or should satisfy France.

THE FARMERS' PLATFORM

IT APPEARS to us that neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives are taking seriously enough the growing desire on the part of the farmers of the west to know just where the old-line parties stand towards The Farmers' Platform, drafted and published by the Canadian Council of Agriculture in December, 1916. There are some —not many—planks in this platform which we believe neither of the present parties would accept. We do not think they would be wise in doing so. The Single Tax principle, for example, is one the value of which is so purely speculative as yet that it is not reasonable to expect that any political party would commit the country to its adoption.

The greater part of the Farmers' Platform undoubtedly represents the ambitions of Western Liberalism; and many Conservatives as well are in accord with a number of its principles. It is desirous that the leaders of the political parties in the west should plainly express their attitude towards the platform. Both parties should call general conventions, open to, not a few carefully hand-picked delegates, but all members of the party, where free expression to the views of all might be given. Unless this is done, we can see no other course for the farmers but to call the conventions themselves—great western conventions, in which the voice of the people should have free utterance, unstifled by any considerations of party exigencies.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

AS FARMING grows in the west and particularly as mixed farming is more extensively engaged in, the need of female help increases. As a matter of fact, the problem of securing female help on the farms of this province is a greater one today than that of securing male labor. We think it has been the general experience that the tendency has been to exaggerate the scarcity of male labor every Spring, with the result that the rate of wages always opens very high; but there is always a scarcity of female labor. When this war ends there will be a great surplus of women in Great Britain, many of them trained to some extent in farm labor and accustomed to farm duties. The government should make a systematic attempt to get women of this class to come to Saskatchewan as farm help. Something of this kind must be done, if the drudgery which is the lot of every farmer's wife without female help is to be alleviated and farming made sufficiently attractive to make contented farm dwellers.

DANGER OF A DOMINION ELECTION

IT SEEMS not improbable that there will be not only a Provincial but a Dominion election this year. The Provincial election will probably be held in June; and if the federal elections are held, they will take place not long after.

Mr. E. M. McDonald and Hon. G. P. Graham have just finished a scouting expedition in the West with a view to acsertaining the attitude of public opinion here towards a general election, and their report will no doubt influence the Liberal party on its attitude twoards the question. The decision as to whether an election will be held or not really rests with the Opposition and the attitude it assumes at the next session of Parliament.

We have no means of knowing what information the Liberal Scouts received. If they went wholly to political headquarters in the different Provinces, they doubtless got a purely professional opinion, the general trend of which from the party out of power is usually in favor of an election. In the present instance, we doubt if such an opinion would represent the general attitude of the country. If it represents Liberal opinion, we should be interested to know on what reasons it is founded.

If there is an election held before the war ends, it seems probable that we shall have the bitterest racial controversy ever precipitated in Canada. There is an intensely bitter feeling towards the French on the question of recruiting. Mr. Ulric Barthe, an old and honored publicist of Quebec, has written several letters to *The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm* recently in which he has endeavored to prove that the criticism which has been made of his compatriots of slackness in recruiting is undeserved; but whether this be so or not, the fact remains that such an opinion is deep-rooted among the English-speaking population. The heads of the National Service Commission have made no secret of the fact that to attempt to put conscription into force in Canada would, in their opinion, mean the danger of rebellion in Quebec. The knowledge of this attitude has not increased the friendly feeling of the English-speaking population towards Quebec and its people.

Under such circumstances it seems probable that the Liberals would court defeat by appealing to the country under the leadership of a French-Canadian. The Conservatives would force the issue of recruiting to the front, and could make it take precedence of every other issue, even the general record of the Borden government, which is the weakest point in its armor. Sir Wilfrid Laurier might find a solid Quebec behind him; but he would suffer severely for that very fact east of the great lakes; and it would go hard with many western Liberals to give him their support, which they would not withhold if the elections were held after the war.

Our Welfare Page

Conducted By Mrs. John Mc Naughtan, Piche, Sask.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all."

THE NEED FOR INDEPENDENCE

AS the date of the Provincial election draws nearer, the Party Patriots are more and more redoubling their efforts. Naturally, the class engaging a great deal of their attention is that of the women voters, 70,000 women voters being no small proportion of the voter's list. In some districts even more women than men have been registered.

What I want to repeat here, is the advice of the leading women of the west, which I gave in full a few weeks ago, also the advice contained in the resolution from the Provincial Equal Franchise Board, "to keep from party affiliations" for the present.

Most of the women will have to vote party at the next election or not vote at all. It is one thing to vote party and quite another thing to affiiliate with the party.

Many good women have gone into the party just as many good men are party leaders. But, do you realize, in the meantime how much greater strength is given to the woman's movement if the greater part of that 70,000 remain an unknown quantity, for the present. I say 'for the present' because of the present political unrest which is so evident. Never before was such a non-partizan spirit abroad, definite and indefinite, never before did such a crop of independent candidates spring up. Even though they do not all go through the election the fact that they exist is the straw which indicates which way the wind is blowing.

Is this not sufficient reason for women, who have waited these thousands of years for political freedom, to wait a little longer before restricting it.

Again, has every woman contemplating party affiliation really studied party system and the connection between the party and the machine? I cannot even obtain a party hand book. Has either party taken as a definite issue the abolition of the patronage system, the blackest stain on our political banners? For those interested in causes of political corruption, I quote from one of the greatest authorities in the Dominion, Principal John Mackay, D.D., of Vancouver, in his pamphlet "Healing the Body Politic."

"That wise old sage and master statesman, Yuan Shi Kai . . . . has shown his farsighted wisdom in nothing more than in the law against political corruption recently passed by his order.

This law provides that any one in public office who accepts a bribe of $500 or more shall be punished with death, and those guilty of lesser crimes of this nature shall be punished with great severity.

One of the first offeners was a very prominent official, a life long friend of the President. After giving him a fair trial, though moved to tears in sympathy for his friend, Yuan Shi Kai ordered him away to immediate execution and refused to be seen by any one till all was over lest he should fail in what he believed and rightly believed, to be a life and death matter to his country.

With all seriousness, I beg to commend this law to the people of Canada, *death penalty and all.* It is true that the first year of its operation, especially if it were retroactive, would leave us minus a considerable number of knights and honorables and a little army of good (?) fellows who have made things pleasant for themselves and the purchaseable element of the populace, with our money . . . . . The highest things in our national life are being done to death by political corruption and low political ideals and nothing but tragically drastic penalties can rouse the dormant conscience of our people. . . . It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the danger to our future as a great nation of the political debauchery which disgraces almost every part of our country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. . . . Much of the evil condition came about while our people were still largely of Anglo-Saxon origin. How much greater is the peril now that we are receiving thousands of immigrants who know little of democracy and nothing of British ideals. . . . They are allowed the franchise after a few years residence and their only training is given by the corrupt politician. . . . .

One great source of the evil is our *blind partizanship*; the more blind the less difference there is between the parties. . . . . Many men who are the soul of honor in their business dealings look upon graft as thoroughly justified if elections are won by it for the party. What is this but putting the real or fancied necessities of a party before the moral law. . . . . After fair opportunities of forming a judgment, I am forced with sorrow to the bitter and humiliating conclusion that the political life of Canada is the most sordid of the world's English speaking communities. . . . . We have in each party very many splendid men, but behind each party at Ottawa, and in almost every constituency is a great machine, composed too largely of the "practical (?) politicians," men who care little what becomes of the party and less for the fate of the country so long as they are "taken care of." They work behind the scenes, doing the dirty work which they take care to make appear as necessary as possible, while the decent men dance to the party tune these men call, excusing their misdeeds if they win elections. . . . . There is no more need of secrecy in the councils of political parties than there is in a prayer meeting, and every attempt at secrecy is *prima facie* evidence that something is wrong. What need has a political organization for secret funds, if not for corrupt purposes?

It is the duty of every member of a political party to see that every dollar collected by his party organization is openly accounted for, that every act performed by its officers is officially reported and acted on by the organization they represent. . . . To secure this one of the first steps is to *abolish patronage*. No better device could be thought of to secure inefficiency and to debauch the electorate than the modern system of patronage. . . . I know that many will bitterly resent some of the things I have written. . . . My only excuse is that I am prepared to substantiate every statement I have made and to produce an overwhelming mass of evidence to the same effect, and I am convinced that now is the day of national salvation."

These are the words of an authority. Is it not wise to "make haste slowly" in the matter of our future political career?

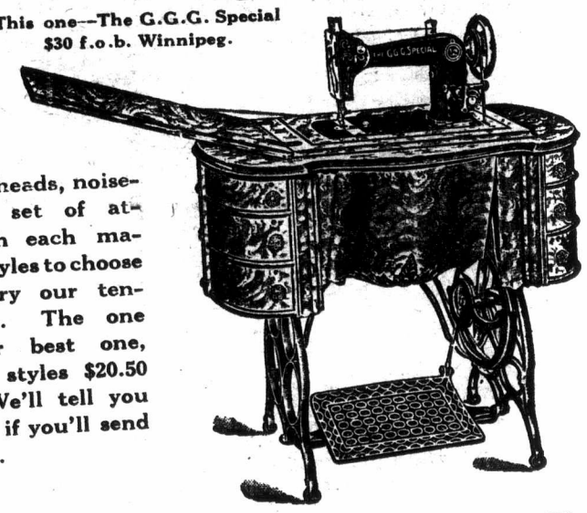
THE LACONIA GOING DOWN

Get a Machine for Your Summer Sewing

If you haven't got a machine now, or if the one you have is worn out, let us tell you about

G.G.G. Sewing Machines

This one—The G.G.G. Special
$30 f.o.b. Winnipeg.



Durable, easy-running, and splendidly finished machines. Drop-heads, noiseless, complete set of attachments with each machine. Three styles to choose from — all carry our ten-year guarantee. The one shown is our best one, $30.00. Other styles $20.50 and $19.00. We'll tell you all about them if you'll send in the coupon.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me full information about your sewing machines as advertised in *The Saturday Press*. I am most interested in one

at about $.....

Name.....

Address.....

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.

Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA PORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Winnipeg - Manitoba

Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

THE SUBMARINE MURDERER

THE New York *Times* relates a thrilling nocturnal colloquy with an officer of the submarine that sank the Laconia, after the vessel was on her way down and the fragile boats were scattered over the waves.

All the boats were well out of range of the maelstrom as she went down. Round about the little fleet of life boats lay rocking on the swell, their passengers watching her last struggles, every soul silent and tense with emotion.

Boat 15 was standing by with women passengers of the second class on board and a full complement of sixty persons all told. Suddenly, right under her bows, rose the submarine once more.

"We could only see the beast dimly, said one of the women, "but it was a huge black shape, dwarfing us and drenching us as it rose. We could make out two guns on board, and big guns they were, too.

"Standing by, on the platform by the periscope, were two or three men, and one of them, who said he was commander, spoke to us in a very soft voice. His English was quite good, but guttural.

"'What is the name of your ship, her tonnage and her cargo?'" he said.

"Somebody near me said: 'Don't tell the murderer anything; let's just sing *Rule, Britannia,* at him and defy him to do his worst.' But the steward in charge of the boat wisely said: 'No, we had better not do that. We are entirely in his hands, and the best thing to do is to answer his questions.' Then he sang out:

"'I want to tell you first that we have got women and children on board, in case you're thinking of sending us down as well as our ship.'

"The commander of the submarine then said: 'What's become of your captain and where is he? I want him, Is he on board that boat?'

"Somebody replied that the captain of the British ship was doing his duty in the place where a British captain would always be found. To this the submarine commander could find no suitable reply, and after other questions he had asked had been answered he said no more beyond informing the crew of one boat that a vessel would be on the scene to pick them up.

"'Good-day,' said he, and then he and his ship vanished, and nothing more was seen of them

"For hours and hours the life-boats cruised around in the empty sea, and it was after midnight when the flash-light of the first rescue ship picked them out and gathered the derelicts one by one to its fold."

HOW TO SET HENS—ANCIENT AND MODERN METHODS

The department of agriculture goes to great pains to give detailed instructions on "How to Set a Hen." It is advised that a good way to begin is to subjecz biddy's intentions to the test of placing under her a china egg or two, and over her a board—presumably so that she may not desert any Chinese chickens that might hatch during the absence of the owner. Then "toward the evening of the second day quietly go in where she is sitting, leave some feed and water, remove the board from the top of the nest, and let the hen come off when she is ready; should she return to the nest after feeding, remove the china egg or eggs, and put under those that are to be incubated." Certainly any aristocratic dowager of the fowlyard should be flattered at such precise attention.

But that is not the way to set one popular kind of modern hen. The procedure would run something like this:

Fill her bowl with kerosene. See that her wick is trimmed properly. Place a number of high-class eggs, from five dozen up, inside. Close her up again, and if at the end of the second minute she raises no objections, strike a match, light her lamp, and consider her set. Of course, it will be necesasry every day to turn her eggs. But the hen of wood, steel and glass demands no fussiness in finding out her mind. She has but one business and that is to sit.—*Exchange.*

Phone 1046

McGowan & Co.

The Store with Lowest Prices on Quality Merchandise

OUR LEADER
ALL WOOL SERGE

A splendid weight for ladies' dresses, skirts or suits; all pure wool and a reliable dye. Full 54 inches wide. McGowan's price, per yard, only.....$1.75

PERRIN'S KID GLOVES 1.50 A PAIR

And this is an exceptionally low price when you consider the state of the glove market to-day. These come in black and white, with gusset fingers, two dome fasteners, with black and white points. Sizes 6 to 8.

WOMEN'S CHAMOISETTE GLOVES, $1.50 A PAIR

Perrin's make. In shades of white, grey, tan, with overstitched backs. Will wear well and wash to perfection.

DO YOUR EASTER SHOPPING at McGOWAN'S

Your Easter Suit Problem
Easily Solved at McGowan's

An inspection of our immense stock of beautiful new Spring Suits will quickly convince you that McGowan's in the place to buy your Easter Suit.

There are hundreds of Suits here to choose from and almost as many different styles, and in a wide range of this season's most fashionable and popular color shades.

And this week we have just received a new lot of charming suits direct from one of the most reputable New York makers. Beauties, every one of them. In the following color chades: Shadow lawn green, canary gold, cerise, citron, new rose, etc.

Our Suit Prices Start at $15 and Up to $50—With Many Prices in Between.

Suits in prodigal variety. To suit every taste, every fancy and every purse.

PRETTY CREPE DE CHINE WAISTS AT $3.75 EACH

And we can say without fear of contradiction that you cannot duplicate these waists in Saskatoon for less than a five dollar bill.

They are made from an excellent quality pure silk crepe de chine, with deep back collar. Front finished in the new hemstitched and fold cross bar styles. Shades, white and flesh. Sizes 36 to 44.

STUNNING NEW JAP SILK WAISTS AT $2.25 EACH

Another waist price that you will find a difficult task to better. They are made from an exceptionally heavy quality Jap Silk, with deep back collar, hemstitched yoke and front, with cluster of pin tucks and fold down front and finished with large pearl buttons.

CHOOSE YOUR EASTER HAT AT McGOWAN'S

If you want the largest variety in the city to choose from.

If you want the newest and most up-to-date styles.

If you want the lowest prices.

Then you can't pass McGowan's for your Easter bonnet.

One whole floor given over exclusively to millinery.

The largest show rooms and the largest stocks west of Winnipeg.

Every conceivable style, shape and color shade will be found in this mammoth collection.

Notwithstanding the immense business we are doing every day, new shipments constantly arriving from New York and Chicago keep our stock fresh and up-to-the-minute.

Ask anyone where to buy your Easter hat and they will immediately tell you at McGowan's.

STYLISH SPRING COATS
For Women, Misses and Children

Never have we had such a showing of pretty coats. They are here in all the newest styles, materials and color shades. And best of all they are here at prices that make your new Easter coat easy of possession.

Women's All Wool Velour Coats at $20 & $25

Made from the popular all wool velour cloth now so much in vogue in the leading fashion centres of the east. Cut on swagger lines, with deep collar and cuffs, large pouch pockets, finished with belt and large buttons, with fancy stitching around collar, cuffs and pockets. Shades: gold, Chinese blue, shadow lawn green, tan, rose, cerise, reseda.

Women's Spring Coats $9.50

Made from all wool tweeds, in fancy, white and black checks, stripes and broken plaids. Also black and white check stripes and broken plaids. Cut on full swagger lines, with deep collar and cuffs, pouch pockets and belts, and finished with fancy buttons. All sizes.

Children's Spring Coats at $2.50

Mothers will buy these coats on sight for the little ladies, and not because of the "little" price, but because they are so pretty and becoming. The materials are black and white checks. Lined throughout and trimmed around collar, waist and cuffs with deep piping of red serge, and finished with fancy buttons. Made in Empire style. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Your New Suit Needs a New Corset

Our Corset Department is brimful of the new season's newest modes in the celebrated front lace MODART Corset, acknowledged by all experts to be the best fitting front lace corset made. It is winning new wearers every day.

Then if you don't want a front lace corset, try our C.I.B. or D. & A. lines. Models to suit every figure. Prices to suit every purse, from 75c up to $10

By Aeroplane to India

Lord Montagu, in a Lecture, Makes a Most Interesting Forecast

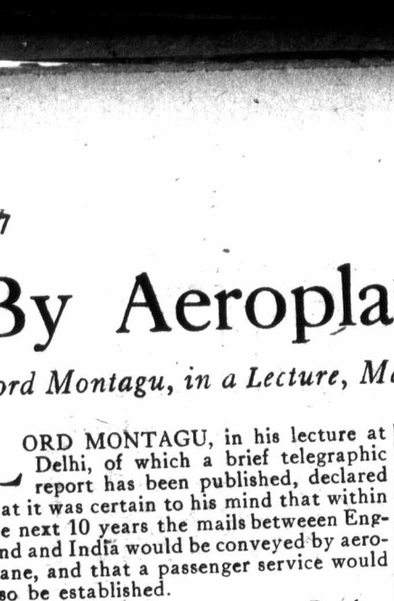
LORD MONTAGU, in his lecture at Delhi, of which a brief telegraphic report has been published, declared that it was certain to his mind that within the next 10 years the mails betweeen England and India would be conveyed by aeroplane, and that a passenger service would also be established.

By ship the long sea route from Bombay to London was about 6,000 miles, and *via* Marseilles or Brindisi about 5,000 miles. But, as the aeroplane flew, the distance would be only 3,600 miles. The route *via* Russia was, of course, the shortest, and mails by this route would reach London in less than 36 hours, allowing merely the speed achieved by the aeroplanes of today. In the case of a passenger service ,and allowing a rest of 14 hours out of the 24, and travelling 10 hours at only 120 miles per hour, 1,200 miles would be covered per day. Thus, it would be possible to fly to London from Peshawar in 59 hours. A Delhi service would connect with this service, leaving Delhi five hours earlier. The passengers would sleep the first night at Gurieff, at the head of the Caspian, and the second night at Tarnopol, in Galicia. On the third evening they would be in London. There would be a stop of one hour per day, from noon to 1 o'clock, for lunch.

The other route, which Lord Montagu described as the "All Red" route on account of its being nearly all over British territory, would take about five days, the distance being 5,220 miles. Starting from Karachi, the traveller would spend the first night at Basra, the secondat Alexandria, the third at Malta, the fourth at Gibraltar, and on the fifth he would arrive at Land's End. The voyage over the sea would be done by seaplane. Mails would be flown continuously by day and night, the landing places being illuminated and the route indicated by miniature light-houses.

As for passengers, the big Russian Sigorsky aeroplane, with four engines, had already achieved over 80 miles per hour carrying 16 persons. If 10 aeroplanes a day started they could carry 140 passengers, with a pilot and an assistant pilot, or about a thousand passengers per week, which was greater than the average who now left Indian ports per week. As to the cost, Lord Montagu said he felt sure that after the first year or two the fares for passengers would be considerably less than those at present charged by the mail steamers, and he hazarded the conjecture that at first about 40*l.* for the single journey and 70*l.* for the return journey would be charged.

India in future, the lecturer proceeded, would be a stage on the route to the far East and Australia. The mail route to Australia would go on from Peshawar by Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, and by seaplane by British North Borneo to Queensland, whence the Australian mail services would take up the distribution.



CAPT. REV. B. W. PULLINGER
of Christ Church, who has been called back from the front by his congregation.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF SHEEP

The sheep business offers encouragement for the establishment of farm flocks. The supply of sheep is small and the demand large, both for wool and mutton. Ordinarily there is a large speculative element in sheep and lamb marketing. Feeding operations are frequently finished with no profit to show for the feed, investment and risks. The breeding industry has always been on a more stable basis, and it is so now.

Briefly, the statistics of the industry show that there has been a constant decrease in the number of sheep in this country from 61,500,000 in 1900 to 52,500,000 in 1910 and 49,000,000 in 1916. At the same time population increased from 80,000,000 to 92,000,000 and 100,000,000 for those three periods, respectively. In 1900 there was three-fourths of a sheep to each person; now there is less than one half of a sheep. The per capita decrease is thus one-third. Besides this great reduction in the number of sheep, there was in 1900 little money for luxuries; now there is plenty of it. Of course, the home production of wool has correspondingly decreased, and consumption has increased. Even if war conditions did not prevent importations, there would be a scarcity of world-wool because of a marked decrease of sheep in Australia from 92,000,000 head in 1911 to 69,000,000 in 1916.

THE PENALTY OF LARGENESS

The three-hundred-pound man, of whom Harper's Magazine tells the following story, stood gazing longingly at the attractive goods displayed in a haberdasher's window for a mark down sale. A friend stopped to inquire if he was thinking of buying shirts or pyjamas.

"Gosh, no!" replied the fat man. "Nothing fits me ready-made except a handkerchief."

or lame in the barn, "eating their heads off"? One means profit—the other means loss. When a horse goes lame—develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown "cures". Get the old reliable standby—

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Mr. David Yerex, Sonya, Ont., writes—"I have used your Spavin Cure for fifteen years, and know it to be a good cure". Be ready for emergencies, keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then, if a horse goes lame, you have the remedy on hand to cure the trouble quickly. $1. a bottle—6 for $5. at druggists'. Ask your dealer for free copy of book—"Treatise On The Horse"—or write us direct.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., - - ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 110

HIS CHRISTIAN NAME

The primary teacher had taken great pains to explain the distinction between surnames and Christian names, after which she called on the children to give examples of each kind from their own names and those of other members of their families.

When Jennie was asked to tell in one statement the surname and the Christian name of her father, she responded, after a little hesitation, "My father's surname is Johnson, and his Christian name is a Methodist."

Good Printing
at Small Cost

THE modern farmer aims to be up-to-date in all respects. He is a Business Man and Business Men require Printed Stationery. We can supply you with Letterheads and Envelopes with your own name and address as cheaply as you can buy blank stationery at the stores. Write us for prices.

Everything in Printing at Very Low Prices, consistent with *QUALITY*

The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm
"Quality Printers"

This Trade Mark is your guarantee of a Good Job at a Fair Price

Spring Skirts Narrower

New Sports Clothes Show Indian Colorings—Voile is Popular

WHATEVER the forecasters of the spring styles may disagree about, on one point they are more or less agreed, and that is that skirts will be narrower at the hem. There will be no flare whatever, and even if some skirts are not actually narrower they will at least appear so from the absence of the flare. Many skirts, however, are appreciably narrower. They measure from two to two and a quarter yards at the lower edge. When we compare these measurements with the three- and four-yard skirts that were worn last spring, it leaves no doubt as to the change. From the Parisian openings, which are now being

7649—7639

A New Waist and Skirt

held, we hear that the narrow skirt is no longer a rumor, but a fact.

Separate skirts and blouses take on quite a good deal of importance this spring. The fact that separate skirts are in demand for sports wear will bring them very much into prominence. There are more skirts of sports silks and satins than there are of any other skirting materials. The sports silks in one-color effects, or in two shades with large spots or stripes on a neutral back-ground seem to be the most popular.

As for the blouses, we may witness a revival of the garden smock, which took so strong a hold a summer or so ago. One of these recently seen was quite different from the smock as we knew it last summer. It was of tango-red crepe, long and loose, and slipped on over the head. It was shirred at the neck and at the shoulders along an oval line, which was emphasized by a piping of yellow crepe trimmed with wool embroidery. The smock hung unbelted over the skirt to the knees after the manner of most garden smocks. The red and yellow combination in this smock showed the influence of the Indian colorings, one of the new notes in sports clothes.

Indian embroideries on sports coats of heavy cream-colored silk make very attractive trimmings, and they are also effective on coats of dark blue serge. These embroideries are worked in silks or heavy mercerised cottons in very bright colorings with a number of colors mixed together. As this is to be a spring and summer of high colors, these embroideries will, in all probability, take very well. Parasols and bags to match the costumes showing such embroideries are also to be had to complete the finishing touches.

Some very dainty Georgette blouses show the Indian colorings embroidered on pale blue, orchid, white or flesh, with deep bands on the sleeves and across the front, showing one of the forms of trimming in which this embroidery appears.

The sketch of a waist and skirt shows one of the Paisley chiffon waists combined with plain chiffon and a skirt of broadcloth, with pockets at the side gores and two box pleats at the center back.

Voile a Leading Fabric

A great deal of voile and muslins will be used this spring. The counters of the stores are already overflowing with voiles of all descriptions; plain, sprigged, figured, striped and checked. Bordered materials, too, will have a place anomg the fashionable fabrics, whether printed or embroidered and whether of cotton or silk.

Plain voile combined with linen in a matching color has been used in the fashioning of some of the advance spring dresses, and, though unusual, the combination is entirely pleasing. A very pretty model was made with a long Russian blouse of voile edged with a deep band of linen and having the neck and

7640

Dress of Fine Voile with Irish Crochet Collar

sleeves finished with narrower bands of linen. The skirt was made entirely of linen with the blouse worn over it. These costumes in pale blue, sand and white were given a contrasting touch by embroidery on the neck and front of the waist.

Collarless necks in square, round and oval outlines are being offered by the creators of styles; but these are not universally becoming, and fortunately those who cannot wear them can take refuge in the high or the soft, rolled collar, one or the other of which may be depended upon to suit every face. Some of the very newest collars are high, with a large turned over portion doubled back and extending below the base of the collar in a rounded outline.

One of the styles in low collars which still retains popular favor is seen in the sketch. The collar is of Irish crochet on a dress of fine voile, which is simply made with a gathered waist and a tucked skirt. For the light fabrics of spring and summer the tucked models are always good.

JOB PRINTING
IS OUR SPECIALTY
GIVE US A TRIAL

THE HECLA WARM AIR FURNACE

A Cheery, Healthful, Homelike Atmosphere

is helped by the happy home folk, the familiar surroundings—and moist, pure air. You cannot easily have the first two without the last. The air in every room should have the snap and vim of outdoor air. It must be supplied by a furnace with a capacity for heating the air instantly as it passes. Know these "HECLA" points.

THE STEEL RIBBED FIRE POTS with a heating surface capacity three times greater than that of any other furnace.

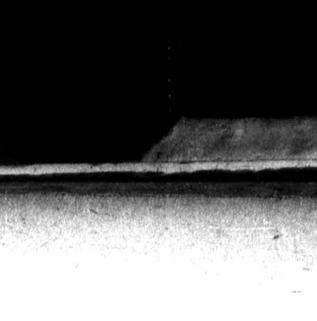
THE INDEPENDENT GRATE BARS let you touch up the fire just where it needs it—an economical point.

THE CAST-IRON COMBUSTION CHAMBER—designed to do its work thoroughly—saving coal and making heat. It cannot burn out, as steel chambers do.

These are only some of the ways in which a "HECLA" cuts down the coal bills. A big point is the ease of operation and care of the "HECLA"—a few minutes, morning and night, and you're through.

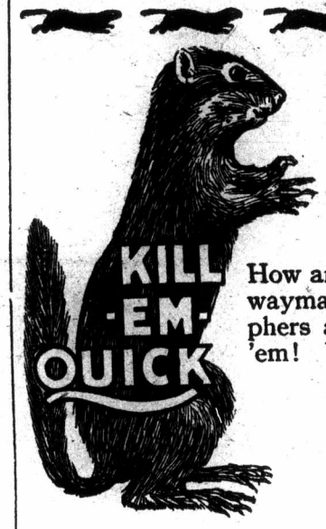
Prove these things by a visit to the house of a "HECLA" owner. He'll tell you.

Investigate our guaranteed plan for Heating Homes. You should have our book "Comfort and Health" in any case.



Clare Bros. Western, Limited
Dept. W WINNIPEG

Coupon: Clare Bros. Western, Limited, Dept. "W," Winnipeg.
Please send me a copy of "Comfort and Health."
Name _____
Address _____



Thieves! Robbers! Burglars!

How any farmer would call for help, if a highwayman robbed him like gophers do! Yet gophers are robbing farmers right and left. Kill 'em! You can do it for 1 cent an acre with

Kill-Em-Quick
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

GOPHER POISON

The Time-Tested, Guaranteed Gopher Killer

Let Kill-Em-Quick Protect You

Gophers often average 20 or more to the acre. They cause a loss of 25 cents each per year. These statements are from no less authority than Professor Jackson of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

Kill-Em-Quick has been tried under his direction and as a result of the tests made he has written the following letter:

Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 2, 1916.

Messrs. Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.,
182 Logan Avenue,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Sirs: My field representative, Mr. Kitely, has given your gopher poison (Kill-Em-Quick), and several other gopher poisons, field tests and reports having found Kill-Em-Quick the most efficient and entirely satisfactory. He found on a series of trials that Kill-Em-Quick killed the gopher in from three and a half to seven minutes. He has been entirely satisfied with the effectiveness of your poison.

And of the four hundred letters which I received this summer, from farmers who had tried your poison on our advice, and with our assistance, all but one reported having satisfactory results, and this one report stated that as the gophers were breeding, it was found that they did not take the poison at that time.

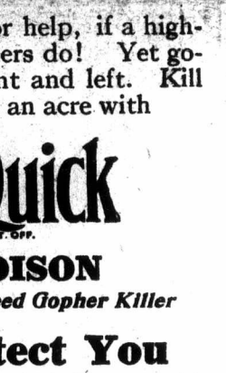
We are, therefore, prepared to recommend Kill-Em-Quick as an effective gopher poison next year.

Yours sincerely,
[Signed] V. W. JACKSON,
Professor of Biology.

Is Not This Sufficient Proof that you should find out for Yourself by Using Kill-Em-Quick on your Farm how Much it will Save you?

It's easy to use—get it

Simply soak oats or ground feed over night, drain off the water, stir in Kill-Em-Quick thoroughly, then drop into the burrows. That's all. The gopher's voracious appetite will do the rest. **WE GUARANTEE** it, on every package. **MONEY BACK**, if it fails. 40-acre size, **50c**; 100-acre size **$1.00**. Get it from your druggist, or if he cannot supply you, we ship direct upon receipt of the price. Send for Free Gopher Book.



An Old Friend in a New Dress

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.
Dept. M **Winnipeg, Canada**

BRITISH SOLDIERS EXAMINING POSITIONS ABANDONED BY GERMANS IN THE RECENT RETREAT

BRINGING BIG BRITISH GUNS UP TO THE FRONT.

THE UNITED STATES PREPARING FOR WAR

Co-Operative Profits

UNINITIATED critics who are inclined to find fault with farmers for "adopting practices they condemn in big business of the city" are not correctly informed, according to Prof. H. C. Filley, of the farm management department of the University of Nebraska. "Charges are sometimes made that the farmer objects to city folks making big profits and that when he gets into the game himself he also charges high prices and makes big profits. The farmer is thus credited with becoming something of a monopolist as soon as opportunity offers.

"Criticism recently launched against high dividends paid by a co-operative elevator line illustrates the tendency of the city man to find fault with farmers in this respect. In almost every country in eastern Nebraska, a farmers' grain company has distributed to 50 per cent of more of the capital stock. For example, the Farmers' Grain and Supply Company of Hastings, Nebraska, recently declared dividends of approximately $18,000 one on year's business, although its capital stock is less than $24,000. Consequently, the uninitiated declare that farmers are making exorbitant profits.

"This criticism overlooks the fact that co-operative elevators are doing business on a different basis from that on which ordinary corporations operate. In the first place, they are handling largely their own grain, so that [illegible] do not come from fleecing the general public. In the second place, dividends paid are largely patronage dividends, based not upon capital stock, but upon the number of bushels of grain sold to the elevator. The Hastings company paid only 3 per cent upon its capital stock, which is certainly not high. It paid a patronage dividend of 4 cents a bushel upon the more than 4,000,000 bushels of grain sold by members during the year.

"If a farmers' elevator company pays 1 or 2 cents per bushel less than the current price of grain in order to be on the safe side, it will naturally pay a patronage dividend of one or two cents per bushel. A rise in the price of grain when they have a large quantity on hand will often give larger dividends, while a corresponding fall in price would wipe out the margin altogether.

"This method of doing business is certainly entirely different from that to which the farmers voice their objections. If corporations as a whole would follow the lead of the co-operatibe companies, and distribute their earnings among the people who furnish business to the company, less unfavorable criticism would be heard."

A UNIQUE MARKET

The first market for the sale of horseflesh in New York City, and probably in the United States, has just been opened, and if it is as successful the city is to have other establishments for the same purpose. The new market is subject to the regulations of the department of health, and in order that there may be no deception it will sell nothing except horse meat. Veterinarians of the department of health supervise the slaughterhouses and take every precaution to safeguard the consumer. Dr. W. Horace Hoskins, dean of the New York State Veterinary College, has written the following letter to the department of health of New York City in regard to the new venture: "I am much interested, and quite approve of the action of your department in permitting the opening of establishments for the sale of horse meat. So clean an animal, so free from tuberculosis and many other serious lesions common to our flesh-producing animals, and the continually high soaring prices of animal foods make it extremely desirable that opportunities be afforded to obtain cheaper meats. The long prejudice held by so many people against horse meat I trust will soon be eliminated."

A little boy was reading in his Scottish history an account of the battle of Bannockburn. He read as follows:

"And when the English saw the new army on the hill behind their spirits became dampened."

The teacher asked the boy what was meant by "damping their spirits."

The boy simply answered:

"Putting water in their whiskey."

Famous "Shamrock" Linens Made in Belfast

Sold Exclusively in Saskatoon by Cairns

—Acknowledged as the world's hoghest standard of quality are the famous Shamrock Brand Irish linens. They are the sort that will give years of satisfactory service.
—Your table linen for Easter, if selected from the new Spring stock of Shamrock brand linens, will add much to the appearance of the dinner table.
—Deep in every housekeeper's heart is a love of beautiful linens. Quality such as "Shamrock" Brand cannot fail to win the ardent admiration of the most critical.
—With the flax fields of Flanders trodden underfoot, manufacturing conditions disorganised and ocean transportation uncertain, we were indeed fortunate in procuring so complete and varied an assortment.—Included one will find:

BROWN'S SHAMROCK Trade Mark LINENS

Table Cloths and Napkins to Match

Table Cloths, 2x2yds., each....$5
Table Cloths, 2x2½ yds. each $6
Table Napkins, 23x23 in., doz. $5
—Pure grass bleached and warranted all linen; four unusually effective designs, rose, shamrock, scroll and stripe and chrysanthemum. Napkins to match all designs.

—It was only through purchasing twelve nomths ago that we are able to quote these moderate prices.

Cotton Damask Table Cloths and Napkins

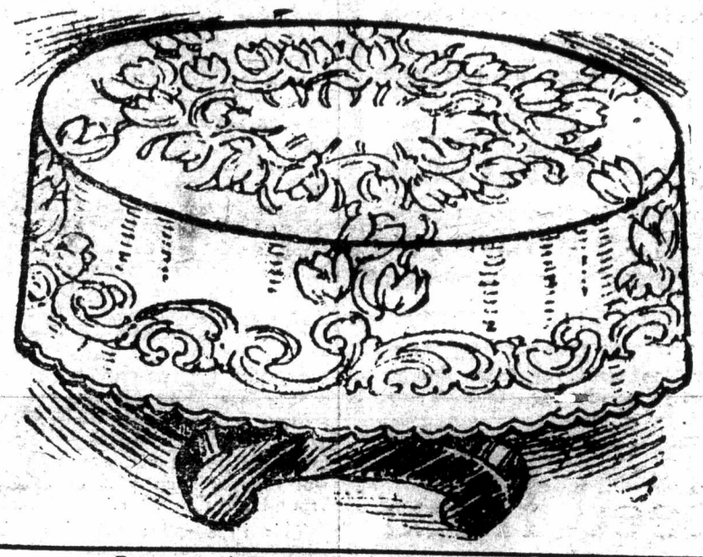
Cloths, 54x54 inches, each...$1.50

Cloths, 63x63 inches, each....$2

—Made of the finest grade pure cotton yarn; very smooth finish; will not rough up with laundering; beautiful damask designs.

—Table napkins of similar quality and finish.

Size 20 x 20 inches, per doz.....$2
Size 24 x 24 inches, per doz. $3



Linen Value to Wonder at
PURE LINEN DAMASK CLOTHS $4.50
We Cannot Duplicate Them Less than $8

—Shamrock Brand table cloths every thread warranted all pure linen and grass bleached. The designs are sweet peas, shamrock and spot with border all around; size 2 x 2½ yards. Just 100 to be disposed of.—Extra special at, each.....$4.50

Table Clohs and Napkins to Match

Cloths, 2x2 yds., each..6.50 to $8
Cloths, 2x2½ yds., each ..$8 to $10
Cloths, 2x3 yds., each..$9 to $12
Napkins to match, doz. 7.50 to $10
—Woven from extra quality, pure Irish linen; guaranteed perfect in weave and finish; a very large selection of designs, including daisy and band, shamrock and sprig, Adams style, empire, poppy, scroll and stripe, shamrock and Greek key chrysanthemum, floral, ribbon and stripe and many others.

Shamrock Brand Linen Towels, 1.50

—Made from fine quality, pure linen huckaback with hemstitched ends and damask pattern with space for initial; size 18x32 inches.
—Cairns' price, 1.50.

Fine Huckaback Towels, $2 and $2.50

—Very fine qualities in pure Irish linen huckaback with hemstitched or scalloped ends and damask designs; size 25x41 inches.
—Priced at $2 and 2.50.

Floor Oilcloths and Linoleums

—Timely, indeed, is the arrival of this new shipment of Floor Oilcloths, printed linoleums and inlaid linoleum.
—It is a difficult task to procure these lines in large quantities today. Our housefurnishings buyer when in the East, was fortunate enough to secure this supply which was rushed forward.
—Included you will find:

Floor Oilcloths—Small, neat patterns and floral effects; suitable for bedrooms, etc., and small tile patterns for the bath room or kitchen. 2 yds. wide. Per square yd. **50c**
rinted Linoleums—2 yards wide. A varied selection of patterns and colorings.
Per square yard.....85c

Printed Linoleums—New tile patterns. Four yards wide. Per square yard.....95c
Inlaid Linoleums—2 yards wide; blue and white tile patterns; green mosaic, two-tone green tile, oak panel, blue, green and grey tile.
Per square yard.....1.85

NEW ARRIVALS IN RUGS

—From the small door mat to the large room you'll find assortments varied and extensive at Cairns.
—Rugs are the first consideration in furnishing the home. They supply the color scheme. Choosing is satisfactory in assortments such as are assembled here.
—Note the following:

Jute Door Mats, 15x36 In., 60c
In browns, greens and reds, keystone border.
Plush Door Mats, 12x28 In. 1.50
—In reds, greens and blues. A very handsome mat.
Plush Rugs, 18x36 In., 3.50
—In greens and blues.
Jute Rugs, 22x45 In., 1.50
—In combination colors.
Jute Rugs, 26x54 In., 2.25
—In assorted colors.
Jute Rugs, 27x54 In. 2.95 & 3.50
—In assorted colors.
Reversible Symrna Rugs, 27x54 Inches, 4.50
—A vast selection of oriental colorings and designs.
Velvet Rugs, 27x54 Inches, 3.75
—In tans, browns, greens, reds and blues. Unusually handsome rugs.
Axminster Rugs, 27x54 In., 4.50
—All the wanted colorings in conventional and oriental designs.

Wilton Rugs, 27x54 In. $7 and $8
—Handsome patterns not previously shown.
Rugs 6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.
Tapestry, 12.50 Brussels, $22
—These rugs have been selected with the greatest care with regard to the color and design. They can be used in any room in which a rug of this size is required.
Rugs 4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.
Brussels, $12 Wiltons, $23
—Especially suited for dens and small rooms.

Squares, 9 x 9 feet
Tapestry, 18.50 Brussels, $29
Wiltons, $55
—In tans, browns, greens and blues.
Rugs 9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.
Brussels, $33 Wiltons, $65
—In a fully assorted range of colorings and desig ns.
Rugs9 x 12 Feet
Brussels, $35 Wiltons, $68 & $75
—These rugs are the product of the leading British carpet manufacturers. Unsurpassed in coloring and design. *Cairns—Third Floor.*

Lest You Forget

—Novelty buttons are being extensively employed this season. At the smallwear counters, celluloid and ivory buttons for trimming suits and coats are obtainable in the brilliant hues of the season. For blouses and dresses there are novel handpainted and pearl buttons.

—"Khaki Kool," the newest fabric in Fashion's repertoire is on display in the show window.

—The newest 1917 models in Gossard lace-in-front Corsets are ready for you at the corset counters.

—A carload of Lighter-Day, high oven ranges has recently been received. They were purchased at a decided saving.

—The showing of lingerie and silk blouses is the most extensive in all our years of merchandising. Hundreds of clever styles in white or the bright colors so fashioanble this season.

—Spring dresses and coats for children have all the snap and style to them that the garments which mothers will wear. We have never offered such a diversified collection.

—Ferry's, McKenzie's, Steele Brigg and Carter's garden seeds—all varieties in the grocery store.

—Three grocery telephones on a trunk line. Ring 3111.

—An eye-witness informs us that New York itself is showing no smarter millinery styles than those on display at Cairns.

J. F. CAIRNS LIMITED
SECOND AVE. AT 23RD. ST.

Maxwell Service

Canadian Motors, Limited, now have agents at every important town and centre in Northern and Central Saskatchewan, where parts for Maxwell cars are kept in stock.

At the head office at Saskatoon a large stock of parts is always kept on hand, ready to be rushed to any point where parts are required in a hurry.

It will surprise Maxwell car owners how seldom they will have to make use of this Maxwell service, for there is no car made that stands up better and requires fewer repairs than the Maxwell car.

If you want a larger, heavier, more luxurious car, there is none better than the Chalmers. We sell that too!

CANADIAN MOTORS LIMITED

Distributors of Maxwell and Chalmers Automobiles for Nor. Saskatchewan

252 THIRD AVENUE, SOUTH - - - - SASKATOON

Where only 50 lbs. or less are required, add 1c per lb. Sacks are extra at value.

For Root and Vegetable Seeds, kindly send for Our Price List.

Order Your Seed from

S. A. EARLY & CO. Ltd.

SASKATOON, SASK.

SEED GRAIN	
WHEAT—	Per Bus.
Marquis, Choice No. 1 Northern	$2.00
BARLEY—	
Mensury, six rowed	1.30
Chevalier, two rowed	1.25
RYE—Spring, choice	1.85
PEAS—	
Canadian Field	3.75
Golden Vine	3.75
CORN—	
Northwestern Dent	2.35
Minnesota No. 13 Dent	2.35
Longfellow, Flint	2.35

OATS—	Per 100 Lbs.
American Banner, Reg.	$5.00
American Banner	.80
Golden Chaff	.80
Abundance	.75

GRASSES, ALFALFA, Etc.	
TIMOTHY—	Per 100 lbs.
No. 1	$12.00
No. 2	10.00
BROME—Extra Choice	15.00
WESTERN RYE—Choice	12.50
Kentucky Blue, choice	23.00
Canadian Blue, choice	16.00
Red Top, choice	20.00
Alfalfa—Turkestan No. 1	28.00
Rape—Dwarf Essex	15.00

ORDERS WILL BE APPRECIATED BY

S. A. EARLY CO., Ltd.

SASKATOON.

Nutana Branch: 725 BROADWAY. - - - PHONE 2718
Warehouse and Office: 198 AVENUE A, SOUTH. PHONE 1377
Phone 1214 Long Distance

FOUND In the Scrap Pile on Your Own Farm $ $ $

Thousands of Dollars are Thrown Away Every Year by Saskatchewan Farmers in Buying New Machinery

or new parts before they are required. If more farmers know what those know who have tried us for repairs and jobbing work of all descriptions our shops could not handle one-tenth of the work we would get. A walk through our shops would show you scores of engines made as good as new by simply reboring the cylinders and having new over-size pistons and rings made, cranks turned up, new fly wheels cast, broken parts welded, etc.

Why Buy new cylinders when you can have them re-bored and new pistons fitted for half the cost.

Buy new rollers for your grain crusher when you can have the old ones recut and made as good as new for half the cost.

Buy new crank shafts when we can turn the old ones true? Not cut your machinery bill in half?

We Make to Order at Reasonable Prices and Ship Promptly

All classes of gears and sprockets, well drill bits and drilling machine castings of any description. Stay bolts, studs, flues, grate bars, flame sheets, plow standards and all kinds of forgings. Steam chests faced, gas engine valves turned up, new shafts fitted in discs, etc., etc.

FARMERS' REPAIR WORK AT LOW PRICES

Our plant comprises machine shop, pattern shop, foundry, blacksmith shop and oxy-acetylene welding plant. In order to keep our plant and staff of highly skilled mechanics fully employed we undertake farmers' repair work during the winter months at prices close to cost. We guarantee all our work. Write us for prices.

JOHN EAST IRON WORKS

119-121 Avenue C, North Saskatoon, Sask.

Letters of a Farmer to His Son

I WOKE up this morning with a large and well developed grouch. I began to realise that the winter leisure (this is without prejudice, as you lawyers say, because I won't admit that we ever have any real leisure) was over; and that to-day I had to oil the harness, send a bunch of harrow-teeth, discs and ploughshares to the blacksmith to be sharpened; overhaul the seed-drill; run the seed oats and the balance of the seed wheat through the fanning-mill; sort over the potatoes, pick out the rotten ones and boil the poor ones for the pigs; and do a dozen other little chores. It made me tired just thinking about it. I bitterly regretted the day that fate ever condemned me to the hard and unceasing toil of a farmer's life. However, I feel better this evening, because I decided not to do any of the things mentioned, but let the hired man do them while I went off to a political convention instead, where I had a first-rate time.

Politics are far more fun here than they were down east. There most of the candidates were town or city people, chosen by city people and we farmers were supposed to support whichever hand-picked candidate was wished on us. Out west we are just beginning to get into the way of selecting the candidate we want, regardless of the machine. In our constituency we have two neighbors, both farmers, running against each other. We know all about them, their strong, and especially their weak points, and it is certainly exciting business electioneering for them as compared with working for men you never see except around election time.

This independence business is funny stuff, Bill. Between elections I am one of the stoutest independents and most open-minded political thinkers between the great Lakes and the Coast. I profess the greatest indifference as to which party and which candidate I support. I am out for the best man and the best policy—Yes, sir. Then I am elected as a delegate when I attend my party convention and begin warming up until the excitement of beating the other fellow gets hold of me, and my independence is laid by until the election is over, when it begins to blossom forth again. It is a sad confession of weakness, Bill, but it seems to be human nature.

I feel just now that after this convention I am going to start afresh and be thoroughly independent, although I have an uneasy feeling and a suspicion that I said the same thing last election. I thoroughly believe in the principle of independence—for other people.

It takes a very wise man to pick all the good out of either party and balance exactly on the line that separates them; and for myself I am getting a little too old for gymnastics.

It seems to me that as the population is always pretty evenly divided between males and females, that about the same proportion of people follow the two schools of thought, one the bunch that inclines to reach forward for new things, the other rather more inclined to hang on to the old and that no matter what these parties are called, humanity is always apt to line up in one or other of the camps, whether they are called Grits and Tories or Republicans and Democrats, and that sometimes the sentiment and the fortunes of a country as a whole lean first one way and then another.

Mother would not go to the convention with me, which makes me a little uneasy, but neither would she go to the other convention. She wanted me to clean out the henhouse last week, a job I hate, and I did not like to ask the hired man to do this for fear he'd quit, and she told me that If I did not do it before seeding she'd vote against me at the election! Now if that isn't intimidation, and using the franchise wrongfully, and bribery and corruption, what is it? If she had promised to vote for my candidate it would not be so bad, there would be something to go on, but to use her franchise as a club over me is an unfair advantage which I would not stand from anybody but Mother. I am afraid of this woman's vote, Bill. It looks as though a lot of the women might develop minds of their own on the political question.

Your loving,
FATHER.

MAY FIRST GOPHER DAY

Co-Operative Attack on the Gopher Being Planned This Year

WHAT is the use of going on from year to year using a haphazard and costly means of destroying gophers? The gophers of the province are not materially decreasing in numbers amd the resaon of this is common knowledge to every resident of Saskatchewan who thinks about it. The trouble lies in lack of co-operation. Let us take a case which frequently happens every year. Farmer A will set out poison possibly the second week in April. Farmers B on the next quarter will not do so until some time in May. What is the result? In the meantime many of Farmer B's gophers have migrated and have made their homes on Farmer A's land and he must set out poison again or allow them to multiply and wander here and there over his own and adjoining sections. Lack of systematic poisoning is common practice throughout the whole province and further, much uncultivated land is not attended to at all.

What should be done? A general attack must be arranged to take place on a day sufficiently early in the season to destroy the pests before any young appear. With the idea of an organised attack at an opportune time the Department of Agriculture has decided to announce May the first as Gopher Day Even if the crop is not seeded by that time, May the first could not be better spent than by dropping all other duties and co-operating with your neighbors to kill off the gophers and thus make most economical use of the pioson supplied by the municipality.

There is no doubt but that gophers destroy millions of dollars worth of crop annually from Saskatchewan. Why should this be tolerated? Here is what the Scott Experimental Farm reports as happening on their plots as a result of their ravages during the season of 1915:

Oats

Yield per acre on part of field not attacked by gophers....90 bushels, 19 pounds.
Yield per acre on part of field attacked by gophers....79 bushels, 14 pounds
Loss per acre caused by the gophers.....11 bushels, 5 pounds

Barley

Yield per acre on part of field not attacked by gophers....40 bushels, 41 pounds
Yield per acre on part of field attacked by gophers.....22 bushels, 20 pounds
Loss per acre caused by the gophers.....18 bushels, 21 pounds

Every farmer who has lived in [illegible] province for a year or more has seen [illegible] much worse than what the Scott E[illegible]mental Farm has experienced, in [illegible], complete destruction of the crop [illegible] rod or two around the border is [illegible] means uncommon. There is no [illegible] reason for allowing this to go on w[illegible] co-operative and determined attack [illegible] reduce their numbers to such an e[illegible] as to render their ravages negligib[illegible] for years to come. The sooner this attack is made the grater will be the grain for both the individual farmer and the province at large.

In order to insure general observance of Gopher Day the department is asking the co-operation of municipal officials, farmers' organisations, weed inspectors and school teachers in planning the details of this gigantic undertaking.

Let every resident of the provin[illegible] set aside May the first as a day only fo[illegible] destruction of gophers. By elimi[illegible] this great waste production will be materially increased and both Saskatchewan and the Empire will be benefitted.

Weeds and Seeds Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Sask.

Changes at Cairns Store

Grocery Deptartment to Go in the Basement and Large Shoe Department to Be Established on the First Floor

LARGE plans for improving the service and meeting the convenience of the public are under way at J. F. Cairns', Limited, and when completed, the grocery and shoe departments will occupy new and larger locations in the store. The basement is being remodelled and re-decorated, and when the alterations have been made the grocery department will be moved there, taking up about one-half the basement space. The shoe department, which is on the main floor, will be very largely extended, and will occupy practically the whole space now taken up by the grocery department. This means that the Cqrins store will have one of the largest floor spaces in the city devoted to the retail sale of shoes. Other departmental changes of lesser importance are also planned, and several staff promotions have been made and others are being arranged for.

W. F. MOSER
New Superintendent or Service Manager of the J. F. Cairns Store

W. PURVIS
Promoted to be Merchandising Manager of the J. F. Cairns Store

Staff Promotions

In address to his staff Tuesday evening of this week, J. F. Cairns announced that W. Purvis had been promoted to the position of merchandising manager and W. F. Moser to be superintendent or service manager. Both men have been with the Cairns' store for several years and have been successful managers of their departments. A. J. Burton, who for some years has been store manager, is leaving for St. Louis, where he has accepted an important position.

CANADA'S DAIRYING PROSPECTS

AT ALL our leading conventions this fall and winter, the future prospects for the industry have been fully discussed. Good prices until the end of the war seem assured; but what of the early days of peace? The general inclination is to be optimistic. European dairy herds are being destroyed, we are told, and America will have to both supply dairy produce and replace the herds. Dairy Commissioner Ruddick, however, at the Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, gave some figures that over optimistic ones on both sides of the line would do well to consider. In Switzerland the number of milch cows actually increased by 52,110 during 1916. In Italy the number of cows has decreased, but more heifers have been bred than ever before. In Denmark, milch cows have decreased in numbers, but calves have increased. The Germans, with characteristic efficiency, set aside 8,000,000 animals to be preserved for breeding purposes and actually there are more young dairy animals in Germany today than before the war. The number of mature cows, however, is now below the government minimum. Another factor that will influence the British market after the war will be the delivery of vast quantities of butter and cheese which are now accumulating in New Zealand and Australia, due to lack of shipping facilities.

In the light of these facts, over optimism may not be wise. At the same time there is no room for pessimism so far as dairying is concerned in America. The very fact that after the war money will be less plentiful than at present, will lead people to study food values more carefully and then the American dairy farmer will find a ready market for his produce, both on this continent and in Europe. Another factor that should not be lost sight of is that the millions of men now fighting in Europe are receiving cheese as a regular part of their ration. Their taste for it is being cultivated and this taste they will carry back into private life. No advertising campaign, no matter how cleverly conducted, could be so effective in increasing the consumption of this important dairy product.

DUNLOP TIRES

A Great Response!

Watch "Dunlop Tires" in the emergency. There's a wealth of security in that response to the brake.

A. 73

"SPECIAL" - "TRACTION"

Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Limited

311 Twentieth Street East Phone 2082

AUCTION SALE

$10,000 Stock High-Class Groceries

I HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, APRIL 12th and 13th

AT

The City Market, Avenue A, Saskatoon

Commencing at 2 p.m. on Thursday and continuing at 10 a.m. on Friday, a stock of **High-Class Groceries** recently stored in the premises of the Codville Company, Limited, the containers of which, through the bursting of a water pipe, have been slightly damaged.

The quality of these goods has in no way been affected by the water, damage consisting principally in the partial removal or obliteration of labels on the packages.

The stock consists chiefly of the following:

JAMS—Wagstaffe's, Smith's, Etc.
CHEESE—Ontario, McLaren's Imperial and Ingersoll Cream.
SOAPS—Laundry and Toilet.
WASHING POWDERS.
CANNED MEATS AND FISH (including 100 cases Salmon, assorted brands)
CANNED SOUPS, SAUCES, PICKLES, MOLASSES, VINEGAR, ETC.

This sale affords proprietors of hotels, restaurants and boarding houses as well as private individuals an excellent opportunity of purchasing high quality groceries at exceptional prices.

TERMS—CASH

A. S. WALKER,
Auctioneer, Saskatoon.

April 4th, 1917.

Wheat Market Situation

THE wheat markets during the past week have been characterised by a strong and stubborn tone without excitement of any kind. From the 27th to the 31st of March the strong tendency was seen best in the steady demand for cash wheat of the higher grades and the action of the May delivery in all markets. Prices for immediate and May delivery advanced only moderately in the aggreagte in the above period—½c to 2c—but the tone was very firm and buyers readily took all that was offered. In the same period the distant deliveries, September and October, declined 1c to 2c under the more favorable crop reports coming from the winter wheat districts in the United States. On Saturday rain was forecast over part of the winter wheat country and the general expectation was that if it came in anything more than paltry showers the effect would be very bearish in all wheat markets. Another influence hanging over the market was the fact that the United States congress had been called to meet together yesterday in extraordinary session, to hear a message from President Wilson regarding the German-American situation and to deliberate on procedure in connection therewith. In the view of many traders active participation bv the United States in the war will cause a further advance in grain prices so that between the two influences of unfavorable winter wheat crop conditons and active war on the part of the United States, the market feeling was very strong, but on Saturday it was tempered somewhat by the possibility of good rains over Sunday. The first word yesterday morning was that there has been soaking rains over Kansas and Nebraska, and all markets opened easy, and some at ½c to 1c lower than Saturday's close. Opening figures, however, were the lowest for the day, for very soon there came word that the reports regarding rain in the winter wheat territory had been greatly exaggerated. With this, bullish sentiment rebounded from the opening check it had got, and a rapid advance of 2c to 4c per bushel took place, which was practically held to the close. Today, Chicago and some other American markets are closed, but Minneapolis has been open, as also our Winnipeg markets and a further advance of 2½c to 3c has taken place on these markets, evidently the outcome of strength generated by the war situation sentiment. Another thing which is helping to hold up wheat to high prices is the situation as regards the May delivery in the Chicago market. The total stocks of wheat in Chicago, all grades included, come to less than three million bushels. There is a large quantity sold short, and the shorts have been getting anxious, as under present conditions they don't see very well where the wheat is coming from to fill their contracts. This has made Chicago May wheat very strong, and two or three times lately the price came very near to touching $2.00 per bushel. This is a local condition, but it gives a price influence to other markets. Only three weeks ago May wheat in Chicago was running 2c to 3c under the May delivery in all other markets, but yesterday it was 4c to 6c above the others. This is an artificial situation and may be reversed again as soon as the congested state in Chicago May wheat rights itself. As is well known, we have for months past, in face of big declines in prices at times, advocated the prospect of continued high prices for wheat and other grains. But this sort of thing will have its limits again, and with wheat around $2.;00 per bushel it may be that the limit for the present is not far off. The United States going into the war will bring the time of the end nearer—at least we think so. The end of the war may not be at once followed by a large decline in prices, but it will ultimately tend that way, and it will cut down waste and destruction of grain. The control of foods upplies in limiting consumption and waste will reduce the aggregate requirements, and the inducement of high prices will lead in time to increased production. Altho it will do very little towards that this year. Against this, higher prices than have yet veen experienced, would probably lead to governments comandeering wheat. A great deal as regards supplies and prices will depend on the yield of the crops this season over the northern hemisphere. Unfortunately the American winter wheat crop is forecasting a moderate if not a low production.

The United States Government April report giving the condition of this winter wheat on April 1st will be issued on April 7th. There has been considerable winter killing, and the percentage of condition will probably be the lowest for several years past. It is expected a large acreage will be abandoned and seeded to oats and corn, but the number of acres so abandoned will not be known until the issue of the May report. Yesterday Mr. B. W. Snow issued his April report and makes the winter wheat condition on April 1st 71.1. Last year the condition was 78.3, and the average for the last ten years was 87.3. In the big winter wheat crop of 1914 the April condition was 95.6. In Europe generally crop conditions have continued more or less unfavorable and this year's wheat crops are not expected to average up to normal. Spring wheat seeding in the United States is just beginning, and in Western Canada will begin in a few days if present steady fine weather continues. Soil and general conditions over the spring wheat country on both sides of the international boundary are in fine shape for going right ahead with seeding if the weather keeps right, the season at present looks like two to three weeks earlier than last year.

Our Winnipeg market keeps firm, offerings are moderate and demand is good and cleans up all that is offered. Prices are steadier than in the American markets and do not follow their advances to the full. The movement from the country is fair considering that railway transportation is still congested. This condition will improve as we draw towards the opening of navigation about the end of the month. Deliveries by farmers from off the farms are now stopped for practically two months during seedtime and spring work.

Oats—The oat market continues firm with a good demand, and prices are 3½c higher on the week.

Barley—Demand for barley is good with prices 2½c to 3c up on Nos. 3 and 4, but unchanged on rejected and feed.

Flax—The flax market is stronger and more active and prices have advanced 8c on the week.

Thompson, Sons & Company.
Winnipeg, April 3rd, 1917.

THE MILK PRODUCERS MEETING

The Wholesale Milk Producers' Association of Saskatoon was organised on Wednesday at the Board of Trade offices with the following officers: President, C. I. Sutton; Vice-President, J. J. Stark; Secretary, Straton Gwyn, Vanscoty; Directors, Spindlove and Witt, Vanscoy; McLaughlin, Rosthern; Grant, Hague; Hambly, Asquith.

The Association hopes to be able to assist farmers in securing aid from banks for the purchase of cows and feed and to be of great assistance in looking after the financial interests of the members.

The sentiment of the gathering was unanimous in that milk producers should co-operate, owing to the increased cost of feed, the high price of grain, the advance in farm he.lp wages, and that means should be taken to make consumers realize the increased cost of producing milk.

The next meeting of the association will be held in July, unless a special meeting is called before that time.

PRODUCERS GET PRICE ADVANCE

A large majority of the producers shipping milk to the Saskatoon Pure Milk Company had a dinner at the King George Hotel on Thursday, and held a meeting at the close with officers of the Pure Milk Company, when prices for the coming year were decided upon. The prices fixed on average $2.45 per hundred for the whole year, an advance of about 33 cents per hundred over last year.

WESTERN AGENCIES, LTD., MOVE

The Western Agencies Limited, has removed from Third Avenue to the Hunt Block, opposite J. F. Cairns store, where much larger quarters are occupied. The company has been in business in Saskatoon for six yeras, handling gasoline lighting plants and fixtures and has just secured the agency for the Gray electric lighting plant, made by the Gray Motor Co. of Detroit.

The Three Essentials

Three things are necessary to success:

1st. The right foundation.
2nd. The proper training.
3rd The conviction that you can "make good" when the opportunity comes.

You have the foundation.
We can provide the training.
When you have these two requisites, **"making good"** takes care of itself.

Easter Term Opens Tuesday, April 10th

Saskatoon Business College

E. A. Marshall, Principal

Kempthorne Block - - 2nd Avenue South

MURDO CAMERON NOMINATED

At the Saskatoon County Liberal Convention held Thursday afternoon, Murdo Cameron of Floral, was chosen as the candidate, by a large majority, over his opponent, W. H. Lawrence of Aberdeen R. J. Moffat of Bradwell was nominated, but did not allow his name to come before the convention. Thomas Sales of Langham was nominated and in a very good address spoke of how he is at present serving the farmers as a member of the G. G. A. executive, the Saskatchewan Co-Operative Elevator, and the Canadian Council of Ahriculture. Mr. Lawrence was heartily applauded when he spoke and his friends were confident of his election, but Cameron won on the first ballot.

SHE WAS SHOPPING

A lady had been sitting in a furniture shop for nearly two hours inspecting the stock of linoleums, says the Chicago *Journal*. Roll after roll the perspiring assistant brought out, but she still seemed dissatisfied. From her dress he judged her to be a person of wealth, and thought it likely that she would have a good order to give. When at last he had shown her the last roll, he paused in despair.

"I'm very sorry, madam," he said apologetically, "but if you could wait I could get some more pieces from the factory. Can you call again?"

The prospective customer gathered her belongings together and rose from the chair.

"Yes, do," she said, with a gracious smile, "and ask them to send you some with very small designs, suitaole for putting in the bottom of a canary's cage."

The Saturday Press Print

QUALITY PRINTERS

REMOVAL NOTICE

We beg to announce to our customers throughout the Province our removal from Third Avenue to new quarters in the **HUNT BLOCK, 109 23rd STREET,** opposite J. F. Cairns.

We shall be able to give out parrons better service in our larger premises and hope to merit their continued patronage. To our present lines of Gasoline Lighting Systems, Portable Lamps, Fire Extinguishers, Vacuum Sweepers, etc., we are adding, and have been appointed Saskatchewan selling agents for Gralectric Lighting Plants, manufactured by The Gray Motor Co. of Detroit. These Plants, suitable for Farm Homes, Stores and Town Residences, will be demonstrated on our preWises about May 1st.

The Western Lighting Agencies, Ltd.

109 23rd STREET - - - - - HUNT BLOCK

The Grain Markets

SPECIAL MARKET LETTER

April 5th, 1917

Herewith we give you the fluctuations for the day:

Winnipeg Cash Prices		Futures—Wheat	Open	High	Low	Close
No. 1 Nor	2.01⅜	May	1.97½	2.00	1.96⅞	1.99⅞
No. 2 Nor	1.97⅜	Julv	1.94⅞	1.97⅛	1.94	1.97
No.3 Nor	1.91⅜	Oct	1.61	1.64½	1.6I	1.64
Feed Oats	.66⅜	**Oats**				
2 C.W. Oats	.68	May	.66⅝	.67½	.66⅜	.67½
3 C.W. Oats	.66⅜	July	.65⅝	.66¼	.65	.66¼
3 Barley	1.10	Oct	.58⅝	.59¼	.58⅜	.59¼
4 Barley	1.03	**Flax**				
1 N.W. Flax	2.70¾	May	2.74	2.74	2.73	2.73¼
2 N.W. Flax	2.66¾	July	2.77			2.76

Chicago Wheat			Oats			Corn
May	2.02½	2.06½	.64⅞	.64½	1.25⅜	1.27⅛
July	1.69¾	1.75½	.61⅛	.61⅞	1.24½	1.25¾
Sept	1.56½	1.61¼				

Minneapolis Wheat	Open	Close	Duluth Flax	Open	Close
May	1.97¾	2.00½		2.98½	2.98¾
July	1.92	1.95⅞		3.00	2.99½
Sept	1.58¼	1.61			

Inspections, wheat 403-452, oats 228-116, barley 18-11, flax 14-15. To-day's Winnipeg market opened ½ to ⅞ lower Chicago ½ higher and Minneapolis ⅛ higher to ⅜ lower than yesterday's close. Markets were very active towards the close and held strong. Winnipeg closed 1⅝ higher, Chicago 4½ higher and Minneapolis 3⅛ to 2⅞ higher than yesterday's close. Winnipeg oats closed ¼ higher and flax 1c lower. Oats in Chicago closed unchanged and corn 2⅛ higher. Duluth flax ¼ higher. Buying was mostly local and professional nature. Crops report conflicting but rain is still needed in Western States.

Yours truly,
THE CANADIAN GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

Winnipeg Cash Closing Prices for the Week

	30th	31st	2nd	3rd	4 h	5th
No. 1 Nor	1.91⅛	1.92	1.94⅝	1.97⅜	1.99⅞	2.01⅜
No. 2 Nor	1.87½	1.88¼	1.90⅝	1.93⅜	1.95⅝	1.97⅜
No. 3 Nor	1.81¾	1.82½	1.84⅞	1.87⅜	1.89⅞	1.91⅜
Feed Oats	.62½	.62⅝	.63⅝	.65¾	.66⅜	.66⅜
2 C.W. Oats	.64½	.64⅝	.65⅝	.67¾	.67½	.68
3 C.W. Oats	.62½	.62⅜	.63⅜	.65¾	.66⅜	.66⅜
3 Barley	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10
4 Barley	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.03	1.03
1 N.W. Flax	2.66⅜	2.67½	2.69⅞	2.71½	2.71¾	2.70¾
2 N.W. Flax	2.62⅜	2.63¼	2.65⅜	2.67½	2.67¾	2.66¾
Winnipeg Wheat						
May	1.90½	1.91	1.93⅜	1.95⅞	1.98⅜	1.99⅞
July	1.87¾	1.88	1.90⅝	1.92⅞	1.95½	1.97
Oct	1.54	1.55⅛	1.57¾	1.60½	1.61¾	1.64½
Oats						
May	.64½	.64⅝	.65⅝	.67½	.67¼	.67½
July	.63⅜	.63⅜	.64⅛	.65⅝	.66	.66¼
Oct	.58	.57¼	.58	.59¼	.59	.59¼
Flax						
May	2.69⅜	2.70½	2.72⅜	2.74	2.74	2.73¼
July	2.72¼	2.73¼	2.75⅜	2.77	2.77	2.76
Chicago Wheat						
May	1.95⅞	1.95½	1.99⅝		2.02	2.06⅜
July	1.6⅓¾	1.64½	1.6⁷⅞		1.70½	1.75½
Sept	1.50¾	1.51½	1.54½		1.56⅝	1.61¼
Minneapolis Wheat						
May	1.91⅞	1.93	1.95	1.91	1.97⅝	2.00½
July	1.84⅞	1.85	1.88	1.91⅞	1.92	1.95⅞
Sept	1.53⅞	1.54	1.56	1.58	1.59½	1.61
Duluth Flax						
May	2.95¾	2.96	2.98		2.98½	2.98¾
July	2.97½	2.98	2.99¼		2.99	2.99½

Grain—Strictly On Commission

The Grain Commission Firm, which does not buy the Farmer's grain on their own account, but handles the same on a commission basis, is the trusted and confidential agent of the Farmer in looking after and disposing of the grain which he ships by the carload to the terminal storage elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and other terminal centers.

We are a well-known firm, long established in the Western Canadian grain trade, and have the best of facilities and connections for doing grain commission business to the advantage of all who employ us. We offer our services to the Western Farmers for the disposing of their grain in a thoroughly satisfactory and above-board manner, on a strict commission basis. **The charges are—on Wheat, Barley, Rye and Flax 1c per bushel; and on Oats, ½c per bushel.**

We make liberal advances at 7 per cent interest on carlots consigned to us for sale. We invite Farmers to write to us for market information and advice about selling or holding, also for shipping instructions. We refer farmers to any Bank in Canada as to our financial standing, and to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Fort William, for our business character and reliability

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY
Grain Commission Merchants
700-703 T. GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Oliver Line Has the Plow for You

OLIVER plows led the rest as long ago as the "50's" in the last century. Ever since they have been kept at the top level, building up plow confidence in the farmer. These words are to remind you that **Oliver** plows are, as usual, the latest and best, improved types, of great strength, light draft, of close adjustment, and easy to operate.

Oliver Improved No. 1 Gang should have your close study—it is the important plow for the coming season. It is shown here. You will need our new catalogue to appreciate its many good points—these for example: The beams are landed, distributing the pull equally on both beams, avoiding twisting strains, making plow steadier, giving more room for horses to walk abreast. The lift device, quick and powerful in action, raises plows or forces them into hardest ground instantly. Perfectly straight furrows and straightening of crooked furrows insured because rear wheel is free to caster and to follow absolutely the landside, even though the tongue is turned to extreme right or left. The front wheel support is exceptionally strong; the bar steel frame is double, and a bracket reinforces the frame. The rear furrow wheel is made to resist extreme landside pressure. It is made with a wide adjustment right and left to hold plows in position under all frame wear and strain. The Oliver No. 1 gang is more satisfactory than ever before.

For every buyer there is the right plow in the **Oliver** line. At your disposal are Oliver sulkies of several types, walking plows, disk gangs, breakers and cultivators. **Oliver**—a plow for any soil and any sized farm, as successful as they have been for many years. Write to the nearest branch house for full particulars about any style.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

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EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

Phone 2060 for Printing--Prices Right

Last Advice From McBean Bros. On This Year's Crop

We want to urge the farmers of the three Western Provinces to sow every acre of ground they can get sown this year with wheat, oats and barley, chiefly wheat, as we figure we are safe in saying that prices next year will be as high as they have been in the last two years and probably higher, war or no war. The balance of this crop will be wanted and wanted badly. We feel satisfied that $2.00 or better will be obtained shortly for our No. 1 Nor. Wheat, and No. 2 C.W. oats should advance to 75c per bushel in store Fort William.

We are commission merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Try us by shipping your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur, advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and we will look after the grading, etc. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us at any time for market information.

McBEAN BROS.

March 28, 1917. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

The Canadian Grain Co., Ltd.

GRAIN DEALERS

With our own PRIVATE WIRE connecting us with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. giving us a continuous market service, we are in a position to give the best service possible in the marketing of Cash Grain as well as in the handling of Future Orders in the Winnipeg, Minneapolis or Chicago Exchanges.

The Canadian Grain Co., Ltd.
McCallum & Vannatter, Mgrs.
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Destroy the Gophers

Millions of Dollars Lost Annually Through Ravages of These Small Bnt Enormously Numerous Pests

TWO billion (2,000,000,000) dead-beat boarding-house guests—*some boarding-house!*

There are 200,000,000 acres out of 479,162,438 acres in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which are arable. This territory is a vast gopher boarding house with considerable more dead-beat guests than there are human beings in the world.

When you stop to consider that each of these gopher dead-beats costs the farmer as much to board as it would cost him to board a hen, and that gophers produce no value whatsoever, only a net loss, it seems that the farmers of the Western Provinces ought to be banded together with one unfailing purpose—to stamp out this costly pest.

Springtime Carnival of Destruction

When they first come out of the ground after their long winter's sleep, they are hungry. This devouring hoard descends upon the growing grain and takes an enormous toll of it.

Thier natural enemies (hawks, owls, coyotes, foxes, weasels, and such creatures) have been destroyed and gophers have been left free to multiply, which they do with amazing rapidity.

So rapid is their increase that one gopher killed in the early spring is equivalent to fifteen killed in June.

Damage Caused by Gophers

The gopher does his greatest damage to the growing grain plants, of which a vast quantity is required to satisfy his voracious appetite. If these plants were allowed to come to maturity, they would add an immense total to the volume of grain produced. Agricultural authorities tell us that each pair of gophers eats or destroys a bushel of grain a year. See what an unbelievable total this reaches.

Damage in Dollars

Remembering that there are two billion (2,000,000,000) gophers in Canada averaging a bushel of grain destroyed by each pair of gophers, this means the loss of a billion (1,000,000,000) bushels of grain. Figure this up at the market prices.

Now, just to be within the bounds of reason, let us apportion this loss to the number of acres under cultivation at an average of —let us say 10 gophers per acre, which Dominion, agricultural authorities state is an exceedingly conservative estimate. This would mean a total loss of not less than $200,000,000.

Think of it! $25.00 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion!

Versatile Destroyers

If gophers confined their damage to the grain they eat and the grain plants they destroy, it would be bad enough. But, in addition, they often render the land totally unfit for tillage by the holes which they dig and the mounds they throw up, draining the top soil and making the fields untillable.

What to Do About It

Efforts in the past have proven that gophers can be exterminated. Some farmers will state that this is not true. It has been proven true. But it requires the co-operation of every land owner. If every land owner would take adequate precautions against gophers at the time they first appear in spring and poison every burrow and keep it poisoned thruout the few weeks between the time when the gophers appear and the time when the grain comes up, the gopher menace would be a thing of the past. While this is entirely practical, it is not possible to awaken every man to the danger, but the fact remains that any one farmer who cares to go to the trouble, can keep the gophers on his land in check. It means constant vigilance, but it's worth it.

This Year's Efforts Vital

Unless the most careful precautions are taken this year—this Spring—to destroy all the gophers possible, Canadian grain crops will suffer seriously. If farmers neglect to take precautions against gophers, as many of them will be tempted to do, before the end of the summer, all the good work of the past will be nullified and gophers will be more plentiful than they have ever been before. It is vitally important that every farmer take every means at his command to destroy gophers this spring. Never has there been a time in the history of the Dominion when a full production of grain was of so much importance as this year, and it is a matter of service to the country for every grain grower to "do his bit" and destroy the gophers on his land.

How to Exterminate Gophers

In a recent statement, Professor V. W. Jackson, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, says that a careful survey of twenty-five townships in Manitoba, the least over-run of the western provinces, there were fully nine million gophers, causing an annual loss of not less than $2,250,000,00. Quoting his statement further, he says:

"These reliable figures show that in many townships the loss due to gophers exceeds the cost of seed grain, or $2.50 per acre, and in many townships double this loss. In view of the fact that the cost of treating infested land with a reliable gopher poison is less than three cents per acre and whicn, if systematically applied at the right season, gets the gopher, it is apparent that this enormous loss could be saved."

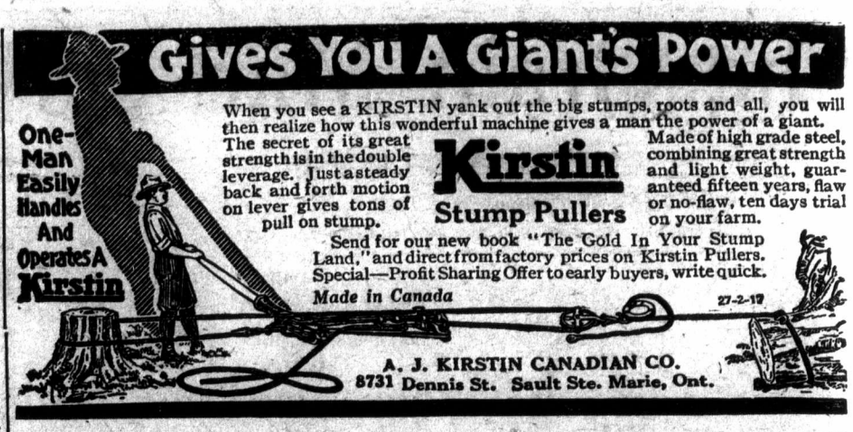
The poison to which he refers is presumably Kill-Em-Quick, the poison recommended by the College, as an effective gopher poison, which costs the user one cent an acre. However, his estimate probably includes the va.lue of the grain or feed in addition to the poison.

Do It Now

Never was there a time when it was so important for you to kill gophers as it is this year. Don't let anything interfere. Poison every burrow with a poison that will kill and be sure that it is a poison that gophers will eat.—*Frank W. Skinner.*

MILK SUPPLY OF NEW YORK

James J. Clark, chief of New York City's milk inspectors, says of the milk supply of the city: "It amounts to approximately 2,500,000 quarts daily, produced in 6 different states and two provinces in the Dominion of Canada, and from an area of 55,000 square miles. It is produced by 400,000 cows, handled at 400 creameries amd 750 pasteurizing plants, transported over 11 different railroads, the longest haul being 450 miles, and on reaching New York City is received at 16 different terminals. transported and delivered on 6,000 wagons and dispensed at 14,500 stores.



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For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Professional and Business Guide of Saskatoon

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DR. F. K. SWITZER—DENTIST. Office in Kempthorne Block, Second Avenue. Phone 2007.

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DR. F. E. SKINNER, DENTAL SURgeon. 305 Canada Building, 21st St., E. Phone 3266. Residence Phone 2039. Open evenings by appointment

DRY CLEANERS AND DYERS

WE CLEAN AND BLOCK PANAMA, soft and stiff hats; we dry clean and dye all sorts of garments and housefurnishings; we press and repair well. Send by parcel post or express or phone 3234 if in the city. Arthur Rose, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing, 624 20th street, west, Saskatoon. If Rose cleaned it it's C-L-E-A-N.

DRAYING

THE NORTHERN STORAGE (H. R. GALBRAITH, Prop.), 455 First Ave., North, Saskatoon. Cartage, Warehousing, Distributing. Phone 2824.

FARM LANDS

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS—Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of the best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large map showing lands by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.
M10-J10

ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

PHILLIPS, STEWART & LEE—CIVIL Engineers, Saskatchewan and Dominion Land Surveyors. Drafting and Blue Printing. Rooms 25-26 Central Chambers. P.O. Box 401. Phone 1874.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

C. H. McKAGUE AND SONS — FUNERAL DIRECTORS — EMBALMERS — SASKATOON SASK

OUR AMBULANCE service will cover the entire city, including both the hospitals at a flat rate of $3.00 236 Third Ave. Office Phone 1879. Night call for ambulance, 1875.

LEGAL

MORTON & TANNER, BARRISTERS and Solicitors, Standard Trust Bldg., Saskatoon. Phone 1988.

McDONALD AND STEWART—BARristers, Solicitors, Etc. Suite 107-110 Cahill Blk., No. 4, Second Avenue.

McCRANEY, MACKENZIE & HUTchinson, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Office: Bowerman Block, Saskatoon, Sask. G. E. McCraney, K.C., P. E. Mackenzie, K.C.; A. W. Hutchinson. A. Frame, W. D. Thompson and R. Carroll.

BENCE, STEVENSON & McLORG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. C.P.R. Building, Saskatoon. Phone 1118. A. E. Bence, J. M. Stevenson, F. H. McLorg.

BORLAND, McINTYRE, McAUGHEY & Mowat, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. 2nd floor, Standard Trust Bldg., 3rd Ave., Saskatoon. Phones 1066 and 3231. F. M. Borland, A. M. McIntyre, J. McAughey, J. S. Mowat, G. C. Price, E. W. Van Blaricom.

MACLEAN, HOLLINRAKE & MOXON Barristers and Solicitors, National Trust Building.

LYND, GILCHRIST & HOGARTH, Barristers. Phone 1868. Canada Bldg. Saskatoon.

MORSE AND MORSE, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries. Drinkle Building No. 1, 21st Street, Saskatoon. Phone 2993. C. R. Morse. W. D. Morse.

CRUISE AND TUFTS, BARRISTERS and Solicitors. Room 202, Drinkle Building. Phone 1238.

Temperance Hotel
Opposite C. P. R. Depot
SASKATOON - - - SASK.
Single Meals..... 35c
Single Beds from.... 35c
Steam Heat. Hot and Cold Water
Night Porter. Baggage Transfer

ELECTRICAL

THE ELECTRIC SHOP. WHOLESALE and Retail. Contractors and Engineers. Supplies—Wiring—Repairing. Lighting plants furnished and installed. Phone 1222. 150 Second Avenue, North.

MEDICAL

DR. ROBERT MACDONALD, PHYSICian and Surgeon. General Medicine. Diseases of women and children. 53 York Block. Office Phone 1900. Hours 9-10 a.m., 12-3, 7-9 p.m.

G. R. MORSE, M.D.—SPECIALIST Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office, Drinkle Bldg., Saskatoon. Office Phone 2269; Residence 1746.

DRS. P. D. AND H. A. STEWART have removed from the Bowerman Bldg., to the new Stewart Blk., 20th St.

OSTEOPATH

DR. ERNEST P. SMITH, OSTEOpathic Physician and Food Specialist; Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy. Kirksville, Missouri, class 1897. Special attention given diseases of women. Suite 309 Canada Building, Hours 9.30 to 12; 1.30 to 5. Evenings by appointment.

OPTICIANS

OUR SYSTEM OF EXAMINING THE eyes represents the most practical discoveries now in use in the practice of Optometry, and glasses fitted under this system are invariably found satisfactory. We grind our own lenses and guarantee absolute satisfaction. The Saskatoon Optical Co. T. J. Smith, Registered Optometrist. York Bldg., 2nd Ave., N., opp. King George Hotel.

UNDERTAKERS

A. E. YOUNG, FUNERAL DIRECTOR and Licensed Embalmer. The new and up-to-date Undertaking Parlors, Ross Building, 114 Third Avenue.

PHOTOGRAPHY

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED AND printed with the same personal care as Portrait Work. Mail orders returned Promptly. J. P. Anderson, 214-21st Street, Saskatoon.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts homesteaders in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388. M13-

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED POSITION AS ENGINEER or fireman with traction outfit on farms for summer; state wages. W. E. Dimberline, 374 Berkeley Street, Toronto.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, Limited, *Plaintiff.*
—and—
STEWART TILTON and ANDREW W. BOYD, *Defendants.*

Pursuant to the order of His Honour E. A. C. McLorg, the Local Master in Chambers, made herein and dated Tuesday the 7th day of November, A.D. 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the directions of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon at the **Court House in the City of Saskatoon** in the Province of Saskatchewan, on

Wednesday, the 16th day of May,

A.D. 1917, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon (Mountain Standard Time) the following property, *viz:*

Lot numbered Three (3) and all of Lot numbered Four (4) excepting the most easterly sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches throughout in Block One (1) according to a map or plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Saskatoon Land Registration District as Plan G48, in the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty per cent of the purchase price in cash at the time of sale, and the balance upon the transfer being duly confirmed within two months from the date of sale. The Plaintiff has leave to bid at such sale. Such land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and statutory liens and charges, if any, payable, evidence of which will be produced at the time of sale.

The Plaintiff is informed that there is situated on this property a modern eight roomed frame house.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to
MACLEAN, HOLLINRAKE & MOXON,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan;
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

M10 to May 12

Ball Bros. Barber Shop
and Tobacconists
Everything new and up-to-date. Best equipped Barber Shop in the city.
6 - CHAIRS - 6
AND SHOE SHINE
We carry the Best in the Smokers Line
135 SECOND AVE.
PHONE 1145 SASKATOON

Auctions Anywhere
I have conducted auction sales of every description throughout Northern Saskatchewan for several years. It matters not whether it is horses, cattle, furniture, real estate, or anything else. You can do no better than to place the sale of it in my hands.
A. S. WALKER
Residence, 821 13th St. Phone 1659
Old Third Avenue Church,
Third Ave. and Twenty-First St.
Sales at City Market Every Saturday

Got Gophers?
Kill-Em-Quick
For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement on Page 6

FARMERS!

WE WANT YOUR CREAM

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

WE WILL PAY

37c No. 2 Cream

39c No. 1 Cream

42c Extra No. 1 Cream

per pound butter fat f. o. b. your station

Consign Your Shipments To Us For The Best Returns

SASKATOON PURE MILK CO., Ltd.

SASKATOON WILKIE

The Saturday Press
and Prairie Farm

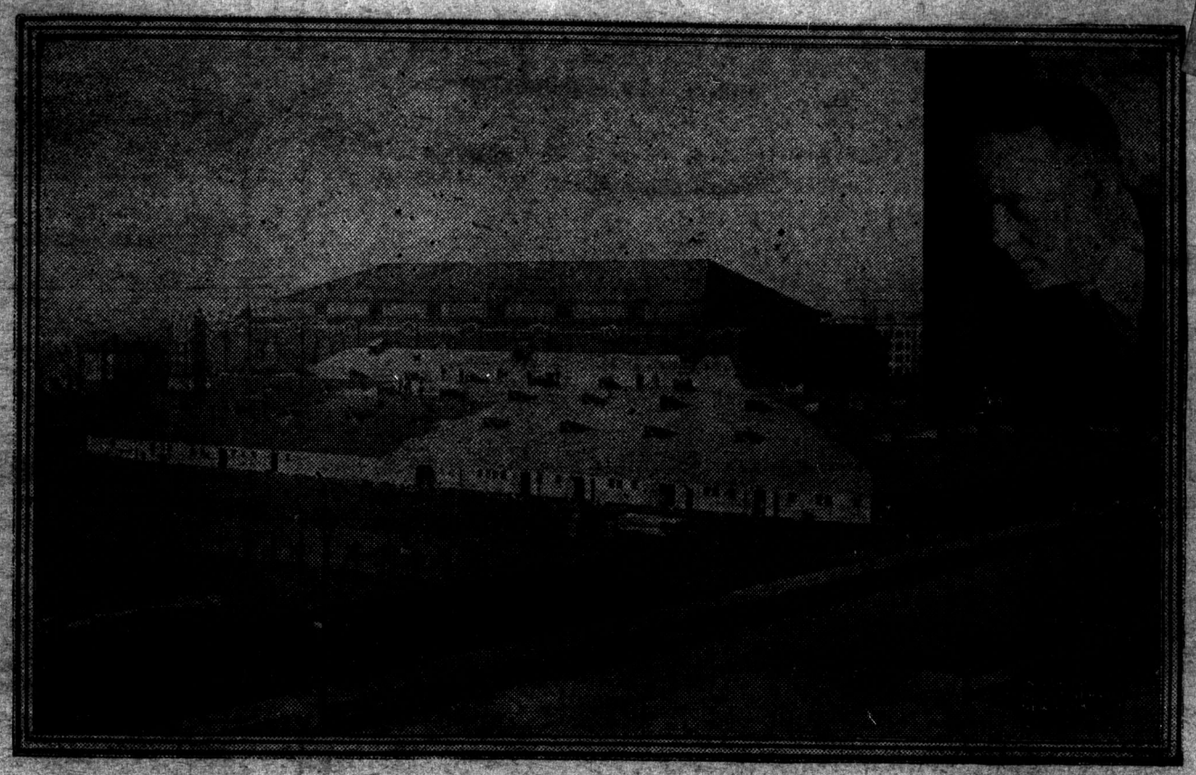
Saskatchewan's Greatest Agricultural Weekly

VOLUME 16—No. 20 SASKATOON, CANADA, APRIL 14, 1917 PAGES

Cut Flowers, Funeral Designs, Palms, Ferns, etc; wire or phone
Patmore Nursery Co.,
23rd St. Ltd. Saskatoon
Day phone 2345 Night 3398

For Wreaths, Cut Flowers, Wedding Bouquets, etc., Wire or phone. Day phone 2345. Night phone 3395.
Patmore Nursery Co.,
23rd St. Ltd. Saskatoon

Royal Colonial Institute
Northumberland Ave.
London, W. C.



BILLY SUNDAY AND HIS NEW YORK TABERNACLE.

The tabernacle constructed for the Rev. Billy Sunday's campaign in New York is now completed. The structure is built at 167th Street and Broadway, cost $70,000 and will hold 20,000 people.

INSERT: GENERAL FAYOLLE, WORKING WITH BRITISH COMMANDER, AND BIG GUN RESERVES.

A French official photograph showing reserve of guns marshalled ready. Now being brought up to attack the Hindenburg line.

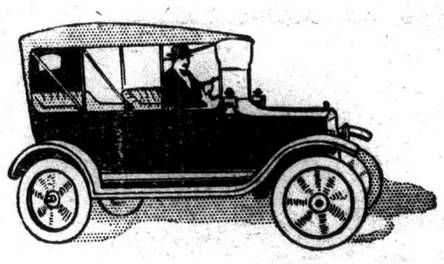
Costs No More Than a "Span"—

It seems almost impossible, but it is true that you can get a handsome, comfortable, speedy 5-passenger Ford motor car for no more than it would cost you for a span of good driving horses, a carriage and harness.

The initial cost of a Ford car is so small that every progressive farmer can readily purchase one.

And who wouldn't rather motor to town, to church, to the railway station, to the neighbor's, than drive? — especially when it is three times as fast to motor, more comfortable and less expensive.

The low cost of running the Ford makes motoring possible for the masses, where it was formerly a rich man's luxury. It makes motoring a matter of good business, especially for those whose time is valuable. And with labor so scarce no one needs the time-saving Ford so much as the busy farmer!



Ford

Touring - - $495
Runabout - $475
F.O.B. FORD, ONT.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

FORD - - - ONTARIO.

34

FARM LOANS

As loans are dealt with direct from this office, this being the chief Office for Northern Saskatchewan, we are enabled to complete loans without any delay.

Farmers requiring loans should write us or call at our Office.

National Trust Company
Limited

Capital and Reserve: - - - $3,000,000.00
Head Office - Toronto

J. D. GUNN, Manager — Saskatoon, Sask. — ARTHUR MOXON, Assistant Manager

$1. for a Horse

Save a horse and you won't have to buy one. Don't sell or destroy any horse on account of Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Curb, Sprains or Lameness. Spend one dollar for a bottle.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

It has saved a great many horses—has put them back to work, even after they have been given up. Over 35 years of success have proved its value.

Mellear Crivea, Marengo, Sask., wrote last February—"I have used your Spavin Cure for many years and thus far have never known it to fail."

Get Kendall's Spavin Cure at any druggist's. Price $1. a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. "A Treatise on the Horse", free at druggists or from

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.

120

SUBS MAKE LITTLE HEADWAY

Shipping Destroyed Only Seven Per Cent. and More Than Made Good.

Germany's submarine "blockade" has thus far reduced British tonnage to the slight extent of 7 per cent. and the loss has been more than made good by new construction, in the opinion of Mr. Alexander Johnstone, Dominion Deputy Minister of Marine.

Interviewed on the subject, Mr. Johnstone, who, in his official capacity, may be assumed to have access to authoritative information, warns against over-estimating the effect of the undersea campaign.

"The total number of merchant vessels destroyed since the declaration of war up to the end of February was 9,573, with an aggregate gross tonnage of 4,811,100. Of this total tonnage 2,821,849 tons represent British shipping, while the total Allied losses represent 3,492,722 tons. Loss of neutral shipping is placed at 1,042,770 tons, while the losses of Germany, Turkey and Austria-Hungary represent 293,608 tons.

"Figures representing the losses during the present month are necessarily incomplete but, roughly speaking, they represent a loss of 430,000 tons.

"The question frequently asked by persons interested in merchant shipping is the extent to which losses have been made good by new construction. The best answer so far given to that question is contained in Sir Norman Hill's annual report of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association for the year ended December 31st last, and which was issued on February 19th last. Than Sir Norman Hill there is no better authority on British mercantile marine matters and his statement may be stated as absolutely correct. He points out that the net reduction of the total tonnage of British mercantile marine employed in ocean trade up to the end of 1916 was less than five per cent.

Average Construction Maintained

"In the meantime there have been large losses, but it is well understood that the average production of new ships during the past year is being maintained by British yards.

"Notwithstanding the ruthlessness of the submarine campaign conducted by the Germans, the losses in the ocean trades during the past year from war perils represent but seven per cent. of the total tonnage of British ships employed. There is the additional fact that notwithstanding the so-called blockade cargo, representing upwards of forty million tons in weights were during the year landed at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign ports.

"Apprehension is at times expressed by some lest Great Britain's food supplies should be endangered as the result of lack of shipping facilities. It is evident from the steps taken from time to time that the British authorities are carefully safeguarding the matter. The British nation in normal times draws food supplies from overseas to the extent of sixteen million tons weight. These food supplies were imported in about the following proportions: 26 per cent from the Empire, 11 per cent. from Allied countries, 54 per cent. from neutral countries and 9 per cent. from enemy countries.

"Taking into consideration the fact that overseas food supplies in normal times amounted to only about 16,000,000 tons. Nine per cent. of this came from enemy countries, together with the fact that cargoes aggregating 40,000,000 tons in weight were landed at United Kingdom ports during the past year, the German hope of crippling the British nation by starvation seems somewhat far from realisation."

The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm

A HIGH CLASS WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE TOWN AND FARM ✠ APRIL 14, 1917

ADMIRABLE INDEPENDENCE

A YEAR or more ago this paper expressed the hope that it would some day see a political candidate who would assume an attitude of independence toward the electors, and not leave the impression that he would be theirs body and soul in return for the honor of a nomination. Mr. Murdo Cameron, who was nominated by the Liberals for Saskatoon County last week, in his address to the convention which nominated him, expressed this attitude clearly and straightforwardly. He intimated that he was prepared to serve the constituency to the best of his ability, but was not going to beg anyone to vote for him, or hold out any hope or promise of personal reward for those who did so, further than the advantage they should gain by having him look after their business in the legislature.

This, it seems to us, is the only manly way for a political candidate to approach the electors. The voter has been spoiled by too much servility on the part of the candidate. It has been commonly the custom for the latter to accept nomination and election as a great personal favor done him. The candidate has gone over the constituency, like Father O'Flynn, "coaxing the aisy ones, driving the lazy ones," and leaving the impression with the average voter that he has placed the candidate under a debt of undying gratitude, which can never be discharged but may be reduced from time to time by the dispensing of such personal and political favors as the voter can extort.

The favor is, or should be, entirely the other way around. Political honors bought or begged are not honors at all. If a man goes into politics from the only proper motive, public service, the obligation rests not on him but on the people whom he represents. He should feel fettered neither by obligation to nor resentment towards his constituents as individuals, but have a deep sense of his responsibility to his constituency as a whole.

We hope Mr. Cameron and many other candidates will carry this attitude of independence throughout the campaign. We heard a story the other day of some party men who approached Permier Martin after a meeting in the country and demanded, rather imperiously, that a judicial centre or some other trifle should be changed from some other town to theirs,coupling with the demand a pretty plain threat of what would happen if their desires were not complied with. They were told plainly that the matter would receive careful and impartial consideration, which would not be influenced one way or another by threats, and if this was not satisfactory, the delegation knew what it could do. A little more of this sort of independence would be a good thing for everybody.

LOP-SIDED IMPERIALISM

IT SEEMS like rather petty politics to attempt to make political capital against the Borden government out of the offer made by Great Britain, through Sir George Foster, for the western wheat crop. The price offered was too low, and we think the Canadian Council of Agriculture did well to reject it, for reasons which we enumerated at the time the offer was made; but there is no evidence that the Canadian Government was responsible for the terms of the offer.

It is possible that Sir George Foster, personally, was; although this is not known. Sir George, along with many good qualities, is an Imperialist of the type which glories in sacrificing all other considerations to that of Imperialism; particularly if the sacrifice be a vicarious one, to be borne by the farmers, as in this case. It is not unlikely that, in his zeal, he conceived that it would be a fitting thing that the "granary of the Empire" should provide cheap wheat at this time of crisis; and turning to the farmers of the west, he said: "My sons, thou art the sacrifice." It is this attitude which the farmers resent; and, we think, rightly. If it is desirable that Canada should provide cheap wheat to Great Britain, let all Canada pay for it, not the farmers of the west. We have too many Imperialists who are always looking for an opportunity to sacrifice one portion of the Empire—or one class in one portion of it—at no cost to themselves.

GERMAN BRUTALITY

THE *London Times* publishes an article from its correspondent in Switzerland, reciting stories of systematic and disgusting brutalities told by soldiers released from German prison camps practised on them by German Red Cross nurses. Spitting in the drink tendered the wounded or pouring it out slowly on the ground to torture them;striking their bandaged limbs; holding out food and drink to the wounded and then snatching it away from them; were some of the practises of these German "ministering angels." Stories like these sound too inhuman to be true; but the *Times'* reports are not usually exaggerated. They should, and we presume they will be made the subject of an official investigation and the truth published to the world under the stamp of the British government. The world has been trying to blace the plame for this war and its brutalities on the shoulders of the Prussian governing class and to excuse the German people. It may not be displeasing to the German military authorities to hear that the women of the German Red Cross make beasts of themselves in their treatment of enemy wounded; but it is inconceivable that they should order them to do so.

Too much sympathy has been expressed for the Germans as a people by the world at large, and, possibly, too much of the blame laid at the door of their rulers; certainly it seems absurd to excuse a whole people who assume a place in the family of nations, for allowing themselves to be forced by their government into conducting themselves like savages towards the rest of the world.

Before the German people can be received again into the family of nations they must show a big change, and this is something that cannot be accomplished in a day. This is a matter for the German people to deal with themselves.

THE DAKOTA NON-PARTISANS

THE Farmers' Non-Partisan League of North Dakota which carried everything before it at the polls last November and elected practically its entire ticket, has struck a legislative snag in its first session. Its Bill No. 44, which embodied one of the leading planks in the platform with which the farmers swept the State, was thrown out by the State Senate, which was not completely purged along with the rest of the body politic, retaining a majority of reactionaries. Bill 44 contained what was practically a new constitution for the State and was intended to pave the way for the State ownership of terminal elevators, flour mills, and the other reforms proposed in the platform of the League. The Senate killed the bill; and it looked as though the reform programme of the League had come to an abrupt halt, for the time being, at least.

However, things were not as bad as they seemed. The measure was a referendum one, and would have had to go to the people for endorsement anyway. The League now proposes to have legislation by petition. In order to amend the constitution so as to have the reform legislation enacted, it will be necessary to secure the signatures of not less than twenty-five per cent of the legal voters in each of not less than half the counties in the State. The petition must be published for three months previous to the election. If carried, it must be approved at the next session of the legislature thereafter.

It will probably do the League good rather than harm to have experienced this temporary setback. Its early success was too sudden and too complete to be healthful. The work of securing signatures to the petition will keep the officers of the League in touch with the farmers, and give each signer of the petition a realization of the reason why the objects of the League have been temporarily defeated.

AWAITING DISTRIBUTION

IT IS gratifying to learn that the people of Canada are developing the saving habit in these troublous times. A statement issued by the finance department says that over five hundred million dollars has been saved by the people of Canada in the past two years. This may not be a bad record, if a proper use is made of the money; but there is something not wholly pleasant about it. The war seems to have meant totally different things for two classes of our people. To some it has brought death and sorrow and distress; to others, increased prosperity. This is perhaps what some of the returned soldiers have in mind when they say, perhaps not altogether wisely: "The returned soldiers are going to have something to say about things when the war is over." It is hardly to be wondered at that men who come home crippled and broken in health and pocket should look with dissatisfaction on this piled-up wealth which they have suffered to protect, and demand a distribution of it, in some way.

Our Cream and Butter Grading System

K. G. MacKay, Professor of Dairying, University of Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan is generally read or talked about as Canada's greatest wheat growing province and perhaps but few know that in the matter of grading dairy produce Saskatchewan today stands first in the Dominion of Canada.

Saskatchewan, less than five years ago, adopted the policy of payment according to quality and grading of cream was commenced. In May, 1912, the co-operative creameries operating in the province, established three grades of cream,—first, second and third, defined as follows:

First Grade—Cream must be clean and fresh flavored, preferably sweet, showing no sediment and of smooth and even consistency.

Second Grade—Sour or sweet cream, slightly off or strong in flavor but of smooth and even consistency.

Third Grade—Cream that does not qualify for grades one or two.

This third grade cream was rejected by the co-operative creameries. Two cents more per pound butterfat was paid for first than for second grade cream. The first season so quickly did the patrons respond to the higher price paid for good cream that 80 per cent. graded No. 1. A considerable portion of the No. 1 cream supplied to the creameries was absolutely sweet. Two years after grading was first commenced, a third grade for cream was established known as Extra No. 1 or sweet cream. This grade was defined as follows; "Perfectly sweet cream fit for table use." The price to be paid for Extra No. 1 cream was set as three cents per pound butterfat above that paid for No. 1 cream, and five cents above the price of No. 2 cream.

Improvement in the quality of the cream supplied by patrons has become very marked. This improvement can fairly be said to be largely due to the grading system for but little has been possible in the way of inspection of the farms on which the cream has been produced. A comparison of the cream received at, and butter made in, a creamery where grading has been practiced for three or four seasons with the cream offered and butter made in a creamery which is just starting would be a revelation to many who are skeptical of cream grading.

During the year 1916, of the cream received at all the co-operative creameries in Saskatchewan, 55 per cent. was Extra No. 1 (sweet), 42 per cent. was No. 1, and the remainder being No. 2. The increasing proportion of the two better grades would indicate that No. 2 cream is likely to disappear altogether in the near future.

LEFT : PANTALETTES LATEST FASHION.
This doubtful fashion is being tried out by ultra fashionable women of New York.

RIGHT : GOLF WONDER AGE 85.
Col. Ben. Nields Sensation at the Senior Golf Tournament, envy of younger players.

Butter Grading

The grading of butter for shipment to points outside the province was commenced in the spring of 1914. Three grades were established: First, butter scoring 92 points and over; second, butter scoring 84 points but below 92; third, butter scoring below 84 points. The classification was in effect for two years but in the spring of 1916 following a conference of the dairy commissioners and graders of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan ,and Alberta the score for the respective grades was changed. The scores and grades agreed upon for the three above mentioned provinces are as follows: First grade, a total score of 92 or over, with 39 or over for flavor; second grade, butter scoring 87 but below 92, with a score of 37 or over for flavor ;third grade butter includes all below second grade.

Grading butter has a twofold object: primarily, to protect the reputatation of Saskatchewan butter by ensuring to the purchaser an article exactly as represented; secondly, as an educational feature, by showing a creamery manager just where his butter is deficient. Not later than the day after a shipment of butter has been scored there is mailed to each creamery a report giving date of manufacture, churning number, weight checked, and the score by points. In scoring, the following points are allowed for perfect; flavor 45, grain and body 25, color 15, salting 10, and finish 5.

Each creamery is designated by a letter of the alphabet or letter and figure, and instructions are given to commence numbering churnings consecutively from a certain date. All butter for shipment is put up in boxes holding 56, 28, or 14 lbs. On the upper left hand corner of each box is neatly stenciled the creamery's marks, and immediately underneath the number of the particular churning of butter put in the box. A report is attached to one box from each churning showing the date of manufacture and number of boxes unpacked. Weekly shipments are made by refrigerator car during the season to the grading station. The butter goes into cold storage as soon as it is received and remains there until shipped out under the direction of the "Grader." One grading station only was operated the first season, two were necessary the second, and during the past year four were operated. Butter was graded and shipped during 1916 for all co-operative and all but one of the private creameries operating in the province of Saskatchewan. The purchaser of each churning off butter is entitled to a grade certificate showing the number of packages of first, second and third grade butter, together with the scoring for flavor; body, moisture, and texture; color, salting; and finish for each of the three grades. There is also given the weights as marked on the boxes and the weights as checked by the grading station. Certificates covering every box of butter in a car are mailed direct to the purchaser of a carload, a duplicate being retained by the grader.

During the year ending Oct. 31st, 1916, almost 1916, almost 96 per cent. of the butter manufactured in co-operative creameries in Saskatchewan graded first.

Grading of cream and butter has wrought such an improvement in the quality of the butter manufactured that Saskatchewan enjoys an enviable reputation in the British Columbia markets, which has up until the present been the principal outlet for our surplus. A trial shipment consisting of a carload of butter from Manitoba, Saskatchewan ,and Alberta was sent in October, 1916, to the British Isles and met with a splendid reception, or to quote from the report of the purchaser, "If the three provinces maintain this quality, there is no doubt your butter will command very high prices in the British markets."

Officers of Milk Producers Associat'n

PRESIDENT
I. C. Sutton - - - Saskatoon

VICE-PRESIDENT
J. J. Stark - - - Saskatoon

SECRETARY-TREASURER
W. S. Gwyn - - - Vanscoy

DIRECTORS
John Spindlove - - Vanscoy
E. Witt - - - Dunfermline
A. L. Grant - - - - Hague
G. L. Hambly - - - Asquith
A. McLaughlin - - Rosthern

QUAKER FLOUR

YOU may make splendid bread, but you can make still better by using Quaker Flour.

Made by the Manufacturers of Quaker Oats

ROYAL YEAST

Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Good Profits in Growing of Potatoes

A Minnesota Industry Built by the Efforts of One Man

At the close of the Farmers' and and Home Makers' Week at University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota, January sixth, President George E. Vincent, in behalf of the Board of Regents, and the College of Agriculture, presented a certificate of merit to each of six practical farmers whose work in agriculture has been outstanding.

One of the men so honored was Henry Schroeder, of Sabin, Minnesota, whose claim to the distinction was based upon the part he has taken in the development of the potato industry of the Red River Valley. Although Mr. Schroeder is too good a farmer to put all his effort on one crop, and is entitled to almost as much credit for what he has done in introducing alfalfa into his county and for his splendid example of thrifty and progressive farming, yet his work with potatoes has meant most to the county. To tell his story is really to relate the history of potato growing in Clay County.

Mr. Schroeder was the son of German immigrants, and his first years as an American citizen were spent on a farm near Alexandria, Minnesota. He was married in that vicinity, but in 1878 he and his wife moved to Clay County, where they bought half a section of land for about ten dollars an acre, and began the usual struggle to coax a living from it. It was mostly sown to wheat, according to the idea then prevalent that wheat was what the northern country was made for.

But Mr. Schroeder remembered a fact that many farmers of today forget—that the family must eat as well as sow and reap—so he planted something besides wheat. When a neighbor stopped to gossip a bit that spring, it was the regular order for him to say, pointing to the wrinkled, shapeless folds of green which indicated that potatoes were coming up:

"All them potatoes?"

"Yes."

"How many did you plant "

"About two and a half acres."

"Well, what in the world are you going to do with so many potatoes?"

Early Ohios for Southern Growers

Being a stranger in the locality, he was not exactly sure himself what he would do with them, but he had a notion they could be disposed of. The crop yielded well, and as a number of his neighbors had failed to recken properly with the family appetite, or else had neglected the potato patch for the wheat field, there was a considerable demand for the Schroeder potatoes. As the last bushel that could be spared was loaded on to a neighbor's wagon, the farmer remarked to his wife:

"Well, now, if we had only had more potatoes we would have had money enough for the winter."

Each spring after that the potato patch was slightly increased, and each fall it did its full share toward feeding the family and "paying off the debt."

In 1883 this reckless man planted ten acres of potatoes and furthermore "plunged" to the extent of buying Early Ohio seed to plant on two acres. Buying potatoes to plant seemed a sinful extravagance, but he had an idea that he could raise some especially good stock from them.

The crop, when dug, was so good that he was unwilling to market it in the usual way, but instead ventured to write to a commission firm in St. Paul, asking for prices. This, I surmise, is the key to the whole story. Almost any man who found that he could market a certain product locally, to good advantage would plan to supply market; but the man who hunts a better market when he has a better product is comparatively rare and is pretty sure to be successful.

The letter to the commission men soon brought an agent, who was especially interested in procuring Early Ohios for seed. He was highly pleased with the quality of the stock offered and bought the entire crop, urging the farmer to plant more another year.

It was then that the potato industry as it now exists in Clay County had its beginning. Mr. Schroeder foresaw that the largest profits from potato growing would come, not from selling to his neighbors but from growing seed of standard varieties, especially the early kinds. Perhaps all the reasons for this conclusion were not apparent at that time, but they have been learned later.

Localities that furnish early or "new" potatoes to the markets generally find it unprofitable to grow their own seed. Early Ohios grown in Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and other Southern States make a splendid yield and are in fine condition for the summer trade, but they do not make good seed in the average season. The next crop will be of inferior quality, and the potatoes will continue to run out as long as they are used for seed.

Recent experiments with growing potatoes under a mulch in these states show that good seed can be produced by this means, and indicates that it is the excessively hot weather of late summer that causes the tendency to deteriorate. There is also the chance of the potatoes' becoming diseased during the ripening season, for most of the potato troubles develop during warm weather. If the crop does develop such diseases as fusarium or blackleg the ground also becomes infected and will not produce a crop of healthy potatoes for several years following.

So the growers in these states have come to depend almost entirely upon seed grown in the North, where, on account of the cooler summers, seed potatoes of stronger vitality can be produced. The season being short, Early Ohios are only nicely ripened by digging time and are in just the right condition to be stored when cold weather comes on.

Each year Mr. Schroeder increased his acreage of Early Ohios, and each year he found a ready market. His neighbors began to raise potatoes, too, and because of his large output they were able to sell with him, or to him, and realized good returns.

At last the usual thing happened. There came a year when everything was favorable. The crop was immense, the quality excellent, prices unusually high, and the potato growers found themselves with more money than they had ever received for one crop before. The entire county went wild over potatoes.

For a few years afterwards the farmers became reckless speculators—speculating in potatoes. They went into debt for land, mortgaged the land to buy seed, and hired help they could not pay, gambling on the potato crop. Some of them suffered the fate that gamblers in every field generally meet eventually.

For several years the majority of growers plated potatoes on a chance, but gradually this sort of farming proved itself to be unsound, the abnormally large acreages were cut down, and proper attention was given to the conditions of the crop. When it became a business the industry grew until now the fields of Ohios are the biggest thing to be reckoned with in the county, by farmer and tradesman alike. Their importance outranks even that of the wheat fields.

There are many reasons why the potato crop is so successful in the Red River Valley. The soil is rich and black, and although heavier than that usually chosen for tuberous crops it forces a splendid growth and is in ordinary seasons kept loose enough by rain and cultivation to allow the tubers to grow shapely. The land is level and is easily worked. The season is well adapted to growth.

The fact that land can be bought or rented at a low rate, compared with the profits to be expected, has allowed a system of rotation which prevents the land from becoming infected with diseases. Mr. Schroeder has planted as high as 800 acres; but in order to rotate properly he has cut his annual acreage down to 400 or 500, and others are following his example.

Late blight, which sometimes destroys entire fields in the Southern States, is almost unknown in this Northern section, and none of the potato diseases has done extensive damage. The potato bug finds nothing climatic to interfere with his ravages, but a sprayer is included in every farmer's equipment, and a strong solution of Paris green, applied at the proper time, lays the bug low.

After the crop is dug, climate is again favorable. The long and uniform winters keep the stored tubers cool and at even temperature until time for spring shipping, when they are sent out, smooth, firm and unsprouted, to be planted wherever the mealy, pink-skinned Ohios are enjoyed. Some men grow Triumphs, and Mr. Schroeder raises enough Cobblers each year to supply one Chicago jobber with a few carloads, but the Red River Valley has made its reputation with the Early Ohio, and there seems to be no reason why another variety should take its place.

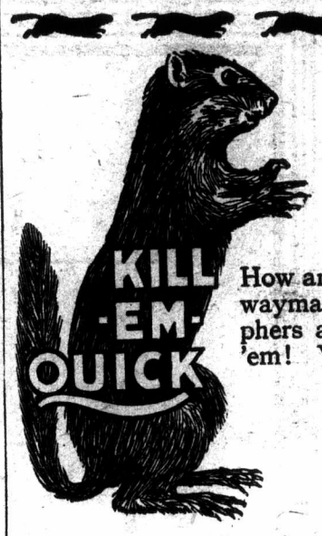
The lad whose experience has led him to associate only a hoe and a can for "bugging" with potato culture would be interested to examine the array of implements that the Clay County farmer overhauls before the season begins. First there are the benches for cutting. For the growers of seed do not hack up with a pocket knife the little potatoes that mother would not pare, but they use the very best, which are usually cut in eight pieces.

Storage on the Farm

A man sits astride a bench with a sharp knife set securely in the end, and cuts the potato very quickly by drawing it toward him across the knife. Without letting the pieces out of his hand, they are drawn across again, to make quarters, then again crosswise, and dropped into the basket beside him.

Planting is done by a sort of over-

Continued on Page 12



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Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 2, 1916.

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We are, therefore, prepared to recommend Kill-Em-Quick as an effective gopher poison next year.

Yours sincerely,
[Signed] V. W. JACKSON,
Professor of Biology.

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The Eradication of Noxious Weeds

Some General Remarks by John Adams, M.A., Assistant Dominion Botanist

According to their manner of growth, weeds may be grouped under three heads, as annual, biennial and perennial weeds.

Annual weeds complete their whole life-history in one year or less. The seed germinates sometimes in the fall, but more often in spring, the plant grows rapidly, produces flowers, ripens and scatters its seeds, and then dies before winter. Wild Mustard and Wild Oats are annuals.

Biennial weeds during the first season of growth produce a tuft of leaves close to the surface of the ground; during the second season a tall stem is produced which bears flowers and ripens seed, and then the whole plant dies. The life-history is thus comprised inside two years. Biennial Wormwood and Burdock are examples.

Perennial weeds produce flowers and seeds, but after ripening the seeds only those parts of the plant above ground die down, while the underground parts live on for many years.

Weeds may gain entrance to the farm, or if already there, may be dispersed over a wider area in one of the following ways:

(1)—As Impurities in the Seed Sown—Most samples of agricultural seeds contain weed seeds and thus the weeds may, quite unknown to the farmer, gain an entrance on to his land. The seed sown should be absolutely free from weeds of all kinds—a condition of things which is seldom realized.

(2) By the Agency of Threshing Machines—The threshing machine should be thoroughly cleaned before it is allowed to begin operations on the farm.

(3) In Stable Manure and Feeding Stuffs—Hay and feeding stuffs often contain weed seeds, some of which are liable to find their way into the manure heap and eventually on to the land.

(4) By the Action of Wind — Many seeds, such as those of Dandelion and Thistle, are furnished with a tuft of hairs which enables them to float in the air for long distances. In other cases the seeds or even the whole plant may be blown over the frozen surface of the snow.

(5) By the Agency of Animals—The seeds of adjacent parts of some plants, such as Blue Bur and Burdock, are provided with hooks by means of which they become attached to the wool of sheep or the clothing of workers on the farm and in this way may be carried into fields where formerly they did not exist.

(6) By Cultivation—In some plants, especially those with creeping underground stems, the broken pieces may be carried all over the field by farm implements and thus dispersed over a much wider area than the parent plants originally occupied.

Methods of Destroying Weeds

(1) By Destroying Weed Seed Already in the Soil—Where the ground has been badly polluted with weed seeds through neglect in former years the surface should be disturbed to a depth of a few inches and the seeds encouraged to germinate either after harvest or in spring. If the land is then plowed deeply the seedlings will be buried and the fresh supply of weed seeds brought up should be encouraged to grow in the same manner and should then be destroyed. A hoed crop should be planted and the spaces between the rows ought to be cultivated regularly throughout the season.

When the ground has been badly polluted with weed seeds some of them may lie dormant for several years and germinate when the soil is again disturbed.

(2) By Preventing Them From Ripening Seeds—The formation of seeds can be prevented in various ways such as mowing several times during the season, or cutting the roots with a hoe or spud, or frequent cultivation of the land by horse labor, or by pasturing the ground closely with sheep. Annuals and biennials will eventually die out if the production of seeds is prevented.

(3) By Frequent Cultivation and Destruction of the Green Parts as Often as They Appear—Prevention of seed formation will serve somewheat to check the spread of perennial plants but as they can live for many years and even continue to occupy the ground by the growth of underground shoots, etc., some more thorough methods are required to get rid of them. The implements employed for this purpose should be such as will loosen the soil to such an extent that the weeds can be readily pulled out and collected into heaps, after which they should be burnt when dry. It is very important that the underground parts of such weeds as Field Bindweed should not be broken into small pieces difficult to collect and liable to be scattered over a wider area. But however carefully the work of collecting and burning may be done, some of the weeds are sure to be left in the soil and, if undisturbed, will grow again. Consequently ground that is badly infested with such weeds will require to have the surface disturbed by frequent cultivation. This can be done if the land is left without a crop (summerfallowed) or bears a crop of such a nature that it can be planted in rows with sufficient space between the rows to admit of ready cultivation without injury to the plants. The cultivation should be done sufficiently often to destroy all green parts as quickly as they appear and the implements used should be of such a nature that they will cut all underground stems and roots in the area covered by them without letting any escape. One of the weed-knife type of implements should be used. The underground parts of a plant are nourished by the green parts above ground and if the green stems and leaves are destroyed as quickly as they appear the parts below the surface will be starved out and the whole plant will eventually die. This is the only way to eradicate finally such weeds as Canada Thistle and Field Bindweed.

(4) By the Use of Smother Crops—A vigorous [illegible] some other crop such as alfalfa tends to crowd out some kinds of weeds and the cutting of the crop several times during the season prevents the weeds from ripening its seeds.

(5) By Excluding Sunlight — This can be done by the use of building paper or a thick layer of straw or other suitable material and can only be practised on small areas that are entirely overrun by some very troublesome weed.

(6) By spraying Wtih Chemical Solution—The substances most commonly used for killing weeds are iron sulphate (copperas or green vitriol), common salt and sodium arsenite. Iron sulphate can be used to destroy wild mustard when growing in the grain crop without doing any material damage to the crop. For this purpose a 20 per cent. solution is employed and 100 pounds of the sulphate dissolved in 50 gallons of water will spray one acre. Copper sulphate can be used for the same purpose, a 2 per cent. solution being employed (10 lbs. in 50 gallons of water per acre). Both these sulphates are poisonous. Sodium arsenite if applied at the rate of 2

(Concluded on page 10)

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How Bill Overhauled His Farm Tractor

He Took the Engine Down and Had It Ready for Spring Work

By G. P. Pearce in The Country Gentleman

It was ten degrees below zero and a windy night at that, and all hands were trying to wrap themselves round the parlor stove.

"Say, Mike, did you drain that tractor radiator? That alcohol mixture is not strong enough for ten degrees below," said Joe.

"Sure, it's out. I ran it all into that old wash boiler," replied Mike.

"Got a good tight cover on that wash boiler?" asked Bill Steelworth, who was a guest for the week-end.

"There is no cover at all. What do you want a cover for—it won't run away, will it " laughed Mike.

"Don't be too sure," said Bill. "Didn't you notice a strong smell of alcohol round that wash boiler? Well, that shows that the alcohol is evaporating and your mixture will get weaker. With alcohol round a dollar a gallon, it is too expensive to try to perfume the great outdoors."

"Well, it isn't bottled up up so terribly tight in the radiator, is it?" suggested Mike.

"No! It isn't bottled tight, but it comes pretty near to it. You will find that the only outlet from your radiator is a long tube about five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and no wind or air currents can blow across the water. Even with these precautions the alcohol keeps slowly evaporating, and what amounts to a five-degrees-below-zero mixture today may be only a zero mixture next week. I test my mixture every week in the winter with a little device that cost me about a dollar.

"I draw a canful of the mixture out, warm it to 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and then float the freezemeter in it. The number it sinks to is the temperature at which that mixture will freeze. When it gets too weak I strengthen it up a little with more alcohol. It's pretty cheap insurance, too. A cracked cylinder or a busted radiator would knock a good hole in 60 dollars," said Bill Steelworth.

"That's a good idea. I shall do the same," said Fred, Joe's brother.

"Well, I guess we won't use the tractor again this winter, so we'll put that mixture into something tight and leave things as they are until spring," said Joe.

"If you boys aren't going to use the tractor again this winter, why don't you overhaul it now, while you have plenty of time?" suggested Bill.

"Well, you see," stammered Joe, "we have had it only one season and we thought it ought to hold out for another. It runs all right and, to tell the truth, we hardly know just what ought to be done."

Trouble Insurance Pays

"It might hold out another season all right, and then again it might develop a lot of trouble right in the middle of your plowing season; and the value of a tractor depends, above everything else upon its ability to get through the plowing season. I take no chances with mine and I have run it two seasons now without a breakdown that lasted more than 30 minutes. That's more than some of my neighbors can say," said Bill with a smile. He remembered how Joe and Fred had asked him to come over several times to get their tractor going—once for a broken spark plug; once for water in the carburetor; once for a dirt-clogged gasoline strainer, and again for a bad case of carbon.

"Say, Bill, without any kidding, do you think our tractor ought to be overhauled," asked Joe.

"Yes, Joe, I do. The last time I saw it running I noticed a knock that sounded very much like loose connecting rods, and your clutch does not seem to work good. There was also a carbon knock and I thought there was more oil smoke in the discharge than usual," said Bill.

Fred got up and walked over to Bill and said: "If you will tell us just what you do to your tractor every winter it will be a great help for us, for we have never pulled a tractor to pieces nad are afraid we do it more harm than good. We asked a garage man what he would charge to overhaul it for us and he said he would do it for one hundred dollars, provided there were no badly worn or broken parts, but that is more than we feel we can afford."

"If I can be of any help I shall be glad," said Bill. "Now here is what I have just done to my tractor: Two weeks ago I ran it into the barn and drained all the alcohol mixture into a galvanised can with a tight lid. Then I took off the radiator and washed it out well with water. After looking it over for leaks I put on new rubber-hose connections which I schellaced into place.

"Then I disconnected the engine and with some help took it over to the bench, where I first removed the cylinder cover and with a screw driver scraped off all carbon both from cover and piston head. The next thing was the spark plugs. I took them to pieces and carefully cleaned the porcelain with a piece of oily waste. I have often seen porcelains cleaned with sandpaper, but it is a very foolish thing to do because it makes the porcelain rough, which soots up more rapidly; also it is then not so good an insulator.

"I next scraped all the carbon out of the shells with an old pocket knife and then put the plugs together, testing the spark gap with a small piece of No. 22-gauge galvanised sheet steel, which is just about one-thirty-second of an inch. By bending the points a little with a pair of small pliers I soon had them so the galvanised-steel strip would just slide into the gap, which made them O.K.

"Next I tackled the valves, first being sure they were numbered, the one nearest the starting crank being number one. I might mention that the first time I ground the valves I had to number every one, which I did with a sharp center punch, being careful to hit only lightly with a hammer.

"The springs I pried up with a couple of screw drivers to avoid twisting them too much to one side. This enabled me to draw out the retaining pins, and then I could lift out the valves one by one and scrape all the carbon off with an old knife.

"The next thing was to slip an old piece of spring over the valve stem and then to put it back into its proper place, after rubbing a small amount of coarse grinding compound on the valve seat. With a brace and screwdriver bit I rapidly oscillated it to and fro about half a dozen times, about a third of a turn; then, turning the brace about a quarter turn, I ground about half a dozen more times; then I gave another quarter-turn advance and did a little more grinding, and so on until I had made a complete turn.

"Taking out the valve and examining the seat I noted if it was grinding all round or if it hadn't ground a complete circle. I cleaned off the old grinding compound and put on a fresh lot—just enough to make a thin film round the seat—and ground it again. I continued doing this until a ground circle appeared round the valve. Then one polishing with a film of fine compound finished that valve. They took an average of ten minutes apiece."

"Just a minute," said Fred: "Don't you have to put good pressure on each valve while grinding so as to make it cut quick?"

"No," continued Bill. "You want to do just the opposite; in fact, the weight of the brace with your hand on top gives about the right pressure. After all the valves are ground it is necessary to clean off thoroughly every bit of the grinding paste—gasoline and clean waste is about as good as anything you can use. The valve stems I carefully rubbed over with a thick mixture of oil and fine graphite—not flake. Then assembled them all. The next step was to check up the clearance between the end of each valve stem and the push rods. This I tested with an ordinary tag, which is a trifle more than one sixty-fourth of an inch thick. The adjusting screws were set until the clearance was right.

"Then I numbered the pistons in the same way as the valves, turned the engine upside down, removed the connecting rod caps, and took the pistons and connecting rods out, fastening each cap back on its connecting rod so nothing could mixed.

"I cut three strips of tin from an old tobacco can and very carefully slipped them under a piston ring on one of the pistons. I work them round until they were about equally spaced; then the ring could not be slipped off. In this way I took off all the rings without any breakage. One ring I found wedged tightly in one part of the groove, caused, I found, by a crack.

"I tried each ring in its cylinder, setting it about two inches from the top and measuring it all round and found the split in some of them quite a lot more than the thickness of two tags, or one thirty-second of an in inch. These rings would not hold compression well, so I replaced them with new ones and I tested each one carefully to be sure I could get the tags in the split while the ring was in the cylinder, so as to be sure it would not bind when it got heated. Another thing: I tested each ring to see if it would slip in its groove; if it was too tight I scoured it over a sheet of emery cloth until it was right.

"The wrist pins were next tested and I found them all right, as there was no play up and down. Then I removed the caps of the crank-shaft bearings, after marking each one so it would go back in the same place and same way and took out the crank shaft to see that the bearings were nicely polished and that there were no signs of cracks or other defects.

"I also examined the bearings and caps for signs of roughness or loose babbitt and, finding everything O.K., put the shaft back again, also the shims and caps, leaving out as many shims as I guessed would take out all looseness. Then, tightening all bearings with my fingers, I tried the crank and found I could easily whirl it round. I tightened up the center bearing and tried the crank again. Still easy to turn; so I took out another shim. Now, although I could still spin the crank, there was a decided resistance.

"I loosened up this bearing until things were easy. I did the same to the other two bearings, putting the pistons and connecting rods into their proper cylinders, without the rings. I adjusted the connecting rod bearings one by one in the same way. Having adjusted every bearing, I took out the pistons again one by one and with the aid of the three peices of tin slipped the piston rings into their proper places, which I had marked beforehand, afterward twisting them round until the splits were evenly divided, or at 120 degrees apart.

"The various parts were then assembled again and the bearings and all

(Concluded on Page 14)

The Ultimate Verdict

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A. 74

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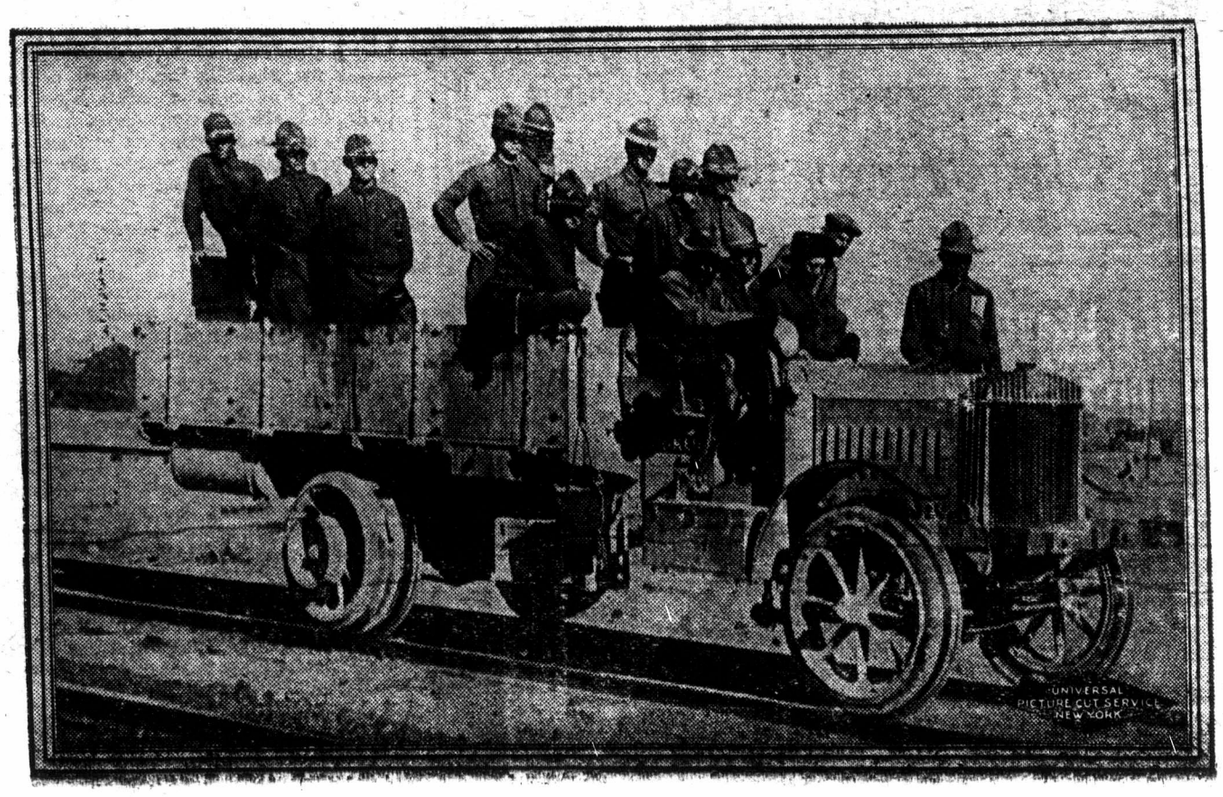
Activity of U. S. on Entry Into the War

U. S. Warships Guarding the Coast

Training U. S. Troops



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Size 9 feet x 10 feet 6 inches 9.50

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4ft. 6in. x 7ft. 6in.	10.75 to $12
6ft. 9in. x 9ft.	18.50 to $29
9ft. x 9ft.	$25 to $35
9ft. x 10ft. 6in.	$29 to $39
9ft. x 10ft. 6in.	$32 and $35

—Heavy Brussels rugs in one of the greatest collections ever shown at the J. F. Cairns store. Colorings to harmonize with any room and patterns which will please the most exacting. Brussels rugs are recognised as the peer of all medium priced rugs—hard, clean wearing qualities and unusually rich in appearance.
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—The peer of all rugs for appearance and wearing qualities is the Wilton with its close, thick, velvety pile and heavy linen back, insuring a lifetime's wear. We have an admirable selection of beautiful Wiltons suitable for any room—rich, distinctive designs and colorings. They are womderful values, in scores of cases could not be bought for the price we are asking. A big saving is here for you.

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Letters of a Farmer to His Son

Dear Bill,—

I saw in an Ontario paper the other day that the Ontario government is considering the best methods of persuading the farmers of that province to stay on the land, and has decided that the first and most important thing to do is to take the movies out to the farmers! It made me sore at first, then it made me laugh! Is that all the farmer needs to make him happy and contented in Ontario What about milking cows, and feeding pigs and spreading manure, and hoeing corn, and getting up at four o'clock and going to bed about the time the movies are putting on the evening performance

It just proves what I am always telling you, Bill, that the city folks do not understand the country, and can never be brought to see that it is the hard, grinding, worrying work, the long hours, and the uncertain returns for all this labor that makes the farmer, and especially the farmer's wife, so willing to exchange the independence and pure air of the country for the crowded city. If the country life is so very desirable why do not more of you pull up stakes and come out and try it? If you do not have enough money to buy a farm, you can come out as hired man and learn the trade at higher salaries, when you consider board and the saving in clothes, than the great majority of you are earning in the cities. Of course at the present war prices we get for everything we sell, we farmers are making money, but take it for the average farmer over a term of years, and the hired man who is working the year round at fair wages has a little the better of it, to say nothing of his freedom from worry.

Of course I like the movies once in a while when I go to town, just the same as a lot of us when we met in town used to take a snort occasionally even though we voted for prohibition and do not patronise the express office now that we have it, but if I were expected to go to the movies, same as I am expected to go to church, my attendance to one would be about as regular as to the other.

The last time I went to the movies I got hopping mad, and got out, although I had paid fifteen cents for my ticket, before the show was through. The play advertised was supposed to be a dramatization of "Great Expectations" by Dickens. This has always been my favorite of Dickens' books, since I first read it in snatches at Uncle John's house down East, Sunday mornings before church went in. No matter how long the sermon I used to sit contentedly in church, going over and over the chapter or part of a chapter I had just read, and while it took me months to finish the book, I never enjoyed one so much before nor since. My attendance at church was exemplary so long as the book lasted, and I re-read it until I almost had it by heart.

What was my disgust when I saw that some chump had mangled the thing for the movies and spoiled it all. Instead of the dreamy, imaginative, sensitive Pip, he had a sulky-looking, scowling lobster. Estella was worse. In the book she was a cold, proud, beautiful girl, haughty and clever, and always scorning poor Pip until life had broken and tamed her and opened her eyes. In the play she was making eyes at Pip as soon as she saw him, throwing her arms around him and kissing him on the slightest provocation. There is nothing finer in the book than the way in which Pip conceals his shrinking and horror of Provis when he finds out who his mysterious benefactor has been, and how he gradually comes to see the good in the unfortunate man who has never had a chance, and is besides, Estella's father. There is nothing more horrible in the play than where Pip roughly and brutally spurns the man who has fed and clothed and educated him in return for the first kindness ever shown to him. But the whole thing was spoiled, a sickly, sentimental, sloppy love story made out of that beautiful story of my youth. Still, I did not have to go to the theatre, and fifteen cents won't break me, but I feel as if I ought to at least register a kick against having such a crime against Dickens and all readers of Dickens go by without a word of protest from any of you city chaps.

How do you look on the price of wheat now Do you think the farmers should be satisfied with $1.30 for their wheat when it is now selling for $2.10, and this year's crop can be sold for about $1.70 a bushel if a farmer is foolish enough to sell it before he raises it

Your old fathead,
FATHER.

THE ERADICATION OF NOXIOUS WEEDS

(Concluded from Page 6)

lbs. to 30 gallons of water will blacken the leaves of Canada Thistle. It is very poisonous and cannot safely be applied to the thistles when growing hay or other crop as it will damage the useful plants as well.

Common salt is a useful weed killer to employ in the case of weeds on paths or roadsides or waste ground. It should be applied in dry weather at the rate of 125 lbs. in 50 gallons of water per acre. Strong solutions of the other foregoing chemicals may be used for the same purpose.

General Conclusions

The control of weeds on the farm requires in a marked degree the two virtues of thoroughness and perseverance. If a farmer goes about it in a half-hearted way, he will never accomplish their eradication. If bare fallow is resorted to, it should be possible to get rid of even the worst weeds in a single year. But the practice of bare fallow is not a paying game. It is in most cases better to graze the land or take off a crop of hay or grain early in the season and a hoed crop planted the following year.

It is safe to say that weeds can only be held in check where a suitable rotation of crops is followed. Where the same land is sown with wheat year after year, or where the land is pastured indefinitely, the weed problem is liable to become worse every year. In the former case bare fallow every few years will be necessary and it is very doubtful whether the return from the land will be equal to that where rotation of crops is followed.

CITY OF SASKATOON

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Tenders are invited for a Direct Current type of Motor Generator with a range of voltage from 60 to 120 volts with a normal full load capacity of 2000 watts.

Sealed tenders to be delivered to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Motor Generator" on or before 12 noon on Friday, 20th day of April, 1917.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. J. YORATH,
Commissioner.

Saskatoon, April 10th, 1917.

The Saturday Press Print

QUALITY SP PRINTERS

3rd Avenue, Saskatoon

The Farm Buildings in Foreign Lands

Interesting Description of the Methods and Customs of Farmers Overseas

The buildings on the farms in Scotland are usually made of stone, with slate roofs. These are naturally substantially built, and many of them last for more than a century. The buildings are usually placed around an open court—the house on one side, with the cheese room and cow stable forming the side adjacent to the house and connected with it. The hay barn forms another side, usually connected with the cow stable, and the horse barn and tool shed are on the fourth side.

The cow stable is always one story, with both windows and ventilators in the roof. The stalls are double and the cows head directly against the wall, with no feed alley in front. The floor is of cement or brick, and the whole stable is exceptionally clean and sanitary. The sides and walls are kept neatly whitewashed and the floor is scrubbed every day. These are the conditions on the average cheese farm in Scotland.

Holland

In Holland the house and stable are under one roof. These homes are models of neatness, and are interesting in the extreme. The buildings are commodious, the roof steep, and the eaves rather low usually not over ten feet from the ground. The walls are built of stone or brick and the roof covered with an ingenious arrangement of tile and thatch, giving the building a substantial and artistic appearance. The one building contains the cow stalls, wagon shed, hay loft, and living apartments.

In Holland a cow stable is as clean and carefully cared for as any other room in the house. The Holland cow stable usually contains from 12 to 16 double stalls, the floor of which is raised about 18 inches. In one stable this portion of the floor was covered during the summer with small white sea shells, in another it was covered with matting, while the floor behind the stalls was of polished stone. The woodwork in all of the stables was neatly painted a bright blue. Some are elaborately appointed. On the floor of one stable around each stall was a row of china plates, and at the end of each division between the stalls was a milk stool on which rested a plate. In one stable a polished copper tea-kettle occupied the stool at each stall and the partitions between the stalls was covered with fine rugs. The small, semi-circular windows in front were draped with lace curtains. In one end of the room was exhibited a fine specimen of wood carving. The family frequently occupied a portion of the stable itself. In many instances the dining room was at one end of the stable and either a sewing room or kitchen at the other end. The parlor and other living rooms are separated from the cow stable by a single partition.

When winter comes the plates, shells, and carpets are removed. The cows are arranged in the stalls so that the largest ones are in the center thus giving the herd a more uniform appearance, and causing them to make a more pleasing impression upon a prospective buyer. Since so many of the cows are sold for dairy purposes, this is a rather important item in the dairy management. Long and short cows are lined on the gutter by means of a double tie, the usual rope from the horns being fastened to one side of the stall and a brace chain attached to a wood or iron yoke about the cow's neck is brought back and hooked over a staple in the floor back of the stall partition, thus preventing her moving forward. A backward step would put the cow in the gutter, and as its bottom is about three feet below the stall floor, one step over the edge is usually sufficient to cause the cow to remember the occurrence and recover herself on the slip edge that protrudes some four inches a little way below the platform on which she stands. This ledge is also used to support the portable approach used to span the gutter while placing the cows in the stalls.

Denmark

The arrangement of the buildings on the Danish farms is quite uniform. They are usually placed in a square around an open court. On the smaller farms the square is frequently incomplete, having buildings on only three sides, while on the smallest farms there are but two buildings, placed at right angles. When the buildings are in a square, the house occupies the side of the court toward the road. Opposite this is the straw and hay barn. On one side of the court are the horse stable and cow stable and on other side the granary, storage for machinery, and the pig sty. In the central court is frequently found a large Danish pump and a horse power for threshing and cutting hay or straw. Outside of this court, but adjacent to the stable, is usually the manure pit, which is walled up four feet on the sides and has an impervious bottom. Many times this has a roof to protect the manure from waste by rain. A cistern for liquid manure is near, and if the manure in the pit becomes too dry to decompose properly, the liquid is pumped into it. On some of the large farms where the court has more size the manure pit is inside the court.

Danish buildings are constructed of stone or brick, and on the older ones the roof is of thatch, held on with cross sticks at the ridge. The buildings are kept whitewashed, and with their thatched roofs present a neat, tidy, and artistic appearance. The barns are low at the eaves,—not over eight to ten feet, and the height of the peak depends upon the width of the barn. This determines the size of the mow for storing hay over the cows.

The cow stable is universally built with a feed alley in front of the cows. In some of the stables the cows head toward the center, and in others they head toward the wall, but are never placed against the wall with no feed alleys in front, as in Holland and Scotland. The floors of the older barns are of cobble stones, but in the more recently constructed ones they are of cement. The cows are fastened with a rope around the neck, rods extending from a swivel on this rope below the neck to a perpendicular rod fifteen inches long fastened to a post at either side, giving the cow a considerable amount of freedom with her head. The platform on which the cow stands slopes gently toward the gutter, the latter being about nine inches deep and 18 inches wide and connected with the liquid manure cistern. — W. J. Fraser in Illinois Bulletin 140.

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OTTAWA.

HONOURABLE MARTIN BURRELL, *Minister.*

Commandeered Wheat Was For Italy

Over 11,138,000 Bushels Were Shipped to the Italian Government

The large quantity of Canadian wheat commandeered by the Dominion government late in the autumn of 1915, was required by the Italian government, and was shipped to Italy. The commandeering method originated with the Dominion government. These facts are revealed in the annual report of the department of trade and commerce, Ottawa, just published. It became evident early in the autumn of 1915 that Canada, in common with Australia and the United States, would have a large surplus of wheat for export. Representations were made to the British government with a view of interesting the Allied governments in the purchase of Canadian wheat to supplement the large quantities they would require. These representations were successful and on November 23 the Canadian government was requested to purchase a large quantity of wheat for shipment to the Italian government. It was decided to purchase the wheat by way of commandeering, and accordingly instructions were issued on the evening of November 27 to hold at the disposition of the government all wheat, grades Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, in the elevators at the head of the lakes, and in the elevators east of the lakes. The prices at which the wheat was commandeered were the prices which ruled at the close of the market in Winnipeg on the said date, viz.: No. 1, $1.04⅝; No. 2, 1.03⅛; No. 3, 98 3-4 cents. The quantity of wheat commandeered was 13,621,822 bushels, 10,300,364 bushels being in the elevators at the head of the lakes, and 3,321,458 bushels in the elevators east of the lakes.

Needs of Flour Millers

The department of trade and commerce had to make all the necessary arrangements for the purchase and delivery of the wheat commandeered. Many difficulties were encountered in carrying out the original plan of purchase. The immediate needs of the flour millers of the country had to be considered as well as the fulfilling of contracts of exporters for immediate delivery. In order to meet these various needs wheat was released for grinding and for export with the distinct understanding that the same would be returned to the elevators later. Very considerable labor was entailed not only with regard to the amount of wheat released but also in respect to the transportation from Canada to Italy.

The disposition of the wheat commandeered, in bushels, was as follows: Released to millers, 1,736,313; released to exporters, 350,375; sold for Belgian relief, 118,649; rail and lake shortages, 35,085; shipped overseas, 11,381,400; gross quantity commandeered, 13,621,822.

How It Was Shipped

This wheat, given in bushels, was shipped from the following ports: New York, 3,154,406; Boston, 789,840; Baltimore, 294,545; Halifax, 371,335; West St. John, 1,831,954; Portland, 3,629,618; Montreal, 1,309,693; total, 11,381,400.

This wheat was forwarded in 60 shiploads, and the transportation of the wheat to the seaboard and the loading of these ships entailed an enormous amount of labor, and even though at a time of great seaboard congestion, demurrage was paid on only two cargoes. The rapid despatch of the wheat prompted a congratulatory cable to the department at Ottawa from the Italian commission in London.

GOOD PROFITS IN POTATOES

Concluded from Page 5

grown corn planter, which plows a furrow and drops the cut potatoes automatically. Cultivating is done by the usual horse cultivator, and spraying is done by pumps from a tank. Some prefer to use the dry Paris green in a blower which forces out a cloud of the green poison on to the plants. Because of the danger from inhaling too much of the dust, this method is not generally popular.

The digger is drawn by four horses, and has a huge shovel which upturns dirt, vines and potatoes, and lifts them on to a carrier, from which they are thrown to the ground again where the tubers lie free from dirt and ready to be gathered and sacked.

Nearly every farm is supplied with a warehouse, where the potatoes are stored as soon as dug if the owner wishes to wait for the higher prices of the spring market. These cellars are well built and are given just enough ventilation to keep the roots firm and fresh until the weather will permit market marketing.

At harvest time many commission men are in the field buying directly from the farmers, and many prefer to sell this way, eliminating the expense of storage and the chance of loss. A great many potatoes are handled by a local association which, while it is not co-operative in any way, helps all the growers by keeping the market steady and providing an outlet for small lots.

At present the Clay County growers are interesting themselves in methods of increasing yields and decreasing acreage, the steady rise in land values making it poor policy to plant on 160 acres if the same amount can be raised by a better system on 80 acres. Seed selection and better care of land with rotating crops are accomplishing this end, and many are able to market the same number of bushels that they formerly grew on twice the number of acres.

Why France Will Take No Prisoners

The aspect of the villages is sad enough, but the countryside is worse. I have seen so much of artillery destruction during the war that I confess I have been rather sated with ruins. A destroyed church, a house ripped clean to its foundations, is only another example of what I have seen dozens of times before. But a countryside that has so little left of it like that one I passed through is a sight that made me want to cry and fight at the same time. It has already been reported how orchards have been destroyed. I rather expected that this had happened just along the roads by which the armies retreated. But with field glasses I could see far in on either side of every road for miles and miles; every farm is burned, fields destroyed, every garden and every bush uprooted, every tree sawed off close to the bottom. It was a terrible sight and seemed worse than the destruction of men. Those thousands of threes prone upon the earth, their branches waving in the wind, seemed undergoing death agonies before one's eyes. Everything gave its share to the blood lust of hate. Churches gave their organs for their copper, also the brass rails of their altars, even crucifixes upon ruined walls were stripped down and torn asunder.

Not only one village is like that, nor a dozen, but every single one of the hundreds which have been liberated has been put to fire and sword, old men, old women, cripples and children left to await the arrival of their own soldiery to care for them; their able-bodied men taken into bondage months ago. Their young women and girls herded along with the retreating army to a slavery no one dares think about without seeing red. And at every village the same message was left behind for the French soldiers when they arrived. Translated, it reads like this:

"You see what we have done here. Well, this is what is going to happen all the way back to the French frontier."

Is it any wonder that the French soldier, telling me this, said between clenched teeth: "There is only one answer to that, my friend. Let them get down on their knees and pray when the French army crosses the Rhine. We will take no prisoners on that day."

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Durable, easy-running, and splendidly finished machines. Drop-heads, noiseless, complete set of attachments with each machine. Three styles to choose from — all carry our ten-year guarantee. The one shown is our best one, $30.00. Other styles $20.50 and $19.00. We'll tell you all about them if you'll send in the coupon.

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Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

The Grain Markets

SPECIAL MARKET LETTER

April 12th, 1917

Herewith we give you the fluctuations for the day:

Winnipeg Cash Prices			Futures—Wheat Open	High	Low	Close
No. 1 Nor	2.13⅜	May	2.06¼	2.12⅞	2.06¼	2.11⅝
No. 2 Nor	2.09⅜	July	2.01½	2.09	2.01½	2.08
No. 3 Nor	2.03⅜	Oct	1.68	1.74⅝	1.68	1.73⅝
Feed Oats	.68¼	**Oats**				
2 C.W. Oats	.70¼	May	.67⅛	.69	.67⅛	.68⅛
3 C.W. Oats	.68¼	July	.65½	.66⅜	.65½	.66⅜
3 Barley	1.13	Oct	.59	.60¼	.58⅝	.59⅜
4 Barley	1.07	**Flax**				
1 N.W. Flax	2.83⅜	May	2.81	2.85	2.80½	2.85
2 N.W. Flax	2.79½	July	2.84	2.88	2.83¾	2.87¼

Chicago Wheat	Open	Close	Oats Open	Close	Corn Open	Close
May	2.08¾	2.18	.62⅜	.65⅜	1.27¼	1.35
July	1.79½	1.89¼	.61	.64⅜	1.26⅛	1.33
Sept	1.64½	1.70⅛				

Minneapolis Wheat	Open	Close	Duluth Flax Open	Close
May	2.05	2.11⅝	3.06½	3.11¼
July	1.99½	2.06	3.07½	3.11¼
Sept	1.66½	1.72¾		

Inspections, wheat 178-187, oats 155-75, barley 4-6, Flax 6-4. Today's Winnipeg market opened ⅜ to ⅝ lower, Chicago unchanged to 1¼ higher and Minneapolis ⅜ to ⅞ lower than yesterday's close. Chicago market was quite strong which gave strength to ours. Winnipeg closed 4¾ higher, Chicago 9¼ higher and Minneapolis 5¾ higher than yesterday's close. Winnipeg oats closed 1¾ higher and flax 4¼ higher. Oats in Chicago closed 2¼ higher and corn 7½ higher. Duluth flax 4¾ higher. Market very strong excellent cash demand in south caused strength in their market with government buying.

Yours truly,
McCALLUM & VANNATTER, LIMITED.

Winnipeg Wheat	6th	7th	9th	10th	11th	12th
No. 1 Nor		2.10¾	2.08½	2.10⅞	2.08⅞	2.13⅝
No. 2 Nor		2.06¾	2.04	2.06⅜	2.04⅜	2.09⅛
No. 3 Nor		2.00¾	1.98	2.00⅜	1.98⅜	2.03⅛
Feed Oats		.67½	.66	.67	.66⅜	.68¼
2 C.W. Oats		.69⅛	.67¾	.68¾	.68⅛	.70¼
3 C.W. Oats		.67½	.66	.67	.66⅜	.68¼
3 Barley		1.10	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.13
4 Barley		1.04	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.07
1 N.W. Flax		2.78	2.83	2.79¾	2.79	2.83⅜
2 N.W. Flax		2.74	2.79	2.75½	2.74¾	2.79½
Winnipeg Wheat Futures						
May		2.09¼	2.06½	2.08⅞	2.06⅞	2.11⅝
July		2.07	2.02⅜	2.04⅜	2.01⅞	2.08
Oct		1.76¾	1.72	1.71¼	1.68¾	1.73⅝
Oats						
May		.68½	.67	.67¾	.67⅜	.68⅞
July		.67	.65½	.65⅞	.65⅜	.66⅝
Oct		.60⅝	.59	.59	.58⅝	.59⅜
Flax						
May		2.80	2.85⅝	2.81½	2.80¾	2.85
July		2.83	2.88	2.84¼	2.83¾	2.87¾
Chicago Wheat						
May		2.12¾	2.07	2.07¼	2.08¾	2.18
July		1.88⅝	1.85	1.82⅜	1.81	1.89¼
Sept		1.75	1.70¾	1.68¼	1.66⅛	1.70⅛
Minneapolis Wheat						
May		2.10¼	2.05	2.06⅜	2.05⅞	2.11⅝
July		2.07⅞	1.99½	2.01	2.00¼	2.06
Sept		1.74¾	1.69¾	1.69⅝	1.67⅝	1.72¾
Duluth Flax						
May		3.09	3.09¼	3.07½	3.06½	3.11¼
July		3.10	3.10	3.07½	3.07½	3.11¼

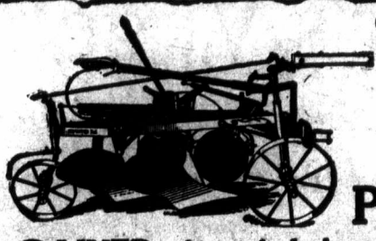
Grain—Strictly On Commission

The Grain Commission Firm, which does not buy the Farmer's grain on their own account, but handles the same on a commission basis, is the trusted and confidential agent of the Farmer in looking after and disposing of the grain which he ships by the carload to the terminal storage elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and other terminal centers.

We are a well-known firm, long established in the Western Canadian grain trade, and have the best of facilities and connections for doing grain commission business to the advantage of all who employ us. We offer our services to the Western Farmers for the disposing of their grain in a thoroughly satisfactory and above-board manner, on a strict commission basis. **The charges are—on Wheat, Barley, Rye and Flax 1c per bushel; and on Oats, ⅝c per bushel.**

We make liberal advances at 7 per cent interest on carlots consigned to us for sale. We invite Farmers to write to us for market information and advice about selling or holding, also for shipping instructions. We refer farmers to any Bank in Canada as to our financial standing, and to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Fort William, for our business character and reliability

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY
Grain Commission Merchants
700-703 T. GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



The Oliver Line Has the Plow for You

OLIVER plows led the rest as long ago as the "50's" in the last century. Ever since they have been kept at the top level, building up plow confidence in the farmer. These words are to remind you that **Oliver** plows are, as usual, the latest and best, improved types, of great strength, light draft, of close adjustment, and easy to operate.

Oliver Improved No. 1 Gang should have your close study—it is the important plow for the coming season. It is shown here. You will need our new catalogue to appreciate its many good points—these for example: The beams are landed, distributing the pull equally on both beams, avoiding twisting strains, making plow steadier, giving more room for horses to walk abreast. The lift device, quick and powerful in action, raises plows or forces them into hardest ground instantly. Perfectly straight furrows and straightening of crooked furrows insured because rear wheel is free to caster and to follow absolutely the landside, even though the tongue is turned to extreme right or left. The front wheel support is exceptionally strong; the bar steel frame is double, and a bracket reinforces the frame. The rear furrow wheel is made to resist extreme landside pressure. It is made with a wide adjustment right and left to hold plows in position under all frame wear and strain. The Oliver No. 1 gang is more satisfactory than ever before.

For every buyer there is the right plow in the **Oliver** line. At your disposal are Oliver sulkies of several types, walking plows, disk gangs, breakers and cultivators. **Oliver**—a plow for any soil and any sized farm, as successful as they have been for many years. Write to the nearest branch house for full particulars about any style.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

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EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

Phone 2060 for Printing--Prices Right

Last Advice From McBean Bros. On This Year's Crop

We want to urge the farmers of the three Western Provinces to sow every acre of ground they can get sown this year with wheat, oats and barley, chiefly wheat, as we figure we are safe in saying that prices next year will be as high as they have been in the last two years and probably higher, war or no war. The balance of this crop will be wanted and wanted badly. We feel satisfied that $2.00 or better will be obtained shortly for our No. 1 Nor. Wheat, and No. 2 C.W. oats should advance to 75c per bushel in store Fort William.

We are commission merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Try us by shipping your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur, advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and we will look after the grading, etc. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us at any time for market information.

McBEAN BROS.

March 28, 1917. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

The Canadian Grain Co., Ltd.

GRAIN DEALERS

With our own PRIVATE WIRE connecting us with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. giving us a continuous market service, we are in a position to give the best service possible in the marketing of Cash Grain as well as in the handling of Future Orders in the Winnipeg, Minneapolis or Chicago Exchanges.

The Canadian Grain Co., Ltd.
McCallum & Vannatter, Mgrs.
Second Avenue and 22nd Street Phones: 1692, 1642

This Year's Vegetable Garden

A Hot Bed is Necessary if Best Results are to Be Obtained

To have the best results with a vegetable garden on the farm the area fenced in for a garden should be twice as large as that sown or planted each year, so that if half an acre is under crop, another half acre should be manured with well-rotted manure and summer-fallowed for next year's garden. Such perennial vegetables as rhubarb and asparagus should be in the centre, so that the land close around them can be well cultivated without danger of uprooting the plants.

For early lettuce and head lettuce, for early cabbage, for tomatoes, celery and cauliflower, for citron and squash and cucumber, a hot-bed is a necessity. On the farm where manure is plentiful the hot-bed is a much simpler proposition than in town, as a comparatively shallow excavation will do, providing that sufficient maure is heaped around the hot-bed on every side. There should be about two feet of fresh horse manure in the hot-bed, covered with about four inches of rich garden loam.

The hot-bed should not be sown until the temperature has dropped sufficiently so that there is no danger of burning the seed, which will be generally in three or four days after making it. Celery seed germinates very slowly, and should be sown in shallow box set in hot-bed and pricked out in hot-bed when there are six or eight leaves.

Tomatoes are always better if transplanted at least once in the hot-bed before setting out. Cabbage and cauliflower do not need transplanting. A few citron, squash and cucumbers may be left in hot-bed when other plants are transplanted.

For main garden, radish, peas, lettuce, spinach, turnips, onions should be sown just as early as the ground can be worked. Carrots, parsnips and beets should be planted when ground is getting warmer. Sweet corn should be started just as soon as the danger of late frosts is over, and it is generally good policy to run the risk of late frost rather than the much greater disappointment that would come from having corn come near maturity and then be caught by the first fall frost without a single ear repaying the labor of cultivating.

Winter cabbage and late cauliflower may be started outdoors, but it is generally safe to start these in hot-bed when other plants are being transplanted.

Beans are very susceptible to frost and grow very rapidly, so that nothing is gained by putting them in very early.

Cress and parsley, thyme and sage give little trouble and are easily grown. Spinach is one of the finest things that can be raised in a garden, is richer in iron than any other vegetable, and should be sown once a week for several weeks, so as to have some all season. Spinach should be sown in rows where early lettuce and radishes have been pulled.

Big Boston for head lettuce, Chantenay carrots, Danvers and Red Weatherfield onions, Detroit Dark Red Beets, Jersey Wakefield and Danish ballhead cabbage—standard varieties rather than freaks or novelties should be used for the home garden.

How Bill Overhauled His Farm Tractor

(Concluded from Page 7)

bolts were tightened and locked with cotter pins or copper wire. All bearings were well oiled; also cylinders. This time it was quite difficult to crank, although with an effort I could spin it. New gaskets were put in everywhere, using plenty of shellac on the felt ones."

"How are you going to get the gaskets off again if you shellac them on so well?" asked Fred.

"Well, I never attempted to use a felt gasket twice and they will always strip or scrape off. Shellac makes them oil-tight, thus saving oil and also keeping the motor clean.

"The next thing to examine was the clutch. The lining looked in fairly good condition, but was loosening up a little along the edges, and as I wanted to take no chances I replaced it with some new. I was glad I did because as soon as it was off I could see it had been worn pretty thin.

"The magneto and pump I did not remove, as they were in good running order. I cleaned them up well and put some new packing in the stuffing box of the pump. Let me tell you, though, if you ever have to remove a magneto be sure to scratch a deep line across both flanges of the coupling so you can put the magneto back in exactly the same position as it was when removed; otherwise you will get the motor out of time.

"Also if you ever remove the timing gears which drive the magneto, be sure that they are marked so you can put them back in the same relation to one another.

"In the same way I went over every bearing and every bolt, and tried every gear to see that it was rigid on the shaft. I shellaced new rubber hose to the radiator connections, put in some new wiring where the old had frayed, and adjusted the tractor all over. Then I reassembled the whole thing, being very careful that every bolt was thoroughly tightened and locked."

Know Your Machine

"The next thing was to block the tractor up off the floor so the wheels could turn; every bearing was thoroughly oiled and with some effort the engine was started; the clutch was thrown in and the tractor was allowed to turn round slowly for a couple of hours. Then, as everything seemed O.K., I speeded the engine up a little —and let it run five or six hours."

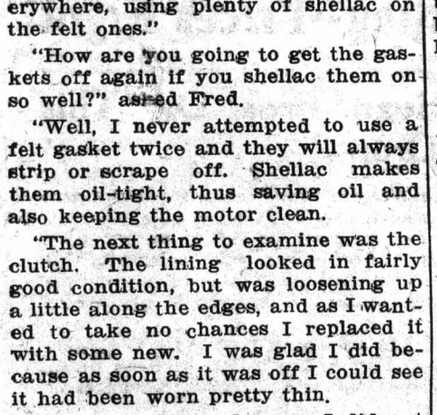
"Don't you think you had those crank-shaft bearings too tight " asked Joe. "It seems to me you took a chance on having them seize."

"No! I was very careful about them and they want to be fairly tight. Furthermore, I knew that there was no one bearing very tight, for I had adjusted them one by one and the tightness of the crank shaft was the accumulated tightness of seven bearings; also the new piston rings were a little stiff.

"Another precaution I took was to be in the barn all the time I was wearing them in, so if things started to drag or turn hard I could instantly shut down the engine and let it cool off before giving it another run. I used plenty of oil everywhere and kept feeling of all the bearings, so I could be sure they were not getting too hot.

"There was one thing I was very careful about, however, and that was to connect a pipe to the exhaust and lead it to the doors. The nearest pipe I had was larger than the exhaust pipe, but I packed it round with asbestos, so all the exhaust had to go out of the building. This is very important, not only because it takes the smoke and bad odor out, but because the exhaust gases are very poisonous.

"After this wearing in of bearings I took the tractor out and ran it round the field for an hour or two. Back in the barn I oiled it up once more, drained the radiator, covered it with some canvas, and it was ready for another year's work any time I want it."



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Single Meals..... 35c
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Steam Heat. Hot and Cold Water
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THOSE AWFUL CRAMPS

Suggestions that may save Much Suffering

Marysville, Pa.—"For twelve years I suffered with terrible cramps. I would have to stay in bed several days every month. I tried all kinds of remedies and was treated by doctors, but my trouble continued until one day I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others. I tried it and now I am never troubled with cramps and feel like a different woman. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly and I am recommending it to my friends who suffer as I did." —Mrs. GEORGE R. NAYLOR, Box 72, Marysville, Pa.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

Write for free and helpful advice to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Only women open and read such letters.

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Write F. G. LEWIN, Manager Saskatoon Branch, Canada Bldg.

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Snap	10c
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Electrical repairs on all makes of Starting Systems by an expert. Repair service station for all makes of Storage Batteries. Magnetos and Coil Repairs a specialty. Estimates on Overhauling jobs. Radiators Repaired.
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Professional and Business Guide of Saskatoon

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NEW MONEY-MAKING MARVEL—Strange scientific discovery, Kalomite revolutionizes clothes washing ideas; positively abolishes rubbing, washboards and washing machines; $1000 guarantee; absolutely harmless; women astonished; territory protection. The Arma Company, 21 Provincial Lane, Montreal.
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DR. F. K. SWITZER—DENTIST. Office in Kempthorne Block, Second Avenue. Phone 2007.

DR. C. W. SUTHERLAND, DENTIST, Graduate Philadelphia Dental College, Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery and Philadelphia School of Anatomy. Licentiate College Dental Surgeons, Saskatchewan. Specialist in crown and bridge work, etc. Gas administered for painless extraction. Office: 11 & 12 Cole Blk., 2nd Ave. Phone 2056. P.O. Box 785

E. C. CAMPBELL, L.D.S., D.D.S., Dentist, graduate Ontario Dental College, Toronto. Office: McKay Block, Second avenue, between 20th and 21st streets. Office phone 2497; residence phone 1563. Open evenings by appointment.

Drs. FALLOON and BULMER, Dentists First-class Dentistry, with up-to-date equipment. Office: Suite 3 & 4, Cole Blk., 216 Second Avenue, S. (Cairns' Old Stand). Open evenings by appointment. Phone 2251.

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WE CLEAN AND BLOCK PANAMA, soft and stiff hats; we dry clean and dye all sorts of garments and housefurnishings; we press and repair well. Send by parcel post or express or phone 3234 if in the city. Arthur Rose, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing, 624 20th street, west, Saskatoon. If Rose cleaned it it's C-L-E-A-N.

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OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS—Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of the best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large map showing lands by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon.
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BENCE, STEVENSON & McLORG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. C.P.R. Building, Saskatoon. Phone 1118. A. E. Bence, J. M. Stevenson, F. H. McLorg.

BORLAND, McINTYRE, McAUGHEY & Mowat, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. 2nd floor, Standard Trust Bldg., 3rd Ave., Saskatoon. Phones 1066 and 3231. F. M. Borland, A. M. McIntyre, J. McAughey, J. S. Mowat, G. C. Price, E. W. Van Blaricom.

MACLEAN, HOLLINRAKE & MOXON Barristers and Solicitors, National Trust Building.

LYND, GILCHRIST & HOGARTH, Barristers. Phone 1868. Canada Bldg. Saskatoon.

MORSE AND MORSE, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, Notaries. Drinkle Building No. 1, 21st Street, Saskatoon. Phone 2993. C. R. Morse. W. D. Morse.

CRUISE AND TUFTS, BARRISTERS and Solicitors. Room 202, Drinkle Building. Phone 1238.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS for binder twine, subject to prices later on. Also taking orders for binders and other harvesting machinery. All farm implements are advancing May 1st. By placing an order with us before that date we can protect you for future delivery. Locke & Tracey. tf

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THE ELECTRIC SHOP. WHOLESALE and Retail. Contractors and Engineers. Supplies—Wiring—Repairing. Lighting plants furnished and installed. Phone 1222. 150 Second Avenue, North.

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DR. ROBERT MACDONALD, PHYSICian and Surgeon. General Medicine. Diseases of women and children. 53 York Block. Office Phone 1900. Hours 9-10 a.m., 12-3, 7-9 p.m.

G. R. MORSE, M.D.—SPECIALIST Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office, Drinkle Bldg., Saskatoon. Office Phone 2269: Residence 1746.

DRS. P. D. AND H. A. STEWART have removed from the Bowerman Bldg., to the new Stewart Blk., 20th St.

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PHOTOGRAPHY

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts homesteaders in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388. M13-

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED POSITION AS ENGINEER or fireman with traction outfit on farms for summer; state wages. W. E. Dimberline, 374 Berkeley Street, Toronto.

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, Limited, *Plaintiff*,
—and—
STEWART TILTON and ANDREW W. BOYD, *Defendants*.

Pursuant to the order of His Honour E. A. C. McLorg, the Local Master in Chambers, made herein and dated Tuesday the 7th day of November, A.D. 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the directions of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon at the **Court House in the City of Saskatoon** in the Province of Saskatchewan, on

Wednesday, the 16th day of May,

A.D. 1917, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon (Mountain Standard Time) the following property, *viz*:

Lot numbered Three (3) and all of Lot numbered Four (4) excepting the most easterly sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches throughout in Block One (1) according to a map or plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Saskatoon Land Registration District as Plan G48, in the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty per cent of the purchase price in cash at the time of sale, and the balance upon the transfer being duly confirmed within two months from the date of sale. The Plaintiff has leave to bid at such sale. Such land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and statutory liens and charges, if any, payable, evidence of which will be produced at the time of sale.

The Plaintiff is informed that there is situated on this property a modern eight roomed frame house.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to
MACLEAN, HOLLINRAKE & MOXON,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

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6 - CHAIRS - 6
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Auctions Anywhere

I have conducted auction sales of every description throughout Northern Saskatchewan for several years. It matters not whether it is horses, cattle, furniture, real estate, or anything else. You can do no better than to place the sale of it in my hands.

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Old Third Avenue Church,
Third Ave. and Twenty-First St.
Sales at City Market Every Saturday

Got Gophers?
Kill-Em-Quick
For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement in next issue.

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HARBOR OF RIO JANEIRO, BRAZIL

A Probable rendesvous for allied fleets

Hauling British Guns to New Positions on the Somme.

Interned German Vessels Seized by U. S.

The Saturday Press

and Prairie Farm

Saskatchewan's Greatest Agricultural Weekly

VOLUME 16—No. 22 SASKATOON, CANADA, APRIL 28, 1917 16 PAGES

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Patmore Nursery Co., 23rd St. Ltd. Saskatoon
Day phone 2345 Night 3395

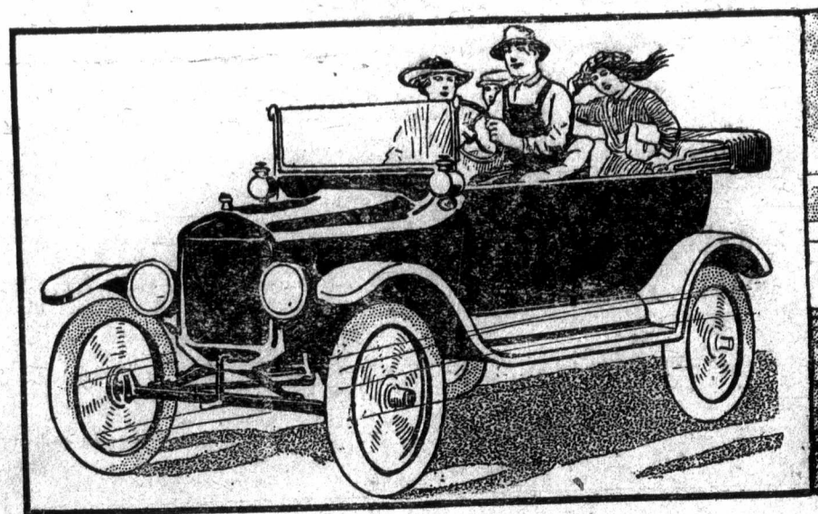
For Wreaths, Cut Flowers, Wedding Bouquets, etc., Wire or phone. Day phone 2345. Night phone 3395.
Patmore Nursery Co., 23rd St. Ltd. Saskatoon

NEW AMERICAN CATERPILLAR TANK

During the past year several of these tanks have been built and tested for the United States Army. Their value in warfare is now acknowledged; having played an important part in the British offensive in France.

UNITED STATES COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Left to right standing: Mr. Clarkson, Julius Rosenwald in charge of general supplies, Bernard M. Baruch natural resources, Daniel Willard transportation, Dr. Franklin H. Martin medicines and surgical supplies, Dr. Hollis Godfrey scientific development, Howard E. Coffin manufacturing of munitions and Mr. Gifford. Below left to right are five Cabinet Members who act as advisory committee, Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of Interior Lane, and Secretary of Labor Wilson.



Save the Horses for Farm Work

THE average farmer has enough work for his horses right on the farm. He can ill spare them to pull a buggy or a phaeton. And his own time is valuable, too. With farm labor so scarce, he cannot afford to spend half a day or a day to drive a horse to town and back, when he can do it in an hour or two in a Ford.

Costs Less

A Ford car soon pays for itself in the time it saves the busy farmer, costs less to run than a horse. It doesn't eat its head off when idle.

Mr. S. M. Smith, of Holstein, Ont., says: "I can run my Ford car more miles with less expense than a horse." His experience is typical of thousands of others.

Mr. W. A. Fallin, of Vermillion, Alberta, states that he has driven his Ford more than 13,000 miles over muddy roads, prairies and fields in every kind of weather. His entire maintenance expense for three years, outside of one set of rear tires has been only $3.35.

With the cost of running a Ford less than driving a horse, it doesn't seem good business to drive a horse to town and tire him out so that he is not fit for work on the farm the next day, now does it?

Never Tired

That's the great beauty of a Ford! It never gets tired. It whirls you to town and back, or takes the children to school, or your wife to visit a friend, 15 miles down the line, without any slowing up for breath or any urging with a whip. You don't have to say "gid-dap" to a Ford. And as for hills, well, it scurries over them like a squirrel climbs a tree.

It is as easy to drive a Ford as to drive a horse. It is just the car for country service. Narrow roads or sharp turns do not bother it. It can turn completely around in a very little larger space than a horse and buggy. It is not afraid of a traction engine, a street car, a train or another motor car. It never "shies." It stands without hitching.

The initial cost of a Ford is small—$495 for the touring car. If you care to sell it at the end of one year, you will find many buyers who will offer you the first price, less $125. Consider, therefore, how much pleasure you can have in a year for $125; how many hours of tedious travel, and how much horseflesh you can save. Don't you think it is a good "buy"?

"Ford Times" Free

No progressive farmer can afford not to own a Ford. The more you look into this, and think it over, the more you will realize that it is so. Let us put you on the mailing list for "Ford Times"—our interesting magazine. It will help you in thinking it over.

Ford

Touring Car - $495
Runabout - - $475
F.O.B FORD, ONTARIO

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
FORD - - - ONTARIO

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The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm

A HIGH CLASS WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE TOWN AND FARM ¤ APRIL 28, 1917

THE ANNUAL HAND-OUT

PARLIAMENT opens, and that hardy annual, the C.N.R., is first in through the doors. It seems to have been waiting on the steps. In a report prepared on its own behalf, the Government is informed by the C.N.R. that the system can be made "a great success." All it needs is money—more money. Messrs McK nzie and Mann calculate that the maximum sum they will require to accomplish this success will be eighty-six million dollars; but if put to it they might worry along with fifty-four millions. The report is prepared by American experts who say the capital already expended has been laid out wisely; and the road could not be duplicated for anything like its present cost .We do not know that Canadians are anxious to duplicate it; one C.N.R. is enough for a struggling young country—which has also had a G.T.P.—to support; but it is interesting to know that if we were to replenish our stock of railroads today it would be as expensive proportionately as to buy new clothes or boots. We shall just have to make the old railroads do. If we could believe this report of the experts regarding our national white elephant, there might be some small grains of comfort to be gained from it; but no one really believes that we shall ever get rid of this annual demand on the resources of the people of Canada. We have been assured so often that "this time is positively the last," and been fooled, that all hope of evading it has departed. If the world needed any proof of Canada being a rich country, all that would be necessary would be to consider the fabulous sums we have paid out for a railway service which is far from adequate.

That the C.N.R. will get what it asks goes without saying. For reasons which have been variously guessed at, it has a hold on Parliament strong enough to have all its demands honored, however outrageous they may seem to people away out here on the prairies, who know nothing more than that they have to pay the piper. In years to come the promoters of this road will probably stand like Lord Clive when he sacked India —amazed at their own moderation.

But we do not believe that a parliament composed of farmers would ever have let the country in for the fabulous sums which have been given this financial cripple. Farmers may be "tight-fisted;" but if ever a country needed a tight-fisted parliament, that country is Canada.

THE International Review of Missions calls attention to the fact that contributions to foreign missions have not fallen off since the war began, and in some instances have actually increased. It is good to hear that there is sufficient financial backing to hearten the missionary, for if the "heathen" get the war-news, the task of the missionary in attempting to reconcile the preaching and practises of nations which have been enjoying the blessings of Christianity for two thousand years must be a difficult one. Europe is partially civilized, but it is evidently still a long way from being christianized.

THE BUDGET SPEECH

THE budget speech is always looked forward to with interest, sometimes even with hope, by the farmer; though it must be confessed that he has not had much to encourage this hopeful attitude. Nor is there anything in it this year to cheer him up. The crumb of comfort which the Minister of Finance had to offer, free wheat, was sprung in advance of the budget; and the opposition in the house is claiming that this was granted by order-in-council rather than by act of parliament with the intention that it should automatically disappear when the war ends and the War Measures Act becomes inoperative.

There was some hope that the Government might do something to decrease the frightfully high cost of living, (which is becoming a problem that many of the fixed-income class can find no way of solving except by running in debt) and some tariff reductions on the necessaries of life were hoped for; but there is nothing. The Minister of Finance advises economy. The consumer who has been rapidly approaching the dead-line for the past two years should ponder this advice seriously. All the fashions are designed for thin people.

The part of the budget which commends itself is the increased taxation on profits from war and other business accruing from the war. The new taxation proposal is to take from all persons, firms, and companies, liable under the existing business war tax 50 per cent. of all profits in excess of 15 per cent. but not exceeding 20 per cent. per annum and 75 per cent. of profits in excess of 20 per cent. per annum on capital. The present tax is 25 per cent. on profits above 7 per cent. in the case of incorporated companies, and 25 per cent. on profits exceeding 10 per cent. in the case of partnerships, etc. Under the new legislation companies will be taxed at the present rate up to 15 per cent. between 15 and 20 per cent. the government will take one half the profits and beyond 20 per cent. three-fourths the profits.

A LOP-SIDED CAMPAIGN

EVERYBODY is preaching thrift, even if everybody is not practicing it. The rural philosopher, when he reads about the high price of leather and of boots must be shocked when he comes to town and sees the boots which fashion decrees women shall wear—going up, like prices, out of sight.

The way in which thrift has seized the average city dweller appears to be in a desire to grow vegetables. The government egged us all on to this; but with characteristic Anglo-Saxon lack of efficiency, seems to be taking no thought for the Fall, when the vegetable harvest will be either left to rot on the ground or brouhgt in to meet the same end in unsuitable cellars. Hand in hand with this campaign for production should have gone some preparation for conserving the crops when raised. The West is able to produce enormous crops of vegetables and will produce them; but how are they to be kept as a winter food supply? Suitable cold storage must be provided.

MR. MOTHERWELL'S APPEAL

HON. W. R. Motherwell has made an appeal to the people of the cities and towns to turn out and help the farmers put in their crop, as the scarcity of labor is likely to prove a severe handicap at seed-time this year. The supply of farm labor expected from the United States has now been cut off, the Dominion Government having ordered that attempts to secure help there shall cease. For two years past the Saturday Press and Prairie Farm has been urging that city men—and women, too—might turn out and help their country brethren at seed-time and harvest. It would be a good thing for both sides, and would prove a readier method of bringing city and country together than talk and banquets. We hope the Provincial Minister of Agriculture will follow up his suggestion by providing some definite machinery for working up this idea, and enlisting those in the cities who would be willing to go. In the meantime, the Labor Bureau might announce its readiness to register the names of all who would be willing to offer their services if called upon. There are many city men who doubt their ability to render as good a day's work as a skilled farm-hand, but who would be willing to do their best if the need proves as urgent as anticipated.

SETTLING THE MATTER

FARMERS will be pleased to learn that "according to the consensus of opinion at the Saskatoon board of trade meeting," they need have no fear about this year's crop. The board says there is no cause for alarm yet about the late season. We know some of the farmers have been worrying about it. In the adjoining column of the Phoenix, from which the above report is taken, it is reported that "the farmers of Asquith are gravely concerned about the weather conditions. There will be a greatly decreased acreage under wheat, and much of the land will be left idle." Presumably this pronouncement by the Saskatoon board of trade will allay their fears. Is it any wonder that the farmers laugh at the board of trade?

SUNDAY LABOR

THE Archibshop of Canterbury, as head of the church in England, was recently asked by the Minister of Agriculture, for an expression of opinion as to whether Sunday labor, particularly in agriculture, were permissable. He replied that he thought it might be done with a clear conscience.

There are occasions when it is so clearly a work of necessity—generally because of weather conditions—for the farmer to work on Sunday, that only the most narrow-minded would raise any objection to such work. There is never much danger of such a privilege being abused, when granted. One day of rest out of seven is a wise provision, which has been long proven necessary. France tried to abolish the Sabbath, but was obliged to return to it again not as a day of worship, but as a day of rest.

Our Welfare Page

Conducted By Mrs. John Mc Naughtan, Piche, Sask.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all."

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR

Gopher Day—May 1

THE Provincial Department of Agriculture has campaigned very thoroughly for the observation of May 1 as Gopher Day. The plan is for a general attack to be made on the gophers of Saskatchewan on that day.

Municipal officers' and farmers' organizations are being asked to give every assistance in making this co-operative attempt to destroy these rodents a success.

In order to stimulate the children of Saskatchewan to assist in the campaign, the Province has been divided into thirty-seven competitive divisions, and thirty-seven shields and thirty-seven medals are being offered as prizes by the Department together with a gold watch and silver-plated shield as grand prizes.

With wheat at a premium and the knowledge of millions of dollars worth of crop being destroyed annually, it is certainly a matterof National Service to observe this day as far as possible. Failing this it is up to each and all to "do their bit."

Possibly there are women who have hitherto considered it outside their province to put out "gopher poison." I would suggest that such women make an attempt attempt and apply say 50c. for each dead gopher noticed to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Or, in other words, allow ten dollars per acre (a most conservative estimate of damage done per acre by gophers) for every acre poisoned for above-mentioned Relief Fund, and you will have done a real service to your farm, your neighbor and your coun try, besides assisting a pressing cause.

I know perfectly well that there are few women on these prairies with time hanging on their hands, but "where there's a will there's a way. If it is impossible to go out oneself one can have that small can of poison handy when the men start off with the outfit in the morning. There are many ways whereby a little forethought and a little persuasion can be the means of putting out quite a lot of poison. If only the gophers applied a method of direct taxation such as taking the wheat only from the bins after threshing there is no doubt we would rid the Province in a short time of there pests. But because they apply their methods indirectly (like the tariff) we refrain from making a united effort.

Arbor Day—May 11

May 11th has been set apart by the Department of Education as Arbor Day. This year, at any rate, the date is likely to prove unfortunate as it looks as if seeding will likely still be general. It is a somewhat difficult matter to organize and successfully carry out Arbor Day at the rural school without the aid of men folk.

Perhaps water is far away, possibly quite a lot of preparation is necessary—likely enough there is no real community spirit in the district. If no one comes to an annual school meeting who will turn out on Arbor Day?

Yet, when one travels from point to point on these prairies and notes the difference in school districts, one can realize the value of the results of Arbor Day.

It would be interesting to know to what extent Arbor Day is kept in rural Saskatchewan.

Grain Growers' Sunday—May 27

"Resolved, that we the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, set apart one Sunday annually to be known as Grain Growers' Sunday, the same to be properly observed throughout Saskatchewan."

In response to the above resolution, passed at the last Grain Growers' convention, May 27 has been set for the observation of Grain Growers' Sunday, the day being kept in the same manner by the W. F. A. in Alberta.

Exception has been taken in some directions to the Association expressing itself on the matter, but as it has been pointed out there is no compulsion, I would suggest that the greatest good of such a Sunday can be brought about by the broadest methods. Where great religious differences exist in the locals, a "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon" would probably be more effective than attempting to bring the G. G. A. members into the usual Anglican or Methodist service which may be the only form of service in the neighborhood.

To carry out the spirit of the resolution it is for that day "the greatest good for the greatest number" even though your own particular minister should have to take a Sunday off. With a little tact, passages from the Bible to which sectarian interpretation cannot be applied, and hymns common to every church can be found, and these, with vocal and instrumental items, will make common ground upon which practically all the people of the various creeds in Saskatchewan can for once meet to "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

An Apology

In March 3rd issue of The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm is a contribution entitled "What is Coming," written and sent to me by Mrs. D. J. Rose, of Prince Albert. By some means the signature is omitted. As I am particularly sensitive in the matter of using other people's material, I am asking our worthy editor to reprint it. Mrs. Rose did not even bring it to my attention, but I hope she will accept this apology.

What Is Coming

They are the women of yesterday the
women that once held sway,
The women who bore the burden and the
heat of many a day;
The women who dreamed the ideals that
we realize today;
Holding the line, in the teeth of time, those
women of yesterday.

The elimination of drudgery from the farm as advocated by the Hon. A. P. McNab, will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of farmers' wives.

I venture to say there are women living in the cities who have a very vivid remembrance of the days when, on a homestead "somewhere in the west," in a room which served them "for parlor, for kitchen and 'aw," they wrestled with the problem of doing the weekly washing for the family, their only convenience a wash-board and tub made from half a barrel. The winning of the West in those days was not marked by waving wheat fields, but by aching backs and tired muscles. The song of "The Old Oaken Bucket" brings to my mind memories of a tin pail to which a rope was tied. If you could "flip" the pail properly you could draw a pail of water with the first try; if you had not, however, learned this art, your pail would perhaos just get enough water in it to prevent it turning the desired "somersault," and you would have to try again.

Those good old days of the milk-pans and dash-churn, where you churned until your arms ached, and the cream spattered all about you, and still the butter refused to come; the days of the screenless door and windows, and the hot sun pouring down from a brazen sky, such a thing as a piece of ice a tantalizing fancy, and where a plea for a cool room, a comfortable lounge and a late magazine would have been called a dream of "idle women."

However, the dreams of yesterday are the realization of to-day and, if the doctrine of Mr. McNab can bring those realities to the women in the newly-settled districts, in time to prevent the farmer's wife growing grey, aged and broken in health and ambition in her endeavors to "get along" without a few modern conveniences; then I am sure that all farmers wives and the majority of women, no matter what may be theirvocation, will be ready to say: "To the Hon. Archie McNab and more power to him."

Miss Rankin's Vote

A great deal of interest has centred around Miss Jean Rankin, the "lady from Montana," as she is popularly called, the first woman representative of the United States, and greater publicity has been given her on account of her vote in Congress against war. The Woman's Journal writes:

"Several anti-suffrage editorials have been called out by Miss Rankin's vote against war, and by the report that she shed tears when she cast it, a report which turns out to be untrue. Forty-nine men voted the same way that Miss Rankin did, and, according to the press reports, the gentleman who made the leading speech against war shed tears; yet no one hints that this is any argument against votes for men.

Whether Miss Rankin was wise or unwise in her view of her public duty (and this is a question on which sufffragists are as widely divided in opinion as the rest of the community), her vote showed that she possessed both conscience and courage. For the pressure to vote the other way was enormous.

It was a pressure from sources both good and bad. Many Congressmen voted for war for honorable and altruistic reasons—the reasons set forth in President Wilson's message. But, in addition, Big Business wanted the war, and it brought to bear upon Congress and the press every ounce of pressure that it could exert—a pressure more tremendous, subtle and far-reaching than most people know. Th fact that Miss Rankin could resist it shows from the outset that she will be an independent voter.

Miss Rankin had other temptations to vote against her convictions. She is a warm and sincere suffragist, and she knew that unless she went with the majority, the suffrage cause would be whipped over her shoulders. She knew, also, that she was sacrificing or jeopardizing an unequalled popularity—a popularity that must have been pleasant to her, not only as a human being, but because it redounded to the general credit of women in positions of public trust.

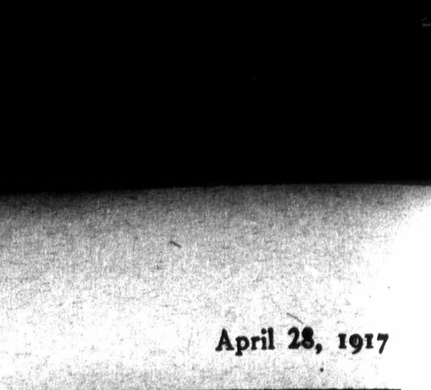
In voting upon a question of such tremendous import as was settled in in Congress that day, it would have been no discredit to any of the members to have shed tears, whether thy voted yes or no.

The Saturday Press Print

QUALITY SP PRINTERS

3rd Avenue, Saskatoon

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF NAME

Take notice that "Mitchener-Buchanan Limited" proposes on the expiration of one month from the date hereof to change its name to "Mitchener Limited."

Dated at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, this this 21st day of April, A.D. 1917.

Mitchener-Buchanan Limited.

CITY OF SASKATOON

Tenders for Clothing

Tenders are invited for clothing to be supplied to the Fire Department. Forms of Tender and Specifications can be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

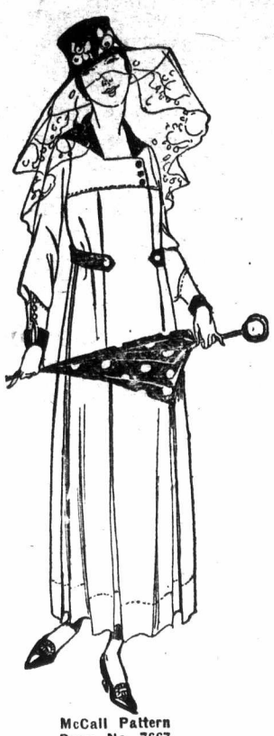
Sealed tenders addressed "Tender for Clothing—Fire Department" to be delivered on or before 12 o'clock noon on Thursday the 3rd day of May, 1917.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. J. Yorath,
Commissioner.

Saskatoon, April 17th, 1917.

McCALL PATTERNS



McCall Pattern
Dress No. 7667

Two of the many smart McCall Designs for April Becoming and inexpensive gowns for every occasion, made possible by the use of McCall Patterns

The McCall Patented Cutting and Construction Guide, furnished free with each McCall Pattern, insures a perfect-fitting garment.

APRIL PATTERNS NOW ON SALE

McCall Patterns
Blouse No. 7669—Skirt No. 7607

The McCall Book of Eashions (Spring Quarterly), Price, 25c (by mail), 35c); Canadian rice, 30c (by mail 40c. Including a EREE COUPON worth 15c toward the purchase of any McCall Pattern.

THE McCALL COMPANY

New York Chicago San Francisco Boston Atl.nta Toronto

FORD TRACTOR FAKE

Recently a tractor company, called the Ford Tractor Company, Inc., of Minneapolis, has been advertising stock for sale. A considerable number of pamphlets, leaflets, etc., regarding this company have been distributed through Western Canada Therefore a wider knowledge of the operations of this company should be welcome to farmers. After many requests from newspaper publishers and other members, the Associated Advertising Clubs of ,he World, through their Vigilance Committee, investigated thoroughly this company, and have prepared a report on it, issued February 23, 1917. The report is substantially asfollows:

The Ford Tractor Company of Minneapolis has an authorized capital of $10,000,000, of 1,000,000 s$10 hares. Th stock is being sold by New York brokers, Robert P. Matches & Co., through newspaper advertising and direct mail circulars. There is absolutely no connection between this company and the Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, manufacturers of Ford Automobiles. The tractor being advertised by the Ford Tractor Co. is not the tractor Henry Ford & Son are said to be designing, nor have Ford & Son had anthing whtever to do with the tractor of the Ford Tractor Company.

The name Ford was obtained by searching the directory of the city of Minneapolis, where the name Paul Ford was found by W. B. Ewing, the organizer of the company. This man Ford had never even met Ewing before, but they then and there entered into an agreement by which Ford, in return for certain considerations, was to give full use of the name Ford. Wholly untruthful assertions were made regarding the accomplishments of Ford in designing the tractor, all of whicc was carried out by another individual. Ford was to receive a salary and be known as Supervisor of Construction, which position he never filled in actual practice. Ford acknowledged there facts and many more showing the cupidity of this organization.

In some literature which the company circulated pictures said to be of the so-called Ford plant was shown, which were not views of the Ford plant but views of other plants where some of the work of the Tractor Company was done. The building of the Ford Tractor Company which was occupied with another sa tractor company, called the M. & M. Tractor Company, was 27x48 feet, two stories high.

When the Ford Tractor Company was turning out no tractors whatever, their stock selling literature said: "This company is now working night and day producing Ford tractors. Orders are pouring in from all sections of the world much more rapidly than the company is able to turn out the tractors." They may have had the orders and money, but they were not filling them.

There are all kinds of other facts equally condemnatory of the company. This ought surely to give the public a little idea of the operations of one of these companies. The size of factory is typical of some other tractor companies organized in the past two or three years.

BOOK KEEPING AND FAILURES

Of 890 merchants in the prairie provinces, from whom returns were received by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, only 368 keep a proper set of books and strike an annual profit and loss statement. In other words, 532 of these merchants, or nearly 60 per cent., do not keep a proper set of books. The lack of books is cause of many commercial failures. The mercantile agencies attribute the failures to incompetence, inexperience, lack of capital, unwise credits, speculation, neglect of business, personal extravagance and fraudulent disposition of property. Four are linked with the lack of proper book-keeping.

For many years, lack of capital stood first as a compelling cause of failure in the United States, but incompetence has now supplanted that cause. In Canada, it is the third most fruitful source of failure and accounted for 13.4 per cent. of the commercial failures in 1916. Grouping the Canadian failures last year due to incompetence, inexperience, unwise credits and neglect—to all of which poor bookkeeping or none at all must have contributed—there are accounted for 360 of 1,772 failures, or more than 20 per cent. A merchant is incompetent, inexperienced and neglectful if he does not keep a proper set of books. He is likely to grant unwise credits, too. Rule of thumb in merchandicing is a business wrecker.

To Pay More Than McGowan's Prices for

Wash Goods

Is a Wanton Extravagance

The season's prettiest Wash Goods are here for your choosing—Voiles, Sport Goods, Reps, Piques, Muslins, Middies, Twills, Prints, Ginghams, Percales, etc., and in such an array of new patterns as you never saw before.

Never were cotton goods more enticing. Never did the imagination exercise greater pains or result in more bewitching effects than are shown in our presentation—and never—positively never—have you been able to obtain such splendid values.

Cotton goods will be greatly in vogue this season—and every woman can afford two or three pretty dresses.

36-In. Voiles at 35c a Yard

We have a splendid showing of these voiles in stripes, checks, plaids and floral designs. All pretty and attractive. The colors are absolutely fast.

Voiles at 65c a Yard

In a host of new and exclusive designs, 40 and 42 inches wide. In plain and colored grounds and dainty patterns. Also in the popular spot designs. Dozens of pieces to choose from in a wealth of pretty color shades.

White Voiles 50c to $1 Yd.

In stripes, checks, plaids and cross bar effects, in a vast variety of attractive designs Fine even make. Will make delightful summer dresses and waists. 40 inches wide.

Seed Voiles at 40c a Yard

These come in a fine even weave, and splendid quality, for waists and dresses. 40 in. wide

Plain Voiles at 40c a Yard

40 inches wide. In shades of sky, navy, pink, reseda, Nile, gold, maize, mauve and Saxe. For an inexpensive and pretty summer dress these plain voiles are hard to beat.

White Pique at 18c a Yard

28 inches wide. In medium and fine cord. Entirely free from dressing and will launder to perfection. This is big value at 18c a yard.

Samples of Yard Goods Sent on Request to Out-of-Town Residents.

White Pique at 30c a Yard

36 inches wide. Spliendid quality. In fine and medium cord. Absolutely free from dressing. For serviceable summer wash skirts and middies, white pique stands at the head of the list.

White Repp at 30c a Yard

Another popular favorite for summer wash skirts, dresses, middies and children's wear. Launders beautifully and will give all kinds of wear. 36 in. wide.

Imperial Chambray Suiting at 30c a Yard

This is a lovely material. Made with a fine even finish, in plain colors. Also neat stripes and checks of navy, Saxe, pink, mauve, grey colors. Also neat stripes and checks.

1500 YARDS OF WOVEN VOILES

At 25c a Yard

Easily Worth Today 40c

These voiles are 30 inches wide, and most every woman knows that there is a vast difference between a printed and woven voile. These come in a fine even make, dyed in the yarn and then woven and will outwear a printed voile many times over. A big variety of stripes, plaids, checks and broken plaids in a host of pretty color shades. Colors absolutely fast.

36 Inch American Percales

At 20c a Yard

Less Than To-day' Mill Price

This is an exceptionally good material as well as an exceptionally low price. Comes in a big variety of light and dark patterns, in stripes dots and floral designs. Also light and dark indigo blues. The colors are non-fadeable. Full 36 inches wide. You can't better this price anywhere. Try.

Phone 1046

McGowan & Co.

The Store with Lowest Prices on Quality Merchandise

THE PLOW AND THE PULPIT

A Minister's Views of the Relation of the Church to the Farm

BY DR. WARREN H. WILSON

THE pulpit ought to be faithful to the plow. The American minister of a church is usually a son of the farm. He, like Jesus, was brought up in close association with the ox and the stall, the plow and the fruit trees; but he has very generally forgotten his birthplace. You never hear from him about the hen or the coyote which he heard when he was a boy. He talks very generally about the scenery in the Alps and the architecture of Iralian cities. The plow has a homely speech. It tells of the ways of common folk, and religion will never go out of the language of common folk. When it ceases to be common and homely and simple it becomes learning , and has another value than religion. It gets into the field of literature or of art and letters. Many town and city churches do more for culture than they do for agriculture.

The plow has a message for the pulpit today just as the oxyoke and the plowhandle had for the infant Jesus, who was to be a great preacher. The farmer today is suffering from injustice. He needs to say a word to the preacher and to get the support of the preacher of righteousness. The men who handle the plow need to learn how to be just to one another. They need to learn how to organize and to obey one another. They need to learn the lessons of leadership, obedience and distinction of character. Farmers need to know in America the lessons which they have learned in Europe, of trusting their own leaders and of elevating the men of character among them to places of command.

The power of European nations today is in their farmers; weakness of the American nation is among its farmers. Other classes of men all have a greater proportionate representation in civic and national affairs than farmers have. This is in part due to the fact that the preacher and the pulpit have not heard the lesson of the plow. The pulpit has forgotten that it is made of old plowhandles, and the preacher has forgot that he played in the barnyard as a child. He has no longer in memory the sound of the barnyard creatures. He is more concerned with the sins and iniquities of ancient Palestine, a farming country, than of modern Illinois which is a farming country.

A preacher in Iowa if generally a resident in the town, and he does not know, so far as his preaching goes or would show, that Iowa ia an agricultural state. He does not know how to get a sermon out of a hog. If he reads anything in the Bible about seed corn or leaven he uses it in a figurative and not in its original sense. He never has preached on that text which the people of the middle west would like to hear him preach on, "Ye shall lend and not borrow." He does not realize that the great aspirations of modern country people are written into the sacred text, and are a part of the recorded spiritual aspirations of the greatest agricultural people of history, for the Jews were greatest in their use of agriculture as a spiritual discipline. Some of this the plow would say to the pulpit. What could the pulpit say for the plow? What can the son of a farm say for the farm things?

First of all, the preacher can stay in the country where the pulpit is. The farmer stays by the plow. He lives in the country; he shuns the village. American workfarmers have never taken up with village living, as many European farmers do and as ancient farmers did in Palestine, in Greece, and in Italy. The American farmer stays in the country, but the American preacher cleaves to the village. The pulpit has not the loyalty that the plow has. We found in our surveys of Ohio that whereas three farmers out of ten are absentees, nine ministers out of ten are absentees. There is more religious devotion and more consecration in a farmer's service to his hundred hens than there is in the preacher's consecration to his pulpit. Farm work is hard on the farmer's wife, but she stays by her husband in the homestead. Country living is hard on the minister's wife. but she does not stay by the pulpit in the country. She insists that her husband shall live in the village.

I honor the consecration which men show to the plow, but would to God there were more consecration to the pulpit on the part of those who put their hand to the pulpit that is made of old plowhandles! The preacher if the son of a farmer. His father's prayers—as the old man held the plowhandle — have inspired the son's preaching, as he lays his hand on the pulpit, but the consecration of the old man in his days of hard work is not always equal to the task of keeping the son in the country. In the middle western states there is not one minister in ten of those who preach in the country who live in the country. This is true of all denominations. It is the source of the greatest weakness of the country church. Down in Tennessee there is a minister named J. M. Robison. Less than ten years ago he found himself to be, as many a country preacher is, the minister of two churches about twelve miles apart. Each was in a village where there were other churches, and his was not needed. He decided to place his church midway between the two villages and live there. In order to do this he had to sell the only property he had, and join with his officers in buying a farm, because the neighborhood was hostile to his church and would not let him in. Today he has a beautiful church, a parsonage to live in, the grounds are well kept, cement walks are laid, and he and his congregation are busy in building the roads of the countryside. They have several roadmaking days a year.

But Mr. Robison's living in the country has led to two other things. He found that many of his neighbors could not read and write, some of them being renters of farms; and one of his tasks in early winter after the beginning o his work in the country was to teach a group of farmers to read. They were days of joy that could not be expressed in tears, when the leader of this group wrote the first letter he ever penned in his life to his wife. The fact that she herself could not read it in no way diminished his joy in writing her a letter expressing his affection. Robison has gone further, for he found that many of his congregation did not own land. Their hard work was not getting them any nearer to landlordship. He has undertaken to help these men to buy farms, and today his neighborhood is growing in every one of the elements that go to make a strong church in the city or in the country—in intelligence, in thrift, in ownership and in righteousness. These things are the makings of a church, and they are the makings also of the state. Only a country resident minister who is as faithful to the pulpit as the farmers about him are to the plow can make owners out of tenants. The second thing the pulpit should do for the plow is to speak out against farm tenancy, and preach the value of ownership and of education. The plow will never see this for itself, for plows have not much sense, but the pulpits bear a book upon them. The pulpit comes to the country with intelligence. The plow is fitted only to labor. These two are needed, the one for the other. The pastor in the country should urge the farmer so to live that the renters of the countryside and the farmhands may come to own land. For this reason the country minister ought fully to understand the working of the farm loan legislation. The growth of a renting class is a sure sign that the churches will die. The American farm renter is as good a man as the farm-owner. Not more than half as many renters are church members in the middle west as farm-owners are. It follows that the increase of a renting class in the middle west will mean, first, no churches in the country; and, second, the growth of a new kind of cheap and poor religion. Both of these stages have already appeared. One can see them in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The older churches have died out in scores and hundreds of cases. In Ohio there are ten to twelve dead churches in every county. In all, between 800 and 1,000 churches in Ohio have been counted that are dead. But meantime new churches, usually of a cheaper and more superstitious sort, have arisen. Some of these will be good churches in time, but for the present they represent the evil state in which their supporters live. They are churches organized by the poorer sort of people who are neglected by the responsible denominations and have in desperation turned to the manufacture of a religion of their own.

The preacher in the pulpit ought to serve the renter because the renter holds the plow and the increase of a renting class means a multiplication of churches. The disgrace of American religion is the division of communities among churches. Whenever the agricultural college or whenever the county agent comes into a community to organize them for the consideration of a problem affecting them in common, he is likely to find that they are already divided on religious lines, and he goes away disgusted with religion; because the organization of religion among a multitude of small churches prevents any good things being done together. He finds this peculiarly true among farmers, because farmers are generally believers. They are even superstitious. If they have not a good belief they will take a bad one. If they have no religion at all they will invent one, and the neglect of the country by the men in the pulpit, the preference of the ministers for preaching rather than pastoral work, the presenting of religion as a high-flown theory rather than as a homely practice of life, has resulted in the multiplication of little churches based on controversy, and loving discussion and preferring their differences. The only way for this to be healed and this condition to be mended is for ministers of religion to go and live among the people in the country and devote themselves to the life of the renter, of the poor and of the marginal people.

Another great need of the country is diversion, People who handle the plow need to have something to think about. They have many hours to think. That he may not be a pessimist or a false philosopher, that he may not con over evil thoughts and fill his mind with wrong and inhuman sentiments is for the church to have a care. The pulpit must not think it beneath its dignity to organize play festivals, and the minister must not be ashamed to wear motley, if by so doing he can bring a better and a nobler spirit into the countryside. The tedium of country life is unsocial. It is against the welfare of the state. It is bad for the heart and for the soul.

At present the pulpit ought to say to the plow that the time has come to make schools. The farmer is not as poor as he was. He is no longer unable to build roads. He has been converted to the belief that there is some profit in farming. He has come dimly to see that husbandry has a great future, even greater than speculation in farm land. He has come also to see somewhat dimly that the country community as an organization is going to be historical, as the farm household was in his father's time. The time has come, therefore, to talk about consolidated schools, school supervisors, educated principals and school county superintendents. The minister of every church in the country ought to have a school policy. The plow will never see this of itself; the pulpit must speak, for speech is the gift of the pulpit, as work is the task of the plow. The problem of a country minister is a difficult one because the church must not seem to control the school, and must not control the school in its own interests at all, but the betterment of the country school along industrial lines in the diretcion of home economics' training, in the way of teaching agriculture, and in the way of recreational organization, is the message of the present.

The plow and the pulpit wear the yoke together, and they are as slow in their progress as the old-fashioned oxen. You cannot in these days accomplish anything in the country in a year. The virgin soil is no longer here, and the ears of men are not any more like virgin soil for the gospel. It takes five years at least to get anything started in the country, and it takes ten to accomplish any end worth while.' I know a man in Maryland who has given ten years to a country church. When he went there ten years ago there was a meetinghouse and graveyard. These were the only community centers in the countryside, and there is many a country neighborhood that has no other community center but a graveyard. His people liked him so well that they built him a house to live in, and they have every little while improved it. They recently put in another water supply and sewerage, in order that he might have the facilities which they with better prosperity are putting into their homes. A few years after, he and the leading farmers came to believe that the improvement of schools was necessary in the interest of their children, and they insisted, through a period of active campaigning, that the county officers should build them a consolidated school. There out in the country now is a brick schoolhouse where 250 children gather every day of the school year. Shortly afterwards they put up horsesheds for the driving animals, which bring them on Sunday to the church and on week days to the school. Meantime there have grown up other organizations. For the leaders of the community were in charge of the school; they were officers in the church; they were the masters and other officers of the grange, the Odd Fellows' Lodge, the cow-testing association, and the other societies that grew up side by side; for the community is manifold. Last of all they have built a community house. It is three stories high. It the top are the lodge rooms with adequate and comfortable facilities, such as lodges require. In the basement is a dining hall where 200 people can sit down to eat, and where a basketball game can be played on a winter's night. Between these is the community hall, into which one enters from the road where the horseblock stands. This is for public gatherings of every sort. The secret is the devotion of the pulpit to the plow. The minister has given himself wholly to his people, and his people have given themselves and what they have, through the church, to the cause which is near to his heart. He has become the leader in all country matters. The plow and the pulpit are yoked here peaceably together, and they pace along side by side, and accomplish their results in common. But the pulpit is the nigh ox.

The greatest need at present in the country is that young men trained in agriculture shall go into the ministry. Every agricultural college has some young men, on whom as they grow older the call to community service and to public service becomes more and more pressing. There is a field here of distinction, such as they have before them in no other plaee. It is not a call to money-making, as farming is not a call to money-making. It has no speculative profit, but it has profound satisfaction for the man whose heart is God-touched.—Breeders Gazette

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Fill Up Grain Cars

A LITTLE more co-operation between the merchants and the railways will do much to relieve the present freight situation. The railways are not trying to shift the responsibility on to the public, but are asking the public's help. Much more tonnage, for instance, could be handled with the existing locomotive power and terminal facilities if cars were loaded to capacity instead of being so often only two-thirds full. In the old days when traffic was lighter, it mattered less to the railways if a shipper did not use all the space he paid for—that was the shipper's loss. Bit now it is realized thar the extravagance of one shipper may cause delay to others owing to the limited amount of locomotive power and terminal facilities. The shortage is not so much in equipment as in train crews, and labor in the yards and roundhouses. Anything which can help to secure quicker clearance and freer movement in the yards, helps to speed up the movement of freight. Another drawback to the economical movement of freight is that a great many consignees order not the full carload of freight, but merely the minimum allowed under the classification. It would materially help to solve the problem if in placing orders consignees would order enough to fill a car to capacity instead of the minimum, which very often does not represent more than half a carload.

The question of the capacity of cars is itself the subject of investigation. The standard of loading grain, for instance, has remained the sane for many years, but improvement in the engineering of cars has gone on steadily, so that the modern freight car can bear stresses greatly in excess of what was possible twenty years ago. The result is that there is prospect of considerably increasing the load line on quite a large proportion of freight equipment, thus increasing the train capacity without requiring additional train crews. Grain cars rated for 80,000 lbs. are found capable of carrying over 90,000.

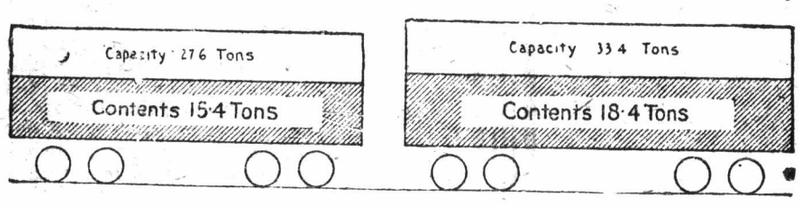
It has been figured that if the average load could be increased on Canadian railways in 1917 by five times over that of 1915, this would be equivelant to 54,800 additional cars, requiring no additional locomotives ar man-power.

Canadian business men are, therefore, being urged to co-operate with the railways in their endeavor to increase the existing carrying capacity, by using to better advantage the present available rolling stock. Light bulky commodities, of which there are many, should be loaded to the full cubic capacity of cars. Heavier freight should be loaded to the full carrying capacity which is 10 per cent in excess of their stencilled capacity.

The following figures are taken from the Railway Statistics of the Dominion o, Canada, issued by the Deputy Minister of the Department of Railways and Canals and cover all the railways of Canada:

Note.—1907 is the first and 1915 the last year for which figures are available.

	1907	1915	Increase
Total tons freight carried 1 mile	11,687,711,830	17,661,309,723	51.1p.c.
Aggregate capacity of freight cars (in tons)	2,908,903	6,731,265	131.4p.c.
Total freight cars	105,540	201,690	91.1p.c.



The 1907 average car — The 1915 average car
The car capacity increzased 5.8 tons. — The contents increased 3.0 tons.
48 per cent of the additional capacity provided was not used.

The public is asked to co-operate with the railways in an endeavor to remedy the existing car shortage.

It can be done by utilizing to better advantage rhe present available rolling stock.

By increasing the average carload to 23.4 tons or 5 tons more than during 1915 would be equivelant to the placing of

54,800 additional cars in service

Light bulky commodities, of which there are many, should be bloaded to the full cubic capacity of cars. Heavier freight should be loaded to the maximum carrying capacity authorized.

Pres. Maharg and Free Wheat

J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association gave out the following interview on the placing of wheat and wheat products on the free list.

"When I hark back to November 16, 1910, the date on which the Grain Growers' of the west besieged Ottawa then on through the years to yesterday, and realise that our great aim—free wheat—has been attained, I can only say, as I have said time and time again, it is right, it is just.

"I need not enumerate the many advantages to be gained by the free interchange of wheat and wheat flour, they can be seen without any prompting, they are on the surface.

"Our organised fight for free wheat has been successful, it brought about what we desired, it gave to us a competitive market, a reasonable assurance that we shall get for the products of our farms a just return. Now that we have what we have asked for for so many years it may perhaps be not amiss to look at the future of the grain growers of this country.

"With an assurance of good prices in competitive markets we can be certain that our labors will be repaid justly. Free wheat will help to bring back to the land that population which has gone elsewhere.

"Our wheat lands will soon be dotted with comfortable homes—men will turn to agriculture—and Saskatchewan will maintain her position as bread basket of the Empire, giving full expression to the idea contained in the presentation of the gold and silver bread basqet, made by the Saskatchewan grain growers through our late secretary, F. W. Green, to His Majesty King George, at his coronation.

"The farmers of Saskatchewan are now guaranteed one more strong competitive market for our hard wheat. which as time goes on, will be more in demand by neighbors to the south, consequent on the hard wheat belt moving northwards.

"The next logical step is to give the farmers the same oppurtunity to purchase the necessary supplies required in the production of farm produce—this done, and the Saskatchewan farmer will be able to compete against the world. despite cheap labor in other wheat producing countries. It will make certain for our farmres the doing of their share in cleaning up the war debt when this terrible conflict is over, as no doubt the cleaning up of the debt will be based on our national industry—agriculture.

"This step, the granting of free wheat, will further, have a far-reaching effect in strengthening the bond of union and the relations between our American neighbors and ourselves, altogether apart from financial considerations, and coming, as it does, at this particular time, when they have decided to throw in their lot with us in this world wide struggle for freedom. it may yet show the fallacy of placing any obstacles to trade between the peoples so similar in nationality, occupations and ideals.

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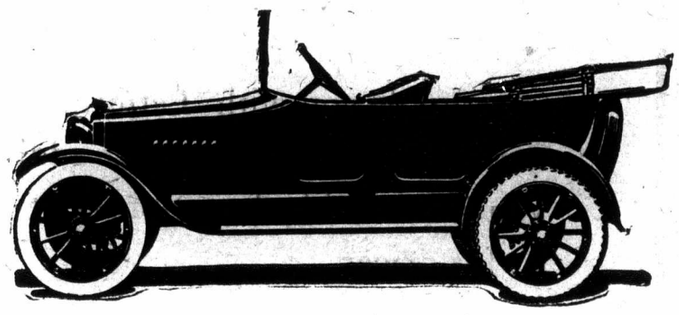

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Wonderful Success of Boy Hog Feeder

By M. Coverdell, in Farm, Stock and Home

I had bargained with a neighbor farmer to trap the pocket gophers from his meadow, he to pay me five cents apiece for capturing the animals.

So when school opened up that spring, I scattered my traps over the old farmer's meadow, which lay between our farm and the school house, and began my trapping campaign.

Some of our boys may wish instructions on gopher-hunting, and to those I will say: Take a pointed stick (the wagon-rod is still better), and thrust it down at a point between two hills of dirt which have been thrown up by the gophers.

When the rod locates the burrow of the gopher by dropping suddenly down at some point, take the spade and dig down a little to one side of this. When you reach the burrow or runaway, carefully scrape away a place the size of the trap, so it will drop down just even with the bottom of the runawy on each side of it.

Now sprinkle fine soil all over the trap, especially on the pan, so the gopher will not notice it, being careful not to leave a clod or any other trash directly under the pan, else it will not spring when it is steppen upon. Next place a board (or the sod of grass first cut out with the spade) over the entire hole, and spread some fine dirt over it to exclude all light. Make sure that the runway extends in two directions, or, if the trap is set where three burrows cross, so much the better; and Mr. Gopher is pretty sure to stumble right into your trap. The chain of the trap must, of course, be made fast to a stake or to the board covering.

"Well, I caught over eighty of the "foxy" gophers that term while going to and from school. "Uncle Joe," the old farmer, gave me two nice weanling pigs, one male and one sow, as pay for eighty of the gophers captured. He still owed me a quffirter, and later, when one of his cows died in giving birth to a heifer calf, "Uncle Joe" gave me the calf and called the deal square. I let the orphan calf share the "dinner" of one of father's cow's calf, and sold the future milch-cow for an even five dollars that fall.

Starting a Business

Well do I remember carrying those two pigs home under my arm (one st a time, however), and John D. Rockefeller's boots would have caused corns and bunions on my feet (in my mind's estimation). My financial future seemed secure. Some rich slop, with a goodly percentage of skim milk and buttermilk in it, soon shaped up the male pig for the fattening pen, and I fed him corn and slop with father's fatteners till he weighed four hundred pounds, when he was sold.

By this time the sow pig had grown large enough to bring me a nice litter of nine little prize-fighters. When there had been weaned and well started on the road to Porkdom, I put them to themselves and oversaw their feeding entirely. I bought oats and shelled oorn for them on the start. These grains were mixed together (one part corn and two parts oats), and put to soak in a part of a barrel of clear water. I kept about three feeds soaked ahead of the time for feeding. This furnished bone and muecle-building material for a framework on which the fat would be put later on.

Only a single ear of dry corn was given each hog in conjunction with this soaked fee dat first. Later this was increased to a couple of ears to each hog. The amount of dry.orn was gradually increased, while the oat part of the ration was cut down and the soaked corn raised till more soaked corn was being fed than oats. A rude feeding-floor of boards had been built; no grain was wasted, and at no time during the finishing process did the hogs require over six ears of corn apiece. They soon were made to,eigh between two hundred and three hundred pounds each, and the money they brought formed a neat little "nest-egg" in the bank. By this time, the sow had brought me another fine litter of pigs; so the bank account was invested in young cattle—but that's another story, to be told some other time!

He was Ssotch all right, was Sandy MacGregor, and had mislaid his wallet containing $500 at the railway station. He telegraphed his loss to the station agent, and the wallet was kept until his return a month later. The finder, a young clerk, handed MacGregor the missing wallet and stood in an attitude of eager expectation. The Scot unheedingly counted his money and then looked long and suspiciously at the young clerk. "Isn't it right?" stammered the latter in bewilderment. "Right! Right! It's right enough," said MacGregor, "but whur's the month's interest?"

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TRUE PATRIOTISM

THE following is a letter to the Chicago Tribune from a German-born American citizen:

My emotions tell me one thing at this awful time, but my reason tells me other things. As a German by birth it is a horrible calamity that I may have to fight Germans. That is natural, is it not so? But as an American by preference I can see no other course open.

We are urged by sincere pacifists like Mr. Pinchot to adopt a "vigorous policy of defense and protection, but no war." But attack is sometimes rhe best protection.

For twenty-five years Germany has shown dislike for the United States—the Samoan affair, the Hongkong contretemps, the Manila bay incident, the unguarded words of the kaiser himself, and, lastly, the Haitian contreversy in 1914.

Whether it is right or not, pleasant or not, the fact remains that the interests of the two countries have frequently conflicted. And it has not been from mere commercial or diplomatic friction. It is because their ideals of government are absolutely opposite. One or the other must go down. It is for us to say now which it shall be.

Becauce of my birth and feelings beyond my control I have no particular love for the French and less for the British. But by a strange irony of fate I see those nations giving their blood for principles which I hold dear, against the wrong principles of people I individually love.

It is a very unhappy paradox, but one I cannot escape. I do not want to see the allies triumph over the land of my birth. But I do very much want to see the triumph of the ideas they fight for.

It sickens my soul to think of this nation going forth to help destroy people many of whom are bound to me by ties of blood and friendship. But it must be so. It is like a dreadful surgical operation. The militaristic, undemocratic demon which rules Germany must be cast out. It is for us to do it—NOW.

I try to tell myself that it is not our affair, that we should content ourselves with measures of defense and armed neutrality. But I know that it is not so.

The mailed fist has been shaken under our nose before. If Prussianism triumphs in this war the fist will continue to shake. We shall be in real peril and those ideas for which so much of the world's best blood has been spilled thru the centuries will be in danger of extinction. It seems to me common sense that we begin our defense by immediate attack, when the demon is occupied and when we can command assistance.

There is much talk of what people like me will do, and fear of the hyphen. Mr. Wilson by his hesitancy and vacillation shows that he doubts the solidarity of the nation.

But I think the nation is only groping for leadership. If the president would realize the value of positive action he could bring all the people into unity at once. A ringing declaration of war, with a calm statement that we enter the struggle to save and strengthen the institutions upon which our state is built, would at once bring all the conflicting emotions of our people into patriotic unity. Then all foolish notions of copperheads and traitors woyld seem merely a bad dream.

Let us make war upon Germany, not from revenge, nor to uphold hair splitting quibbles of international law. But let us make war with our whole heart and with all our strength because Germany worships one God and we another and because the lion and the lamb cannot lie down together. One or the other must perish.

Let us make war upon the Germany of the Junkerthum, the Germany of frightfulness, the Germany of arrogance and selfishness. And let us swear not to make peace until the imperial German government is the imperial German PEOPLE.

C. KOTZENABE.

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—Fine cord silk; for women's suits, skirts or separate coats. A splendid weight that will hold the shape; shades of black, navy, taupe, purple, Russian green and burgundy; 36 inches wide. Cairns' price, per yard, $3.

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—36-inch chiffon taffeta silks; for women's dresses, suits or skirts; shades of ivory, sky, pink, saxe, light and dark navy; nigger brown, Russian green, steel gray, taupe, old rose, and amethyst.

Colored Georgette Crepe $2

—Georgette crepe; beautiful, soft, clinging quality; shades of white, black, pink, maize, taupe, purple, Copenhagen, navy, Russian green, nigger brown, etc.

Fancy Marquisettes, $2

—42-inch pure silk marquisettes for women's blouses or trimming; shades of black, white, pearl, gold and navy with printed spots of contrasting color.

Printed Silk Foulards, $2

—36-inch silk foulards; shades of navy, black, sand and green with printed fancy design; will make beautiful summer dresses.

Plain Tussah Silks, 1.50

—36 inches wide; a splendid quality for women's or misses' dresses; shades of old rose, gold, sand, saxe and purple.

Black Silk Poplins, 3.50

—Extra quality black silk poplin; for women's dresses, suits or coats; beautifully finished and a good weight. Cairns' price, per yard, 3.50.

Black Shantung Silks, 1.25

—10 pieces of black Shantung silk; 34 inches wide; will make splendid summer dresses for street or business wear.

Black and White Checks, $1

—Shehperd checks in small, broken or straight checks; wool and cotton mixture; 42 inches wide.

Covert Suiting, $3

—54-inch covert suitings; very fine weave and gives splendid wear; all pure wool shades of grey, old rose, sand, fawn and tan.—Cairns' price, per yard, $3.

Navy Blue Serge, $5

—58-inch serge for men's or women's tailored suits; all pure wool; every thread double twisted and guaranteed pure indigo dye.—Cairns' price, per yard, $5.

Tweed Mixtures, $1

—A very large assortment of tweeds for children's school wear in mixtures of grey, browns, greens, fawns, etc.; 42 inches wide.

Colored Serges, $2

—Wide awake serge for women's suits or skirts; all pure wool quality; 54 inches wide; shades of gold, apple green, purple, Russian green, sand, brown, rose, navy, brown, green and cardinal.

Grey Cravenette, $2

—1 piece only grey cravenette for women's coats or separate skirts; guaranteed waterproof; 60 inches wide

FAMOUS "CREX" GRASS RUGS

SOLD ONLY IN SASKATOON AT CAIRNS

Herringbone Weave the Feature of the Spring Stock

—The new "Crex" grass rugs are ready for you in the housefurnishing store.
—CREX is first, last and always a low-priced floor covering, embodying features of sanitation, durability, attractiveness in design and wearing qualities which keep it in the foreground of popular-priced floor coverings for indoors and out.
—CREX HERRINGBONE RUGS which we particularly feature are much heavier, contain more warps and are stronger and more durable than any other woven grass rugs on the market. They give almost double the service of the ordinary rugs because of the additional warps.
—Shown with plain centres, band or Grecian key borders or in the new Chinese patterns with small borders. Obtainable in blue, green, fawn or brown. Suitable for any room in the home, for verandahs, sleeping porches, etc.
—Obtainable in sizes 27x54 inches, 1 yard x 2 yards, 1 1-2 yards x 2 1-2 yards, 2 yards x 3 yards, 8ft. x 10ft., at 1.50 to 11.50 according to size.

Cairns—Third Floor

J. F. CAIRNS LIMITED

SECOND AVE. AT 23RD. ST.

Queen Quality Shoe

Comfort, Style, Fit Quality, Value

—The best combination of these the shoe world turns out.

—Queen Quality shoes are worn today by over a million women, not because they are sold at popular prices, but simply because they possess all the features that will appeal to discriminating women.

—An examination of these shoes at our store will reveal a beauty of design, a daintiness, an individuality in each model that is distinctive.

—Then again, every shoe has the famous "flexible sole" that makes "breaking in" unknown to Queen Quality wearers.

—Exclusive with Cairns in Saskatoon district.

Cairns—Balcony

Maxwell

What Car to Buy.

When a farmer analyzes the reasons why he wants a car, and what he wants in a car, he generally buys a Maxwell. When he does not stop to consider the car best suited to his needs, he is apt to find on his hands something as unsuitable for his purposes as a thoroughbred horse on a breaking plow.

Light weight, superlative strength, economy of operation, easy running, easy riding—these are all features that distinguish the Maxwell, and the low price—$890—F.O.B. Windsor, is the biggest feature of all.

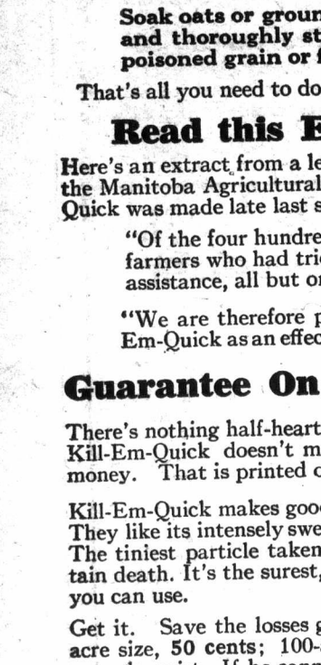
If the farmer is however one who could afford to drive a span of bloods, and wants the same characteristics in the car that takes their place, we can sell him a Chalmers car that runs true to the Chalmers pedigree.

We stock a full line of all parts for both cars.

CANADIAN MOTORS LIMITED

Distributors of Maxwell and Chalmers Automobiles for Nor. Saskatchewan
252 THIRD AVENUE, SOUTH - - - - SASKATOON
P.S.—We maintain in Saskatoon a $10,000.00 Stock of Parts.

Phone 2060 for Printing--Prices Right



You Can't Sell 'Em Kill 'Em!

Do it quick. Don't let the gophers live a single day on your farm. Clear out every one over night with the one absolutely certain Gopher Killer

Kill-Em-Quick
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
GOHPER POISON
The Time-Tested, Guaranteed Gopher Killer

Go for the Gopher

You can get rid of the gophers on every acre of your land in twenty-four hours for 1 cent by doing this:

Soak oats or ground feed over night. Drain off the water and thoroughly stir in Kill-Em-Quick. Then drop the poisoned grain or feed into the gopher holes.

That's all you need to do—the gopher's voracious appetite will do the rest.

Read this Experimental Test Report

Here's an extract from a letter written to us by Professor V. W. Jackson. of the Manitoba Agricultural College, under whose direction a test of Kill-Em-Quick was made late last spring.

"Of the four hundred letters which I received this summer, from farmers who had tried your poison on our advice, and with our assistance, all but one reported having satisfactory results."

"We are therefore prepared to recommend Kill-Em-Quick as an effective gopher poison next year."

An Old Friend in a New Dress

Guarantee On Every Package

There's nothing half-hearted about our guarantee. If Kill-Em-Quick doesn't make good, we pay back your money. That is printed on every package.

Kill-Em-Quick makes good. Its odor attracts gophers. They like its intensely sweet taste and never spit it out. The tiniest particle taken into the mouth means certain death. It's the surest, safest, cheapest gopher killer you can use.

Get it. Save the losses gophers are causing you. 40-acre size, **50 cents**; 100-acre size, **$1.00**. Get it from your druggist. If he cannot supply you, we ship direct upon receipt of the price. Send for Free Gopher Book.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.

Dept. M **Winnipeg, Can.**

Letters of a Farmer to His Son

Dear Bill,—

Last Sunday I took the car to church and got stuck twice, got my Sunday clothes all messed up, and ran out of gasoline about a mile from town and had to walk to town for it, and I am afraid the effects of the sermon wore off before I got home, as mother said the language I used was simply deplorable.

What struck me when I was in town was the way of our Sunday laws. I got the gasoline without any trouble. I could have bought a barrel of it if I needed that much, and could have bought tires, and chains and oil, and an automobile too I suppose if I had wanted one, as the Sabbath observance law apparently does not touch the automobile business. Then I went to the restaurant to get a bite for mother to eat, as I did not know how long it would be before we got home, and I found that I could buy all the cigars I wanted, and could buy all the grub I wanted to eat myself, all the fruit they had in the shop in fact, only I must eat it on the premises.

Of course I got over the difficulty by declaring I was going to eat a half dozen oranges, and some cookies, and rhat I wanted to drink a bottle of pop, and then stuffing them in my pocket, but all the same it made me wonder what Solomon was responsible for the law. Last year as you know we got a special dispensation allowing us to cut our crop on Sunday without danger of going to jail for it. I suppose the same leeway will be given us this fall, owing to the late spring, and the patriotism and production campaign.

Bill, why should it be a crime for a farmer at any time to cut his wheat on Sunday to save it from frost, and no crime for you in the city to play golf from early Sunday morning until it gets too dark for you to see? Why should it be necessary for a special order from the government before we can do our seeding this spring for instance, wneh a day's difference in the time the seed gets into the ground may make all the difference between No. 1 Hard grade and frozen wheat?

It isn't that I want to work on Sunday, for if it could be managed, there is nothing I would like better than two Sundays a week, but I wish whoever makes our Sunday laws would try and use a little more judgement. If I say any more, and mother hears of it, I shall get into trouble, so shall leave the Sunday question as a dangerous topic.

I see, Bill, that you have commenced even this early your usual witty prophecying about the fine weather we are going to have next fall, and the bumper crop this year. It will mean a heavier yield per acre, for we certainly are not going to have so much in crop. There are about a million acres less ready for crop in Saskatchewan this spring than there were last year, and we are still waiting for the land to dry so we can get on it without a raft or snowshoes. But we are sure of one thing, there is lots of moisture in the land, and your board of trade has promised a special brand of fall moon which will insure us against frost, so why should we worry?

I wish, Bill, we could get you folks in town to come down to earth and help us out this year with our farm work. We are willing to reciprocate and make it worth your while, but your continual chattering about our crops, and your failure to do anything which would assist us in getting our crops in or harvesting them, gets on our nerves.

Take the matter of vegetables, for illustration. This year, with the season as late as it is, and the ground so wet, we will all be so rushed that it will be very difficult to get good gardens in, as they take a lot of time and work, and we can't lay off two four-horse teams at seeding time to put in carrots and onions, cauliflower and beets, no matter how much we relish vegetables. Now it is a fine thing to have you folks put in a few thousand little gardens in town, but why could you not come out to some of our farms and put in decent sized gardens, on shares with us? We would supply the land, have it well cultivated, and supply horse power to work the garden, you would supply the seed and scientific knowledge and practice, would do the planting and cultivation, and we would divide the produce, which would ensure a year's supply of vegetables to us both and be of the greatest help to us these times when we are so short of help and the whole world is clamoring for wheat.

I am afraid I am too visionary, Bill, and am willing to bet a cookie that your hardware stores are displaying golf clubs and tennis rackets and baseball bats and balls far more prominently than they are garden tools. However, the time may come when you will wish you had taken the suggestion handed you here by

Your loving
FATHER

DESTRUCTIVE GOPHERS

From Three to Four Millions Annual Loss

While it is difficult to calculate the damage cauesd by gophers to the crops of Saskatchewan, a conservative estimate would place the yearly loss at from three to four million dollars. That is to say, the farmers of this province actually produce enough grain over and above what is reaped and marketed to provide food for more men than there are in the Canadain army today, or half enough to feed the entire population of Saskatchewan. Unfortunately this grain is consumed or destroyed by gophers. This great waste is not fully appreciated and it should not be allowed to continue if there is any passibility of avoiding it.

The Empire is contending in the greatest economic war of history so that waste, especially in food stuffs, should be reduced to a minimum. The queston then arises, can the people of Saskatchewan successfully combat the gopher? The answer comes that it is quite impossible to destroy them entirely in one or two years, but their numbers can be so greatly lessened in a few days each spring to save the greater patr of this annual loss.

The experience of most of our farmers is that a successful campaign can only be brought about by co-operation. And this is, in reality, a very feasible plan. Gophers move about from place to place making their homes where they can obtain the best food most conveniently. Thus it is comparatively useless for one man to poison his gophers if the neighbors neglect theirs or delay the work until it is too late. It is money and time largely thrown away. With the idea of encouraging united action, May 1st was chosen as Gopher Day, a day for all, both adults and children, to wage war on these destructive rodents. May 1st is sufficiently early to catch them before the young appear or the green grass or blades of grain entice them away from the poison. A pair of giphers destroyed on Gopher Day are equal to at least eight or ten two months later.

Since the announcement of a Gopher Day a number of municipalities have written endorsing the scheme. Some are supplementing the prizes offered by the Department to the schools and children by offering substantial bonuses for gophers destroyed any day up to and including May 1st. Full particulars regarding the prizes offered in the campaign may be obtained from any school teacher. Information has been mailed to all of the school teachers of Saskatchewan.

The children of Saskatchewan, both rural and urban, can render a material service to the country by getting busy with their traps and snares, and thereby further contribute their little bit during this great national crisis.

Fluffy Frock Back

Dainty Lingerie Dresses to Share Honors with Sports Clothes

New York, April 25

THE fluffy afternoon frock is to divide honors with sports clothes this season. While we know that sports clothes are all important, that their charms are indeed legion, and that no woman who considers herself as having the least pretensions to being fashionable will be without a goodly assortment of them this year; yet, in spite of all this, we must acknowledge that there is a touch of severity about them that creates a craving for the contrast of dainty frilly, lingerie frocks.

There comes a time in the life of even the most ardent devotee of sports when one must relax, and it is at these times that the feminine longing for dainty, picturesque frocks, meant solely to make one as bewitching as possible, must be satisfied.

7676

A Charming Way of Developing the New Bordered Fabrics

And so, for the delight of the feminine heart, there are the most irresistible creations of sheer silk voiles, soft chiffons, and crepes, to say nothing of the abundant variety of cotton voiles, marquisettes and swisses that are offered this year.

Silk marquisette is combined with charmeuse in many dainty dresses of the more elaborate kind. The firmer material takes, seemingly, the less important part, but it really is quite important, forming the background, as it were, to bring out the sheer material to greatest advantage. It may be used in a band at the edge of the skirt and in touches on collar and cuffs, or it may be used for a skirt with a long overdress of the sheer material falling over it. Georgette crepe is another of the dainty materials employed in this manner.

The crepe de Chine dress is to come in for more attention than it has had for a long time. Crepe de Chine is to be one of the most popular fabrics for spring and summer dresses. No one will regret investing in a dress of this material, seeing that it has so many advantages, among them that of being a material which can be laundered very successfully. When so many of the present materials must be dry-cleaned, a dress which can be laundered and look just as fresh as new is a great boon to those whose incomes do not permit of many extravagances.

Among the fashionable designs used in dress materials, borders appear very frequently. The bordered fabric with a design scattered all over the surface is one of the most striking of the new effects. Borders on plain materials have been used largely before, and they are again favored this season, but the border around an allover design is the very newest fashion. Both the embroidered and the printed effects are looked upon with favor. The colors show the same tendencies noted in the other spring and summer materials; that is, they are quite gay and often combine several bright tones.

One of these fascinating bordered fabrics is illustrated in the sketch of an afternoon dress for a young girl. This shows by far the simplest and not the least effective way of using such materials. The border goes around the bottom of the skirt, and makes the belt, and a strip of it is applied around the edges of the sleeves, forming a veritable frame for the figure.

The designers have returned to kimono sleeves and the body-and-sleeve-in-one effects. Many of the new blouses and dresses are made in these styles; and a good many show the short sleeves which have a fair promise of being taken up for spring and summer, though not to the exclusion of long sleeves. The most favored type of long sleeve at present is fitted closely from the elbow to the wrist. At the elbow, or above it, there is fulness, the sleeve being shaped in a point extending away from the elbow.

A feature of the new skirts which appears to be very acceptable is the puff at the lower edge produced by a gathering of the edge to a foundation. Evening

674

Youthful Evening Frock with Puffed Skirt

dresses are especially graceful in this this style, whether made of taffeta, satin, charmeuse or the other soft silks. This is a very delightful effect for young girls and is used very frequently for their party frocks. The illustration shows how full of charm are misses' dresses in this style, and that a great deal of this charm lies in its simplicity. The model is developed in soft rose charmeuse, with chiffon of the same shade embroidered with gold threads forming the simple little bodisce. Orchid and sea-foam green are among the other evening colors which make exquisitely pretty frocks for the younger set.

Fans, slippers and stockings to match the dress are some of the details which one should be mindful of in planning party frocks to be in perfect harmony.

Got Gophers?
Kill-Em-Quick
For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement on Page 10

CLINKSKILL'S

CLOSING OUT THEIR Twenty-first Street Store

The Clinkskill's Limited 21st Street Store, the oldest clothing store in the city, is selling out a $25,000 stock of men's clothing, furnishings, boots and shoes, which must be all cleared out before May 1st, as the premises must be vacated on that date to a new tenant.

Every sale ever held by the Clinkskill Stores has been a bona fide sale. This final closing out sale will give record values in every department. Customers are coming back again and again as the find out the true worth of the bargains they have secured, at a time when the cost of clothing, shoes and furnishings is going up daily.

Any Shoe in the Store at $3.85

Regal Shoes in tan and black. Bals, Bluchers and Congress styles. These are gun-metal, velour calf and vici kid. At to-day's price they are worth $9 a pair..... **$3.85**

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Well known makes, all fabrics and models, with sizes for tall, short, lean and fat men.

Regular $35 Suits.....$24.95
Regular $30 Suits.....$19.95
Regular $25 Suits.....$14.95

NAVY BLUE SUITS, GUARANTEED DYES

Regular $25 and $30.....$16.50

HEAVY ULSTERS

It will pay you to buy next winter's ulsters, now offered at a little more than half ptice, and less than half what they will cost next winter.

Regular $35 Ulsters for.....$24.95
Regular $30 Ulsters for.....$19.95
Regular $25 Ulsters for.....$14.95

SPRING OVERCOATS

In pinchback and balmacaans at wholesale prices.

Regular $30 Spring Overcoats.....$19.50
Regular $25 Spring Overcoats.....$14.50

Record Values to Close Out Men's Underwear

We have in stock several hundred garments of Spring, Summer and Heavy Underwear. Take our advice—buy now—you'll not be able to duplicate these values.

Regular $5 Combinations.....$3.65
Reg. $3.50 Combinations.....$2.15
Regular $3, two piece, garment.....$2.15
Regular $2.50, two piece, garment.....$1.60

HEAVY RIBBED UNDERWEAR

Regular $3.50 Suit for.....$2.45
Regular $3.00 Suit for.....$1.95
Regular $2.50 Suit for.....$1.75
Reg. $1.50 Combinations for.....95c
Regular $1.25 Combinations.....75c
75c Balbriggan, garment.....45c
50c Balbriggan, garment.....25c

WORK SHIRTS

Regular $2.50 Shirts.....$1.65
Regular $1.50 Shirts.....95c
Regular $1.25 Shirts.....75c
Regular $1.00 Shirts.....65c

WORK GLOVES
(Lined and Unlined)

Regular $2.50 Glovez.....$1.65
Regular $1.50 Gloves.....95c
Regular $1.25 Gloves.....75c
Regular $1.00 Gloves.....65c

CLINKSKILL'S

LIMITED

118 21st Street East. Next Door to Post Office

Wheat Market Situation

NEVER in the history of the grain trade has there been such a record of trading in wheat as has been witnessed in the North American grain markets in the past seven days. There have at various times and places been higher prices paid for wheat, but in these times there were no grain exchanges and boards of trade, where wheat and other grains could be traded in as is done at the present day. A week ago today, the influence of Canada suddenly bringing about the fact of free trade in wheat, between the United States and this country, gave prices an immediate set back of 9c to 11c in all markets except Winnipeg. Canada being considered to be the beneficiary by the tariff change, our Winnipeg market held firm at prices unchanged from the day before for cash wheat, and the May future, but 3c lower on July and 9c lower on October. Next day, however, that is on Wednesday the 18th, market sentiment underwent another radical change and all traders evidently turned buyers and prices for cash and May wheat advanced 7c to 9c, but September and October wheat only advanced 3c to 4c. On Thursday the 19th the bull market continued and another 7c to 9c was added to wheat in all positions. After Thursday until this morning the feeling had become easier, gradual and fairly steady decline of 5c to 7c was made and traders generally considered that after the steep advances made in the last two weeks there should be a further gradual decline in prices. The action of the market today, however, shows how drastically opposite it can sometimes go to the views and opinions of many of the most experienced people in the trade. When the markets opened this morning there was no new influence to be reckoned with so far as could be seen. Crop reports from the winter wheat country, told of further improvement in the growing crop under more favorable weather conditions, and spring wheat reports showed favorable progress in seeding. But evidently the demand for cash wheat for immediate delivery by the interests buying for the allied Governments, is so strong and insistent, that prices go up automatically, and everyone who needs wheat must follow, and always with an advancing market there is a certain amount of speculative buying, which becomes keener the more prices advance. Thus, today, a day in which the trade generally expected the decline of the last two days to continue, the markets turned round at once on opening, and a steady and steep advance began, and ran to the close with scarcely a backward fluctation. Prices at the close showed advances from 6c to 8½c over yesterday's closing prices. On the week prices show advances of 15c to 19c over the close on the 17th inst. In view of the present market situation and surroundings it is practically impossible to give opinions as to market prospects that are worth anything. It is perfectly plain to all grain merchants, flour millers exporters and others regularly in the trade that present grain prices have not been and are not being advanced wholly by speculative operations, but by the actual demand for real wheat and flour, and that demand comes from the allied European Governments, seeking to provide away ahead, what they consider to be nesessary supplies for their people. It is the part of wisdom that they should do so in face of real or apprehended emergency, but it is open to question whether they have done, or are doing the business wisely, and with regard to economy which should and could have been observed. In the meantime their operations have been the leading influence and means which have raised prices to the present pitch, whereas they could have had just as much grain for a great deal less money for no one else could have got the grain if they just said they wanted all of the surplus. Their way of business has in the meantime raised an uncalled for excitement all over the world on the question of breadstuffs. If the present system is maintained we see no reason why wheat should not go to $3 per bushel just as well as not. Nevertheless we would not belittle the present abnormal prospect before the world of the breadstuffs situation, but we claim the present prices are much above what are needed to encourage increased production, and higher prices will not increase by a bushel the quantity to be raised this year, or which will be available before another crop is ready, but higher prices may cause some poor beggars to go hungry at times.

In the United States winter wheat country some improvement in the crop is noted owing to more favorable weather. In the spring wheat country of the United States and western Canada the weather is somewhat backward, and less progress has been made than would otherwise have been, but the season is not late yet and there is plenty of time to get in a large acreage of wheat if weather conditions only continue moderately favorable In Argentina and Australia plowing for the new crop is now being done. Some rain has been delaying wheat harvesting in India, but the crop is a record one. Reports about European crops unchanged.

A good demand for all grades of wheat characterizes our Winnipeg market, government agents, exporters and millers all buying. Lake navigation is expected to be open at Fort William within ten days, and this will cause increased activity. The somewhat backward and dull weather today, and reports of seeding being interrupted by snow and sleet in some western districts, had a great deal to do with causing advances of 7c to 8½c in our market, after some decline in the last three days, but it is a mistake to think that our season is late, it is only not early and the land is in fine shape this year.

Oats

The oat market has been a little slacker the last few days until today. In the early part of the week it was firm and prices had advanced 2c over last week's close, but feeling weakened and they went back about 3c. This has been fully recovered today and prices closed from 2c to 3c higher than a week ago for cash and May delivery. Oats at present prices is the cheapest grain going.

The barley market is steady, unchanged on the higher grades but 5c up on Feed and Rejected.

The flax market is steady and firm, but prices are practically unchanged on the week.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.
Winnipeg, April 24.

SIZE TO CUT SEED POTATOES

At the Edgeley sub-ststion, North Dakota, trials were made on the size to cut potatoes for seed during the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. The averages for the four years were: Large potatoes, planted whole, 161 1-2 bu.; large potatoes cut in two, 117 bu.; large potatoes, cut to two eyes, 107 1-2 bu.; cut to one eye, 85 1-2 bu.; small potatoes, planted whole, 109 3-4 bu.

At the Williston sub-station, similar trials were made during the same years, the results were: Large potatoes planted whole, 127 3-4 bu.; cut in two, 108 bu.; cut to two eyes, 93 bu.; cut to one eye, 85 bu.; small potatoes planted whole, 97 3-4 bu. The smaller the pieces are cut the more care must be used. The seed bed in which the small cut pieces are to be planted should be well prepared. The potato from the small piece has not much nourishment to draw on so it must have conditions favorable for starting growing at once and for sending its root into firm but mellow soil.

If the potatoes are to be treated with formaldehyde or corrosive sublimate it should be done before they are cut. Doing it afterwards injures the seed. The potatoes should be planted soon after being cut. It has been found that if they are allowed to lay several days that they will not make as good a stand as when planted the same or the next day. This will likely make more difference with pieces cut small than if they are cut larger.

Twenty-five gallons of water is the average daily house use on most farms. It should be 150 gallons. To carry 25 gallons means at least five trips, and if these trips are up a hill 12 feet high, as is often the case, a 160-pound man does as much work in carrying his body up the hill for 25 days as is required to dig and wall a well 4 feet in diameter and 12 feet deep. Most wells are about 50 feet deep; then in four month's time a man has done sufficient work in carrying water up a 12-foot hill to dig a well and wall it right at his back porch, and in ten years he has wasted 30 wells and still has no well.

TO FARMERS

Take a Load of Farm supplies with you when you come to town. We want no buy Potatoes, Cabbages, Carrots, Butter and Eggs and other farm produce, and pay the highest market prices, either in goods or cash.

We can sell you Groceries, Fresh Fruits, Jams and Preserves, Canned Goods, at the very lowest prices at which high-class goods can be bought. We have dealt for years with the farmers trading in Saskatoon, and they know they can depend on fair prices and square dealing in our stores.

Don't forget to pay us a visit for your **Spring Groceries** in the old popular store for Farmers, on the Westside, Corner Avenue C and 20th street.

JONES & CO., Ltd.

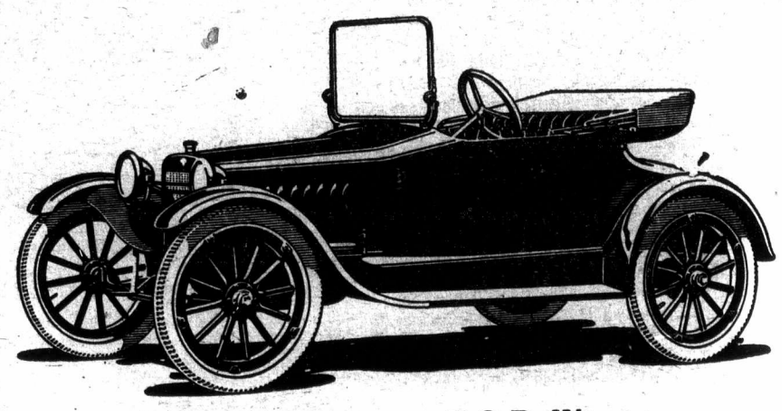
Phone 1583 or 1715

TWO STORES :

WESTSIDE—CORNER AVENUE C AND 20th STREET
EASTSIDE—CORNER 23rd STREET AND 4th AVENUE

SAXON ROADSTER

There are three definite advantages which its 3-speed transmission gives Saxon Roadster over a car without a 3-speed transmission. They are:---far more speed up hills on less power; 25 per cent. faster pick up ; protection from motor over-heating or over-working.



Saxon Roadster is $665 F.O.B. Windsor

Specifications: New style body, more room, two unit electric starting and lighting, demountable rims, 30" x 3" tires, new style top with Grecian rear bow, electric horn, extra tire carrier, speedometer, new design of carburetor, L-head high-speed motor of unusual power, smoothness, quietness and flexibility, 3-speed sliding gear transmission, Timken axles, Hyatt quiet bearings, vanadium steel cantilever springs, ventilating windshield and a score more of noteworthy refinements.

SAXON SALES COMPANY

c-o JACKSON GARAGE DISTRIBUTORS, SASKATOON

Agents wanted in every city, town and village in Saskatchewan. Cars sold on Cash or Time payments. Second-hand cars part Sayment on new cars.

The Grain Markets

SPECIAL MARKET LETTER

April 19th, 1917

Herewith we give you the fluctuations for the day:

Winnipeg Cash Prices			Futures—Wheat Open	High	Low	Close
No. 1 Nor	2.57	May	2.57¾	2.69¾	2.55	2.55½
No. 2 Nor	2.52	July	2.47½	2.58	2.43	2.44
No. 3 Nor	2.47	Oct	1.94	2.00½	1.90	1.90
Feed Oats	.73¾	**Oats**				
2 C.W. Oats	.75	May	.73¼	.76	.73⅛	.73¼
3 C.W. Oats	.73¾	July	.70⅛	.72¾	.69¾	.70
3 Barley	1.23	Oct	.62	.62½	.61⅛	.62
4 Barley	1.17½	**Flax**				
1 N.W. Flax	3.05¼	May	3.05	3.07	3.03	3.05½
2 N.W. Flax	3.01½	July	3.06	3.08½	3.04	3.07⅜

Chicago Wheat			Oats		Corn	
May	2.53¾	2.54¾	.69½	.69¼	1.49½	1.46
July	2.17	2.16¼	.66½	.65¼	1.44½	1.42
Sept	1.89¾	1.87¾				

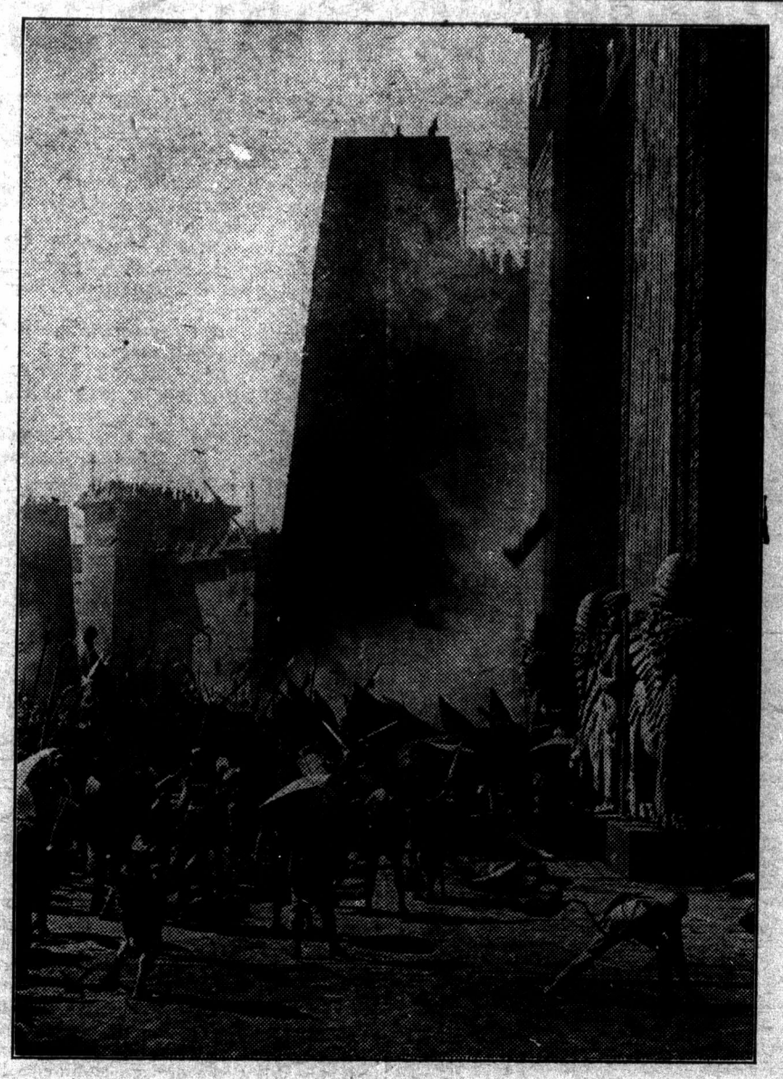
Minneapolis Wheat	Open	Close	Duluth Flax Open	Close
May	2.49	2.45	3.31	3.34½
July	2.31	2.25½	3.29	3.29
Sept	1.87½	1.83½		

Inspections, Wheat 414—164, Oats 170—76, Barley 7—2, Flax 18—7. Today's Winnipeg market opened 1⅜ higher, to ⅞ lower, Chicago 3c to 2¾ higher and Minneapolis 2½ to 3c higher than yesterday's close. Markets were very strong after the opening but word came into the pit that Germany was to have a Republican form of Government which threw a scare into our Market. Winnipeg closed 3⅛ lower, Chicago 3¾ higher and Minneapolis 1c lower than yesterday's close. Winnipeg oats closed unchanged and flax 3½ higher. Oats in Chicago closed unchanged and corn 3c lower. Duluth flax 4¼ higher. Situation in wheat is very nervous.

Yours truly,
THE CANADIAN GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

Winnipeg Cash Prices

Wheat	20th	21st	23rd	24th	25th	26th
No. 1 Nor	2.42⅝	2.39⅞	2.39¼	2.48	2.60⅛	2.57
No. 2 Nor	2.38⅝	2.35⅜	2.34¾	2.43½	2.55⅛	2.52
No. 3 Nor	2.33⅝	2.30⅜	2.29¾	2.38½	2.50⅛	2.47
Feed Oats	.69⅜	.68¾	.67⅞	.71½	.73¾	.73¾
2 C.W. Oats	.70⅜	.69	.68⅝	.72¾	.75	.75
3 C.W. Oats	.69⅜	.68¼	.67⅞	.71½	.73¾	.73¾
3 Barley	1.19	1.19	1.17	1.18	1.19¼	1.23
4 Barley	1.13	1.13	1.11½	nil	1.12	1.17½
1 N.W. Flax	3.00½	2.96¾	2.97¼	2.98¾	3.01¾	3.05¼
2 N.W. Flax	2.98½	2.92½	2.93¼	2.94½	2.97½	3.01½
Winnipeg Wheat						
May	2.41⅝	2.38⅜	2.37¾	2.46½	2.58⅝	2.55½
July	2.34⅛	2.30½	2.30	2.37½	2.47½	2.44
Oct	1.81¾	1.79	1.79¼	1.86	1.94	1.90
Oats						
May	.69⅛	.68	.67⅝	.71	.73⅞	.73¼
July	.67⅛	.65⅝	.65⅝	.68⅝	.70½	.70
Oct	.58⅝	.58		.60¼	.61	.62
Flax						
May	3.01	2.97	2.97¾	2.99	3.02	3.05½
July	3.03½	2.99½	2.99½	3.01	3.03	3.07⅜
Chicago Wheat						
May	2.36½	2.31	2.32¾	2.40¾	2.51	2.54¾
July	2.00⅞	1.98⅞	1.98¼	2.06½	2.16	2.16¼
Sept	1.78	1.76¼	1.75¾	1.82¼	1.89½	1.87¾
Minneapolis Wheat						
May	2.31½	2.26⅝	2.28¼	2.36⅜	2.46	2.45
July	2.22¾	2.17	2.18¼	2.24⅛	2.29⅞	2.25½
Sept	1.78	1.73	1.74½	1.81	1.87	1.83½
Duluth Flax						
May	3.31¼	3.29	3.26½	3.27	3.30¼	3.34½
July	3.30½	3.28	3.25½	3.25½	3.28¼	3.29



Scene from "Intoleranee" at the Empire Theatre, Saskatoon, May 3, 4 and 5

WANT GOOD PRINTING? PHONE 2060

Last Advice From McBean Bros. On This Year's Crop

We want to urge the farmers of the three Western Provinces to sow every acre of ground they can get sown this year with wheat, oats and barley, chiefly wheat, as we figure we are safe in saying that prices next year will be as high as they have been in the last two years and probably higher, war or no war. The balance of this crop will be wanted and wanted badly. We feel satisfied that $2.00 or better will be obtained shortly for our No. 1 Nor. Wheat, and No. 2 C.W. oats should advance to 75c per bushel in store Fort William.

We are commission merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Try us by shipping your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur, advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and we will look after the grading, etc. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us at any time for market information.

McBEAN BROS.

March 28, 1917. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

Grain—Strictly On Commission

The Grain Commission Firm, which does not buy the Farmer's grain on their own account, but handles the same on a commission basis, is the trusted and confidential agent of the Farmer in looking after and disposing of the grain which he ships by the carload to the terminal storage elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and other terminal centers.

We are a well-known firm, long established in the Western Canadian grain trade, and have the best of facilities and connections for doing grain commission business to the advantage of all who employ us. We offer our services to the Western Farmers for the disposing of their grain in a thoroughly satisfactory and above-board manner, on a strict commission basis. **The charges are—on Wheat, Barley, Rye and Flax 1c per bushel; and on Oats, ⅝c per bushel.**

We make liberal advances at 7 per cent interest on carlots consigned to us for sale. We invite Farmers to write to us for market information and advice about selling or holding, also for shipping instructions. We refer farmers to any Bank in Canada as to our financial standing, and to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Fort William, for our business character and reliability

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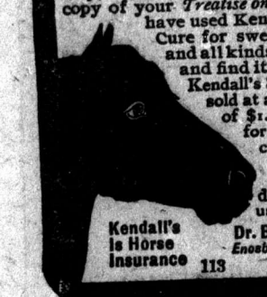

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Saskatoon News Agency
114 Second Avenue - - South

Billy Sunday in N.Y.

Revivalist Slams Isms and Ologies, Saloons and Cards

BILLY Sunday's big revival campaign in New York started with a small attendance, but as the revival progressed, larger crowds attended, and Sunday fairly out-did himself in coining new slang and in his use of picturesque phrases and pulpit gymnastics to capture new converts.

A gem of purest ray serene in his first address was the following:

"I hope old Manhattan will go so dry you'll have to prime a man before he can spit."

Sunday defended the revival in general, and his type in particular, against almost every charge that has been made against it.

"They say the revival is an abnormal condition," he said. "I say to you that's a lie. This low, dead, lifeless condition is abnormal. Is a revival abnormal that makes a man sober up, pay his debts, and kiss his wife? It's a lie to say that it's followed by reaction. Even if it were true it would be worth while, for by and through the revival the hearts of the community are gripped and turned toward God. If a physician prolongs your child's life for twelve months it's worth all the money you pay him. If a man comes down this aisle and stays sober twelve months, even if he staggers home drunk afterwards, it's worth all the work to give his wife a chance to sleep quiet and untroubled for a year.

"The economy of nature provides the occasional copious downpour of rain. You'd be a fool to expect it to rain all the time. The presidential campaign is a political revival; the travelling men, who have the highest average of intelligence of any one class in the country, are engaged in promoting a business revival. What the college commencement is to education, a revival is to religion. The prophets were all evangelists; they appealed to emotion and passion. Jesus Christ was the greatest disturber of his day.

"They say a revival's temporary. So's a bath. Take one. It'll do you good. The best way to demonstrate your utter insensibility to public decency is to manifest opposition to such a campaign as this, which has for its only purpose to make men and women what God wants them to be. I wouldn't have come here if I didn't think you were on the road to hell. There's hardly a city on earth that doesn't need to be taken to God's bathhouse and have the hose turned on.

"The Babylonian conquest of Israel was the result of God's people mixing, mingling and amalgamating with the people God had told them to pass up like a pay car passes up a hobo. But they said God was old fogyish. They said religion was out of date.

"I want to say to New York right on the kick-off, I believe the Bible is the Word of God from cover to cover. (Applause.) You can tell some of your high-brow mutt preachers where I stand on that subject. I don't care for what some bigwig says who dreamed out his theories among the beer mugs and the tobacco smoke of Heidelberg or Leipzig.

"Isms, Schisms and Ologies"

"I try to be all things to all people that I may win some people to God, and if I don't stick to my text I stick to my crowd. There are two crowds in every church, the ruts and the anti-ruts. We are facing the dominance of the material over the spitirual. Some years ago it was in the form of open infidelity preached by that archangel of infidelity, Bob Ingersoll. Now it is the isms and schisms and ologies. There was never a time when more isms wriggled their carcasses out of the pit of hell than the present.

"Hell is seldom preached nowadays, and that's the reason there's so much hell on earth. I don't believe in Gehenna or Hades. I believe in h-e-l-l, hell.

"We must have a general religious awakening or there will be dissolution of the home, the Church and the State." (A few minutes later he said that we are in the midst of the greatest religious awakening the world has ever seen.)

The preacher told of God leaning over the bar of heaven and calling the Welsh miner Roberts to lead in revival, "the greatest revival the world has seen since Pentacost."

"And God grabbed up that Welsh revival," said Sunday, picking up an imaginary object from the floor, and He hurled it in the face of the knockers and said: 'Take that, you mutts!'" and with the snap of a baseball player he spun about on one foot and hurled his figurative Welsh revival at the audience, which responded with ready enthusiam.

Wouldn't Swap Jobs

"I'd rather preach than anything on earth," he said. "It isn't given to every man to be an evangelist, and it isn't given to every man to be a pastor. Some can do one and some the other. In the Bible where the preacher is mentioned once, you'll find the evangelist twice; I'll stand on that. I like it. If President Wilson were to wire me to-morrow saying, 'Will you change jobs with me, Bill?' I'd answer, 'Nothing doing, Woodrow.'

Go After the Devil

"No body ever heard me argue with a man who differs from me religiously, and nobody ever will. I've no time to fight every little yellow dog that barks along the highway. Let the preacher stop fighting theoligical sham battles and go after the devil.

"I don't believe in the attempt to federate the denominations. God loves variety."

In the afternoon Sunday said: "A revival does two things . First, it returns the Church from her backsliding, and, second, it causes the conversion of men and women. And it always includes the conviction of sin on the part of the Church.

"When the Church of God stops voting for the saloon the saloon will go to hell. When the members stop having cards in their homes there won't be so many black-legged gamblers in the world.

"Look over your past life, look over your present and your future, and take up pencil and paper and write down your sins. A general confession won't do. This thing of saying, 'God, I'm a sinner,' won't do. Tell God you're an old neighborhood gossip. Tell him you're a fraud. Tell him you're a hypocrite. Tell him you keep booze in the house. Tell him you've handled cards more than the Bible.

"Say, my friends, don't give the devil $100 for a hat and clothes and throw a plugged cent in the collection box and sing, 'Jesus paid it all.' The Church is not willing to suffer reproach for God's sake."

"INTOLERANCE" GREATEST FILM

"Intolerance," the greatest of all photo dramas yet produced, and the first and only production by D. W. Griffith since his "The Birth of a Nation" will be shown at the Empire Theater, Saskatoon.

The new spectacle is even greater than "The Birth of a Nation," especially in its most spectacular scenes, and moreover it conveys a lesson which, because of the very effective way in which it is presented, cannot be easily forgotten. That lesson is that intolerance is the greatest and most persistent sin of the ages, and that only by overcoming it can mankind reach the heights to which it is bound. That Mr. Griffith is sure that intolerance will eventually be obliterated is indicated by the sub-title of the drama—"The Sun Play of the Ages," and the beautiful closing scenes where flowers are seen to appear in the mouths of great cannon, happy children playing where but a moment before there was a blood-soaked battlefield, and bright, smiling angels appearing in the clouds as if rejoicing at the new dawn of peace.

In his foreword Mr. Griffith says: "The purpose of the production is to trace a universal theme through various periods of history. Events are not set forth in their historical sequence or according to accepted forms of dramatic construction, but as they might flash across the mind when seeking to parallel the life of the diffirent ages. Through all these ages Time brings forth the same passions, the came joys and sorrows, the same hopes and anxieties—symbolized by the cradle endlessly rocking."

The dates for the showing of this wonderful picture in Saskatoon are May 3rd, 4th, and 5th, with daily matinees, and country patrons can have seats reserved for any performance by forwarding money order or marked check with order for seats immediately.

MRS. KIESO SICK SEVEN MONTHS

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Aurora, Ill.—"For seven long months I suffered from a female trouble, with severe pains in my back and sides until I became so weak I could hardly walk from chair to chair, and got so nervous I would jump at the slightest noise. I was entirely unfit to do my housework, I was giving up hope of ever being well, when my sister asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took six bottles and today I am a healthy woman able to do my own housework. I wish every suffering woman would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and find out for themselves how good it is."—Mrs. Carl A. Kieso, 596 North Ave., Aurora, Ill.

The great number of unsolicited testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory, many of which are from time to time published by permission, are proof of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, in the treatment of female ills.

Every ailing woman in Canada is cordially invited to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free, will bring you health and may save your life.

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THE NORTHERN STORAGE (H. R. GALBRAITH, Prop.), 455 First Ave., North, Saskatoon. Cartage, Warehousing, Distributing. Phone 2824.

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WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS for binder twine, subject to prices later on. Also taking orders for binders and other harvesting machinery. All farm implements are advancing May 1st. By placing an order with us before that date we can protect you for future delivery. L tf

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OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS—Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of the best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large map showing lands by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon. M10-J10

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WANTED POSITION AS ENGINEER or fireman with traction outfit on farms for summer; state wages. W. E. Dimberline, 374 Berkeley Street, Toronto.

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G. R. MORSE, M.D.—SPECIALIST Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office, Drinkle Bldg., Saskatoon. Office Phone 2269: Residence 1746.

DRS. P. D. AND H. A. STEWART have removed from the Bowerman Bldg., to the new Stewart Blk., 20th St.

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DR. ERNEST P. SMITH, OSTEOpathic Physician and Food Specialist; Graduate of the American School of Osteopathy. Kirksville, Missouri, class 1897. Special attention given diseases of women. Suite 309 Canada Building, Hours 9.30 to 12; 1.30 to 5. Evenings by appointment.

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OUR SYSTEM OF EXAMINING THE eyes represents the most practical discoveries now in use in the practice of Optometry, and glasses fitted under this system are invariably found satisfactory. We grind our own lenses and guarantee absolute satisfaction. The Saskatoon Optical Co. T. J. Smith, Registered Optometrist. York Bldg., 2nd Ave., N., opp. King George Hotel.

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A. E. YOUNG, FUNERAL DIRECTOR and Licensed Embalmer. The new and up-to-date Undertaking Parlors, Ross Building, 114 Third Avenue.

PHOTOGRAPHY

KODAK FILMS DEVELOPED AND printed with the same personal care as Portrait Work. Mail orders returned Promptly. J. P. Anderson, 214-21st Street, Saskatoon.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts homesteaders in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388. M13-

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, Limited, *Plaintiff*,
—and—
STEWART TILTON and ANDREW W. BOYD, *Defendants*.

Pursuant to the order of His Honour E. A. C. McLorg, the Local Master in Chambers, made herein and dated Tuesday the 7th day of November, A.D. 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the directions of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon at the Court House in the City of Saskatoon in the Province of Saskatchewan, on

Wednesday, the 16th day of May, A.D. 1917, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon (Mountain Standard Time) the following property, *viz*:

Lot numbered Three (3) and all of Lot numbered Four (4) excepting the most easterly sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches throughout in Block One (1) according to a map or plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Saskatoon Land Registration District as Plan G48, in the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty per cent of the purchase price in cash at the time of sale, and the balance upon the transfer being duly confirmed within two months from the date of sale. The Plaintiff has leave to bid at such sale. Such land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and statutory liens and charges, if any, payable, evidence of which will be produced at the time of sale.

The Plaintiff is informed that there is situated on this property a modern eight roomed frame house.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to
MACLEAN, HOLLINRAKE & MOXON,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

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Steam Heat. Hot and Cold Water
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AND SHOE SHINE
We carry the Best in the Smokers Line
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Auctions Anywhere
I have conducted auction sales of every description throughout Northern Saskatchewan for several years. It matters not whether it is horses, cattle, furniture, real estate, or anything else. You can do no better than to place the sale of it in my hand..
A. S. WALKER
Residence, 821 13[illegible] St., Phone 1659
Old Third Avenue Church,
Third Ave. and Twenty-First St.
Sales [illegible] ery Saturday

WORN-OUT LANDS FERTILIZED BY SHELL FIRE

Whatever the outcome of the European war, one benefit will result. The battlefields, torn by high explosive shells, will, according to an American aurhotity, be more fertile than before the war. The lands that were soggy and sour will be sweetened; the heavy clay subsoils will be benifited. Agriculturists and soil experts will watch the crops of Belgium, France and the other countries that have been torn by the big shells to note the effect of the nitrates that have been forced into them at great pressure. Before the war nitrates were luxuries to the average European farmer. To properly fertilize some of the soils, by common labor and machinery would be prohibitive, but the peasants who return to their lands after peace has been declared, will find this work done for them.

Professor F. J. Alway, head of the Division of Soils at the Minnesota School of Agriculture, said that the war's high explosives will give new life to the soil. The chief damage, as far as the farms are concerned, is the roughening of the fields. "It will take time and much labor to level some of the fine fields that were torn up by the shells," said Professor Alway, "but when they are level most of them will be better fields. The chief value of the explosives will be in the clay subsoils Centuries of intensive farming have taken the vitality from such fields. The shell will put some of it back. The nitrates which form the base of practically all the explosives used in the big shells, are the most valuable fertilizers we have. The great force of the explosions sends the nitrates into the soils, and they will be held there until the growing vegetation takes them out. While I do not look jor the soil improvement to be as great as some will expect, I believe there will be an improvement. The loam lands will not be so greatly benifited, but they will not be harmed."

Years ago farmers who used dynamite in clearing land of stumps and rocks found that the soil was more productive in the areas torn up by the explosives. Experiments showed that the soil around the craters was supplied with nitrates. The old idea that the explosions killed some of the bacteria that soured the lands was dispelled by tests, Professor Alway said. The explosion in itself has no effect on the soil. Many of the lands have been shelled for two years. These, exprets say, will show the greatest improvement if they are of the kind that will be improved by nitrates. There is, of course, the possibility that the fragments of the shells may hinder the first plowing, but this will be rare, soil men say.

ROAD DRAG COMPETITION, 1917

The Department of Highways has already made announcement of the Road Drag Competition for 1917, and has issued a circular to all rural municipalities containing the rules and conditions of the contest. Road dragging has come to be everywhere recognised as the best means of maintaining our earth roads, and the department attaches more importance than ever to the competition. This is shown by the addition af anothes $100 to the prize list. For this year the prize list in each district will be as follows: First prize, $150; second prize, $125; third prize, $100; fourth prize, $75; fifth prize, $50. The roads of the first prize winners in each district will be inspected again after the regular prizes have been awarded, and of these the one which is adjudged best will receive a grand prize of $250, the second best a grand prize of $150, and the third best a grand prize of $100. As formerly both the regular and grand prizes will be paid in the proportion of 75 per cent. to the municipality winning the prize, and 25 per cent. to the winning operator.

One of the rules of the competition calls for a sign reading "This road is entered in this year's Road Drag Competition," to be displayed at each end of the road. The department will furnish, free of charge, to such municipalities as apply for same, the necessary signs, printed on heavy cotton.

Entries, which close on May 15, are already coming in quite satisfactorily, and there is every indication that there will be wide and keen interest in this year's competition.

THE QUIET

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EMPIRE THEATRE

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THE GLOBE GIRDLI

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Send Their Mail
Orders in
Immediately

Free List Absolutely
Suspended
During This Engagement

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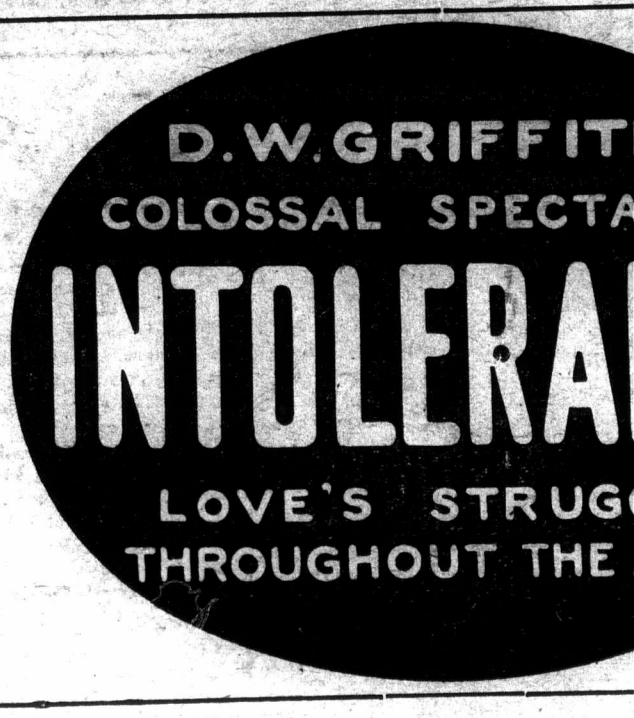
At Last



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EVENING --50c ; 75c ; $1.00 ; $1.50

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THE QUIET COUNTRY

From every quarter comes evidence that the returned soldiers are not disposed to go to the land. Hon. Howard Ferguson's proposal to expend two thousand dollars or more on every one who settles in the clay belt, provokes a demand by those who are resolved to stay in town to receive as much in cash or in kind. How are these to be answered? Have they not done as much as the others for the public cause? The parliamentary commission studying the case of the soldiery, was told the other day that of the seventy-five soldiers who had returned to Oxford, not one was willing to go to the land. The witness thought that the country was too quiet and the work too hard. The blessed quiet of the country of which the weary soul dreams, may, perhaps, be overcome by extending the use of Mr. Ferguson's kinemetograph. from the clay belt to Old Ontario, perhaps ambulating them at nightfall along the roads stretching like ribbons of silver between their bordering maples and elms. The hard work of the farm will remain. Work of every other kind, light or hard, may be shirked or neglected, but the hard work of the farm must be done, if the world is not to starve.

We are sure that the returned soldier is misrepresented. He does not evade the farms because the country is quiet and the work too hard, but because the work of the farmer is not well rewarded or, at all events, not as well rewarded as other work which bids for his attention. The returned soldier, like everyone else, has the right to make the most of his labor. For the present, he chooses to stay in town because there he makes the most of his labor. Presently, when the war ends and urban industry shrinks, he will go where he may make the most of his labor. If he stays in his own country, there will be nowhere to go but to the land. A few will cling to the towns, demanding for their maintenance unproductive public expenditures and threatening revolution. But the great mass will go bravely about their business of finding the best employment to be had. In that way, the returned soldier will dispose of himself znd, in the process, penniless governments will play a small part.—*Toronto Sun.*

GOPHER DAY

As foreshadowed in our last issue, a vigorous attack is to be made on the gophers, and May 1, which has been named Gopher Day, will, it is hoped be a day of doom for many thousands of these mischevious pests. It is intended that this shall be no mere half-hearted, localised attempt on the part of individuals to reduce the number of gophers, but a general attack all along the line, which will have a plainly noticeable effect at the spout of the thresher.

Even if seeding is not over by May 1, it will undoubtedly pay every farmer to drop all other work on this day and devote himself to killing gophers. How important the matter is may be gathered from the fact that the Scott Experimental Farm states that the loss per acre in one of its barley fields was no less than 18 bushels 21 pounds, or nearly half the total yeild. Except being totally threshed out by hail, there are few factors liable to cause more damage than this.

The reeves and councillors of all municipalities have been written to, asking them to co-operate and incidentally to pay particular attention to uncultivated lands. All teachers also have been circularised, and gopher killing competitions are announced for all schools in the 37 districts, in each of which a bronze shield is offered by the Department of Agriculture for competition; a silver shield is offered to the school scoring the highest number of points up to and including May 1. Medals are also offered by the Departmrnt of Agriculture to the individual killing the largest number of gophers in each district, while a gold watch is offered by Mr. F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to the boy or girl attending school who destroys the most gophers. The Grain Growers' Associations, and also the Women's Grain Growers' Associations and Homemakers' Clubs, which latter can do a great deal to make the project a success, have also been requested to lend their assistance.

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INTOLERANCE
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You Will Not
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"BIRTH OF A NATION"
Says the New York
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"The Birth of a Nation" is to "INTOLERANCE" what the old one reel Motion Pictures is to the Present Day Features."

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MAY

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Patmore Nursery Co., 23rd St. Ltd. Saskatoon
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For Wreaths, Cut Flowers, Wedding Bouquets, etc., Wire or phone. Day phone 2345. Night phone 3395.
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Saskatchewan's Greatest Agricultural Weekly

VOLUME 16—No. 23 SASKATOON, CANADA, MAY 5, 1917 16 PAGES

TERRIBLE DEVASTATION BY GERMANS DURING RETREAT

BUILDING SUBMARINE CHASERS

Insert: Maj. Gen. George Harnett in Command of U.S. Marine Corps.

Turning them out by the hundreds, quickly constructed; these fast moter boats armed is the most efficient method of hunting and destroying German submarines both in home and foreign waters.

CELERY GROWING

Celery is one of the important garden crops and should be grown in more home gardens. Doubtless some do not try to raise celery because they feel that it takes too much time to raise and blanch it properly. Celery needs rich soil well supplied with moisture and a good climate.

Early Celery: Celery plants for the crop that is to mature in July and August must be started in a greenhouse or hotbed early in March. After the true leaves appear the little seedlings are transplanted into flats or boxes, two inches apart. The seed flats are filled with fine soil and the seed scattered over the surface and covered with a little dry soil. Water should not be applied on the surface unless a piece of thin cloth is laid on the surface to prevent the washing out of the fine seeds. A better way is to set the flat in a tub that has one or two inches of water in the bottom as this allows the water to soak uo from below. Cover the flat with glass to prevent the soil from drying out or baking.

The plants can be set in the garden after severe freezing weather has passed. They are set about six inches apart in the row and the rows from three to five feet apart. It is practically impossible to get the soil too rich for celery. Keep the soil well tilled to prevent loss of moisture. From two to three weeks before the plants are large enough to use, boards, paper or other material should be put around the plants to keep the stems dark so they can blanch. Early celery should not be blanched with earth. Sometimes it is well to set two or three rows together so the boards can protect more plants at the same time.

Golden Self Branching or White Plume are the standard early varieties.

Late Celery: Late celery is grown in about the same way as the early crop except that the plants are not started so early, and larger varieties as Giant Pascal or Winter Queen are used. These varieties can be stored for winter use. The writer has some celery in his cellar at this writing, March 1st, that was set in the garden lastJuly. The soil was heavily manured, cultivated and watered. About the middle of September earth was banked around the plants to protect them from the sun and severe freezing. About the first of November the plants were dug and packed close together in tubs and stored in a cool vegetable cellar. Care was taken to keep the soil around the roots moist so the plants could not dry out.

Celery

Before the first hilling of celery in the trench each plant should have the earth taken from around it without disturbing the roots. Then all little shoots or suckers should be taken away leaving only the main stalk. Then the earth should be firmly pressed around the plant, leaving the centre of it free of earth. The shoots take from the main plant and this is the cause of so much poor celery. After taking pains to care for the plants it is worth while not to have the quality spoiled by neglect or carelessness.

DELIGHTFUL EDISON CONCERT

One of the most delightful and interesting concerts given in Saskatoon for some time past was given in the Old Daylight Theatre Friday evening, April 20th by Walter Cowan and Miss Florence Ferrell, soprano, assisted by Mr. Arthur Walsh, violinist, played duets with their own selections as re-created by an Edison Phonograph, the latest and most marvellous invention of the greatest living inventor.

The theatre was filled to the doors, and every item of a very fine program was listened to with the greatest interest. Miss Ferrell is an accomplished singer, with a clear, musical voice, and her tones were produced with absolute fidelity by the instrument which accompanied her, so that it was impossible to tell that it was the re-creation of her voice which the audience was listening to, until one saw that the singer's lips were not moving. The same was true of the violinist, and the large gathering of music-lovers agreed that the Edison Tone-Test concert was a most signal triumph for the new sound re-production invention of Thomas E. Edison.

Real Daylight Saving

In the harvest time every hour between daylight and dark is worth money to the busy farmer.

You get an early start in the morning intending to do a big day's work, but the binder, mower or other implement breaks down and you must go to town for the repairs. If you have a Ford you are soon away and its speed clips two hours off the former three-hour journey there and back.

Count up the extra half days that a Ford will save you

during the rush of seeding, haying and harvest. You will find that the Ford will save you a week or more of valuable time on your necessary trips alone.

Many times you will want to take some produce along with you. Then your staunch Ford is ready to carry a load of 1000 pounds. How handy this would be?

Once you own a Ford and find out the many ways you can use it for business and pleasure you will wonder how you managed without it.

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J. O. Gerow, Land Agent, Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., Saskatoon, Sask.

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"The Road to Understanding"

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New Book

A Novel that has all the sweetness, inspiration and human appeal of "JUST DAVID"

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The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm

A HIGH CLASS WEEKLY PAPER FOR THE TOWN AND FARM ✠ MAY 5, 1917

RETURNED SOLDIERS AND THE LAW

SASKATOON had an example during the past week of an attempt to enforce mob-rule, such as had already been witnessed in Calgary, Regina, and several other cities in different parts of Canada where soldiers have been congregated in numbers; the taking of the law into their own hands by soldiers to avenge wrongs done to one of their number. In the present instance, there was undoubtedly great provocation. A local restaurant-keeper, with a rather unsavory reputation in matters of this kind, made a brutal attack on a returned soldier in poor physical condition, over a trivial matter which could very easily have been settled in a peacable manner by referring the matter to the military authorities here, assuming that it deserved such attention.

When the story of the assault came to the ears of the soldiers 'comrades, they prepared themselves with clubs and went in a body of about fifty to wreak vengeance on the restaurant-keeper. Failing to find him, they wrecked the restaurant of which he was the manager but not the owuer. There is a probability that he would have been severely injured or killed if they had found him.

The indignation of the soldiers at the treatment their comrade received was perfectly justified, and the public would be pleased to see the manager of the Rex Cafe receive the utmost rigor of the law administered by the properly constituted authorities; but this does not in any way justify the riotous conduct of the soldiers. It was more by good luck than by good guidance that they are not today under indictment for a much more serious offence than the destruction of property.

Perhaps it was lack of good guidance that must be blamed for the trouble. The public will be shocked to learn that the men were encouraged and incited to their action by two officers who have seen active service, but who have apparently failed to acquire any conception of the value of discipline, and who must be considered notably lacking in common sense. These same officers have on more than one occasion given public addresses in Saskatoon in which they have made wild statements and uttered ill-considered sentiments, in line with their conduct in connection with this riot. They should consider themselves fortunate today that they are not under the charge of having incited the men to an action resulting in murder. They might very well have been. They would be playing a much more admirable part if, instead of "appealing to the gallery," they would use what influence they may have with the returned soldiers by giving them wise counsel, and securing for the men that gratitude which their services demand they should receive from the public, but which they are likely to lose by such actions as they were guilty of on Tuesday night.

There are a few men among the returned soldiers who appear to imagine that they can only receive recognition for their services in the war by making themselves as objectionable as possible. There are only a few of them but there is a danger that they will bring undeserved disgrace on the name of returned soldiers as a body. The soldiers should realize that, whatever may have been the experience after other wars, there is no inclination on the part of the people of Canada, for whom they have fought, to remain indifferent to the services Canadian soldiers have rendered in this struggle. The public realizes fully that the claims of those who have gone to the front are very great and must be recognized and rewarded; but this feeling of gratitude may be easily turned to alarm at the possibility of anarchy and mob rule; and the claims of the men may be lost sight of. This would be a sad and diccreditable thing to us all, and we hope it may not happen.

The good men so far outnumber the malcontents and trouble breeders that we hope and believe they will soon take this matter in hand, and settle the disturbing element in their own ranks in the same effective way in which they went about settling the disturber of the peace of Europe.

MAY TAKE OVER THE CROP

THERE seems a probability of some measure by which the wheat crop of Canada will be taken over by the government for the benefit of the allies. All the flour mills in Great Britain have been thus commandeered, and the logical next step is to secure grist for them. Great Britain needs our wheat for herself and those who are fighting with her. In order to give her direct control of the food supplies, it seems natural that, having taken over the mills, she will take the wheat also. With this possibility in view, and considering the very present high price of wheat, it would seem unwise to hold wheat for a higher price than now rules. If wheat is taken over, it is not unlikely to suppose that some measures may to taken to depress the market before hand. The present seems a food time for the farmer fortunate enough to have wheat to sell to get rid of it.

THE EFFECT ON THE MILLS

THE Canadian miller always declared that Free Flour would mean death to the milling industry in Canada. That is the reason why Free Wheat did not come long ago. It will be interesting to watch developments and note whether the cry of the millers was truthful or whether, as we suspect, it was the usual growl of the protected canine when he sees a danger of his privelege bone being taken away from him. Every manufacturer is always ready to come forward with bomb-proof arguments showing how it is impossible for his particular industry to exist without being pap-fed. If the flour milling industry is not one indigenous to Canada, and able to flourish here under fair competition, then we have none and never shall have any. We suspect flour milling really has about as much need of a protective tariff as implement manufacturing, which has long been the Little Lord Fauntleroy among the protected tribe which every farmer has a natural desire to see kicked.

This first breach in the walls of privilege is the work, mainly, of the Grain Growers. Let them not weary in well doing, for in due season they shall reap other victories if they faint not.

THE MEN WE NEED

THE scheme for sending delegates to "enlist" farm laborers for work in Canada seems to have justified itself. Over four thousand two hundred men were brought to this province from the United States and points in Canada.

Mr. W. J. Thompson has scored rather a hit by inducing three hundred young agricultural students from Illinois to come to Saskatchewan to work on farms for the summer. It is more than likely that many of these young men will remain here, and induce their parents or other members of their families to come also. They are a highly desirable type of immigrant at any time, and their coming just at this time, when the most effective service the people of our new allies can do for the entente soldiers is to raise food for them, is especially significant.

DAYLIGHT SAVING A SUCCESS

FARMERS, we know, are not particularly sympathetic to the Daylight Saving scheme, because they feel that, during the summer months when it is in operation, they "save" all the daylight there is, anyway; but general opinion regarding it, formerly somewhat hostile, has suffered a wonderful change since the war began.

When the idea was first introduced in the British House of Commons by the man who conceived it, Mr. Willetts, it was scoffed at; and it never received serious consideration until the war, which has caused many opinions to be revised, made saving of every sort necessary. Last year it was generally adopted throughout Europe; and the best proof of its value is shown by the fact that it is again being put in force this year. A committee appointed by the British Home Secretary to inquire into the social and economic results of the scheme has submitted a report, in which it is stated that the committee found a great preponderance of public opinion in favor of the idea, and recommended that it be made permanent hereafter.

The scheme has been tried in Canada, but in a manner which made it impossible to give it a fair trial. Various widely separated localities have adopted it, with the result that confusion has been created. The only way in which it can be tried successfully is obviously to make it applicable to the country as a whole; and this can be done only by Dominion legislation.

General von Bissing is dead, and there must be great acclaim in Hell. This greatest of all of Nietzche's "great blonde beasts" was directly responsible for the murder of Edith Cavell and of thousands of Belgians. Had he survived the war, there is no doubt that the Allies would have demanded his head for the crimes he committed. His memory will be enshrined in the chamber of horrors of all civilized peoples.

Our Welfare Page

Conducted By Mrs. John Mc Naughtan, Piche, Sask.

"The welfare of each is the concern of all."

GRAIN GROWERS SUNDAY MAY 27

IN looking over arrangements to be made in connection with the observation of Grain Growers' Sunday, two thoughts came into my mind. One was, the question of the responsibility connected with the individual vote on a resolution. The G.G.A. Sunday resolution must have been voted for by at least six hundred delegates, representing at least four hundred districts. I wonder how many of the six hundred men and women who voted for the observation of this day intend to carry the resolution to its logical conclusion! Does not a resolution of this nature carry with it a furhter obligation than the mere raising of the hand?

The other thought was the link between this day and what it might lead to, and the Rural Religious Movement. I give the following extracts from the report of the committee of the Rural Religious Conference which together with the "Grain Growers Call" will provide much food for the thoughtful.

Extract from Report of Rural Religious Conference Committee

"On Empire Day of last year there met in Regina in informal and unofficial conference a number of Christian citizens, representing as members all our chief churches, to discuss the conditions of our Western life which seems to demand 'a closer affiliation of Christians in the pursuit of personal and social religion.'

The fateful and tragic days through which we are passing are demonstrating that it is possible not only for the various races, sects and nations of our polyglot Empire, widely scattered over the earth, to act from a common impulse as a nation one and indivisible, and to stand together in great sacrifices, but they are demonstrating also that it is possible for a group of great nations to organize themselves into such a compact group as the Allies, for the accomplishment of their great and holy task, to become united in strategy, finance and final purpose.

A marked feature of Western development has been the growth of co-operative organizations, especially among farmers of the West. These organizations are having a most pronounced educative effect upon the thinking of our people. The extension of their work is beginning to force the country store-keepers to rise above their individualism and to stand with their fellows in larger forms of co-operation. Men are being made to realise that mere competition is wasteful and mutually hurtful; that they ate indeed 'members one of another' and that there is wisdom and safety in the law of Christ which they fulfil when 'They bear one another's burdens.'

Can we wonder then that this world spirit should show itself in the religious life of our country? It is as if a new influence were working deep in the breast of humanity, preparing the way for the greater sway of human brotherhood on the earth. Should not the Church lead the way as is her privilege? It is her message the world is learning.

Our people of the prairies in the spirit of pioneers are ready to leave many things behind if only the essentials for a wholesome and holy life remain with them. Consequently when they feel the need for a reasonably complete social service program for the salvation of their communities, and see it made impossible by multiplicity of competing denominations in one place, and in another by the absence of any religious work, when they see the waste of effort through the overlapping of pastoral work and its hurtful effect upon both pastors and people, and when they recognize the essential unity of the religious appeal which they hear in the various services they attend, they grow impatient of these conditions and plead for liberty to organize as allies for the common good. Indeed they cannot be wholly restrained. The sheep would soon become one flock if the shepherds would leave them alone.

We have on record communities steadfastly refusing to support religious services till all the people would unite on some common basis, which would prevent the rivalries and the waste of division.

Beautiful $2500 Dining Room Suite, Donated by J. F. Cairns

Being Raffled by the Saskatoon Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, Tickets for Which are Now on Sale

SIDEBOARD which is fitted with two side cupboards each having four solid mahogany sliding drawers, large centre cupboard with linen drawer above, two side drawers for Cutlery lined with plush, also fitted with two secret drawers. Height 52 inches. Width 84 inches. Depth 26 inches.

URNS which stand on each side of Sideboard are not only for ornamental purposes, but are beautifully fitted inside to hold cutlery.

CHINA CLOSET with mirror back and two shelves fitted with handsome glazed doors, the under portion fitted with one drawer and two small cupboards. Height 69 inches. Width 58 inches.

EXTENSION TABLE—Round top measuring 60 inches in diameter and extends to twelve feet.

SIDE TABLE—Fitted with centre drawer and two small cupboards. Height 44 inches. Width 60 inches. Depth 22 inches.

DINING CHAIRS—Set of One Arm and six Side Chairs with handsome inlaid panel backs, square tapered legs with spade foot, loose slip seats covered with blue denim.

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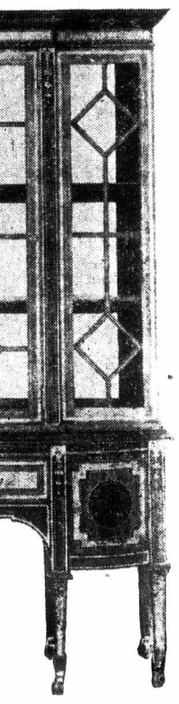

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The Union Church movement, which cannot be ignored, is a sign of the growth of this community spirit. These community churches are waiting to see what example and leadership shall come to them from the historic churches. They face the religious problem of the prairie community and nothing but their own loss of vision can turn them from their task.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

Grain Growers' Sunday

To the Officers and Members:—

The last Annual Convention decided by a resolution that one Sunday in the year should be selected and be known as Grain Growers' Sunday. The Board of Directors in meeting recently selected May 27th, to be observed in this connection, and instructed the Central Secretary to communicate with all Local Secretaries, asking them to endeavour to secure special addresses in all the churches on this date, dealing with some ethical phase of the Association's work.

The Grain Growers' Association has always been a movement having the ultimate purpose of the building of a nobler citizenship, and in its vigorous and prolonged struggle for economic reform has been truly an influence for moral uplift. No religious movement which fails to strive for the establishment of right economic and social condition can ever be fully successful, and, on the other hand, no movement which is struggling for the establishment of economic "EQUITY", of true co-operation, of proper home environment, and of adequate educational facilities, as the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is doing, can fail to be a real force in the establishment of God's Kingdom upon earth. We urge, therefore, upon our members, everywhere, first, that the preachers in all the churches be invited to preach sermons, which may, in their judgemnt, be especially adapted for Grain Growers' Sunday; second, that every effort be made to secure the attendance of all the members, either in a body or otherwise, as seems best suited to local conditions.

Some of the churches have already invited recognized leaders in the Agricultural movement to give addresses, but no definite form or program is suggested by the Central, all arrangements being left with the Locals themselves to work out according to their own judgment.

It is hoped that large numbers of the Locals will send to the Central reports, either of arrangements, which they are planning for Grain Growers' Sunday, or the actual working out of them. If you will send the name and the address of the minister or speaker, we will be glad to send him some special information regarding our movement which may be of interest. Or if you can get him to write to me, it will be better still. Remember the date, May 27th. If you can send us an actual copy of the address given it will be appreciated.

Many of our Locals have already given large amounts to the Red Cross funds. While we do not wish to dictate what causes shall benefit by the collections taken on Grain Growers' Sunday, we would suggest that a least a portion of such collections might well be devoted to Red Cross work. When services are held in churches, the arrangements for special collections must of course be made with those in charge. The need of the Red Cross work is increasingly great and the appeal for funds to help to alleviate the sufferings and better the conditions of those fighting for our Empire should meet with a generous response from us all today.

Fraternally yours,
J. B. Musselman,
Central Secretary.

GROW A GOOD GARDEN

The value of the average farm garden is very much underrated. Instead of figuring cost of seed, time, and as offsetting these, so many bushels of this and so many quarts of that, the truer way to estimate garden value is from the standpoint of what it would cost to supply the same variety of health-giving food at retail store prices. Any such estimate will show that a good garden cuts the yearly cost of living anywhere from $100 to $400, depending upon the variety of the garden stuff and the size of the family. Such a source of saving is well worth that careful consideration it ordinarily does not receive.

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Wednesday, the Opportune Day to Select the Material for Your Suit, Coat Dress or Costume

Your Every Dress Requirement Can Be Profitably Satisfied at McGowan's

We direct your particular attention to these Jap and Shantung Silks and all Pure Wool Serge, which, quality, width and weight considered, cannot be duplicated outside of this store at their respective prices.

NATURAL JAP HABUTAI
75c, $1, $1.50 and $2.25 Yard

If you know anything about the condition of the silk market at the present moment, then you will recognize at a glance that these silks are wonderful value at the above priced. For cool, serviceable summer dresses and waists there's nothing nicer. Their wearing and washing qualities are unexcelled. These we tell of are full 36 inches wide.

NATURAL SHANTUNG SILK
50c, 69c and $1.25 Per Yd.

We have these in various qualities, suitable for waists, skirts or dresses. Also dressy and serviceable summer shirts for men. They will give the very best of wear, satisfaction and will launder beautifully. 34 inches wide.

Also the heavy suiting weight. 27 inches wide. Per yard, $2.50.

Cheviot Coatings

Especially suitable for smart Spring Coats, and one that will give every satisfaction. The colors are Navy, Royal, Reseda, Russian Green, Deep Rose and Cream. 54 inches wide. McGowan's price, per yard, **$3.50.**

Sport Skirting

All Wool Gabardine, and a splendid weight for outing Skirts. They come in White and Cream, with contrasting stripes. Also smart novelty checks. 54 inches wide. McGowan's price, per yard, **$3.50**

Pusse Willow Taffeta

There's nothing nicer for a really smart Spring Dress, Suit or Skirt. It has a beautiful rich appearance, splendid weight, and will adapt itself to any of the present day styles effectively. The colors are

Light Grey, Mid Grey, Sand, Saxe, Copenhagen, Rose, Russian Green. Light Navy, Dark Navy, Maize, African Brown, Black and Ivory. 40 inches wide. McGowan's price, per yard, **$3.00.**

Blanket Cloth

In cream only, and a beautiful soft make for stylish Spring Coats. Just the same cloth as we sold last season and the same price. 54 inches wide. McGowan's price, per yard, **$2.00.**

Suiting Serge

That will make smart Skirts or Dresses. We have just received a few new lengths of the newest thing in stripes and we have them in a variety of colorings. 36 inches wide. McGowan's price, per yard, **$4.00.**

Broadcloth

A splendid weight of all Wool Broadcloth. Suitable for smart Suits and Dresses. The colors are Black, Russian Geern, Purple, Brown, Copenhagen and Navy. 54 inches wide. McGowan's price per yard, **$3.00.**

New Coatings

We have just received a few more coat lengths of fancy Tweed. These come in single coat lengths, and the color mixtures are Fawn, Reseda, Grey, Brown and Green. 54 inches wide. McGowan's price, per yard, **$4.00.**

Novelty Taffeta

In the heavy men's suiting weight and just the material for a smart Spring Suit. The dyes are absolutely reliable. It comes in Light or Dark Navy, and Black. 58 inches wide. McGowan's price, per yard, **$3.00.**

Non-Fadable All Wool Serge
Only $1.95 Per Yard

Remarkable value when you consider the present prices that are asked for All Wool Serge. This one will make splendid suits or skirts. Comes in Navy and Black. 54 inches wide. You will show your wisdom by buying now at this price for future use.

Novelty Tussah

A magnificent array of fancy patterns of all descriptions, including coin spots, diamond shape figures, fancy checks and even stripes of various colorings on grounds of Pink, Sky, Moutarde, Peach and Natural. 40 inches wide. McGowans' price, per yard, **$1.25.**

Phone 1046

McGowan & Co.

The Store with Lowest Prices on Quality Merchandise

Collarless Frocks

Whereas Some Designers Dispense With Collars, Others Bring Out New Styles

New York, May 2.

To dispense entirely with collars on separate blouses and dresses is one of the latest fancies of fashion designers. Perhaps this will be a trying style for the majority of women, as most faces require the softening influence of a collar around the neck; but for those to whom it is becoming, the collarless neck, as a novelty, is sure to make an appeal. There is nothing that women like more than something a little different, for to tire of a certain style, however becoming, is only human.

Many and varied are the new outlines and finishes for these collarless dresses. Square, round, oval and V shaped are all among the different outlines in vogue. The oval outline going across the neck from shoulder to shoulder at a rather shallow depth is very interesting and is shown in the accompanying sketch. In this model the neck is finished with a cross-stitch embroidery design, one of the newets forms of embroidery, or rather, one of the oldest forms of embroidery recently revived. The cross-stitch of generations back has returned, now that embroidery of every description enjoys so strong a

7675—7683

Peplum Blouse with Pleated Skirt

vogue. It is fascinating work for those who like needlework, and so simple to do that many spring and summer frocks will be adorned with it, worked out in the attractive colors used for embroideries.

The peplum blouse illustrated is the kind that is worn with the new loose-hanging skirts, an example of which is shown in the sketch. The skirt is attaced to a skeleton lining, the lining so called, hanging from the shouders and cut on straight, loose-fitted lines. The lining is made of some soft or thin material such as net, China silk or fine lawn. The object of this type of skirt is to preserve the straight-line silhouette. It makes an excellent foundation for the peplum, or outside blouses as they are called.

The blouse thta buttons stra ight dowr the back is making its way surely but slowly into the fashionable world. Crocheted and decorative fancy buttons make these back closings rather attra tive. Some novelty buttons are made of colored beads bunched together in ball shape.

Strings of colored beads to go with waists are being much worn. The beads either match the waist in color or are of a contrasting though harmonious shade; for instance, old rose with blue makes a charming combination.

New Fancy Collars

While collarless styles are fashionable, dainty collars have by no means been discarded; on the contrary, this is an accessory made very much of. Some of the new shapes fall in rather long points over the shoulders, others are pointed in front and square at the back, and the familia sailor collar is ever present. Fine voile, marquisette and handkerchief linen in white and colors are used for the new collars. Some are hemstitched by hand, others by machine, and on almost every one there is some tough of hand embroidery. Double collars are usually made with the upper one of some color and a white one, a little larger, under it.

The high collar stock is being worn by smart women as much for sports as for use with tailored costumes. Usually it is made of pongee or some heavy silk with ends that cross in front of striped or figured silk.

For sports wear a white silk blouse with one of these collars and a skirt matching the figured or striped silk in the cllar, makea very attracive costume. This idea is also carried out in linens and the new figured cotton materials which are so smart for sports skirts. Instead of the high stock collar, some open-neck blouses are worn with graceful four-in-hand ties made of the skirt material.

In Barrel Effect

The barrel or bowling-pin silhouette appears to be meeting with success not only in skirts of the tailored type, but in afternoon effects. The effect obtained by soft draperies and pleats at the upper part of the skirt makes very graceful lines and is especially pretty in afternoon silk frocks.

7681—7680

Afternoon Frock of Dotted Fullard in Barel Effect

The sketch shows one of these modcs developed in dotted foulard. The waist of this design is partciularly interesting, as it features the new kimona sleeve cut so as to form a part of the body of the waist. The curved line starting from the collar and going under the arm is seen in many designs and allows for the use of two materials, that most popular effect. Collar and cuffs of this dress are of sheer white organdy.

Short sleeves reaching just above or below the elbow, as in this model, are likely to be popular when the warm weather comes, for every indication points that way just now. The long sleeves will continue to be worn, however.

THE HECLA WARM AIR FURNACE

gives you the maximum heat from every ounce of coal consumed and uses as little fuel as possible. This furnace has passed through years of tests and improvement, and to-day it is bought because of its proven economical service.

YOUR HOME CAN BE SO COSY

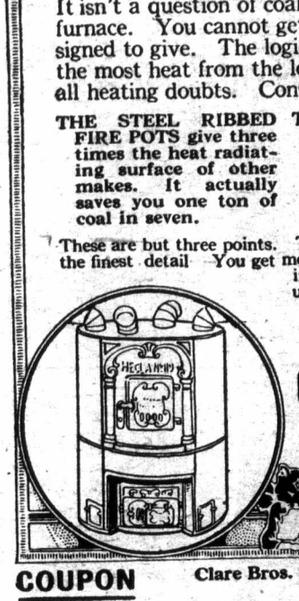
It isn't a question of coal that keeps some houses cold. It may be the furnace. You cannot get more heat out of a furnace than it was designed to give. The logical thing is to buy the furnace built to give you the most heat from the least fuel possible A "Hecla" puts an end to all heating doubts. Consider these:

THE STEEL RIBBED FIRE POTS give three times the heat radiating surface of other makes. It actually saves you one ton of coal in seven.

THE PATENT FUSED JOINTS—No bolts or cement here. The "Hecla" joint makes gas or dust through the registers impossible.

THE CIRCULAR WATER PAN goes all around the "Hecla," ensuring even moisture to every room.

These are but three points. The same care has been carried down to the finest detail You get more than a furnace when you install a "Hecla." Better let us plan it fully



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Seeding Has Started

Probable Decrease in Land Under Wheat—More Oats and Flax To Be Sown

Seeding commenced in many parts of Saskatchewan during the past week according to reports solicited by the Department of Agriculture. In a number of places the land is dry enough to enable the farmer to harrow preparatory to seeding, which should be general this week under favorable conditions. Owing to the general lateness of the sowing season, it is anticipated that there will be a considerable decrease in the amount of land sown to wheat. This will probably be offset by a marked increase in the area sown to both oats and flax. Owing to the high price of seed-wheat many farmers are buying flax to sow on wheat lands that will be irretrievably late. The following reports were received during the week-end:—

CRAIK. Seeding started last Friday and is now general. Average acreage of wheat and other crops. Conditions good but late.

MANOR. Seeding started last Monday but not general yet. Practically no change in the wheat acreage and other crops much the same. All stock look good.

KRONAU, LAJORD, FRANCIS. Most fields will be fit to harrow today and some will start seeding by Wednesday. With favourable weather seeding should be general by the end of the week. Water is drying up fairly well, farmers because of the lateness of the season will sow flax in the place of wheat. Oat acreage will also increase.

CUPAR. Seeding started on Friday, not general yet. Slight decrease in area for wheat, increase in oats. Stock good.

SWIFT CURRENT. Seeding started on Wednesday, general now. No decrease in any crops. Stock about average.

LANG, MILESTONE. Some fields will be fit for harrow the first of the week although little or no seeding will be done this week. With good drying weather some will be seeding by Friday. A good many farmers are buying flax to sow on wheat grounds because of late season and high price of seed-wheat. Increase in oat acreage.

YORKTON. Seeding started but not general. Decrease in wheat acreage. All stock in good condition.

ASSINIBOIA. No seeding for five days yet, snow still on the ground. Considerable decrease in wheat acreage but corresponding increase in other grains.

MONTMARTRE. Seeding on Monday in some parts, land wetter than usual. Decrease in wheat acreage, increase in others.

BIGGAR. Seeding started a week ago, considerable amount already seeded, considerable increase in area to be sown to wheat. Stock wintered well.

BATTLEFORD. Seeding started on Thursday, general today. Acreage about the same as last year. Land drying up well.

ROSTHERN. Seeding will commence about Thursday or Friday, Large increase in area if weather favorable.

HUMBOLDT. A few farmers have started seeding on the high lands and will be general about the middle of the week if good weather. There will be slight decrease in wheat acreage which will be made up in other grains.

ROULEAU. Seeding with favorable weather will commence in about a week. In full swing around Truax and Avonlea. Wheat will show a decreased acreage on account of scarcity of and high price of seed.

WOLSELEY. Commenced work on land on Saturday, seeding in five days. Slight decrease in area to be sown to wheat but more oats.

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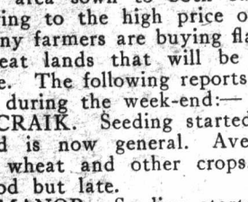

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A number of copies of the new Handbook for Homemakers' Clubs have been sent to each club. If any more are needed they can be had by sending in to the Extension Department.

OF INTEREST TO HOMEMAKERS

The success of this sponge cake, recipe for which is given here, depends mostly on the method of mixing and baking. The beaten egg-whites are folded not beaten in and also the flour. The oven needs to be kept very moderate indeed and care taken to remove the cake before it shrinks. It is a most delicate and delicious cake, well adapted for summer and suitable for serving with ice-cream or fresh fruit with cream. Whipped cream spread over it is delicious.

Sponge Cake

6 eeg yolks
6 egg whites
3-4 cup potato flour or
4 tbsps. white flour and
8 tbsps. potato flour
1 1-2 tsps. baking powder
1 1-2 tsps. vanilla or 1 1-2 tsps. lemon (almond extract may be used)
1-4 tsp. salt
1 1-8 cup castor sugar (bar or fruit)

Method: Beat yolks until thick and lemon colored, add 6 tbsps. castor sugar and the flavoring and beat 5 minutes with Dover beater. Make a meringue of the whites and 2 tbsps. or 3-4 cup castor sugar. Drop meringue on to yolks and make four folds. Have flour, baking powder and salt mixed and sifted and sift a thin layer over the mixture. Cut and fold in. Add all dry ingredients in this way. Pour into greased, unlined pan and bake in very moderate oven until set. Remove before it shrinks. If desired this cake may be spread with Mocha Frosting.

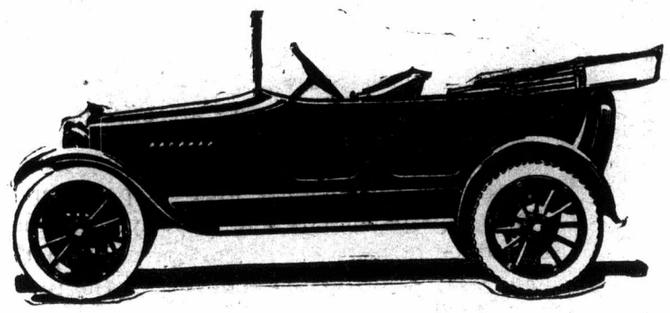
Mocha Frosting

1-3 cup butter
1 1-2 cups confectioner's sugar
Strong Coffee.

Method: Wash the salt from the butter or better have fresh unsalted butter. Cream butter and sugar together and beat until light. Keep adding drop by drop the coffee until frosting is of the right constisency to spread.

Culture is a slow process. It comes from long and close contacts. It is the fruit of reflection, of travail of soul and of mind. Grappling with something until the very essence of it has been extracted is a first step. Thus the taste of essences is learned, and once learned lesser distillations do not satisfy.—*Ida M. Tarbel.*

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS BY EXPERT REPAIR MEN



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—Battery Dept.

Goldbourne Auto Repair Shop
JACKSON GARAGE, SASKATOON

Produce Much More Poultry Products

By F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, and George Robertson, Assistant

There never was a time when egg production and increased egg production was as necessary as at present. The demand was never as good, and prospects indicate that this demand will continue for some time to come. With the scarcity of meat, Canadians are eating more eggs and Great Britain needs all the eggs that we can supply. Therefore ,as a business proposition, increased production of poultry products should appeal to more than usual.

For two years Canada has been producing a surplus. During the calendar year 1915, 7,151,031 dozens of eggs, valued at $2,037,294, were shipped to Great Britain. In 1916 the amount exported was 5,491,958 dozens with a value of $1, 892,843, and there is no reason why the surplus for 1917 should not be from five to ten times what it was in 1916. In normal times Great Britain eats a million eggs a day; she would probably eat more now if she could get them. Canadian eggs are at a premium in England; the prices paid for them have been several cents a dozen higher than that paid for eggs from some other countries.

Canada should be able to supply a great many more than she has done. Canadian eggs are good eggs, but we want more of them. We have the climate, we have the feed, and though labour for other lines of work is scarce there is plenty of labour suitable for poultry-keeping for those who are comparatively old or the younger members of the family are quite saticfactory for this line of production.

Mating and Breeding

It is the early hatched pullets that make the best winter layers, and it is the winter layers that give the best returns; therefore, the breeding pen should be mated as soon after the first of February as circumstances will permit.

Hatch as many chicks in March and April as possible, so that you will not have to depend on late pullets for your next winter layers.

Breeding females.—Yearling hens make the best breeders. These should not be forced for heavy production through the winter, but should be kept active. If possible, allow them the run of a sheltered barnyard. Keep them not too fat, but in good vigorous condition. If there are not enough yearlings, early-hatched well-matured pullets may be used.

Selecting the breeding females.—Breed from those that were the best layers as pullets. When the pullets are put into their winter quarters in the fall they should all be carefully banded, trap-nested, and records kept of their laying for the four winter months, that is, November December, January, and February. It is from the pullets that lay best during that period that the breeders should be selected, as experience has shown that those are the birds that will make the best yearly records and will return the greatest profits. If it is not possible to trap-nest, note should be made of the time of starting to lay of each pullet, and those that show early maturity used.

The birds that pass the test of early maturity and the trap-nest should be carefully examined for vigour, and only those that are in perfect health and of fair size for the breed of which they are representatives should be reserved for breeders.

The breeding males.—The first requisite in a breeding male is that he should have the proper breeding back of him. He should be the son of a heavy winter-laying hen and his sisters should also have shown their ability to lay well in winter.

Besides this he should be carefully selected for vigor. He should be of good size, with a head broad between the eyes and well filled in in front, ending in a stout well-curved beak. He should have a bright, piercing eye, and should stand on legs that are straight, not too long, and that are set wide apart, with no inclin- that are set wide apart, with no inclination to knock knees. If there is a line of red pigment down the outside of the shanks all the better. With males and females such as described, the results should be satisfactory provided they are housed and fed properly.

Age of males.—A well-matured vigorous cockerel is usually best. He gives better fertility than an older bird. More hens can be mated to a cockerel than to a cock bird. He should be well grown and matured.

Number of females.—From ten to twenty-five females, depending on breed and condition. Heavy breeds, fewer; lighter breeds, more. The more free range and exercise the more females.

Time of mating.—An egg laid two days after actual mating takes place will be fertile, but to be on the safe side it is advisable to put the male in the breeding pen about ten days before eggs are wanted for incubation. Use some selection, trap-nest if possible, and hatch early.

INCUBATING AND BROODING

INCUBATION

Incubator or hens, which?—It all depends how many chicks you want and whether they are wanted at the one time or not. One hundred chicks or less scattered through the season will be just as well hatched under hens. If more than one hundred, the incubator is the better proposition.

How to buy an incubator.—In buying an incubator buy a good standard make and pay a fair price. The first price of a good incubator is nothing compared with the cost of keeping a poor one supplied with eggs.

Get the incubator ready.—Don't wait until you are ready to set the eggs before you think of looking at the incubator. See that it is perfectly cleaned, disinfected, have all repairs ready and get a new burner. Run it several days before you put any eggs inside.

Where to place the incubator.—A moist, well-ventilated basement is best. Earth or cement floor is better than board. A room in the house may do, but more moisture will be required.

Prepare proper sitting nests.—Trouble and annoyance with broody hens will be overcome by providing suitable nests. These nests may be built in sections large enough to hold three sitting hens. Set that many hens at once.

Put sitting hens by themselves.—Don't allow the sitters in the same compartment as the other hens. Put the sitting boxes in a place by themselves, if it is only a box stall in the stable. On the floor keep water, feed, and a dust bath, allowing the hens out once a day for a few minutes.

Select good eggs.—Use no eggs that are abnormal in shape or size. Discard eggs that have rough shells or that have wrinles in the shell; also those that are long and thin, or extremely round.

Don't chill the eggs.—The fertility of many eggs is spoiled because of being chilled. The strongest will be spoiled if eggs are left in freezing temperature for many minutes. Don't leave them in the nests to chill or standing around in a cold room after you have gathered them.

Test all eggs.—Whether eggs are under hens or in an incubator, test the eggs for fertility on the seventh or eighth day. White-shelled eggs can be tested on the fourth or fifth day.

BROODING

Artificial or natural.—As a rule the kind of incubation determines the nature of the brooding. No matter what kind of brooding is adopted, bear in mind that the brooding is even more important than the incubation in that in the brooding so many losses occur.

Artificial brooding.—Have plenty of brooding space. Do not crowd the brooders. Fifty chicks is plenty in the small brooders on the market. Indoor brooders give better results than outdoor brooders. Make sure brooders are clean. Clean and disinfect after every brood. Keep the heat at 95 to 100 degrees. Heat, cleanliness and fresh air are three important factors in artificial brooding.

Natural Brooding.—Provide broody coops for the hens with the chicks. Put them in a sheltered and convenient place. Change the coop to new ground every day. Have the coop large enough so that when the chicks are weaned, they can make the coop their own during the rearing period.

Feeding

No set rule can be laid down for feeding, feeds and conditions vary so. The following suggestions are given and may be adopted or altered to suit:—

(Continued on Page 16)

We Want All the Cream You Can Produce

We have more than doubled the capacity of our plant for handling cream and cream products, and while we have a great many more farmers supplying us with cream and milk, our customers are increasing far more rapidly than the supply. It does not pay you to churn at home when you can get an all-the year-round market for your cream at such prices as we are paying.

We have made it our aim since entering the milk business to deal fairly and honestly with our producers in the country, and our customers in the city and in outlying towns. We have at all times paid the farmers the highest price compatible with a living profit, and have kept up the standard of the ice cream, milk, cream, and butter sold by us, by a rigid adherence to absolute purity in our products, and the utmost cleanliness in handling them, and we are more than satisfied by the manner in which both producers and consumers have supported us, but our increasing business makes it imperative that we should have more cream.

We are paying the following prices for Cream until further notice:

40 to 45 Cents Per Pound Butter Fat

ACCORDING TO QUALITY

THE SCOTT DAIRY

CORNER SIXTEENTH ST. AND AVENUE I.

Lest You Forget

—Queen Quality Shoes for women are sold exclusively in Saskatoon by J. F. Cairns. Prominent in the new lines are the new white and grey shoes so much in vogue in New York.

—Royal Worcester, Gossard, Bon Ton and Nemo Corsets—four famous lines procurable only in Saskatoon at J. F. Cairns.

—Royal Society Package Outfits are a real help to fancy workers. Each package includes stamped material with sufficient floss of the proper size and color to finish the embroidery, with full instruction. Sold only in Saskatoon at Cairns.

—John S. Brown and Sons, Shamrock linens, made in Belfast, Ireland, represent the higher perfection of the linen weaver's art. Exclusive with Cairns in Saskatoon district.

—Have you tried Cairns' Special Carpet Sweepers at $2.38? They do the work of the highest priced sweeper money will buy. Ask to have one demonstrated.

—Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, etc. for spring's clean-up, obtainable in the fourth floor department.

—John B. Stetson hats for men; all sizes; all shades; newest shapes. Cairns' Price, $4.50.

—In the sale of Women's Spring Suits at $19.50, garments up to $40 are included.

—A sale of Women's Silk Dresses includes $18, $20, $25, and even $30 models.

—Mail Orders filled by "BETTY"—instant and personal attention.

Carload of Trunks and Suit Cases

A Manufacturer's Samples Secured Below Value! Just Received in Stock! Dispayed on Main Floor for Convenient Choosing!

25 PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES

Suit Cases $3.50 to $9.50. Trunks $7 to $50

—Do you travel? But why the question? Everyone has need of a trunk or suitcase, even the contented stay-at-home. Here's your chance to buy baggage at prices that are nothing short of sensational these days, when baggage values are steadily increasing.

—This shipment arrived just when our stock-rooms were piled to the ceiling with new merchandise. We have no space in our baggage section to accommodate it. The immense refrigerator from main floor has been transferred to the basement. We have availed ourselves of this valuable main floor selling space for these trunks and suitcases. Here you will find the entire carload so displayed that choosing is made as convenient as anyone could wish. To assure immediate selling we offer an unusual inducement

Just Imagine! An Entire Carload of Trunks and Suit Cases at 25 p.c. Less Than Regular Prices.

—You can choose from canvas trunks, fibre trunks, bureau trunks, wardrobe trunks in every conceivable style and size. Suitcases in leather, or fibre, either strapped or plain. In short, anything that one might expect to find in a manufacturer's samples of trunks and suitcases is included.

—These are trunks and suitcases for the "safety first" traveler—they will reach their destination safely, because of their splendid construction.

—Each trunk or suitcase is plainly marked at the regular price. You simply deduct 25 per cent.

May Sale of Summer Underwear

Offers Fine Undergarments at Prices Almost Too Low to be True

—Space does not permit of a detailed description of the hundreds of garments in this sale. The following price list will serve as an indication of the vast array and the unbeatable values.

Women's Night Gowns,.....89c	Women's Corset Covers.....85c	Women's Underskirts.....89c
Women's Night Gowns.....1.25	Women's Drawers.....75c	Women's Underskirts.....1.39
Women's Night Gowns.....1.50	Women's Drawers.....75c	Women's Chemise.....2.00
Women's Night Gowns.....1.95	Women's Drawers.....85c	Women's Chemise.....1.50
Women's Night Gowns.....2.50	Women's Drawers.....1.25	Women's Chemise.....2.25
Women's Night Gowns.....3.00	Women's Drawers.....1.75	Women's Princess Slios.....2.65
Women's Corset Covers.....45c	Women's Drawers.....2.00	Women's Combination.....1.50

—You will find all lines displayed on counters and tables on second floor. The show windows, too, are filled with Whitewear.

—Visit the Whitewear section if only to see what surpassing values are being offered in beautifully fresh, new Whitewear.

Cairns—Second Floor.

Saskatchewan's Finest Stock of New Rugs

WE MAKE THE STATEMENT IN ALL SINCERITY AND ASK YOU TO PROVE IT TO YOUR SATISFACTION BY A PERSONAL INSPECTION

—Visit the third floor at Cairns. See pile after pile of the finest quality rugs manufactured in the world today—note the handsome designs, the beautiful color effects—you'll agree that it is a wonderful collection. All sizes and all qualities are here in sizes to fit any room and in colorings to harmonize with any decorative scheme.

—If it's an inexpensive rug that is required for the bedroom we recommend the famous CREX rugs that are sold exclusively in Saskatoon at Cairns. If it's a life time wearing rug for the living room we recommend a heavy Wilton and if it is an inexpensive covering for the kitchen or dining room, Congoleum rugs invite consideration.

—Here is a short description of a number of the most popular lines.

Genuine Crex Rugs

—There is only one Crex rug and although there are similar rugs on the market, Crec is the original and from which other makes are imitated. Crex rugs are made from swamp wire grass and woven with cotton warp; edges are heavily bound and the patterns are stencilled on in Chinese pattern; key border effects and lovely border patterns; plain centre; colorings of browns, blues, greens; not affected by water or heat. They can be washed off and are suitable for bedrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, verandahs, porch, bathroom, etc.

Plain Weaves		Herringbone Weaves	
27 in. x 54 in.	1.75	27 in. x 54 in.	2.00
36 in. x 72 in.	2.75	36 in. x 72 in.	3.00
4½ ft. x 7½ ft.	5.50	4½ ft. x 7½ ft.	6 50
6 ft. x 9 ft.	8.50	6 ft. x 9 ft.	9.00
8 ft. x 10 ft.	12.50	8 ft. x 10 ft.	15.00

Ye Old Rag Rugs--Reversible

Direct from Japan—Specially Priced

—Extra heavy Rag Rugs in a union of wool and cotton woven in hit and miss patterns and having fringed ends. They come in combination colorings with pink or blue predominating. The filling in these rugs are dyed before it is woven ensuring fast washing color. Being extra heavy in weight they will lie well on the floor without rolling or kicking up on edges. They are reversible and can be used either side.

27 inches x 54 inches, special	2.95
36 inches x 72 inches, special	4.75
4 feet 6 inches x 7 feet 6 inches, special	7.75
6 feet x 9 feet, special	$15

Congoleum Rugs

—Direct from the manufacturing plant comes this beautigul spring showing of new Congoleum rugs. Having placed large orders last year for this year's business, although prices have jumped another 20 per cent, yet we can give you lower prices than one year ago. Ask for our booklet or, if out of town, a post card will bring it to you. We ship these rugs in heavy tubes, guaranteeing safe delivery.

Utility Congoleums in Oriental and Art Designs		Art Congoleums, the Best Make	
		6 ft. x 9 ft.	7.50
3 ft. x 6 ft.	2.00	9 ft. x 9 ft.	10.50
6 ft. x 6 ft.	4.00	9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	11.50
6 fft. x 9 ft.	6.00	9 ft. x 12 ft.	13.50

—All in one piece. Write for free Congoleum chart showing in colored form, the true coloring and designs of each rug.

Axminster and Wilton Rugs

—They will give a life-time of service, retaining the richness of color after years and years of service.

6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.	$29 to $42	9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$45 to $60
8 ft. x 9 ft.	$35 to $55	9 ft. x 12 ft.	$45 to $95

J. F. CAIRNS LIMITED

SECOND AVE. AT 23RD. ST.

Maxwell
Dependable

A man may be clever, brilliant, resourceful, but if he is not dependable no firm wants his services.

A horse may be strong, fast, sound, but if he cannot be depended upon, if he turns balky when the load is heavy or the road rough, no man wants him.

An automobile may be showy, speedy, with all manner of fancy features, but if it is not dependable, no one wants such a car.

The Maxwell automobile is one of the most dependable cars made, on rough and smooth roads, in winter and in summer, on hills and on the level ground, and will give more service for the same money than any car made.

If you want More Luxury, More Power, the most reliable of the big cars, we sell the Chalmers too.

CANADIAN MOTORS LIMITED

Distributors of Maxwell and Chalmers Automobiles for Nor. Saskatchewan

252 THIRD AVENUE, SOUTH - - - - SASKATOON

P.S.—We maintain in Saskatoon a $10,000.00 Stock of Parts.

They'll Steal You Blind

Every pair costs you a bushel of grain per year counting what they eat and the growing grain plants they destroy. Can you afford to let them live? You can kill them all for 1 cent an acre by using

Kill-Em-Quick GOPHER POISON

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT OFF

Don't let the Little Pests Ruin your Crops

Get after them when they first come out of their winter sleep. Give 'em a feast of Kill-Em-Quick and they won't bother the tender young grain.

Gophers will eat Kill-Em-Quick in preference to other foods. Its odor attracts them, its sweet taste pleases them and it invariably kills.

Recommended by the Manitoba Agricultural College and by thousands of farmers in Canada as the best gopher killer.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.

An Old Friend in a New Dress

Kill - Em - Quick is easy to use. Simply stir into thoroughly moistened oats or ground feed and drop into holes.

Guarantee printed on every package. Money back, if it fails.

Two sizes—40-acre size **50c**; 100-acre size **$1.00**. Get it from your druggist. If he can't supply you, we ship direct upon receipt of the price.

Free—Interesting book on gophers. Send for it.

Dept. M
Winnipeg, Can.

Where only 50 lbs. or less are required, add 1c per lb. Sacks are extra at value.

For Root and Vegetable Seeds, kindly send for Our Price List.

Order Your Seed from
S. A. EARLY & CO. Ltd.
SASKATOON, SASK.

SEED GRAIN	Per Bus.
BARLEY—	
Mensury, six rowed	1.30
Chevalier, two rowed	1.25
RYE—Spring, choice	1.85
PEAS—	
Canadian Field	3.75
Golden Vine	3.75
CORN—	
Northwestern Dent	2.35
Minnesota No. 13 Dent	2.35
Longfellow, Flint	2.35

GRASSES, ALFALFA, Etc.	Per 100 lbs.
TIMOTHY—	
No. 1	$12.00
No. 2	10.00
BROME—Extra Choice	15.00
WESTERN RYE—Choice	12.50
Kentucky Blue, choice	23.00
Canadian Blue, choice	16.00
Red Top, choice	20.00
Alfalfa—Turkestan No. 1	28.00
Rape—Dwarf Essex	15.00

ORDERS WILL BE APPRECIATED BY

S. A. EARLY CO., Ltd.
SASKATOON.

Nutana Branch: 725 BROADWAY. - - - PHONE 2718
Warehouse and Office: 198 AVENUE A, SOUTH. PHONE 1377
Phone 1214 Long Distance

Letters of a Farmer to His Son

Dear Bill,—

I see your automobile club is going to do great things this year. I wonder if it would take a few hints about some things it should do, from an old moss-back like your father?

You know that a very large number of farmers now own automobiles, and that a very large number are going to buy one this year. Every time a farmer within a hundred miles of your city buys an automobile, your city business men can increase their line of credit on the strength of it. All the members of your automobile club live in the city and are presumably interested in its prosperity. Why then don't they do something to make it easier for us farmers to get into your city?

There is hardly a trail in the country or a stretch of roadwork, no matter how badly it is left, which is so rough to travel as the main road into Saskatoon south of the government elevator. This is the route of the old Bone trail, which laid the foundation for the growth of your city, yet it is ten times worse now than I ever saw it in the old days when there would be two strings of teams, one coming in with wheat and the other going out with supplies, all through the twenty-four hours at certain times of the year. Why does not your automobile club fix up that street, even if the members contributed a few hours work with pick and shovel, or raised a little money to make it passable, if they cannot get the street put into proper condition any other way.

Twenty-Second street, the other side of St. Paul's Hospital, and down across the railway tracks, is another bad memory for every farmer using it, and so is Thirty-Third street, and the railroad crossing at the end of Second avenue, your principal business street, is something your board of trade should look after, if they had to give the commissioner a vacation and a pick and shovel to get this crossing in decent shape.

After your Automobile Club has seen that all these main roads leading into your city are in decent shape, I think they should open an office in some central part of the city where they would have road maps showing the good roads in the Central and Northern part of the province, and where any owner of an automobile could drop in and find out the route to take when driving over a part of the country with which he was not acquainted.

Where there is much roadwork, and so many sloughs and wet spots on the old trails, a lot of unpleasant experiences could be avoided by a little timely information. Your Automobile Club could easily collect this information from the automobile owners from different parts of the country who could tell you just how the roads were in their particular locality.

Another thing your club could do would be when we have a gathering out here in the country, a picnic, or plowing match, or such, your club could come out and help with the good time, bring a baseball team along to scrap with our boys, so long as you did not bring any ringers with you, instead of always waiting for us in the country to go in to you.

These are only a few of the things I would suggest, but no doubt you will think of many yourself once your mind is turned that way. If on the other hand your club is organized purely and solely to give your city automobile owners a good time, I have no further interest in it, only I would point out that if you ever want to have the country take a friendly interest in the city, the city must meet us half-way.

I see that you are perfectly satisfied in town with the weather we are having, now that you have found out it is due to the moon and the firing of the big guns in France. What do your University Professors say about this, Bill, or do you know so much about farming that you are instructing the professors at the Agricultural College from your superabundance of farm wisdom?

I can't waste any more time on you this week, Bill, as some of the land has dried out sufficiently to be fit for seeding. When are you coming out to put in the garden?

Your Loving
FATHER.

PRAYER OF THE HORSE

"To thee, my master, I offer my prayer; Feed me, watch and care for me, and when the day's work is done, provide me with shelter, a clean dry bed and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort.

"Always be kind to me. Your voice often means as much to me as the reins.

"Pet me, sometimes, that I may serve you the more gladly and learn to love you. Do not jerk the reins, and do not whip me when going up hill.

"Never strike, beat, or kick me, when I do not understand what you want. But give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I fail to do your bidding see if something is not wrong with my harness, or feet.

"Do not check me so I cannot have the free use of my head. If you insist that I wear blinders, so that I cannot see behind me, as it was intended I should, I pray you be careful that the blinders stand well out from my eyes.

"Do not overload me or hitch me where water will drip on me. Keep me well shod. Examine my teeth when I do not eat, I may have an ulcerated tooth, and that you know is very painful. Do not tie my head in an unnatural position or take away my best defence against flies and mosquitoes by cutting off my tail. I cannot tell you when I am thirsty, so give me clean, cool water often. Save me by means in your power from that fatal disease—the glanders. I cannot tell you in words when I am sick, so watch me that by signs you may know my condition. Give me all possible shelter from the hot sun and put a blanket on me when I am cold, not when I am working, but when I am standing in the cold. Never put a frosty bit in my mouth; first warm it by holding it a moment in your hands. I try to carry you and your burdens without a murmur, and waiting patiently for you long hours of the day or night.

"Without the power to choose my shoes or path, I sometimes fall on the hard pavements, whic I often prayed might be of wood, but of such a nature as to give me a safe and sure footing. Remember that I must be ready at any moment to lose my life in your service. And finally—oh, my master, when my useful strength is gone, do not turn me out to starve or freeze, or sell me to some cruel owner, to be slowly tortured to death; but do thou, my master, take my life in the kindest way, and your God will reward you here and hereafter. You will not consider me irreverent if I ask this in the name of Him who was born in a stable. Amen."

For Neat and Artistic

Printing

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Saturday Press. . .

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to *raise colts* than to *buy horses*. But it's *costly* if you *lose* the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at $1 a bottle, 6 bottles for $5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us. 116

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Rosetown

In asking your support as an Independent Candidate for the Provincial Legislature ,I feel that you are entitled to a clear and concise description of the platform on which I stand. Since appearing before you as a candidate both the Liberal and Conservative parties have announced the platferms on which they will appeal for your suffrages, and you will no doubt have observed that both parties are lavish in their promises of what they will do if returned to power, although many matters of the utmost importance to the people of this province are not touched upon in the platforms of either party. Some of the measures I have advocated at public meetings held throughout the district are included in the platform of one and sometimes of both parties, but others are very cautiously discussed, or are avoided altogether, As an independent candidate,depending on the newly awakened spirit of independence among the farmers of the West for my success in this campaign, I feel free to criticise or to support either party or its candidates according as I find them in sympathy with the progressive spirit animating the majority of the voters of Western Canada. I also am convinced that unless a number of independent representatives are elected to represent this new movement, that the leaders of both parties will unite to crush in its infancy this spirit of independence and to keep the voters corralled in two opposing camps, while their leaders engage in mock battles in public, and in secret laugh together over the tricks by which they keep the voters harnessed to the party machine and obedient to every crack of the party whip s.

Education

I stand for the English language as the sole medium for instruction in the public and private schools of this province for the first six grades.

Any compromising of this plain duty is certain to bring greater evils in its train than any difficulty that might be encountered in making the English language the only language of instruction for the children of our province.

I believe that in many districte consolidated schools are urgently required, and that these schools should be located where they would be of the greatest good to the greatest number, sometimes located in the country towns, and at other times in the center of a country district. Much of the opposition to consolidated schools has arisen through a mistaken idea that these schools should invariably be located in towns, when in many cases this would not be giving the district the best service.

Prohibition

I stand for Dominion-wide Prohibition, with no compromise or half-measures with the liquor traffic. We have already found what beneficial results have followed banishing the bar from Saskatchewan, but until we tear up the tree, root and branch, we cannot be free from the debasing effect of the liquor traffic, and the intrigues of the distillers and brewers who will exert every means in their power to corrupt our legislators so as to give the business another lease of life. Kill the snake now that we have it in our power, or we may find its coils crushing out the lives and the happiness of hundreds of thousands of our population if we allow it to recover from the blows dealt the past few years at the liquor traffic.

Railways, Telegraphs and Telephones

I hold that the railways of Canada, also the telegraph and telephone systems, are public utilities which like the post office system should be owned and operated by the government. So long as the present system of privately owned railroads, supported by the government with huge subsidies of cash or natural resources, is maintained, so long will the farmers of Western Canada have cause to complain year after year, of grain rotting on the ground through car blockades, of coal famines threatened winter after winter ,of inefficiency, unfair discrimination, and an insupportable load of high freight rates to pay dividends on watered stock.

Natural Resources

The Province of Saskatchewan should control the vacant land within its boundaries, and should at the earliest possible date secure control of this vacant land and sell it to actual settlers at a reasonable price and on long time payments at a low rate of interest.

Farmers' Platform

I am in full accord with the Farmers' Platform as drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and adopted by the various farmers' organizations, and I pledge my support to this platform in its entirety.

Mortgages and Foreclosures

For six years I have served as a sherriff officer, and have observed the great hardships and misery caused by a too strict enforcement of the letter of the law in the foreclosing of mortgages and the collection of lien notes. I believe that some discretionary power, such as was granted for a brief period to the sheriffs in the province, should be given to some person or persons in authority before any mortgage or lien note is foreclosed, which may ruin or drive away in poverty and distress, people whose industry and labor is sorely required by our new province.

The interest rate mortgages bear in this province is excessive, and the legal rate should be reduced to 6 per cent. Short term credits at reasonable interest should be provided the farmers of the province by a system of Rural Credit Banks operated at cost.

Direct Legislation

I am a firm believer in Direct Legislation, with its corollaries, the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

Packing Houses and Cold Storage Plants

I am in favor of a government owned system of packing houses and cold storage plants, with provincial terminal elevators. In the past we were told that governments could not secure the money for these utilities, but the Great War has shown us how easily money can be secured for purposes of destruction, and it should be easier still to secure ample funds on the security of the province, for purposes of construction and development.

Unless the government by owning or controlling the means of manufacturing or distributing the products of the farm, puts a check on the greed of the big interests which are striving to build up monoplies in this new country, we will find ourselves tied hand and foot when the reconstruction period following the war brings the farmers of this country into the keenest competition with millions of soldiers released from military service and encouraged by every possible means by their governments in raising the maximum quantity of food products for their exhausted and impoverished countries. I believe that this is the time for us to lay broad and firm the foundations for the enduring prosperity of the principal, almost the only industry of Western Canada, Agriculture.

Roads and Highways

I am in favor of provincial assistance in the construction of trunk roads leading to market towns, the municipal authorities to lay out the plans for the construction of these roads. In this connection I would recommend that the enormous dockage of Western Canada grain sold at a high price by the terminal elevators, and the surplus of grain every year at the terminal elevators, should be returned in the form of a fund to be expended on road work, to the farmers of the West.

This in brief are the principal planks in my platform, although there are many other matters on which I would like to touch, and which I shall discuss at length on the public platform.

Should you elect me as your candidate I shall strive to serve you honestly, fairly and fearlessly. I was born on a farm in Eastern Canada, pioneered in the West, farming for 20 years east of Regina, and my work for the past half dozen years as sheriff's officer, has brought me closely in touch with the problems the farmers of Saskatchewan have to solve. To deal properly with these problems, I believe we must cast off party shackles and as an independent man, who has broken away from both of the old-line parties, I ask for the support of all who have asserted their manhood in standing up for a broader and more independent stand on public matters.

To the women of the province, who will for the first time cast their vote on terms of equal suffrage with men at the next election, I make an especial appeal to preserve an independent and unbiased attitude, and refuse to sacrifice the important position they have in holding the balance of power in Western Canada, so long as they do not ally themselves with either of the old-line parties. Let them continue to hold up high ideals in public and in private life for their husbands and their sons, and to use the great power given into their hands in uplifting and purifying politics, and this they can do much more effectively so long as they maintain an independent attitude and support only independent candidates.

Yours very truly

T. A. S. CAMPBELL,

Independent Candidate for Rosetown Provincial Constituency.

Cushman Combination Threshers

The Best Individual Outfits on the Market

The Famous Light-weight Cushman Engines mounted on same truck with Separator :

No. 8 Lincola, 8 h.p. Equipped with Straw Carrier and Hand Feed
No. 15 Lincoln, 15 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Hand Feed
No. 20 Lincoln, 20 h.p. Equipped with Blower and Self Feeder

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Limited

Manufacturers of the World-Famous 4 H.P. Cushman Binder Engine that does all the Farm Work

Dept. N, Whyte Ave. and Vine St. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Exclusive Selling Agents for

Fanning Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Gringers—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centres.

TO FARMERS

Take a Load of Farm supplies with you when you come to town. We want no buy Potatoes, Cabbages, Carrots, Butter and Eggs and other farm produce, and pay the highest market prices, either in goods or cash.

We can sell you Groceries, Fresh Fruits, Jams and Preserves, Canned Goods, at the very lowest prices at which high-class goods can be bought. We have dealt for years with the farmers trading in Saskatoon, and they know they can depend on fair prices and square dealing in our stores.

Don't forget to pay us a visit for your **Spring Groceries** in the old popular store for Farmers, on the Westside, Corner Avenue C and 20th street.

JONES & CO., Ltd.

Phone 1583 or 1715

TWO STORES :

WESTSIDE—CORNER AVENUE C AND 20th STREET
EASTSIDE—CORNER 23rd STREET AND 4th AVENUE

Wheat Market Situation

Winnipeg, May 1st, 1917

THESE are abnormal times in the grain trade of the world, and especially of that part of it which centers in North America. In the American markets and in Winnipeg the past week has proved to be the most turbulent in their history. Day after day prices have raced up and down within a range of from 10c to 15c per bushel, and on more than one day the markets have finished with an advance of over 10c for the day. In the five days ending with the 28th ulto. the price of the May delivery in our Winnipeg market covered a range of 48½c, the low point of the 24th ulto. being 2.37¾ and the high point of the 28th ulto. striking 2.86. The range in Chicago was also 48½c in the same time, but a few cents less in other markets. Under the system in vogue in the Western Canadian grain trade, where line elevator companies and large milling companies, accumulate by purchases direct from farmers during the winter months, great quantities of wheat of all grades, which cannot be exported, except in a moderate way, until after navigation opens on the great lakes, the wheat is stored in the country elevators and in the terminal elevators at Fort William, Port Atrhur and Duluth. The farmers are paid cash for this wheat as they deliver it, and the banks provide the elevator and milling companies and other buyers with the necessary cash. In order to secure the banks, and as a matter of good business policy, in case prices of wheat should decline heavily, before the wheat can be sold to exporters and other buyers, it is obligatory on companies buying from the farmers, to sell for future delivery in the open market an equal quantity to what they have bought. This is what is called the purchases. Most of the wheat that is bought after the end of November from the farmers, is hedged by the buyers selling it in the open market for May delivery. In ordinary years much of this buying for future delivery is taken by investors or speculators, and is spread over a great number of buyers, and as it comes on to spring time it gradually gets into the hands of exporters and shippers and gets worked along, and out of existence as the miller grinds and the exporter ships it away. This year, owing to the British Government's buying, it has made one leading buyer who is not offering the wheat back in the pit again. This, of itself, might not have been a cause to make much trouble, but to fill sales for May delivery it rqeuires to be contract wheat, which in the Winnipeg market is No. 1, 2 and 3 Nor. Those who have this year hedged on a large scale, however, are said to have sold May delivery against large quantities of lower grade wheat, which cannot be delivered as contract. While there is plenty of wheat, there is only a moderate percentage of contract grade, and so in approaching the time of May delivery, those that have sold and do not have the required kind of wheat to cover the contracts have put the price up in their efforts to buy back their contracts. Then at the beginning of last week, and for some days afterward, sensational statements—well enough meant, no doubt—were given out by persons in prominent places, about the world facing a food shortage, and that the crop outlook in America was the worst in history. These statements went the round of the newspapers and started a hysterical buying of food in the United States, especially flour, nearly everybody buying and hoarding for future use in fear of higher prices and scarsity. Hotels, boarding houses and householders mobbed the flour dealers with their big orders for flour. This forced the millers to keep in the wheat market at the advaning prices, and that just badded strength to further advance, and the various markets, as they always do, acted and reacted on each other, carrying the advances higher. In the Winnipeg market, this continued advancing of several cents every day, was becoming a serious matter, because those who had sold May wheat, had every day to hand to the Clearing House, at the close of the market, cheques for the amount of the advance per bushel from the previous day, on the aggregate number of bushels of their sales. As some large companies may easiy have from one to five million bushels hedged, very large drafts on their bankers had to be made to meet the Clearing House, and save themselves from default. This caused nervousness among the bankers interested, because, besides the actual amounts already advanced, no one could tell how much more cash might be required, if the advance in prices continued. Evidently the parties thus affected could not stand the nervous strain much longer, and on Saturday the Council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange took the matter up, and decided that no purely speculative trades would be permitted to be made on the trading floor, and be taken by the clearing House, but only such as were connected with the trading in cash grain. A Committee was appointed consisting of the Secretary of the Grain Exchange, the Manager of the Clearing House, and a member of the floor committee, to censor all orders to buy or sell grain for future delivery. This committee is working very satisfactorily, and the effect is that so long as the present reglation continues no new specuative trade will be allowed. The action of our Winnipeg Exchange has caused all markets to slow up and has led to a sharp drop in prices today, although this was greatly helped by a report of probable new peace proposals from Germany; also a report that the United States would appoint a National Food Dictator. Lake navigation at the head of the lakes opened yesterday, the weather over the winter wheat country is more favorable, and spring wheat seeding is progressing, although backward. All these things tend to an easier feeling and a good decline from the high points reached by wheat in the last week, and now that it has started the price may decline much further, until it reaches a level at which it will be a good purchase again. The drop from the highest point reached on the 28th ulto. to the closing price today is 32c per hushel.

The action of our Winnipeg Exchange in stopping all speculative trading on the floor has quietened down trade all round, and the demand for cash wheat is light, but as lake navigation opened yesterday at Fort Wlliam, there will be something doing as soon as a number of boats get through.

Oats

The oat market has been firm with good demand but prices are off in sympathy with the decline in wheat.

Barley

Barley is irregular, top grades 4c higher lower grades unchanged on the week.

Flax

The flax market has been firm with prices irregular but steady today.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO.

The Domestic Help Problem

The domestic help problem, as far as the rural districts are concerned, is growing more and more acute.

The Governments have taken all possible steps to solve the farm help problem, but practically nothing has resulted from attempts made to procure domestic help.

It is stated that the agents who were sent to the States for help, were also instructed to take up the domestic help question as well, but this class of help appears to be receiving the same wages at home, and there are no further inducements offered by this country. The women are not even offered the same transportation rates as the men from the United States—namely, one cent per mile. True, they have the same access as men to the Canadian Land Seekers' Association, which entitles them to transportation at one cent a mile anywhere in the Canadian West, but this is good only from the border. I have a number of letters on hand asking that this matter of obtaining domestic help be taken up.

COYOTE DESTROYER

Henry Harms, of the Maple Leaf stock farm, two miles east of town, has enjoyed a royal winter's sport which, in addition, has proven fairly lucrative too.

Since last October he has bagged a total of 93 coyotes, the pelts of which, including bounty, realized the tidy little sum of $526.50.

In the chase Mr. Harms rides horse back and uses two dogs—a thoroughbred Grey hound and a Russian wolf hound. He also has a bunch of splendid young dogs which will be ready for the chase next season.

In addition to being a mighty nimrod, Mr. Harms is also a successful farmer, and this season commenced harrowing and sowing wheat on May 1st.—Melfort. Moon.

SEED GRAIN

FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

Brome Grass (Gold Standard), per cwt.	$16.00
Brome Grass (Gilt Edge), per cwt.	14.75
Western Rye (Gold Standard), per cwt.	13.00
Western Rye (Gilt Edge), per cwt.	11.50
Timothy (Gold Standard), per cwt.	10.00
Timothy (Gilt Edge), per cwt.	9.00
Canadian Blue Grass (Gold Standard), per cwt.	16.00
Kentucky Blue Grass (Gold Standard), per cwt.	23.00
Red Top (Gold Standard), per cwt.	20.00
Turkestan Alfalfa, per 50 lbs.	14.00
Turkestan Alfalfa, per cwt.	27.00
Millet (German), per cwt.	5.75
Millet (German), per 50 lbs.	3.00
Millet (common), per cwt.	5.75
Millet (common), per 50 lbs.	3.00
Millet (Hungarian), per cwt.	5.75
Millet (Hungarian), per 50 lbs.	3.00
Millet (Japanese), per cwt.	8.00
Millet (Japanese), per 50 lbs.	4.25
Field Peas (Golden Vine), per bushel	3.50
Field Peas (Canadian Field), per bushel	3.70
Buckwheat (Silver Hull), per bushel	2.50
Field Corn (Minn. No. 13), per bushel	2.35
Field Corn (North West Dent), per bushel	2.30
Field Corn (Longfellow Yellow), per bushel	2.25
Spring Rye, per bushel	1.85
Oats, 10 bushels or more (Banner), per bushel	.90
Oats, 10 bushels or more (Abundance), per bushel	.90
Barley, six-rowed (Silver King), per bushel	1.35
Sweet Clover, per 25 lbs.	6.40
Sweet Clover, per 50 lbs.	12.70
Sweet Clover, per 100 lbs.	25.00
Bags charged extra (cotton), per bag	.35
Bags (jute), per bag	.20

We carry a Complete line of Garden Seeds. Ask for price list.

J. H. Speers-Mighton & Co.

Headquarters for Poultry Supplies

238 FIRST AVENUE **SASKATOON**

McCALL PATTERNS

McCall Pattern
Dress No. 7667

Two of the many smart McCall Designs for April Becoming and inexpensive gowns for every occasion, made possible by the use of McCall Patterns

The McCall Patented Cutting and Construction Guide, furnished free with each McCall Pattern, insures a perfect-fitting garment.

APRIL PATTERNS NOW ON SALE

McCall Patterns
Blouse No. 7669—Skirt No. 7607

The McCall Book of Fashions (Spring Quarterly), Price, 25c (by mail), 35c); Canadian price, 30c (by mail 40c. Including a FREE COUPON worth 15c toward the purchase of any McCall Pattern.

THE McCALL COMPANY

New York Chicago San Francisco Boston Atlanta Toronto

The Grain Markets

SPECIAL GRAIN LETTER

May 3rd, 1917

Herewith we give you the fluctuations for the day:

Winnipeg Cash Prices			Futures Wheat Open	High	Low	Close
No. 1 Nor	2.95¾	May	2.80	3.05	2.75½	2.94
No. 2 Nor	2.91	July	2.51½	2.73	2.50	2.66
No. 3 Nor	2.86	Oct	1.91	1.95	1.84⅞	1.94½
Feed Oats	.77	**Oats**				
2 C.W. Oats	.78	May	.72½	.77½	.72½	.77
3 C.W. Oats	.77	July	.69⅝	.70¼	.69	.69¾
3 Barley	1.21	Oct	.60	.60	.59¾	.60
4 Barley	nil	**Flax**				
1 N.W. Flax	3.12¼	May	3.05	3.12	3.05	3.12
2 N.W. Flax	3.09	July	3.06	3.11	3.06	3.11

Chicago Wheat	Open	Close	Oats Open	Close	Corn Open	Close
May	2.75	2.80	.68½	.68¼	1.50	1.52¾
July	2.22	2.26½	.64¾	.65	1.44	1.45
Sept	1.90	1.91				

Minneapolis Wheat	Open	Close	Duluth Flax Open	Close
May	2.58	2.63	3.31	3.35½
July	2.32	2.35½	3.26	3.32½
Sept	1.84	1.88¼		

Winnipeg Cash Prices

Wheat April	27th	28th	30th	May 1st	2nd	3rd
No. 1 Nor	2.70¼	2.69⅜	2.70⅝	2.55¾	2.82¼	2.95¾
No. 2 Nor	2.65¼	2.64½	2.65¾	2.51	2.77½	2.91
No. 3 Nor	2.60¼	2.59⅜	2.60⅞	2.46	2.72½	2.86
Feed Oats	.73¾	nil	.71⅝	.70⅛	.71¾	.77
2 C.W. Oats	.74½	nil	.72⅛	.70⅞	.72¾	.78
3 C.W. Oats	.73¾	nil	.71⅝	.70⅛	.71¾	.77
3 Barley	1.23	1.25	1.25	1.22	1.21	1.21
4 Barley	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
1 N.W. Flax	3.03⅞	3.06½	3.04	3.00	3.05¼	3.12¼
2 N.W. Flax	3.01	3.03	3.00¾	2.96¾	3.01¾	3.09
Winnipeg Wheat Futures						
May	2.68½	2.67⅝	2.68⅞	2.54	2.80½	2.94
July	2.55	2.47¾	2.49	2.39⅝	2.50¼	2.66
Oct	1.95⅜	1.89	1.92⅛	1.84	1.90	1.94½
Oats						
May	.73½	.71¼	.71⅝	.70⅛	.71¾	.77
July	.70½	.68⅝	.68⅝	.67	.69	.69¾
Oct	.62¼	.62	.59	.59	.59¾	.60
Flax						
May	3.04	3.06½	3.04	3.00	3.05	3.12
July	3.05	3.06½	3.05	3.00	3.06	3.11
Chicago Wheat						
May	2.68½	2.74½	2.71	2.57½	2.69½	2.80
July	2.24½	2.26	2.26¼	2.13	2.21	2.26½
Sept	1.92½	1.91	1.89	1.82¼	1.86¾	1.91
Minneapolis Wheat						
May	2.56	2.58	2.57¼	2.43	2.52¼	2.63
July	2.32⅜	2.32¼	2.32¼	2.21⅜	2.28½	2.35½
Sept	1.89	1.87	1.85½	1.78	1.83	1.88¼
Duluth Flax						
May	3.32	3.47	3.33½	3.27⅜	3.31	3.35½
July	3.27½	3.28	3.27¼	3.24	3.26	3.32½

Inspections, Wheat 658—754, Oats 201—172, Barley 21—14, Flax 24—21. Today's Winnipeg market opened unchanged to ½ lower, Chicago 5½ higher and Minneapolis 5¾ higher than yesterday's close. Winnipeg closed 13½ higher, Chicago 10½ higher, and Minneapolis 10¾ higher than yesterday's close. Winnipeg oats closed 5¼ higher and flax 7c higher. Oats in Chicago closed ¼ higher and corn 2¾ higher. Duluth flax 4½ higher. Market in very bad state. Shorts covering up and elevators taking off May hedges principal trade.

Yours truly,
THE CANADIAN GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

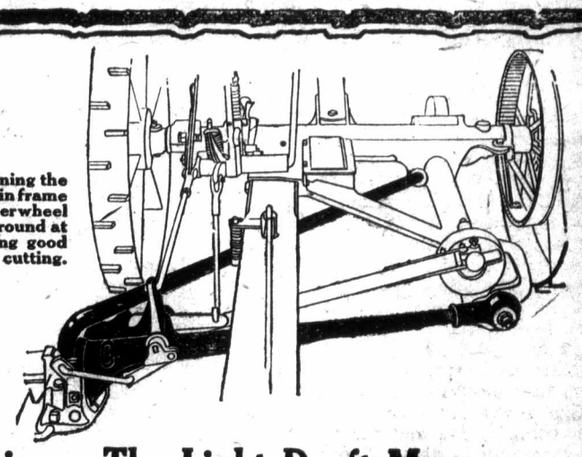
Grain—Strictly On Commission

The Grain Commission Firm, which does not buy the Farmer's grain on their own account, but handles the same on a commission basis, is the trusted and confidential agent of the Farmer in looking after and disposing of the grain which he ships by the carload to the terminal storage elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, and other terminal centers.

We are a well-known firm, long established in the Western Canadian grain trade, and have the best of facilities and connections for doing grain commission business to the advantage of all who employ us. We offer our services to the Western Farmers for the disposing of their grain in a thoroughly satisfactory and above-board manner, on a strict commission basis. **The charges are—on Wheat, Barley, Rye and Flax 1c per bushel; and on Oats, ⅛c per bushel.**

We make liberal advances at 7 per cent interest on carlots consigned to us for sale. We invite Farmers to write to us for market information and advice about selling or holding, also for shipping instructions. We refer farmers to any Bank in Canada as to our financial standing, and to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, Fort William, for our business character and reliability

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY
Grain Commission Merchants
700-703 T. GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



The manner of joining the drag-bar to the main frame insures that the inner wheel will stay on the ground at all times, providing good traction in tough cutting.

Deering—The Light Draft Mower

HAVE you ever noticed the extra long drag-bar of the **Deering** mower, its connection to the frame, and the way it supports the cutter bar? It is one of the exclusive and outstanding features of the **Deering,** and an important reason why this mower is famous for light draft and great cutting power.

Through the use of the continuous dragbar, the cutter bar has a flexible movement and floats lightly over even and uneven ground. You can test this by taking hold of the end of the **Deering** cutter bar and noting how easily you can lift it.

The weight of the cutter bar being entirely on the wheels, the traction is increased and the wheels prevented from slipping or being lifted from the ground.

The **Deering** mower has many other good features. You should write for complete description, or better still, examine the mower. Made in the desirable sizes.

Deering rakes, tedders, stackers and sweep rakes, International side delivery rakes, loaders, and hay presses are machines that save time and labor in the hay field. Write the nearest branch house for complete information.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

WANT GOOD PRINTING? PHONE 2060

Last Advice From McBean Bros. On This Year's Crop

We want to urge the farmers of the three Western Provinces to sow every acre of ground they can get sown this year with wheat, oats and barley, chiefly wheat, as we figure we are safe in saying that prices next year will be as high as they have been in the last two years and probably higher, war or no war. The balance of this crop will be wanted and wanted badly. We feel satisfied that $2.00 or better will be obtained shortly for our No. 1 Nor. Wheat, and No. 2 C.W. oats should advance to 75c per bushel in store Fort William.

We are commission merchants and would like a share of your grain this year. Try us by shipping your grain to Fort William or Port Arthur, advise McBean Bros., Winnipeg, Man., and we will look after the grading, etc. We make big advances on each car of grain. Write us at any time for market information.

McBEAN BROS.

March 28, 1917. Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

The Canadian Grain Co., Ltd.

GRAIN DEALERS

With our own PRIVATE WIRE connecting us with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. giving us a continuous market service, we are in a position to give the best service possible in the marketing of Cash Grain as well as in the handling of Future Orders in the Winnipeg, Minneapolis or Chicago Exchanges.

The Canadian Grain Co., Ltd.
McCallum & Vannatter, Mgrs.
Second Avenue and 22nd Street Phones: 1692, 1642

Sell Milk Together

How Oklahoma Dairy Men Solve Their Problems

THE town of Moore, Oklahoma, located some nine miles south of Oklahoma City, is similar in outward appearance to many other small towns of the Southwest. Really, however, it has something in addition of which few towns can boast—that is one of the most successful co-operative organizations in the selling of milk and cream to be found in the United States.

Take the Interurban from Oklahoma City to Moore some morning and all along the line at the different stops you will notice loading platforms, each holding from five to twenty-five cans of milk The same thing can be seen the next morning, and so on throughout the entire year. In fact, the same thing has been happening every morning now for several years past.

It was some six years ago, to be exact, that the farmers living in the vicinity of Moore came to the conclusion that they were not getting enough for their dairy products. The present effective organization is the result of that conclusion.

There were not so many members in the association when it was first organized as there are at the present time, for many of the farmers in the locality still to the belief that they could do better by individual effort. But those who did join were earnest, conscientious and open minded. Success came with the first effort and has been coming since that time.

Does the fact that this organization, composed entirely of farmers, has made a go of it mean anything to other communities similarly located in the same or other states? It does. And that is the excuse for the story that follows:

The town of Moore and the country surrounding have no special advantage over many other sections in Oklahoma and other states; in several ways, this locality would seem to be at some disadvantage. The percentage of tenantry is high, cotton has always been one of the principal crops, the land is of less than average fertility, and there has always been more or less prejudice against the production of dairy products. It is but fair to say, however, that this condition has been changing for the better during the past few years and that the present time cotton has been relegated to a more or less minor position, while many of the tenant farmers have good dairy herds and give promise of soon being in a position to own the land they farm.

Price Regulations

At the present time there are approximately 130 stockholders in the Moore Cooperative Cheese and Creamery Company, the official name of the organization. Practically all of them are farmers living within a radius of twelve miles from Oklahoma City and within a comparatively short distance of the Interurban line, which runs from Oklahoma City to Norman, nineteen miles south. About 200 cows are milked, on the average, throughout the year.

The officers consist of a board of directors, three in number, and a manager. The manager is elected by the directors, but he must be approved by the majority of the stockholders. It is the duty of the manager to look after all details of the business during the year and to make such reports as are deemed necessary by the board of directors. The directors are chosen from the stockholders and are empowered to meet as often as they think it necessary in order to keep a thorough check on the business of the association. They receive two dollars a day each for such time. The manager is paid seventy dollars a month and his traveling expenses to and from Oklahoma City.

The principal product sold is sweet milk, all of which is taken by one of the large ice cream factories in Oklahoma City. This milk is sold on a butterfat basis and under a contract that brings the members of the organization forty cents a pound of butterfat in the summer and fifty cents a pound in the winter. Each price given extends over a period of six months. At the present time, on account of the extremely high price of feestuffs, an additional five cents a pound is being paid for butterfat.

Computed on a basis of four per cent. fat—a large number of tests showing this to be about the average—the price received is equivalent to $2.20 for each hundred pounds of sweet whole milk. Farmers do pounds of sweet whole milk. Farmers who do not belong to the organization receive about thirty-five cents less per hundred pounds, their market is more or less irregular, and the cost of transportation to market is a great deal more. The price received by this association compares favorably with that received by similar associations in other sections of the country.

The ice cream companies want only fresh sweet milk, and when sour milk is brought in—a thing that may happen once in a while in the summer even with the best of management—the member receives the same price as that being paid at the time by local creameries for butterfat. This price is usually about half that called for under the contract for sweet milk. This arrangement has brought about a very satisfactory method of marketing and one that insured practically all of the milk's reaching market in first-class condition.

They Don't Let Troubles Grow

The milk is delivered at the different stations on the Interurban every morning at approximately the same time, and a single car picks it up and carries it into the city. Members of the association who live near the same station co-operate in this daily delivery, each member taking his turn in making the delivery for all. Thus each member gets his milk delivered fresh every morning and at the minimum of time and expense. The manager is always a passenger on the pick-up car and personally sees to the loading of the cans at the various stations and the unloading at the terminal point in town.

The milk supply for the day had just come in when I found the manager, P. D. Ver Trees, at the ice cream plant busily checking up the day's business and giving each meber credit for his share in the receipts.

"Pretty busy this morning, are you?" I inquired.

"Yes, always that," he replied, looking up from the big ledger and punching a number in the adding machine at his side. "You see, there is quite a lot of work to be done in connection with each shipment."

Mr. Ver Trees not only accompanies the daily shipments of milk to the city, but he personally sees to the unloading at the terminal station, transportation to the ice cream factory, weighing and sampling of each can of milk, testing for butterfat twice each month from a composite sample, keeping of a complete record of weights keeping of a complee record of weights and tests for ech member of the association, deduction for transportation charges, and the mailing out of the checks at the beginning and middle of each month.

It is considerable of a job for one man to perform, but as the present manager has been with the association since it first began business six years ago, he is evidently up to the requirements.

"Is there any particular reason why other organizations such as the one you represent should not be successful?" was one of the questions I asked Mr. Ver Trees after he had checked up the day's business.

"None whatever, so far as I can see," he replied. "It appears to me to be largely a question of sticking together. When a bunch of farmers will do that they can get most anything they go after. We have had some trouble, and expect more occasionally, but it has never been a serious matter from the standpoint of impairing the efficiency of the organization. We don't let such things grow, however, and when any member thinks he has a kick coming we are always willing to listen to it and satisfy him if possible."

The Moore Co-operative Cheese and Creamery Company also handles coal and feed for the benefit of members of the association. Purchases are made in carload lots and the retail price is just enough above the purchase price to pay the atcual cost of handling. In fact, no attempt is made to earn a profit for the association on any of the business handled. During the year ending October 15, 1916, the coal and feed business alone amounted to more than $5000.

The financial statement for the year ending October 15, 1916, follows:

Receipts

Received for butterfat	$52,313.76
Received from other sources—feed, coal, etc	2,457.96
Balance in bank, Oct. 16, 1915	87.05

Expenses

Paid to patrons for butterfat	$41,968.92
Paid out for other purposes—coal, feed, freight, etc	12,809.80
Amont in bank, Oct. 15, 1916	1.40
Outstanding checks, Oct. 15, 1916	78.65
Total	$54,858.77

Important Miscellaneous Expenses

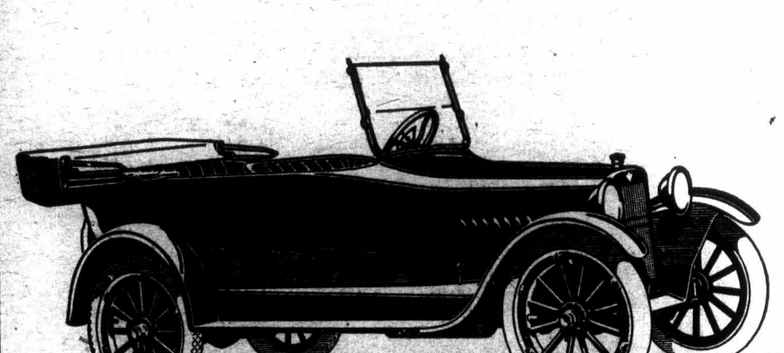
Directors' salaries	$ 200.32
Manager's salary	840.00
Supplies	173.40
Freight on milk	3,947.39
Washing cans	215.46
Manager's car fare	45.62
Feed	3,602.89
Coal	1,483.57
New Milk Cans	307.50

The items of supplies, listed above, covers acid for testing the milk, preservative tablets, stationery, and so on. To cover the annual expense of the association, in so far as the handling of the milk is concerned each member is charged two cents a pound of butterfat, this amount being deducted from the total receipts of each pay day. During the past year this two-cent deduction provided a fund large enough to pay the salaries of manager, directors, freight on milk, car fare, acid for testing, washing cans, and so forth, and left a balance of $1.40 in the bank at the close of the year's business. This might be said to be pretty close figuring on a business that amounted to more than $50,000 in total receipts during twelve months.

SAXON "SIX"

A BIG TOURING CAR FOR 5 PEOPLE

It is true that Saxon "Six" has a heavier frame than any other car in its price-class. So Saxon "Six" has greater strength, greater solidity, greater endurance and and is far safer.



Saxon "Six" is $1175 F.O.B. Windsor

Specifications: New Body design, larger body, new finish, 12" brakes, 41½" full cantilever type rear spring, 2" crank-shaft, tilted windshield, new style top with Grecian rear bow, new style fenders, instruments mounted on cowl dash, chrome vanadium valve springs, new design carburetor, 112" wheelbase, light weight six-cylinder high speed motor; 32" x 3½" tires, demountable rims, two unit starting and lighting system, Timken axles, full Timken bearings, and twenty further refinements.

SAXON SALES COMPANY

c-o JACKSON GARAGE DISTRIBUTORS, SASKATOON

Agents wanted in every city, town and village in Saskatchewan. Cars sold on Cash or Time payments. Second-hand cars part Payment on new cars. 624

WHY PAY

$950 to $1000 for a new MAXWELL Automobile when you can purchase slightly used ones from us for $600 to $700. These cars are good as new in every respect, some having $50 to $100 worth of extras on them. Completely equipped with electric starting and electric lights.

Bargains in used cars of all makes $100 up.

JACKSON GARAGE, SASKATOON

THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER

DIGS YOUR DITCHES GRADES YOUR ROADS

EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY

REVERSIBLE ADJUSTIBLE

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN ONE DAY

DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN

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Professional and Business Guide of Saskatoon

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WE CLEAN AND BLOCK PANAMA, soft and stiff hats; we dry clean and dye all sorts of garments and housefurnishings; we press and repair well. Send by parcel post or express or phone 3234 if in the city. Arthur Rose, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing, 624 20th street, west, Saskatoon. If Rose cleaned it it's C-L-E-A-N.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

WE ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS for binder twine, subject to prices later on. Also taking orders for binders and other harvesting machinery. All farm implements are advancing May 1st. By placing an order with us before that date we can protect you for future delivery. Locke & Tracey tf

Got Gophers?
Kill-Em-Quick
For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement on Page 9

FARM LANDS

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. GRANT LANDS—Title to same revested in United States by Act of Congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of the best land left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large map showing lands by sections and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc. Postpaid One Dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon. M10-J10

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McCRANEY, MACKENZIE & HUTchinson, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. Office: Bowerman Block, Saskatoon, Sask. G. E. McCraney, K.C., P. E. Mackenzie, K.C.; A. W. Hutchinson. A. Frame, W. D. Thompson and R. Carroll.

BENCE, STEVENSON & McLORG, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. C.P.R. Building, Saskatoon. Phone 1118. A. E. Bence, J. M. Stevenson, F. H. McLorg.

BORLAND, McINTYRE, McAUGHEY & Mowat, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries. 2nd floor, Standard Trust Bldg., 3rd Ave., Saskatoon. Phones 1066 and 3231. F. M. Borland, A. M. McIntyre, J. McAughey, J. S. Mowat, G. C. Price, E. W. Van Blaricom.

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SITUATION WANTED

WANTED POSITION AS ENGINEER or fireman with traction outfit on farms for summer; state wages. W. E. Dimberline, 374 Berkeley Street, Toronto.

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THE ELECTRIC SHOP. WHOLESALE and Retail. Contractors and Engineers. Supplies—Wiring—Repairing. Lighting plants furnished and installed. Phone 1222. 150 Second Avenue, North.

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DR. ROBERT MACDONALD, PHYSICian and Surgeon. General Medicine. Diseases of women and children. 53 York Block. Office Phone 1900. Hours 9-10 a.m., 12 3, 7-9 p.m.

G. R. MORSE, M.D.—SPECIALIST Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office, Drinkle Bldg., Saskatoon. Office Phone 2269: Residence 1746.

DRS. P. D. AND H. A. STEWART have removed from the Bowerman Bldg., to the new Stewart Blk., 20th St.

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OPTICIANS

OUR SYSTEM OF EXAMINING THE eyes represents the most practical discoveries now in use in the practice of Optometry, and glasses fitted under this system are invariably found satisfactory. We grind our own lenses and guarantee absolute satisfaction. The Saskatoon Optical Co. T. J. Smith, Registered Optometrist. York Bldg., 2nd Ave., N., opp. King George Hotel.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts homesteaders in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388. M13-

SALE OF VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

In the Supreme Court
Judicial District of Saskatoon

THE SECURITY TRUST COMPANY, Limited, *Plaintiff,*

—and—

STEWART TILTON and ANDREW W. BOYD, *Defendants.*

Pursuant to the order of His Honour E. A. C. McLorg, the Local Master in Chambers, made herein and dated Tuesday the 7th day of November, A.D. 1916, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction under the directions of the Sheriff of the Judicial District of Saskatoon at the Court House in the City of Saskatoon in the Province of Saskatchewan, on

Wednesday, the 16th day of May,

A.D. 1917, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon (Mountain Standard Time) the following property, *viz:*

Lot numbered Three (3) and all of Lot numbered Four (4) excepting the most easterly sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches throughout in Block One (1) according to a map or plan of record in the Land Titles Office for the Saskatoon Land Registration District as Plan G48, in the City of Saskatoon, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

TERMS OF SALE:—Twenty per cent of the purchase price in cash at the time of sale, and the balance upon the transfer being duly confirmed within two months from the date of sale. The Plaintiff has leave to bid at such sale. Such land will be sold subject to unpaid taxes and statutory liens and charges, if any, payable, evidence of which will be produced at the time of sale.

The Plaintiff is informed that there is situated on this property a modern eight roomed frame house.

For further particulars and conditions, apply to
MACLEAN, HOLLINRAKE & MOXON,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff.

M10 to May 12

Temperance Hotel
Opposite C. P. R. Depot
SASKATOON - - - SASK.
Single Meals..... 35c
Single Beds from.... 35c
Steam Heat. Hot and Cold Water
Night Porter. Baggage Transfer

Ball Bros. Barber Shop and Tobacconists
Everything new and up-to-date. Best equipped Barber Shop in the city.
6 - CHAIRS - 6
AND SHOE SHINE
We carry the Best in the Smokers Line
135 SECOND AVE.
PHONE 1145 SASKATOON

Auctions Anywhere
I have conducted auction sales of every description throughout Northern Saskatchewan for several years. It matters not whether it is horses, cattle, furniture, real estate, or anything else. You can do no better than to place the sale of it in my hands.
A. S. WALKER
Residence, 821 13t St. Phone 1659
Old Third Avenue Church,
Third Ave. and Twenty-First St.
Sales at City Market Every Saturday

EDITORIAL

A FINE STRONG FRIEND

GENERAL JOFFRE and the other members of the French party visiting the United States received a wonderful demonstration in Washington and elsewhere. The English delegates received a warm welcome also, but it was markedly less enthusiasm for them than for their French confreres. This was so striking that it was commented on by the newspapers, although in no spirit of hostility. Nothing could have been finer than the way in which the English commissioners recognized the situation; and Hon. Arthur Balfour's comments display the fine spirit of the man. He said: "Our reception was generous enough to inspire and cheer our hearts to gratitude. Most people love France better than they do England. We would rather have had Joffre receive this demonstration than to have had it ourselves. France has suffered most and should enjoy most, and of all men Joffre is most deserving of universal acclaim." It is probably correct as Mr. Balfour says, that France inspires more love in the world than England; and it is certainly true that she is now inspiring respect as well ;but the modesty with which great Englishmen like Mr. Balfour walk through life, and the generosity which prompts them to willingly surrender the palm to their ally, inspires something very like love for them. The character of the Briton is too rugged to provoke love among men, perhaps, but he is surely proving to the world now that he is a fine, strong friend to have at your back, and no one would be more ready to acknowledge this than General Joffre.

YOUNG GERMAN HOPEFULS

WHEN the war is ended and the German prisons give up the unfortunate Britons, French and Allies who have been confined there, the world is likely to hear such tales of horror as will make the German name "a by-word and a hissing" for generations to come. Mr. Gerard, the United States Ambassador who was in Berlin until his country broke off relations with Germany, has been telling some of the things he learned, and it is known that the worst was concealed from him. He said he had seen German boys—the young hopefuls of the German people, whom President Wilson and so many others have been trying to excuse from responsibility—going through prison camps, shooting arrows at prisoners.

Such statements, made by a man of Ambassador Gerard's standing, must be accepted, although they stagger belief. What surprises is that Germans in this country continue to maintain silence, and do not hasten to put themselves right with the world by taking vigorous steps to disavow their sympathy with the race from which they have sprung. Until they do so, they need not be surprised if they are looked on with suspicion. After making all possible allowances for bias in the reports concerning the state of mind of the German people, it is impossible to get rid of the conviction that through them all runs the same horrible beastliness was given free rein in Belgium.

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THE modern farmer aims to be up-to-date in all respects. He is a Business Man and Business Men require Printed Stationery. We can supply you with Letterheads and Envelopes with your own name and address as cheaply as you can buy blank stationery at the stores. Write us for prices.

Everything in Printing at Very Low Prices, consistent with *QUALITY*

The Saturday Press and Prairie Farm

"Quality Printers"

This Trade Mark is your guarantee of a Good Job at a Fair Price

Produce Much More Poultry Products

(Concluded From Page 8)

CHICKS

Chicks should not be fed until they show positive signs of hunger, which will be between two and three days after hatching. They should then be fed a little at a time and often—say five times daily.

First feed, bread crumbs moistened with milk, just what the chicks will clean up on a little clean sand or chick grit; second, finely cracked mixed grain; third, rolled oats; fourth, moistened bread crumbs; fifth, finely cracked mixed grains. If too early to get the chicks on grass, green feed is supplied in the form of young lettuce, sprouted grains, or any other tender succulent feed that is acceptable. After the chicks are ten days to two weeks old coarser feeds are allowed. All changes are made gradually. The infertile eggs are boiled with mash feed and the bread and milk discontinued. Hoppers in which are placed grains and dry mash or rolled oats should be put where they can have free access to them. As soon as they become accustomed to the hoppers the hand feeding is reduced to the mash feeds, and if the chicks are on good range it will be found that after a time they will get careless about coming when called. The mash may then be dropped, and dependence placed entirely on the hopper feeding. Place grit, water and, if possible, a dish of sour milk where the chicks will have free access to it.

The mash may consist of equal parts bran, middlings, and cornmeal, and half part beef scrap, but the composition is more or less dependent on the feeds that are most available.

LAYERS

Grit, oyster shell, charcoal, and dry mash are kept in hoppers constantly before the flock. Fresh water and when possible a dish of sour milk is also supplied. In the morhing a light feed and in the evening a full feed of mixed grain is given in the litter; at noon, green feed, and if desired a feed of moist mash. When sour milk is not available, green cut bone may be fed alternately with the moist mash, or coarse beef scrap may be supplied in the hoppers.

The mash mixture is equal parts corn, bran, and middlings, half part gluten and half part blood flour or beef scrap. For old hens, either bran is used in place of the regular mash or the hopper is kept closed except at certain times of the fay.

"When the whole blamed world seems
gone to pot
And farming is on the bum,
Then a two-cent grin and a lifted chin
Helps some, my boy, helps some!"

For Neat and Artistic Printing
Try the Saturday Press