



TORONTO Grain Grinders

PUT a value on your time; then see how much it has cost you to haul grain to the mill and back to have it ground. And is the miller grinding to different grades of fineness as you require?

Send for the Toronto Grinder booklet, study the different sizes and construction, learn prices and study how you can save money, time and trouble by installing one of these useful outfits. You will be astonished. Write to-day for information. 147W

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP COMPANY (Western Branch) Limited.
HEAD OFFICE: REGINA
Branches: Winnipeg, Calgary

HUMAN TOUCH IN CO-OPERATION

The soul of co-operation contains the human touch emblematic of celestial hands ministering to the sick, the outcast, the broken-in-spirit, the downcast, the maimed, the lame, the halt and the blind. The soul enshrined within the shining rays of the spirit of co-operation, are the hands of the omnipotent, all-seeing Father raised in the attitude of blessing and in the act of bestowing the fruits of human toil and the expressions of the kindness of heaven.

Take the human touch from the heart and hands of the Son of God as vouchsafed to men who love co-operation and practice its beneficent beatitudes, and you strip God of His love, His mercy and His affection. Give the human touch to the heart and the hands of Christ as expressed through the medium of man in co-operation with his fellows and you give to the world the resonance of heaven's greatest mirth, and the unspeakable richness of the soul's highest attainments. "Bear ye one another's burdens and thereby fulfill the law of Christ."

The greatest sculptors, the most famous painters, the most skilled artists—the men of the master-pieces of mind and matter in all the world—must bear the hall-mark of human personality within the folds of co-operative infinity to be truly great and enduring. The soul of co-operation will stand the test. —Co-operators' Herald.

We are faced with a very rapidly decreasing population. We have lost to the United States during the two years ending July 1917, 309,662 people and have gained from that country during that period 119,000, giving us a net loss of 190,662 people, and these figures are less than the loss for the three years previous. We have easily lost to the United States over half a million of our people in the last five years, and of our best people at that, because they have been those who have been doing the hard manual labor in most cases. J. H. Haslam.

J. W. Durno, Calgary, holds sales at Midway stables each week. At a sale February 14, 75 head of horses were sold at good prices. The mares are going faster than the geldings, though this sale showed the latter bringing a little more money. Teams of mares sold at from \$340 to \$485; geldings bringing from \$405 to \$500. There were some registered Clydesdale mares in the ring, one good animal bringing \$500. A few suckers, that were light in weight, brought \$25 each.

At the Perth sale of Shorthorn cattle in Scotland a few days ago the first prize bull sold for \$15,000. One bull was sold to go to United States at \$10,000.

CURRENT EVENTS

The bill introduced into the Manitoba Legislature by Donald A. Ross, to eliminate alleged gambling on the Grain Exchange, came to grief in committee. Hon. T. H. Johnson insisted that the question of the jurisdiction of the province would have to be settled before the bill was actually taken up. D. Forrester declared the Grain Exchange was a closed association to a large extent and the public knew but little of its rules and regulations. Over 50 per cent. of the trading on the exchange, he declared, was of a gambling character. The total trading from September, 1915 to September, 1916 represented 2,985,748,000 bushels, while the actual grain passing through Winnipeg was 419,500,000 bushels. In rebuttal Isaac Pitblado, K.C. stated that the option market was only a system of insurance.

William Jennings Bryan was bowled down by returned soldiers when he endeavored to speak at a prohibition meeting in Massey Hall on February 28. Mr. Bryan's pacifism previous to the entry of the United States into the war was ostensibly the reason. In an interview given after the disturbance, Mr. Bryan strongly averred his loyalty to the United States government in its war measures.

Outbreaks of lawlessness in County Clare, Ireland, have rendered necessary the sending of additional troops to the county to assist the police. The district has been declared a special area under the Defence of the Realm Act, which is tantamount to a declaration of martial law. Farms have been seized by the Sinn Feiners in the name of the Irish republic. The state of the county is now so serious that the people are wholly absorbed in it and are said to have forgotten the very existence of the Irish convention.

The report that the Hudson Bay Railway would be torn up and the rails shipped to France is denied. It is stated that the road may be completed in a few months if rails can be secured.

An order has been issued which will make it illegal after May 1 for any retail grocer to carry on business without a license from the food board. The regulations provide against speculation, reasonable increases in price, restrictions on supply, or attempt to monopolize food products. The license fee will be \$2.00 on a turnover of \$20,000 or less per annum, and an additional \$2.00 for every additional \$20,000 or fraction thereof. Approximately 22,000 retail grocers will be affected.

A WEED SEED DESTROYER

A. N. Spangelo, of Thornhill, Manitoba, has been inspired to invent and patent an implement which he says will make the task of destroying noxious weeds easy in all deep soils. A cut of his invention is given herewith, and it will, with a little study, explain itself. The principle of the invention is that if weeds and seeds are buried deep enough, they will in time decay and instead of polluting the soil, they will enrich it. His weed and seed destroyer is designed to carry out this purpose. The implement consists of a plough, mounted on wheels like the ordinary one-furrow sulky plough. But to the

right hand side of the plough there is a second plough that runs in the furrow, made the round before, which elevates a second cutting of soil from the bottom of the first furrow, to a carrier which carries it past the rear of the first plough bottom, and deposits it on top of the furrow which the other plough has turned into the bottom of the deepened furrow. If the first plough is set to cut to a depth of 6 inches and the second plough to a depth of 6 inches the two ploughs will cut to a depth of 12 inches, the top soil will be turned over into the bottom of this 12 inch furrow, and the 6 inches of earth taken from the bottom of the furrow will be thrown on top of it. The result is that the top foot of earth is turned upside down, and the seeds and weeds are buried.

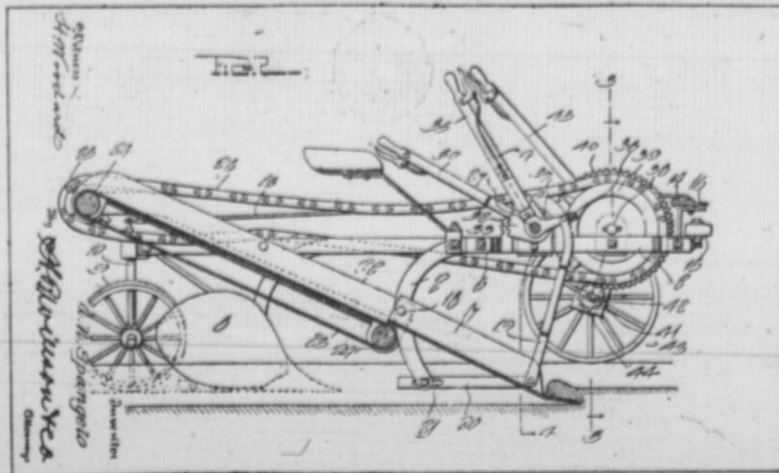
Mr. Spangelo has made a careful estimate of the cost of destroying weeds with this machine, and he puts it at \$3.00 per acre. This includes ploughing the land, sub-soiling it, and leaving the surface ready for the seed drill, in addition to destroying the weeds and seeds. It will take five or six horses to operate the destroyer effectively, but a number of machines can be handled by a tractor, indeed the destroyer can be built in gangs like the ordinary tractor gang plough. Mr. Spangelo is now negotiating for the manufacture of the destroyer, but it is a very bad time to get machine shops to take up the work as material is so scarce and expensive and skilled mechanics so fully employed.

SHORTAGE OF FEED

According to a recent statement made by R. E. Prothero, President of the Board of Agriculture, there were only enough oats available in Britain to feed working horses on reduced rations after making allowances for milling stocks. There was no concentrated food for cattle feeding, and this shortage would continue for at least a year, he declared. He was afraid that all carriage horses which had not been sent out to grass would have to be killed, while hunters would have to be sent to grass and kept there.

MILITARY FARM LABOR

Provisions have been made that soldiers in uniform or those under call by conscription who are needed in farming will generally be given leave of absence during seeding time. Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture has appointed a representative in each province who will advise with the military leave of absence boards on all applications for seed time labor. The agricultural representatives appointed by Mr. Crerar are J. B. Reynolds, Agricultural College, Winnipeg; T. P. Malloy, Department of Agriculture, Regina; and C. Rice-Jones, United Grain Growers Limited, Calgary. Any farmer wishing leave of absence for his son or hired man or himself during seeding time should send in application to the headquarters of his military district and a copy of his application to the above named agricultural representative for his province. The purpose is to release men who are experienced in agriculture in order to get the utmost limit of seeding done.



Weed Seed Destroyer and Sub-soiler Invented by A. N. Spangelo, Thornhill, Man.

HOOPER'S MARBLE and GRANITE COMPANY LTD. WINNIPEG, Man.

ESTABLISHED 1880

Designs forwarded as suggestions. Stone of material in the color, middle aged or older person. In monument for simple grave or family plot. In grave 4-6 preferred.

MONUMENTS

WHO IS THE FOREIGNER?

(By J. W. Macmillan.)

There is need of a little careful thinking as to what we mean by "foreigner." It is a word often used very carelessly in Canada. Mr. Mederic Martin, mayor of Montreal, applied it to Harry Lauder. He took it as meaning "outsider," one who was only temporarily in the country. He would make habitual or effective residence the test. But many Canadians would probably regard Mr. Martin as himself more of a foreigner than Mr. Lauder.

Others make language the test. To them foreign is foreign-speaking. The several colonies of Galicians, Poles, Hungarians and the like which are scattered over the prairies are considered foreign so long as these peoples retain their ancestral languages. When they make English their common speech they will no longer be thought of as foreign.

Now, residence and language certainly play their part in our distinguishing ourselves from foreigners. The error lies in mistaking the part for the whole, or a feature which is only contributory for that which is essential. The central truth about the foreigner is his strangeness to our standards of life. He is one who is among us but not of us. He is here but he does not fit in.

There does exist, and it is our most precious national asset, a certain way of viewing life which we may fairly call the Canadian standard of living. It can be only loosely described, for it is in constant process of formation, and it steadily alters as it grows. Nevertheless, it prevails from shore to shore of our huge Dominion. If that standard did not exist there could be no foreigners, or, if you prefer it so, we should all be foreigners. There would be no way of drawing the dividing line.

This standard exalts certain ways of living as worthy, and condemns others as unworthy. It judges the domestic, commercial, industrial and religious practices of all by this test. To conform to it is to be Canadian. Not to conform to it is to be un-Canadian. What we call the assimilation of immigrants is just the process of bringing them from un-Canadian views and ways to Canadian views and ways. There are some immigrants who are at home among us at once. These are never foreigners. There are others who remain persistently strange. These are never anything but foreigners.

One can see that residence has a good deal to do with it, for all sorts of habits, customs, opinions and traditions still cling to the immigrant from another country. Language, too, counts for much, because these ingredients of strangeness are woven into it, and, because, so long as it continues to be the common speech of the immigrant, it tends to perpetuate the strangeness.

But neither residence nor language is the vital thing. Neither of them is even necessary to foreignness. Canadians and Americans have for generations crossed the international boundary and fitted immediately into the scheme of things in their new homes. And as for languages, there is the instance of Switzerland, which is one of the compactest national unities, yet has three different languages. It is the alien mind which makes the foreigner.

A shipment of cattle from Munson and Mirror, was consigned by Dodd to the U.G.G. and Parslow, Denoon & Harden. They were a mixed lot, the highest price for the stock sold on Thursday, February 14, was \$10, which was paid for one steer. A bunch of the light ones sold at \$8.90.

Increase production

IT IS AN
GROW your own
GROW your own
GROW your own
EARLY POTATO
or July and
VEGETABLES
reduce the risk

Minnesota Yellow
White Duff
Landing
Red Ch. Pink
GRA

Kaffir Corn
Sorghum
Millet
Wheat
Western Rye
Permanent Pea
Field Pea
Alfalfa (North)

Golden
Golden Seed, B
Golden Seed, C
Golden Seed, Y
Carrot Seed
Beet Seed
Peas, Bush &
Peas, Green
Early Potatoes

Contains 22
Seeds in p
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A Parcel
From the la
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tubs each
Leland, Pa
20 packets

PATMORE

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