

where the men of Europe have slain each other for the "glory" of their various countries. General Sherman spoke truly when he said: "War is Hell!"

THE SCIENCE OF HOMEMAKING

Only yesterday the business of housekeeping was picked up out of the drudgeries of life and set four-square upon its feet as a science. That is to say that, while in thousands of households the work is still being done by untrained women, and often in a hap-hazard fashion, it is being more and more widely recognized as an occupation with the widest possibilities for the exercise of knowledge and system. The medical profession has helped to elevate domestic labor to a science by discovering that upon the proper balancing of foods in the bill of fare depends the health of the nation, and upon its health its achievements in commerce, arts and science, that in brief the gastric organs are the hub of the wheel. Obviously, the housewife couldn't be expected to know by intuition the food combinations that make a perfectly balanced meal and accordingly schools have been started all over the country to train women in this phase of housework and in the knowledge of how best to cook foods in order to retain their nutritive qualities. The awakening of women's interest in civics and politics has given a new impetus to the systematizing of household tasks. To have leisure to engage in public activities women have had to set their houses in order, and learn how to economize time and labor. This also has been incorporated in the teaching of the schools of domestic science, together with training in beautifying the home. So, take it all in all, these schools bid fair to revolutionize housework, raising it to the level of a highly respected profession. There are numbers of them throughout the West, very excellent ones in the

Agricultural Colleges of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and equally promising, if younger, schools in connection with the Demonstration Farms of Alberta, where the farmers can send their daughters to be equipped with a practical and scientific knowledge of their life's work. This sort of training for young women offers one solution of the problem of how to induce the country girl to stay out of the offices and stores where she is not needed and remain on the farm where her services are required.

REBUKED BY HIS FRIENDS

In the editorial columns of the Winnipeg Telegram of October 3, there is an interesting article dealing with J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto, general manager of William Davies Packing Company; President National Trust Company; President Harris Abattoir Company; Director Bank of Commerce, and head of other large financial institutions. It is also commonly understood that Mr. Flavelle is chief proprietor of the Toronto News. In a speech before the Toronto-Canadian Club recently Mr. Flavelle criticized the moratorium recently passed by the Manitoba Legislature, and in reply to this criticism the Winnipeg Telegram had this to say of him:

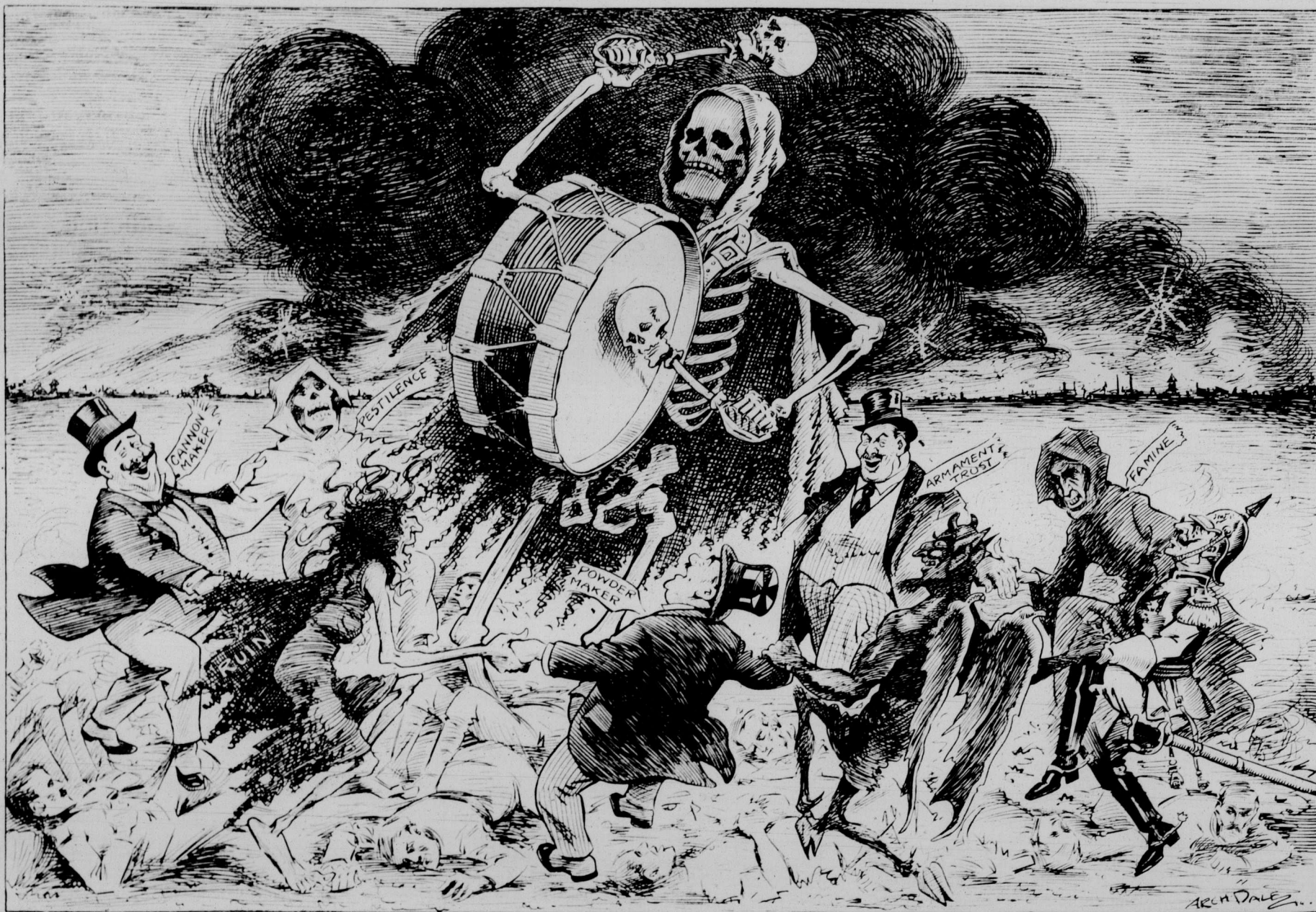
"And who is J. W. Flavelle that he should now pose as the champion of the farmer? He is one of Canada's monied men. He is president of one of Canada's biggest trust companies. He is president of one of the biggest monopolistic meat concerns in the Dominion, and president, besides, of a large abattoir concern in Toronto. More than any other one man in Canada, he fixes the prices at which the farmers of Canada shall dispose of their livestock and has for over a decade. Is he such a man as should set himself up as arbiter of the farmers' interests? Between his trust company and his meat packing concern he gets the farmer both going and coming. Small wonder, with gold dollars for eyeglasses, he is unable to get the viewpoint of the farmer, who, owing to unusual conditions, arising out of the

war, finds himself in need of temporary relief! It is not to be expected of a man whose meat packing business has taken profits from the farmer that enabled him to pay 500 per cent. in one year."

Mr. Flavelle was one of the prominent gentlemen who fought the Reciprocity Agreement which The Telegram very strongly supported, and it is on this account that it is doubly interesting to have this estimate of Mr. Flavelle's character from the editorial columns of the Winnipeg Telegram. We believe The Telegram is coming round to see things in a better light day by day.

We have a letter from a subscriber in Alberta stating that she purchased a 20 pound sack of sugar from her local merchant on August 28, and was charged for it \$1.75, or 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound. The grocer explained to her that the 50 cents increase in price was due to the war. It would appear that this merchant simply took advantage of the war to increase the price of the sugar which he had on hand and which he had purchased before the war prices. We have heard of a number of cases where this has been done. Sugar would naturally increase in price after the increase in duty, but there is no excuse for merchants increasing the price on sugar that was purchased before the war. Such an action is merely turning a national calamity into personal gain and is certainly anything but patriotic.

The employees of the Grain Growers' Guide printing and publishing establishment have decided to contribute \$1,800 out of their wages to the Winnipeg Patriotic Fund during the coming year for the relief of distress in the City of Winnipeg. Every member of the staff has voluntarily contributed to this amount because they have felt that those who have employment and are in a position to earn their living should at this time help those whose means of livelihood have been cut off.



THE DANCE OF DEATH

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