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"CAN I GET TEN YEARS TO PAY FOR MY VICTORY BOND?"

Last year our "Ten Years to Pay" plan was a wonderful success—it was the talk of the continent and in consequence hundreds of people have asked us this question during the past few weeks— Hundreds of others are probably thinking of doing so-To all of these we reply:

Yes, but not until the close of the campaign.

This year the Victory Loan Committees want our representatives to assist them in can-ing. They like to get Life Assurance men. They know that the Life Assurance men of Canada sold more of the last loan than any other body of salesmen.

So we have said: "Here, take them."

It is our patriotic duty to assist to the limit of our power.

We make this announcement so that there may be no interference with the official canvassers. Buy bonds from them buy to your limit invest just as our boys at the front have fought-Remember that every bond bought is a shot at the Hun-then-

Do better still. Increase your holding to five or ten times as much when our offer comes out, and make your contribution towards winning the war that much greater. With ten years to pay for your Bond instead of a few months you are given the opportunity and the privilege of helping your country in a large way. You can be a Big Bond Holder. You can play a very important part in beating the Hun—that Blond Beast of Berlin, who is even now retreating before the advancing hosts of Democracy. Canada must do its part in the glorious achievement. You naturally want to do your share. Make that share ten times as big as would ordinarily be possible by means of our great "Ten Years to Pay Victory Bond Plan."



LOOK OUT FOR OUR ANNOUNCEMENT

It will appear just at the close of the Campaign.

THE NORTHWESTERN LIFE

Assurance Company, Winnipeg

H. R. S. McCABE, Managing Director

F. O. MABER, Secretary

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FOR PRICES sion Bank cense No. 13-90 CKWELL Ltd.

THE GUIDE

of the boards of directors of the other societies, viz.: Westbourne, Tenby and district, Arden, Swan River, Minitonas, Lansdowne, Lawrence, Glenella, St. Andrews and Cartwright.

Mr. Weir recently returned from a several months trip to Ontario, where he was several times rejected for overseas service. While on The Guide staff he took a deep interest in the work of the association with which he is now connected. The association is to be congratulated on securing the services of a man who combines a thorough knowledge of western agriculture and credit conditions with enthusiasm for the work in which he will be engaged.

Ergot in Grain

Ergot in Grain

Grain inspectors, millers and commission men are calling attention to the great amount of ergot in rye that is coming in. This was to be expected because the season, toward the close, was favorable, as was shown in the remarkable development of wheat rust about the middle of August. Ergot also is a plant disease but differs from all other fungus diseases in producing hard, black lumps which resemble somewhat the seeds of the grain. These hard, black lumps resemble burnt wheat, and some people suppose them to be some vile weed seeds, whereas they are just the vegetative stage of the fungus disease called ergot. These hard lumps are always purple on the inside, and, in this way, they can be told from burnt wheat or burnt rye. They are also about twice the size of

the grain itself, and this enables millers to screen them out if they are not broken, but very often they are broken during threshing and then it is difficult to screen them out. This year, millers report about 50 per cent. of them being broken. The miller is concerned, because they not only darken the flour, but they contain a strong drug called Ergotum, which has a detrimental effect on the nervous system. Cattle eating ergoted hay are troubled with abortion, and, in Central and Eastern Europe, where the people live upon black bread, or rye bread, it is well known that ergot, which is very plentiful in rye, produces dire results; hence the millers are inclined to reject samples of grain with ergot which they cannot screen out. Rye is most susceptible to ergot; barley next; then wheat. It is never found on oats, but is found in many grasses, the worst of which is blue-

stem, or blue joint (Calamagrostis), a tall-growing wild grass, and the chief cause of ergoted hay. Ergoted hay can be recognized by the dirty, oily, soiled heads of blue-stem, with little black seeds projecting. Ergot can be readily spotted in grain by its black color; usually much larger than grain; in rye, often over half-an-inch long, slightly bent, but having a groove the same as a large rye grain, and showing purple when broken open. These should be screened out before broken, if possible, and the millers must see that they do not go through the rolls with the flour.—V. W. Jackson, Professor of Botany, M.A.C.

Filing Sodium Deposit Claims

Farmers and others in the vicinity of Whiteshore Lake, about 60 miles west of Baskatoon, have joined in a small stampede to stake what are claimed to

be potash-bearing strata under the lake and on its borders. All the claims are located in township 37, range 16; and township 36, range 15, Whiteshore Lake is a long, narrow body of states about 18 miles in length and from one to three of four miles wide. The claims have been staked on the bottom of the lake and along the shore line.

The claims are being staked as containing "sodium sulphate and other minerals." Although nothing is said regarding the potash in the claims as filed, the words "and other minerals" are intended to include the potash.

The district is not the first one containing sodium salts to be found in Baskatchewan. Beveral other districts have been located during the past few months.

5,000 College Chicks Sold

Five thousands pure-bred baby chicks, one day old, have been sold by the poultry plant department of the Manitoba Agricultural College this year, according to a report just issued by President J. B. Reynolds. Four hundred adult birds of pure-bred male and female stock have also been sold, together with 50,000 market eggs. The pure-breds mostly in demand in Manitoba are Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Three hundred and twenty-five Leghorns and an equal number of Plymouth Rocks, all of this year's brood are just commencing to lay. These pullets are specially selected and kept in pens of from 20 to 25 each, according to size.

