

Don't Forget!

A noted Doctor gives these simple rules for better health:

- 1.—Drink lots of water.
- 2.—Eat more slowly.
- 3.—Chew your food well.
- 4.—Be sure to have plenty of chewing gum on hand. Use it after meals and chew until all "fullness" disappears from the region of the belt.

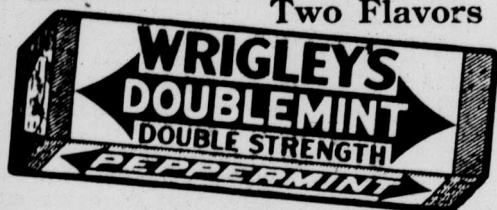


Be sure of the Perfect Gum in the Perfect Package—made clean, kept clean—sealed air-tight:

WRIGLEY'S



It helps the teeth. Prevents "acid-mouth." Aids appetite and digestion.



Two Flavors

MADE IN CANADA

Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co., Ltd.
TORONTO

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.



Twenty Year Guaranteed

Aluminum Kitchenware

Advantages of Aluminum Kitchen Utensils

1. Non-Poisonous.
2. Easily Cleaned.
3. Won't Corrode.
4. Does not Scorch.
5. Cooks Quickly.
6. Lightness.
7. Durable.
8. Will not Chip or Peel off.

We have added Aluminum Kitchen Utensils to our line of household specialties, and will sell them on our famous Hoosier Club plan. Every piece guaranteed for 20 years of service by the manufacturers.

THE HOOSIER CLUB PLAN enables you to buy your aluminum utensils by paying less than a dollar a week at exactly the same price as though you bought your entire set right here in our store and paid cash for it.

WE PAY TRANSPORTATION CHARGES—We have adopted the same policy in the sale of our aluminum ware as we have in the sale of our Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet, that is, all orders of \$10.00 or over are sent **Prepaid**.

Write to-day for our great Hoosier Club plan. Remember, we take everything back at our expense if you are not satisfied.

USE COUPON

Hoosier Store, Winnipeg

Dear Sirs—I am interested in your Aluminum Ware. Without any obligation on my part, send me description and club plan.

Name
Address

THE HOOSIER STORE

PHILIP H. ORR, Pres.
287 Donald Street
Winnipeg, Man.



Grange Master's Address

Below is the address delivered at the fortieth annual session of the Dominion Grange, held at Toronto, February 24, by W. C. Good, Master of the Grange.

After referring to the war, Mr. Good said:

There is no great historic catastrophe that does not contain messages to humanity. This is true of the present war, but it is difficult for those under the cloud to see the sun shining above it. By and by we may discern its meaning and learn its lessons, but as yet we can see but dimly thru the darkness. One good result which has definitely come to us in Canada, however, is the sudden prominence which the present situation has given to our rural problem. So long as money could be borrowed, this problem was generally ignored, and the merry dance towards death continued with almost unabated frenzy. But when the war came, and put a sudden stop to the influx of capital from abroad, those who were wont to extol agriculture in after-dinner speeches, and advise the farmers from their easy chairs, suddenly awoke to a realization that agriculture was, after all, a very vital thing in a nation's life; and that their own welfare did, after all, depend upon the welfare of "The Man Behind the Plow," whose horny hands were periodically shaken with hypocritical benevolence by their henchmen. The present occasion, moreover, has given these a convenient opportunity for urging farmers to greater efforts on patriotic grounds, and, incidentally, to thus help restore Canada's national credit. Hence the recently issued "Agricultural War Book," urging an increase of production, and giving, incidentally, a lot of very useful statistical information. Curiously enough, this appeal is based upon both duty and self-interest; and one cannot help feeling that, admirable as it may be to grow grain at a loss for the sake of feeding our armies; its moral quality loses somewhat by association with the expectation of selling this grain at inflated prices. However, no matter what may be the dominating motive, the need for increased production is apparent. To many of the farmers themselves it has been apparent for years, but for many others it has evidently required the lightning flash of war to reveal the true state of affairs. The actual need has, indeed, been affected very little by the war, much as the latter may have affected the minds of those previously indifferent to this need. That this is so the following facts confirm:—

The National Debt

Canada is now laboring under a debt of nearly four billion dollars. Assuming that there are about two million heads of families in this country in productive work, the burden of debt upon each of them is about \$2,000.00. This tremendous sum has grown in various ways. The bonded debt of our railways has expanded by a billion and a quarter in the last thirty years. In the same time the expenditure, per capita, thru the federal government, has more than doubled. The federal debt has increased about three hundred millions during the same period. Debenture and floating debts of municipalities have trebled and quadrupled. Hence our annual interest charges are now nearly 200 millions. To carry safely this load, with a reasonable prospect of paying off some of the principal, our primary industries should be rapidly expanding. But what do we find? With the exception of the grain growing industry of the West, agricultural production has been virtually stagnant for thirty years, and, even in the West, production has, of late, come to a halt. Instead of directing our efforts towards the steady improvement of agriculture we have been spending time and money in building railways and doing all sorts of things which should have been postponed. Even Sir Thomas Shaughnessy now admits that our railway policy has been wild and stupid. It has been like that of a farmer who spends his whole summer's efforts on the erection of a magnificent barn, mortgaging his farm to secure the funds, and who then finds

out that he has no crops to house, having neglected to cultivate his fields. Pity it is that Sir Thomas kept his mouth shut all these years, while the C.P.R. was filling its treasury from the "Unearned Increment" in Western lands; There is little credit in shutting the stable door after the horse has been stolen, unless, indeed, it is accompanied by the offer of restitution.

A British View

Sir George Paish, financial adviser to Great Britain, sums up the situation in the following words:—

"It is evident that the railway machinery created to take care of the production of the country is sufficient to deal with at least twice, if not three times, the existing output; and it is obvious that the burden of interest upon the immense amount of capital supplied will be a heavy one until the productive power of the country is greatly increased. I am convinced that every possible effort will be made by all concerned—the Canadian government, the provincial governments, the municipalities, the great railway companies, bankers, traders, and others, as well as by British investors—to increase rapidly the agricultural and mineral output of the country, upon which the welfare of the Canadian people, both individually and collectively, absolutely depends; and the effect of their concerted effort will be so great that the country will carry with safety a burden of interest which might otherwise overtax its strength. It is, however, of the greatest possible importance that the work of directly increasing the productive power of the country by placing a larger proportion of the population upon the land and in the mines should be carried out with the least possible delay."

Unnecessary Advice

This, then, is our situation and our need. Canada is undoubtedly facing a most serious financial problem, and our safety lies in a speedy revival of agriculture. The next question is, how can this be done? "Grow more grain, keep more and better stock," says the "Agricultural War Book." The advice is both needless and irrelevant; needless because it is in the farmers' own interest to reach that point beyond which, under given conditions, increased production is secured at a loss; and irrelevant, because it does not afford any practical suggestions as to how this desideratum is to be attained, apart from those suggestions with which we are all familiar, and which we are trying to apply as far as conditions will permit.

The campaign of educational work carried on under the auspices of our various departments of agriculture with such assiduity for the last thirty years has done much good; but it has been powerless to stem the tide cityward. It has failed to meet the needs of the situation. It is good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It touches only the production of wealth, and ignores the question of distribution. Without equitable distribution production will fall off. No man will sow where he cannot reap, unless he is enslaved, and if, all things considered, the rewards of other occupations are greater than those of farming, farmers will drift to other callings, and agriculture will suffer. This is the penalty which nature imposes for a transgression of her laws; and there is no way to avoid it.

A Permanent National Policy

The appeal to produce more may have some effect if based fairly and squarely on patriotic grounds; but we must, quite apart from the war's needs, sooner or later get down to solid economic ground on which to base a permanent national policy. With regard to this permanent policy I would suggest that our efforts should be directed along three lines: (1) Better Farming, (2) Better Business, and (3) Bigger Profits.

(1) Better Farming.—Other things being equal, production can be increased, up to a certain limit, by better farming—by proper rotations of crops, by wise selection of seed and live stock, by drainage, by effective methods of culti-