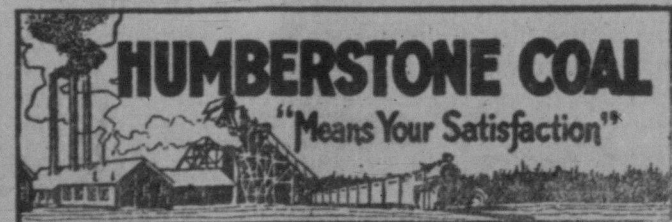
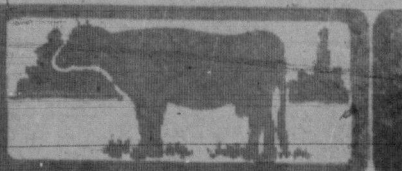


The Farm Page



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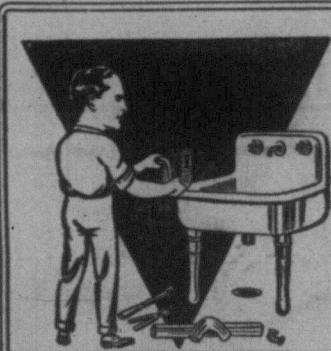
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FALL PLOWING DESTROYS MANY INSECT PESTS

It Retains Moisture Better and Facilitates Work of Getting In Spring Crop

Fall plowing has many advantages. Where there is sufficient moisture, so that a good job can be made, the land is left in much better condition by fall plowing than if the plowing is left until spring or until the next crop dies in on the stubble. It retains the fall moisture better, helps render plant food available, and facilitates the work of getting the crop in the following spring.

Fall plowing is also recommended in combatting many of the most destructive insect pests. Deep fall plowing is the best method to adopt in fighting cutworms. Many wire worms are also destroyed by fall plowing. The grasshopper pest, which proved to be so serious in many sections this year, can also be combatted by fall plowing. Many eggs are deposited in stubble land, and if these are buried deeply by fall plowing, the young hoppers find it impossible to reach the surface after hatching out the following year. The western wheat-stem saw-fly deposits its eggs on growing plants. Later in the season they work their way downwards, eating the inner tissues of the stems as they go. They reach the roots about the first of August, cut the stems through level with the ground, and then after lining and filling the stub, remain in it until the following season, when they emerge as flies. Fall or spring plowing, by which the infested stubble is turned down not less than five inches deep, is the method most highly recommended for destroying them. The Hessian-fly is also best combatted by plowing under all infested stubble land not less than five inches deep, either in the fall or before the middle of May of the following year. This is the best of all remedies and will, if carefully done, practically check every attack.

N. Y. TYPO MAN EXPLAINS WORKING WHITLEY COUNCILS

"Too Many Voices Call Too Many Orders and Proffer Too Much Advice," Says J. W. Sullivan

"Too many voices call too many orders and proffer too much advice" is one of the references James W. Sullivan makes in a statement on industrial conditions in Great Britain. Mr. Sullivan is a member of New York Typographical Union and has seen years of active service in the trade union movement. He was a member of a commission appointed by the national civic federation to visit England. The commission included representatives of business and Charles S. Barrett, president of the Farmers' Educational Co-Operative Union of America.

Mr. Sullivan characterizes as "verbal coinages of stampedeers after economic will-o-the-wisps" the many phrases that are now so recklessly used.

"The stage now arrived at through the tutelage of the British government and the establishment of its various councils and committees," he says, "is less satisfactory than the present status of the employer and employed classes in the United States."

"Both sides here know where they stand. In Britain, what with works committees, joint councils, industrial conference committees and the standing trade union agreements, too many voices call too many orders and proffer too much advice."

The working of Whitley councils is explained at length by Mr. Sullivan. These councils were recommended by a government commission, and its report has been given much attention in America because it "heralded a new age." These councils, it is now shown, "do not suggest any method in shop administration not known to American workers in the mechanical trades. The main principle advocated is 'granting to work people a greater share in matters affecting their industry.'"

"Up to May 1, 33 joint industrial councils have been organized and constitutions drafted for 19 other industries. Steps had also been taken to apply the Whitley report to government industrial establishments, the civil service and administrative, professional, technical and clerical staffs of local authorities."

"Evidently the Whitley recommendations have looked better to the lay public and to small industries than to the big unions, as councils have not been formed in shipbuilding, cotton, railways, engineering (metal trades), coal mining and steel. From the American viewpoint, the Whitley committee recommendations and the work done thereunder to date show excellent intention, elaborate preparation, but a rather scanty crop of results."

ADVERTISE IN THE EDMONTON FREE PRESS

FARMERS THREATEN STRIKE IF WHEAT LOWER THAN U.S.

Strike microbes are in the air, and, like the locusts, appear to be finding a breeding ground on the Saskatchewan prairie.

Under date of August 18, F. R. Thomas, of Estuary, Sask., secretary of the Chesterfield Grain Growers' Association, suggests that farmers go on strike rather than sell their wheat at a price lower than the price set by Uncle Sam. The writer says:

"A meeting of the Chesterfield Grain Growers' Association was held on August 15, and although only a young local, has nearly fallen through, but am glad to say it is coming to life again. We have a membership of 33 and expect to enroll a lot more in the near future. A motion was passed unanimously that the farmers all would go on strike rather than sell wheat below the States set price."

LABOR SHORTAGE REPORTED IN LUMBER TRADE

Increases in Cost of Production May Cause Price of Lumber To Go Up

The lumber camps are now opening up in Ontario and Quebec for the winter operations but the cut is not likely to be as large as usual because of the higher wages and other increases in cost of production. It is reported that wages will run as high as \$100 and \$110 per month. Similar conditions in other parts of the country may send prices for lumber still higher.

It is expected that next year's requirements for overseas will be greater than those of this year. The overseas shipments from New Brunswick in the past six months have cleaned out practically all the available lumber of exportable quality. In that province No. 1 lumber is now almost unobtainable, and prices for the other grades are the highest ever known. The same thing may be said of British Columbia, where the industry is working to capacity and taking on all available labor.

Two hundred men are needed at once at The Pas for work in the lumber woods and four hundred more in the near future. It is probable that representatives from the lumber interests at The Pas will go to the province of Quebec to get these workmen, where it is said that considerable number may be available.

H. Finger, who operates the very large lumber plant at The Pas was in Winnipeg recently and made the interesting statement that for the first time since he began sawing logs at The Pas seven years ago, his piling yards at the mill would be entirely cleared out this fall. The demand has continued very keen all summer and is as keen as ever now. All that is left in the yards is about a million feet or a little more and this will all be gone in thirty days. What is true of this company is true of all lumber companies of western Canada, although some corporations may have a little lumber left on hand. The effect of this situation on prices next year, along with the higher cost of operation through higher wages and higher food prices cannot be doubted.

Mr. Finger has recently doubled the capacity of his mill at The Pas. This was contemplated from the start and it was only necessary to introduce a quantity of new machinery to make it a double mill. It is expected that thirty million feet will be cut this winter for next season's logging has been done on the Carrot river, but this winter logs will also be cut on the Saskatchewan as the facilities on the Carrot river do not allow of so large operations.

A very large proportion of the lumber from The Pas mill is going into the United States. As the season draws to a close a still greater proportion of the lumber will go south as there is a demand there for classes of lumber for which there is no demand on this side of the line. All the lumber companies of the west are shipping large quantities of lumber into the United States.—Grain Growers' Guide.

TIMBER WORKERS' ORGANIZATION IS GOING ON RAPIDLY

Secretary-Treasurer John Norland of the Timber Workers Union at Seattle, reports the following new unions:

In the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota the work of organization is going on rapidly. One organizer in Michigan signed 2,300 members in three weeks. During the past two weeks five new locals have been installed there.

In Wisconsin during the same time six new locals have been installed. At Odanah, Wis., about 200 Indians joined their new local.

Locals were also installed at St. Helen's, Ore.; Ft. Francis, Ontario, Canada; Rio Dell, Cal.; Prescott, Ore., and at Hoquiam, Wash.

At present there are over 147 locals affiliated to the International Timber Workers' Union.

ACTIVITY IN BUILDING TRADES THROUGHOUT CAN.

Saskatchewan and Alberta's Building Activities Show Sharp Decline Since July, 1918

According to returns received from thirty-five Canadian cities, the building trades for the month of July showed a satisfactory increase in activity. The grand total for the month was \$8,174,869 against \$6,470,215 for June, a gain of \$1,704,654, or 26.35 per cent. The July total was 39.68 per cent larger than the record for July, 1918. The increase was fairly well distributed over the entire Dominion. It is noticeable that while Manitoba's total for July is considerably in excess of the June aggregate, both Saskatchewan and Alberta show sharp declines. They properly be attributed to the smaller crop promise in the two latter provinces.

Throughout Ontario the housing situation is being rendered less acute through the construction of houses in municipalities in all sections of the province. Residences form a large portion of the \$4,102,239 involved in building permits taken out in Ontario during July. The above total compares with \$3,889,860 for June, 1919, and \$3,415,850 for July, 1918. A large gain in activity is shown in Toronto, where the July 1919 record is given as \$2,155,250, against \$1,379,087 for June of this year, and \$1,095,763 for July, 1918. Brick manufacturers and lumber dealers report unsual activity, widely distributed.

FT. SASKATCHEWAN U.F.A. PROTEST OIL COMBINE

The following resolution was passed by the Fort Saskatchewan local of the U.F.A.:

"We, the Fort Saskatchewan U.F.A. local, protest against the government allowing any combine to get control of Alberta oil deposits; and, further believe that the government should place a limit on price of all crude oil products."

OIL BROKERS IN ONTARIO FINED BY GOVERNMENT

The first of several prosecutions launched by the Ontario government against individuals who, in selling oil stocks, broke the terms of the Ontario Companies Act, were disposed of at a special sitting of the police court, and in the case of two accused, fines amounting in all to \$700 were imposed. In two other cases a remand was ordered, and in a fifth judgment was reserved.

EXPERIMENT SHOWS WHAT MIGHT BE DONE WITH ALFALFA

At the Manitoba Agricultural College the threshing of Alfalfa, Red Clover and Sweet Clover is in full swing. The threshing of the crop from a pedigree hybrid Alfalfa plant has given some interesting results. This plant was raised in 1916, and in the season of 1917 it yielded six ounces of seed. This is about four times the amount of seed produced by an average good Alfalfa plant. In the spring of 1917 this six ounces of seed was drilled in an isolated plot about one-tenth of an acre in area and treated under ordinary field conditions. The crop from this plot has just been threshed and yielded nearly 40 pounds of seed from the separation, which, it is estimated, should give fully 30 pounds of good, clean seed.

At this rate of increase a simple calculation will show that if the seed was all sown and reproduced during the next six years, at the end of that time (in 1925) the total yield of seed would be over 15,360,000 lbs., equal to 256,000 bushels, which, at an average market price of \$30 per bushel for the best seed, represents a gross value of \$7,680,000.

The Field Husbandry Department of the College intends to multiply this improved strain of Alfalfa extensively and in the course of a few years to have sufficient stock to make it available to the farmers in Manitoba.

RANGE PONIES ARE RECOMMENDED FOR EXPORT TRADE

The suggestion was recently made by some Alberta old-timers to round up the wild horses on the range and ship them to Europe to help ease off the shortage of fresh meat in areas where relief is still extended.

In this connection it is interesting to quote the experience of the Arizona men who recently rounded up 600 head of horses and burros. They came to the conclusion that even if they received nothing for this stock they were well rid of a pest, as the limited feeding grounds would have so much loss to support. Furthermore, in dry years these useless ponies use a great deal of the water which is needed for cattle and their presence at the salt licks keep the cattle away.

These 600 horses were shipped to the Pacific coast. They weighed in the neighborhood of 800 to 700 lbs., and fetched \$5.00 apiece. It took 12 men a week and a half to pick up this bunch, as 100,000 acres were scoured. The venture must have paid as another shipment of 1,000 is being made ready. It is expected that a better market will develop.

Miss Flora King, a patent lawyer of Chicago, began work as a domestic servant, but now has a practice estimated at \$50,000 a year.

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Needs \$10,000

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Canvass for Subscriptions Commences October 6th

EDMONTON BOARD OF PUBLIC WELFARE exists not so much for the purpose of putting an end to suffering as to eliminate poverty and to make better citizens.

The Board is the Official Medium of the City Council for its work on behalf of the Destitute

Supplies material relief to the needy, medical attendance to the sick, care for the aged, work for the able-bodied, legal and other advice when needed.

Co-operates with the City Health Department, the Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children, the Government Labor Bureau, the City Police, and with any private citizen or society in any measure for the public good.

Edmonton Board of Public Welfare

(Incorporated)

512 Civic Block

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