

CONSCRIPTION REGULATIONS

Every unmarried man in Canada between the ages of 20 and 34 years is now under military jurisdiction. A proclamation will be issued at Ottawa soon announcing when and where they are to report. This is provided for in the Conscription act, assented to August 28 by the governor general. The act states that the men will be called out in the order of the following classes:

Class 1—Those who have attained the age of 20 years and were not born earlier than the year 1883, and are unmarried or are widowers but have no child.

Class 2—Those who have attained the age of 20 years and who were born earlier than the year 1883 and who are married or who are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 3—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and who are unmarried and who are widowers but have no child.

Class 4—Those who were born in the years 1876 to 1882, both inclusive, and who are married and who are widowers and have a child or children.

Class 5—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and who are married and who are widowers but have no child.

Class 6—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1875, both inclusive, and who are married or who are widowers who have a child or children.

Any man married after July 6, 1917, will be considered as unmarried.

When regulations and tribunals are completed, which will require two or three weeks' work, a proclamation will be issued, ordering those of the classes subject to call, "single men between 20 and 34 years of age," to report at points in their several districts, which will be designated in the proclamation.

There will be a heavy penalty for those not reporting, no matter what their excuse.

Those not wishing to serve must present themselves to a board of exemption not yet appointed. They must show that they are incapable of army

service or of more use to the country in war time at their present occupation than serving in the trenches.

Men reporting who have not secured exemption will be sent to the mobilization board for examination. Those passed will be sent to the depot battalion for training. Any who fail in the medical tests will be given a button in order that the authorities may know that they have been examined and are not required.

As far as can be learned the regulations in regard to exemptions will be broad. The policy of the government is to make it clear that agriculturists, miners, fishermen, transportation workers and all others engaged in any essential industry are to be exempted from conscription.

The following exemptions are provided for under the Canadian Military Service Act:

1—Men who hold exemption certificates which will be granted under the Military Service Act.

2—Present members of regular, reserve or auxiliary forces.

3—Members of other British military forces or British colonial forces.

4—Men serving with navy and C.E.F. men.

5—Men who have been honorably discharged from military or naval forces of Great Britain.

6—Clergy.

The clauses providing penalties for those inciting people to resist the application of the military service act became operative when the bill was assented to. Those sections do not prohibit criticism of the principle of conscription. They do, however, impose severe penalties upon those who counsel others to disobey the provisions of the Military Service Act. The act provides a term of not less than one or more than five years' imprisonment for those who advise or urge the men summoned to report to contravene the act or its regulations, or who wilfully resist, or induce anyone to impede the operation of the act, or who, for the purpose of impeding the enforcement of the act, attempt to persuade any person to re-

frain from making application for certificate of exemption.

DEATH OF EARL GREY

Earl Grey, former governor-general of Canada, died on August 29 after a long illness. He was born in 1851 and succeeded his brother-in-law, Lord Minto, at Rideau Hall in 1904. He remained in Canada for six years, being succeeded by the Duke of Connaught.

His administration was described as a quiet and uniform success. He was a strong advocate of imperial federa-



THE LATE EARL GREY

tion and urged Canadians to share the burden of England's defenses.

Earl Grey was undoubtedly one of the most popular of the governors-general, and Lady Grey was equally a favorite with the people. No governor-general took a more active interest in the general doings of the people. It is only necessary to recall the fact that it was during his regime the annual dramatic competitions, discontinued during the war, were started under his patronage.

Earl Grey was largely responsible for the starting of the Canadian club movement which has since grown to such large proportions. He was also the leading spirit in the tercentenary celebration at Quebec. He was regarded as an authority on co-operation and was one of the leading exponents of the principle of proportional representation, holding the position of honorary president of the Proportional Representation League of Canada.

ADVOCATE PENSION INCREASE

At a largely attended meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture held in Winnipeg on August 30-31, the council made a pronouncement on the question of pensions for soldiers in the following form:

It is freely recognized that it is the duty of the nation to make adequate provision for the comfortable maintenance of all disabled soldiers and dependents of those who have been killed or disabled, and that full opportunity for a proper education must be assured the children of such men. Any such provision can discharge but a fraction of the debt which the nation owes to the men who have thus sacrificed on its behalf.

Under the present pension regulations a private soldier totally disabled and unable to perform any labor receives a maximum pension of \$40.00 per month. There is also an allowance of \$6.00 per month for each of his children. If the soldier is entirely helpless and requires attendance the pension board may make for him an additional allowance of not more than \$25.00 per year. If a soldier is killed his widow, until re-marriage, receives \$32.00 per month for herself and \$6.00 per month for each child. The aged father, mother, grandparent, or other person wholly dependent upon such deceased soldier receives \$24.00 per month.

We believe that these provisions are not adequate for the comfortable maintenance of disabled soldiers and dependents of those killed or disabled, and the education of their children, and that under these such men and their families would be in danger of being

placed more or less under public or private charity. We, therefore, make the following recommendations:

(a) That the total disability pension be raised to not less than \$60.00 per month in addition to the present provision for attendance.

(b) That the wife and children or other dependents of a totally disabled soldier receive the same pension as in case of his death.

(c) That the pension of disabled soldiers of Class 2 (Loss of one hand and one foot or of both feet, etc.) be 90 per cent. of total disability allowance.

(d) That the Pension Board be given discretionary powers to increase the allowance provided for children when deemed necessary to insure proper care and education.

The council further places itself on record as favoring the principle of equality of pensions for officers and privates.

National Government

The council also passed the following resolution on the question of national government:

"That the Canadian Council of Agriculture is strongly in favor of the immediate formation of a thoroughly national federal government for the prosecution of the war, and the solution of the tremendously important problems that must be faced by the nation at the close of the war."

MINERS AGAIN ON STRIKE

Calgary, Alta., Aug. 27.—A strike in the Drumheller coal field was declared today, and 600 miners are out tonight and five mines are closed down. President Riggs, of the Miners' union, arrived here for a conference with Coal Commissioner Armstrong. He attributes the trouble to the installation of new machines and the inability of operators and miners to agree on a wage price of screeners, loaders and cutters.

Operators affected in the strike will meet in negotiations tomorrow to attempt an adjustment. The mines closed down are the Atlas, A.B.C., Inter-Midland, Drumheller, Premier, and Coalhurst.

DESTROYING RED SPIDERS

Red spiders, a species of mite, have recently been reported as being quite prevalent on raspberry bushes in some sections. The red spider is a very minute creature which is frequently found attacking house plants and, occasionally, the foliage of bush and tree fruits. While it is called the red spider, types may be found which are greenish and others are nearly white. This pest may be seen in great numbers on the lower side of the leaves, underneath a very fine web, which it spins. It gets its food by sucking the juices of plants, and this causes the leaves to turn yellow, mottled or white. Red spiders are always more troublesome during dry seasons.

The mites can be killed by spraying affected plants with a solution of "Black Leaf 40," made up and used as directed:

- Black Leaf 40 1/2 pint
- Water 40 gallons
- Hard Soap 2 1/2 pounds

Dissolve the soap in a small quantity of water by boiling for a few minutes and then add the remainder of the water. Apply in the form of a fine spray to the under side of the leaves of affected plants.

When red spiders are abundant it is a good plan to spray affected plants before buds break open with a solution of lime sulphur. On house plants this pest may be kept in check by keeping the plants moist or by spraying with "Black Leaf 40"—one teaspoonful to one gallon of water in which one-half ounce of hard soap has been dissolved.—Jas. A. Neilson, Manitoba Agricultural College.

When hog cholera breaks out in the neighborhood the following preventive measures can be taken. Keep the hogs inclosed, or in isolated enclosures, allow no one but the feeder to come near them and disinfect their quarters. If swill is fed it must be boiled or steamed first. When hog cholera gets into the herd the best thing to do is to inject the hogs at once with serum.

RED CROSS FUND

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| Previously acknowledged | \$3,943.66 |
| Kanawatha W.S.C. & S. Woman's Club | 62.20 |
| Friends of Prince of Wales given by W.S.C. | |
| and Grain Growers of Canada, Sask. | 8.00 |
| Total | \$4,013.86 |

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