

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg Man.

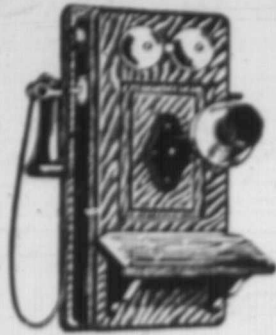
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Heading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by true, worthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

MANITOBA REGISTRATION DAY

There will be a registration of the electors for the rural portions of Manitoba beginning on May 21.

It will take a considerable time to make up the lists as after the registration clerks have done their work the lists will have to be revised by the county court judges. All men and women over 21 years of age who have fulfilled the residence qualifications will be eligible for registration. It is expected that registration will be completed by June 30. This is the first time in the history of the province that the women have been eligible to register.

REGULATING WHEAT PRICES

Canada and the United States have agreed to co-operate in regulating the price of wheat on the American continent. This was the announcement made simultaneously in Washington and Ottawa on May 4. The agreement was decided upon in a conference participated in by Hon. A. J. Balfour, Sir Geo. Foster and Secretary of Agriculture Houston of the United States government. The announcement was made that no action was contemplated to reduce the price of wheat to the producer or to reduce it by direct action. It was decided, rather, that both governments eliminate everything favoring of monopoly and speculative profit and to guarantee to the producers a minimum price. This would naturally tend to reduce the price of wheat and get it to the consumer at a reasonable rate.

A bill has been introduced into Congress authorizing the government to exercise broad powers over food production, disposition and prices during the war. The purpose of the new bill is to stimulate production, reduce waste, clear the channels of distribution, prevent hoarding and protect the public against extortion.

COMMON DRINKING CUP TO GO

The common drinking cup and towel, by the new regulations of the provincial board of health, have been prohibited in Manitoba. Hereafter hotels, factories, theatres, stores, public halls, office buildings, railway stations, trains and other places are required to provide individual towels and drinking cups.

Further regulations are being drafted according to Dr. Fraser, to insure sanitary meat. The new law will provide for licensing slaughter houses. Dairies, it is announced, will be obliged to conform to new conditions along the same lines as slaughter houses.

REFORMS IN GERMANY

The Russian revolution is having its effect on Germany. The constitution committee of the reichstag has decided to alter article XVII. of the Imperial constitution. The proposed alteration follows:—"Ordinances and decrees of the kaiser will be issued in the name of the empire and will require for validity the counter-signature of the Imperial chancellor or his representative, who thereby assumes responsibility to the reichstag." The committee also adopted a resolution demanding a bill fixing the chancellor's responsibility for any violation of his official duty and the verification of such violation by a senate tribunal.



Ask Your Neighbor Why The Oil Pull Makes Good

ASK any OILPULL owner his opinion of his tractor —you know the real test of a tractor is what it has actually done for the man who has used it.

Ask him what it costs to run it—he will tell you he cuts his operating costs in half, because the OILPULL burns cheap kerosene at all loads under all conditions, and is guaranteed to do it.

Ask him about the OILPULL'S lasting qualities—he will tell you that it not only does the work, but stands up to it—strong, long-lasting construction that means satisfactory continuous service, with a minimum of upkeep expenses.

Ask him how the OILPULL acts in cold weather—he will tell you that the OILPULL starts on mornings when it's 40 below just as easily as in mid-summer

—that oil cooling does away with carrying water and prevents radiator from freezing.

Ask him about the power regulation of the OILPULL—he will tell you it's the closest regulation he ever saw—the power automatically and instantaneously adjusted to meet every change in the load.

Compare the OILPULL point by point with any tractor of equal size, and we are satisfied that your conclusions will be the same as hundreds of Canadian OILPULL owners—that there is no tractor made that will deliver as much in long-lasting satisfaction and economical service.

Made in two sizes—15-30 and 30-60 h. p.

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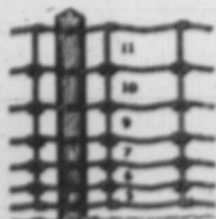
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Price is Right **MONEY** *Quality is Right*

Send Your Order Today, as Prices will Advance on June 10. We operate our own Fence Factory in Winnipeg

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"Empire" Fence is a square mesh straight stay fence made of full gauge wire put up in rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

4 Points that make it Worth Your While:

- 1st—You pay for nothing but quality by our factory to farm method.
- 2nd—You do not help to pay the freight on the fence of your neighbor, who lives 200 miles beyond you, when you buy at these **REDUCED PRICES AT WINNIPEG.**
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THE KNOT that cannot slip

Our 30 Day Trial Money Back Guarantee Goes with Every Rod of this Fence

"EMPIRE" HEAVY FENCE. No. 9 Top and Bottom Wires. Intermediate line and stay wires No. 12.

Cat. No.	Style	Space between line wires	Weight per rod	Price per rod
F2	Hog Fence	7 wire 26-in. high, stays 13-in. apart	1, 3, 4, 4, 5, 7	6 lbs. 30c
F2A	Hog Fence	7 wire 26-in. high, stays 6-in. apart	1, 3, 4, 4, 5, 7	7 1/2 lbs. 36c
F3	Hog and Sheep Fence	8 wire 32-in. high, stays 13-in. apart	1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6	6 1/2 lbs. 37c
F3A	Hog and Sheep Fence	8 wire 32-in. high, stays 6-in. apart	1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6	8 1/2 lbs. 41c
F4	Stock Fence	9 wire 42-in. high, stays 13-in. apart	1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	7 1/2 lbs. 42c
F5	Stock Fence	10 wire 50-in. high, stays 13-in. apart	1, 3, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	8 1/2 lbs. 43c
F1	Sheep Fence	6 wire 42-in. high, stays 13-in. apart	1, 6, 8, 10, 12	6 lbs. 35c

"EMPIRE" EXTRA HEAVY FENCE. Made of all No. 9 wire throughout.

Cat. No.	Style	Space between line wires	Weight per rod	Price per rod
F6	Field Fence	4 wire 33-in. high, stays 22-in. apart	12, 12, 12	5 1/2 lbs. 28c
F7	Field Fence	5 wire 40-in. high, stays 22-in. apart	9, 10, 11, 12	7 lbs. 36c
F8	Field Fence	7 wire 48-in. high, stays 22-in. apart	5, 6, 8, 8, 10, 10	9 1/2 lbs. 47c
F8B	Stock Fence	9 wire 48-in. high, stays 22-in. apart	1, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10	11 1/2 lbs. 51c
F9	Stock Fence	10 wire 50-in. high, stays 22-in. apart	1, 3, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9	12 1/2 lbs. 58c
F9C	Sheep and Hog Fence, heavy	7 wire 26-in. high, stays 13-in. apart	1, 3, 4, 4, 5, 7	11 lbs. 47c

"EMPIRE" HEAVY SPECIAL HOG, STOCK AND POULTRY FENCE.—No. 9 Top and Bottom, No. 12 intermediate and line wire.

Cat. No. **F10**—30-in. high, 15 line wires, stays 8-in. apart, spacing 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4, 4 1/2, 5, 5 1/2, weight 13 lbs. Price per rod. 66c
 "To put a hog through this fence you have to put it through in the form of a sausage."
 Farm Gates, 3 1/2 x 4 ft. high, \$2.25. All sizes are 4 ft. high.
 Width 10 ft. 12 ft. 14 ft. 16 ft.
 Weight 62 lbs. 70 lbs. 78 lbs. 82 lbs.
 Price \$6.00 \$6.25 \$6.25 \$7.00
 "Empire" Fence Stretcher, \$7.50. Brace wire No. 9, per coil of 25 lbs. \$1.25
 Fence Staples, 6c per lb.
 Fencing and gates shipped at 3rd class freight rate. Barbed wire at 4th class. The freight amounts to practically nothing compared to what we save you. Use the attached order blank and save dollars.
 4-pt. Galvanized Barbed Wire, per 80-rod spool, weight about 86 lbs. Price per spool \$4.00

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Gentlemen:—Please find enclosed check, draft or money order for \$ for which ship me the following order to the address given below. It is distinctly understood that if I do not find the "Empire" fencing and gates to be higher in quality and lower in price than any other fence on the market, and to be made of all hard, tough, open hearth steel wire, full weight and thoroughly galvanized, that I have the privilege of returning it to you, and you will refund me all moneys which I have paid, including freight charges.

No. of Rods	Cat. No.	Style	Prices
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Gates			
Barbed Wire			

Name
 P. O. Address
 R. R. Station
 Name of Railroad

ABOVE PRICES ARE AT WINNIPEG. PROMPT SHIPMENT GUARANTEED.

We are Selling Cars of this High-grade Fencing at these Prices. To Get Your Share Send Your Order To-day

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, May 9, 1917

RAILWAY COMMISSION REPORT

It will be remembered that a royal commission was appointed some time ago by the Dominion government to enquire into the transportation problem in Canada and recommend a solution. The commissioners were Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the railway commission; W. M. Ackworth, a statistical and financial expert from London, England; and C. H. Smith, president of the New York Central Railway. Their report was presented to the House of Commons last week. Drayton and Ackworth recommend that the government take over all the railways of Canada except the C.P.R. and operate them under one system as a public utility free from political interference. They recommend, however, that the C.P.R. be left alone as it is already efficient and giving good service. Smith, as might have been expected, recommends that all the roads be left under private ownership, and that government financial support be continued until the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific have become successful financially. No one would have expected the president of the New York Central Railway to favor nationalization. If he favored it in Canada it would be pretty hard for him to oppose it in the United States where he is one of the biggest railway men at the head of the great New York Central system. However valuable Smith's opinion may be upon financial and operating questions, his views on nationalization would certainly be biased. No railway magnate that we have ever heard of would favor having his own business taken over by the government unless at a profit to himself, which is a very natural attitude and one that in no way belittles the ability of these men.

The majority report signed by Drayton and Ackworth is a lengthy document and only the summary of it is yet published. The full explanation given by these men in support of their recommendations is not available. Apparently they have assumed the attitude of railway doctors and have found according to their report that the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific as well as the original Grand Trunk itself are in such a hopeless financial condition that there is no chance of their getting on to their feet without huge expenditure from the public treasury. In the light of these facts they recommend nationalization despite the fact that they do not think nationalization is a good thing for the country. They point out that nationalization of these poverty stricken roads will link them up with the Intercolonial and the National Transcontinental which are already government owned and will make a huge system greater even than the Canadian Pacific and which should shortly be financially successful. They also figure that a lot of duplication could be eliminated with considerable economy to the country at large. They would have the new government system in charge of three permanent competent railway experts, free from political interference. Another member of the board of management would be one representing the employees and the fifth a financial expert. Neither of the two latter would give their entire time to the work.

While all the arguments advanced by these two commissioners in favor of nationalizing everything except the C.P.R. seem sound, these arguments are equally as strong in favor of taking over the C.P.R. at the same time. The C.N.R. and G.T.P. are short of money, short of rolling stock, short of equipment, short of management and short of success, while the C.P.R. is long on all of these essentials. To take over these poor roads will entail just as much responsibility and effort and graft as to take over the C.P.R. also.

The C.P.R. is one of the finest railway systems under the sun. It is well financed, well operated and gives a good service with enormous profits to its shareholders, totalling last year \$49,000,000. The loss on all the other railways was only \$20,000,000. If all the railways of Canada were nationalized therefore and operated with the same efficiency as in the past there would be a profit from the outset. The present management of the C.P.R. is quite capable of managing a national system which would include all the railways. If the people of Canada are to become proprietors of the two lean railways there is all the more reason why they should take over the fat one at the same time.

RAILWAYS AND POLITICS

The chief arguments which will be advanced against the nationalization of railways of Canada are: First, they will not give as good service; second, there will be too much political interference.

On the question of service it is claimed by many of those who claim to know that the service on the publicly owned railways in Europe is not as good as on the privately owned railways in Canada and the United States. The chief reason for this less efficient service is not attributed to political interference generally, but to lack of governmental enterprise as compared with private enterprise. While there may be some truth in these statements we can find more instructive comparisons in Canada. The telephone systems of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta under public ownership are lacking neither in efficiency nor enterprise nor integrity when compared with the privately owned telephone systems in other parts of Canada. The hydro electric power systems in Winnipeg and in Ontario are superior from the standpoint of efficiency, cost and service to similar privately owned electrical plants in this country. Our Canadian postal service is highly efficient and has generally not been crippled by political interference and mismanagement. These outstanding examples, of which there are others, indicate that public ownership in Canada is not a failure and is not necessarily a political football. Furthermore, if all our railways were nationalized and placed under the management of the men now in charge of the C.P.R. there is no good reason to believe that those men would not work as faithfully for the state as they are now working for private capitalists. Just across the line there would be the highly organized privately owned systems of the United States, which would afford competition in service and rivalry in enterprise sufficient to spur the management of the Canadian government system to its greatest efforts. From the standpoint of service there seems no strong argument against the nationalization of all Canadian railways.

On the matter of graft, corruption and patronage, a large number of clear thinking men hesitate to endorse nationalization of railways. They look upon the Intercolonial as a sample of what would follow if all the railways were operated by the government. It is no doubt true that under public ownership there would be a certain amount of graft, political interference and patronage. But it is not conceivable that the graft and waste and extravagance could be compared with that which has taken place in Canada under private ownership. The C.P.R. was the first cause of wholesale corruption in our political life. It was practically conceived in iniquity and nourished by the public treasury. The Pacific scandal which drove Sir John A. Macdonald from power in 1873 was the first big effort at corrupting a government in Canada. Since

that time it has become so common that it receives comparatively little attention. The C.P.R. received from the public treasury in cash, land grants, completed railways and other numerous concessions enough to build the entire railway from Halifax to Vancouver and equip it. The C.P.R. has been a powerful influence in Canada's political life for the past thirty years. Under both political parties the C.N.R. has been a leech on the public treasury ever since it was started in 1896 and has received concessions of all kinds from both political parties at Ottawa and from both political parties in the provincial legislatures in every province save Prince Edward Island. It is the general belief of the Canadian public that the C.N.R. and its promoters have done more to corrupt the political life of Canada than all other influences combined, except probably the protective tariff. The G.T.P. was another huge source of graft and extravagance. The Royal Commission estimates that the country's investment in railways reaches the enormous total of \$968,451,737. They have corrupted the political life of Canada to an enormous degree and they are today with their alliances almost all powerful in the political field. The unsavory political record of our privately owned Canadian railways would fill a large volume. It is absolutely impossible to conceive that under public ownership there could be the corruption or extravagance on anything approaching such a scale as has occurred under private ownership.

A DUAL RAILWAY SYSTEM

If the recommendation of the majority report of the Royal Commission is accepted there will be two great railway systems in Canada. One will be the Canadian Pacific Railway under private ownership as at present, the other will be a nationalized system including the Intercolonial, Grand Trunk, Grand Trunk Pacific, National Transcontinental and Canadian Northern. Many favor this hybrid system as against exclusive public ownership which they fear would lead to graft and corruption; but would not the dual system be still more dangerous? The C.P.R. is one of the wealthiest corporations in the world and is a big influence in politics. Under the proposed scheme the government system would be somewhat larger than the C.P.R. and it is reasonable to suppose that its management would not be as good as the men are not available in Canada outside of the C.P.R. In reorganizing the huge government system many changes would be made that would conflict with the best interests of the C.P.R. as a privately owned corporation. The C.P.R. would thus be forced into politics more and more in order to prevent what it would look upon as dangerous competition. The history of Canada shows us in clear unmistakable terms how a railway corporation can bedevil governments and the C.P.R. has had some experience in this line itself. If under the new system it were necessary for the C.P.R. to go into politics in order to maintain its large profits, does any person doubt that they would take such action? The strongest probability is that under such a hybrid system the C.P.R. would practically operate the government and the government railway system through its political influence. Such a proposition has in it a greater likelihood of political corruption than any of the solutions that have been advanced.

It is stated that a plebiscite of "Who's Who" in the United States found ninety per cent. of the thinkers of America in favor of land value taxation.

MANITOBA DAIRY DEPARTMENT

Last week the Winnipeg Free Press made another attack upon the Manitoba department of agriculture. This time it is the dairy department that is under criticism. Prof. Mitchell, chief dairy instructor at the agricultural college and also dairy commissioner under the department, quit last fall because he could not get along with Mr. Winkler. Since then the assistant instructor has also resigned and there is no dairy department at the agricultural college, nor any dairy commissioner nor assistant commissioner for the province. In an agricultural province where dairying is developing rapidly there is no branch of agriculture that should receive more careful attention from the department of agriculture. It is only a few weeks since the Free Press attacked the minister of agriculture for his attitude towards the agricultural college. The Farmers' Advocate, Winnipeg Telegram, Canadian Finance and Winnipeg Free Press, as well as The Guide, have pointed out the inefficiency in the department of agriculture. It is not a party question, it is purely a business matter in which the agricultural interests of Manitoba are at stake. The department of agriculture should be managed with the same efficiency as would be demanded in the best organized private business in the province.

UNCLAIMED BANK BALANCES

The proposal to transfer the unclaimed balances in the Canadian chartered banks to the Patriotic Fund is a worthy one. By such a transfer the resources of that fund could be increased by almost \$1,000,000. This tremendous contribution could be made without imposing a hardship on anybody. The money is now lying in the banks without ownership and is simply adding to their working capital.

At some time it will be taken over and administered by the government. Why should this action not be taken now? A more worthy cause than that to which the Patriotic Fund is devoted can scarcely arise. The need for money to carry on its work was never more urgent. The fund is being subscribed to by many to whom the contribution is a heavy burden. The conditions arising out of war developments, including the increase in the cost of living, are making it more and more difficult for the plain people to keep up their subscriptions to this and kindred enterprises. To keep continually pressing for still further subscriptions while such a large amount that could be readily added to the fund is left lying idle, is bad business. It would be a patriotic action on the part of the government to have these unclaimed balances turned over to the Patriotic Fund without delay.

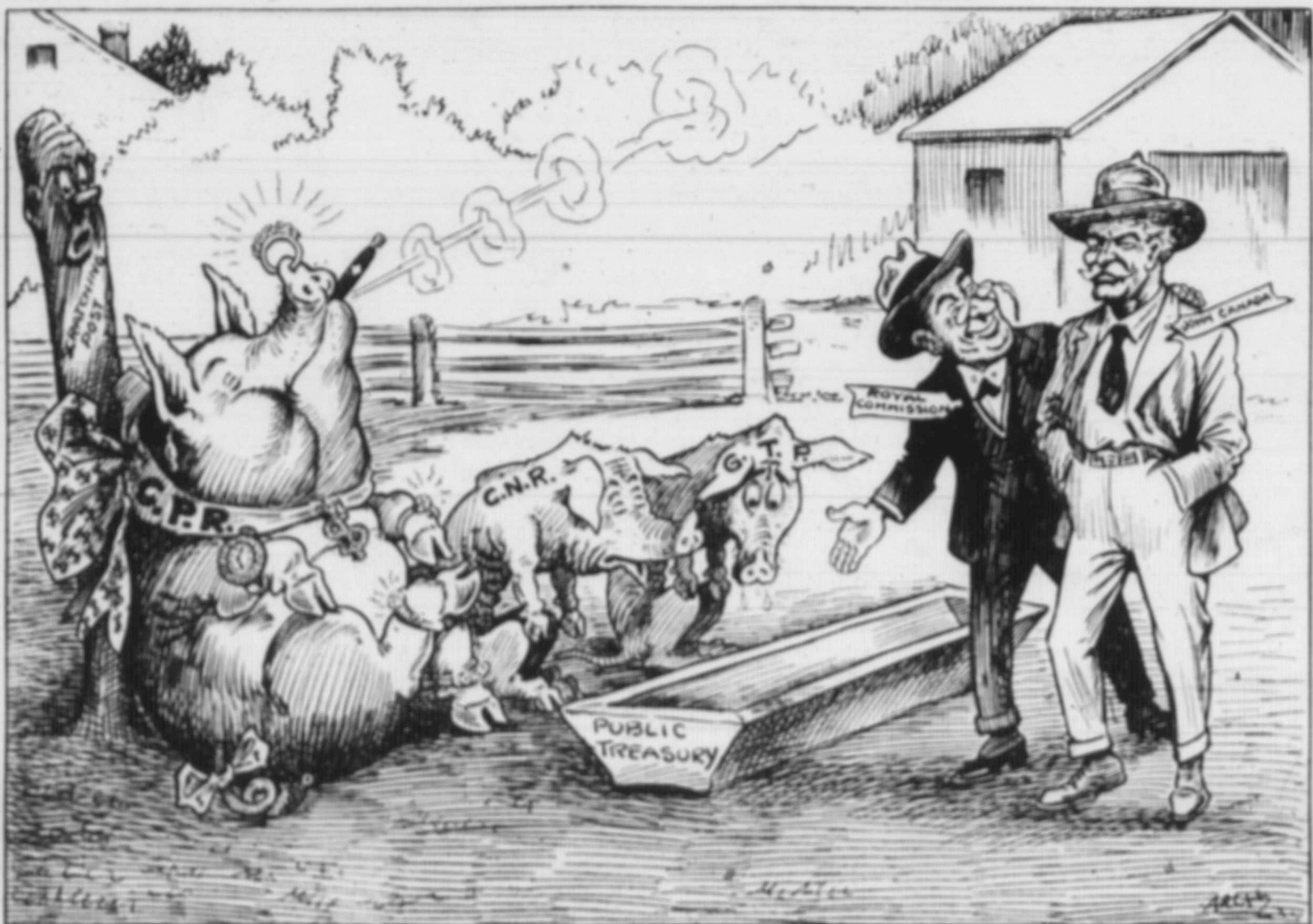
PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Proportional Representation is attracting attention in high places. A parliamentary discussion of the question took place last week at Ottawa in which leading men of both parties supported the idea. It was pointed out by Hon. Geo. P. Graham that laboring men are now without adequate representation. He believed that giving proportional representation to minorities would adjust many grievances and supplant personalities with policies as issues. Sir Thomas White asserted that the proposal was not a party question and that it was one which was attracting much attention. He feared that it would in nearly all cases mean small majorities for governments, but favored the appointment of a committee to investigate and report. Another member stated that under the present system a candidate had to fight two battles—one to secure his nomination, and the other to secure

his election. He believed that proportional representation would deal a blow at the party machine. Indications are not lacking that the total inadequacy of our present electoral system to secure representative legislative bodies is being realized and that the possibilities of proportional representation in overcoming those defects is appealing more strongly than ever to lovers of good government throughout Canada.

The lax business methods of governments are well illustrated in the report of the inquiry into the construction of the Pacific Great Eastern Railroad, recently presented to the British Columbia legislature. This report shows that Pat Welsh, of the firm of Foley, Welsh & Stewart, made a profit of \$5,000,000 on the construction of the road. The unit prices for construction work between Welsh and the government were found to be excessive in comparison with similar work on the Canadian Northern. Payments were made on the estimates of a former employee of the firm, the government engineer going over the work very infrequently. Guarantees were paid at a rate faster than the money was earned so that although the total guarantee has been used up it will require another \$13,000,000 to finish the job. The part that the campaign contribution plays in such deals, however, is an indication that many politicians are as dishonest as they are inefficient.

Now is the proper time to preserve eggs for next fall and winter. The prospective scarcity and enormous demand makes it only the part of wisdom for every farmer's wife to provide against next winter's contingencies. In this issue is told how to preserve with water glass or lime water so that eggs will keep right through until next season.



A POOR BUSINESS PROPOSITION

Royal Commission. — "Now, John, I'd like to see you buy these two small pigs. True they're poor and mean and scrawny and the price is high and you'll lose money on them, but you ought to buy them."
John Canada. — "Not much. I'd take 'em three or none."

Potato Growing in the West

Our Cheapest Food---Best Varieties---The Early Market

By John Bracken

Prof. of Field Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan

The potato crop occupies a position of relative unimportance as compared with grain crops in Western Canada, yet its use is so universal and its future so promising that the important points in connection with its culture should be well understood by all growers. In the three prairie provinces potatoes are used almost altogether for human food. As yet none have been used for making starch or alcohol and only the unmarketable ones and the small surplus above the needs of the family have been used as food for stock. Until recently the only market outside the farm has been that of the local villages, towns and cities.

The potato furnishes the cheapest food the farmer can grow. When one considers that from 15 to 20 per cent. of the total yield is starch, or in other words, that a 200 bushel potato crop contains between 1,800 and 2,400 pounds of starch the value of this crop forces itself on one's attention.

When given suitable soil conditions the potato is very productive. Yields ranging from 70 to 800 bushels have been produced in different seasons. The average for all varieties, good and poor, under field conditions, at Saskatoon for the last five years is just over 200 bushels per acre. The better varieties averaged 250 bushels. Under more favorable conditions average yields approaching 400 bushels per acre have been reported. Of course, under drier climatic and poorer soil conditions lighter returns have been secured. The potato is an "intertilled" crop and being such leaves the land in much better condition for grain than any other crop with the exception of corn. Potato ground and corn ground have produced nearly as high yields of grain as a good summerfallow and much higher yields than land that in the previous year carried any other kind of crop.

Few Difficulties in Potato Growing

The production of potatoes presents fewer difficulties than that of most crops. Drought can generally be guarded against by thorough fallowing and planting in wide rows. Spring frosts often cut down the tops and lessen the yield but they seldom kill the plants, unless the planting has been done very early. Fall frosts sometimes come before the plants are mature thus lessening the yield and lowering the quality of the tubers for cooking purposes. Insect damage is generally negligible, and but few diseases with the exception of scab are prevalent. Freedom from disease is a condition that we should appreciate and do what we can while the soil is clean to keep it so. None of these difficulties should be considered serious since they seldom affect the yield to a very great extent.

Soil and Climatic Preferences

For potatoes a deep rich dark, well-drained loam is generally the most productive. The medium to light types of loam soils often produce the best quality and the earliest crops. Potatoes will, however, do well on all normal soils. On those inclined to alkalinity more scab develops. Sandy loams and soils rich in humus generally produce the cleanest tubers. The potato prefers a moist, cool climate and a fairly long growing season. The eastern and northern portions and the semi-wooded areas have a cooler and more moist growing season, but the period between spring and fall frosts is shorter in that area than in the open plains section. The high temperatures of July and August, particularly when they occur in protracted spells of dry weather, are conducive to a second growth or a growth from the newly formed tubers. Hot dry spells of long duration are not favorable to good yields.

Preparation of the Land

Generally speaking a good fallow is the best preparation for potatoes. Corn ground is perhaps the next best. Breaking down the year previous is also a good preparation. Stubble land, either fall or spring plowed, is sometimes used but is very much less productive and, in dry years produces very small returns. If the fallow or corn ground or breaking is firm, the condition desired for wheat, it is better to plow the land or plow in the potatoes. Potato ground should be fairly loose to a good depth but not so loose that it will dry out. In hard soils "misshapen" tubers usually develop. Barnyard manure applied to the fallow and plowed under, or applied before corn when the latter precedes potatoes, is an excellent practice. Fresh horse manure, particularly if it is applied in large quantities or in close contact with the tubers, encourages potato scab. If it is to be

applied immediately before the potato crop, well rotted manure is much to be preferred.

The Best Varieties of Potatoes

Several qualities combine to determine the suitability of different sorts for western conditions. Among these, yield, cooking quality, disease resistance, early maturity, shape and depth of eyes, are among the most important. Many scores of potato varieties have been tested in Western Canada and the same ones have not proven best under all conditions. At Brandon the recommended varieties of white potatoes are Table Talk and Ash Leaved Kidney, while the pink ones considered best are Manitoba Wonder, Reeves Rose and Bovee. At Saskatoon the leading early variety is Early Ohio, the



An Automatic Potato Planter

best medium early ones are Rochester Rose, Everett and Irish Cobbler. Among the best late varieties are Carman No. 1, Gold Coin, Table Talk, Wee MacGregor and Pingree. At Indian Head the white varieties recommended are, Carman No. 1, Empire State and Gold Coin. The pink sorts recommended are Everett and Vick's Extra Early. At Rosethorn, Dreer Standard, Morgan's Seedling and Everett have proven the most productive but the varieties recommended are, white, Irish Cobbler, Dalmeuy Beauty and Rochester Rose. At Scott, Morgan's Seedling, Hawling's Kidney, Wee MacGregor, Table Talk and Gold Coin have yielded the most over a period of three years. At Lethbridge, Gold Coin, Irish Cobbler, Carman No. 1, Rochester Rose, Reeves Rose and Vick's Extra Early are recommended, while at Lacombe, Table Talk, Ashleaf Kidney, Irish



Western Potato Growers have fewer insects and diseases to contend with than those of the older provinces

Cobbler, Morgan's Seedling, Rochester Rose and Country Gentleman are recommended.

Under some conditions it is desirable to change the seed. Generally speaking, however, this is a bad practice unless it has been found by experience that the tubers produced on one's own farm are not as productive as those of the same variety secured from another place. There is no evidence to show what portions of the province or of Western Canada produce the most vigorous tubers for seed. This information will become available in time, but until it is secured, growers would do well to use their own seed unless disease is discovered or experience has demonstrated that tubers secured from other places produce a more vigorous growth. Our virgin soils are now free from disease and it should be the grower's firm determination to keep them so by rejecting all seed that contains any semblance of disease other than common scab.

Firm, unwilted potatoes that have not sprouted will produce more vigorous plants than any others. Potatoes, like the seed of grain crops, should be treated to aid in controlling disease. Either a solution of Formalin, or Corrosive Sublimate will aid in the control of, but may not entirely prevent potato scab. If Formalin is to be used the same strength recommended for treating wheat is best. One pound to 30 or 40 gallons of water is the proper strength and the potatoes should be soaked in this solution for one and a-half hours. If Corrosive Sublimate is to be used one ounce to seven gallons of water is the best proportion. The tubers should be soaked in this solution for one and a-half hours. It should be remembered that Corrosive Sublimate is a deadly poison. In treating potatoes with it wooden retainers should be used because of its corrosive action on metal vessels.

Size and Condition of Sets

The larger the set planted the larger the yield will be. But the net yield, that is, the total yield less the number of bushels of seed planted is greatest when sets about two ounces in size, having two or three or more eyes in each set, are used. The size of the set should vary with the size of the potato and the number of eyes it contains. The fewer eyes in a tuber the larger the portion planted should be and vice versa. Whether the seed end or the stem end of a large tuber is better depends upon whether the eyes in the stem end develop as well as those in the seed end. Both ends are equally good for seed if the eyes are not partially or wholly dormant in the stem end. The eyes in the seed end generally develop first and more of them are likely to grow. For these reasons the seed end often produces an earlier crop and a better stand. The seed ends are also likely to produce more small potatoes for the reason that more stock develop from the greater number of sprouts.

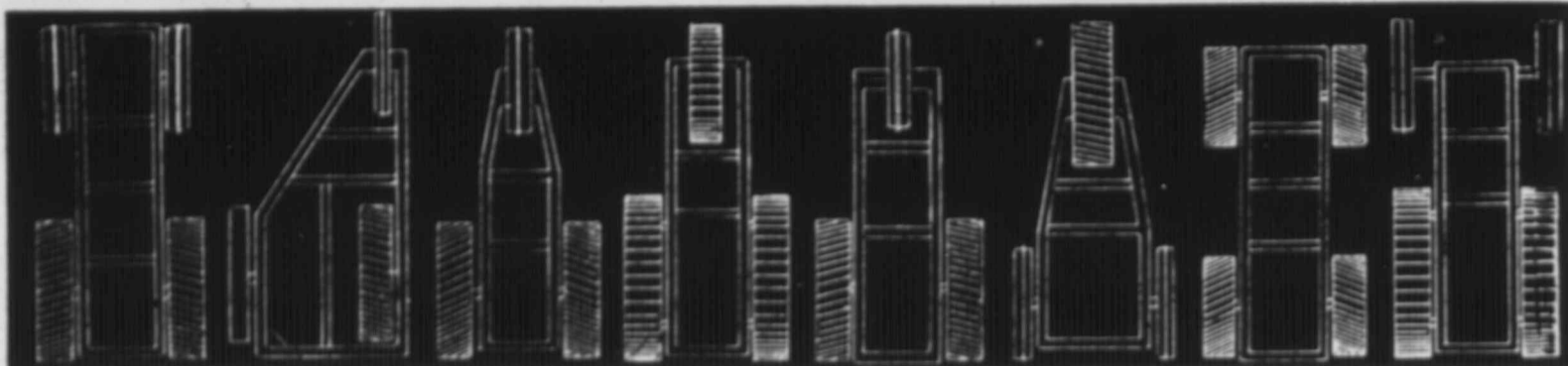
Because of the fact that some of the sets in the middle or stem end of large tubers remain dormant and do not grow, thus lessening the stand, larger yields have been secured from the use of small set potatoes at Saskatoon than from sets of equal size cut from large tubers. It should be understood, however, that these yields were due altogether to a better stand. It is quite probable that given an equal stand in each case the yield from sets cut from large tubers would be greater than that from sets of equal size from small tubers. If tubers are cut, they should be planted as soon as possible after cutting or in case some delay makes it impossible to plant at once they should be sprinkled with land plaster in order to prevent excessive drying.

Time and Depth

The stems and leaves of young potatoes will freeze with the slightest frost. Planting should therefore be delayed until danger of heavy spring frosts is past. At Saskatoon in the years 1914 and 1915 the largest yields from our main crop were secured by plantings made during the first half of May. There is considerable danger of frosts even after these dates, but some risk in the spring must be run in order to have the crop fairly well developed before fall frosts come. For small areas of potatoes earlier planting than this might be practiced. It should, however, be remembered that the earlier the planting the greater the danger from late spring frosts, and that much later planting is a common practice among many good farmers.

The depth to plant varies with the type of soil and the moisture condition. From two to five inches re-

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Fundamentals of Tractor Design

Plowing and Belt work---Tractor limitations---The question of weight---Side draft

There is perhaps nothing that leaves the mind in a more hopeless state of confusion than a visit to an exhibition of tractors. There are no two alike. They differ both in outward appearance and in all the essential details of construction. They are unlike as regards the number of road wheels, the type of motor, method of drive and in every particular. After critically examining all the different designs any intelligent man would be almost sure to ask: "What is a tractor?"

Even some of the large companies are at the present moment marketing as many as three or four radically different types of machines. In short, tractor design could hardly be in a more chaotic state than it is right at this time. Invention has run riot and the stress of competition has not yet weeded out the unfit. But the time is fast approaching when a few strong types must prevail. In fact, there is evidence that the process of elimination has already begun to work.

Why does all this confusion exist? There are a number of reasons, but chiefest among them is the fact that only a few designers have been qualified to analyze all the factors that enter into the design of a successful tractor. They have considered only one or two things carefully and ignored others equally as important. During the last two or three years a low selling price has been the prime object of many and this they sometimes obtained without much regard to some of the other fundamental requirements of sound design. Another consideration has been light weight, which has been frequently obtained at the expense of strength and durability. The successful designer obviously must take into account all of the various factors and give to each exactly the prominence it deserves and this requires exact knowledge of conditions and excellent judgment. But what are these factors? They group themselves under three separate and distinct heads; agricultural, mechanical and commercial. All three must be given equal weight, otherwise, failure will attend the enterprise. That is, the tractor must be capable of performing the various agricultural functions for which it is intended; it must be designed and constructed in accordance with approved mechanical principles and it must be put on the market and sold at a price within the reach of a sufficiently large class of farmers to make its manufacture a profitable enterprise.

What Are Farm Power Requirements?

Obviously the first thing a designer should do is to study farm power requirements. He should do this with an open mind, otherwise he is extremely liable to make serious blunders. A review of what has been done seems to reveal the fact that almost every tractor now on the market was constructed with one central feature of construction in the

This article is reprinted by special permission from "Motor" of New York, one of the foremost power magazines in America. Philip S. Rose, the writer, is Associate Editor of the "American Thresherman," and one of the highest authorities on power subjects. The original title was "Some Fundamental Principles of Tractor Design." This subject is of great importance to western farmers when such a multiplicity of tractors, tractor attachments, etc., are being placed on the market. The most technical parts have been eliminated in order to make the article as simple and lucid as possible.

mind of the designer instead of making an effort to harmonize all the factors. This, of course, naturally leads to freak designs, of which we see so many.

A tabulation of several hundred reports from farmers who have used tractors indicates that tractors are being used for the following purposes: plowing, disking, listing, harrowing, seeding, harvesting small grain, road grading, hauling, pulling stumps, running ensilage cutters, huskers, shredders, feed grinders, threshers, saw mills and a variety of other kinds of work of less importance.

In reply to an inquiry as to what work the tractor was bought for especially, plowing came first, and this includes disking and listing, belt work was second and harvesting third. These are the heavy tasks that have to be taken care of on every farm. A tractor, therefore, to be considered a successful machine, must do all these things in an acceptable manner. The various tasks, before mentioned, are more or less incidental. These three are vital and of primary importance. There are, to be sure, special cases where a man may have some particular work he wants done and would like to do it with mechanical power, but these need not concern the man who is confronted with the task of designing a farm tractor for general market conditions.

Plowing The Prime Consideration

Primarily the general farm tractor must be adapted for plowing. This is a task that must be done on every farm, every year. It is heavy work and requires the expenditure of more power than any other purely farming operation. Farmers realize that when they have to depend on horses the task is not always well done. Either the weather is too hot or the ground is too hard when the plows should be started, or the farm animals are busy doing some other reasonable work. They figure that a tractor can work under any climatic conditions and plow at the proper depth to insure the best crop yields. In other words, they want a tractor to plow under much more difficult conditions than they would require horses to work under. If the tractor will not

fulfill these expectations, they are disappointed and justly so.

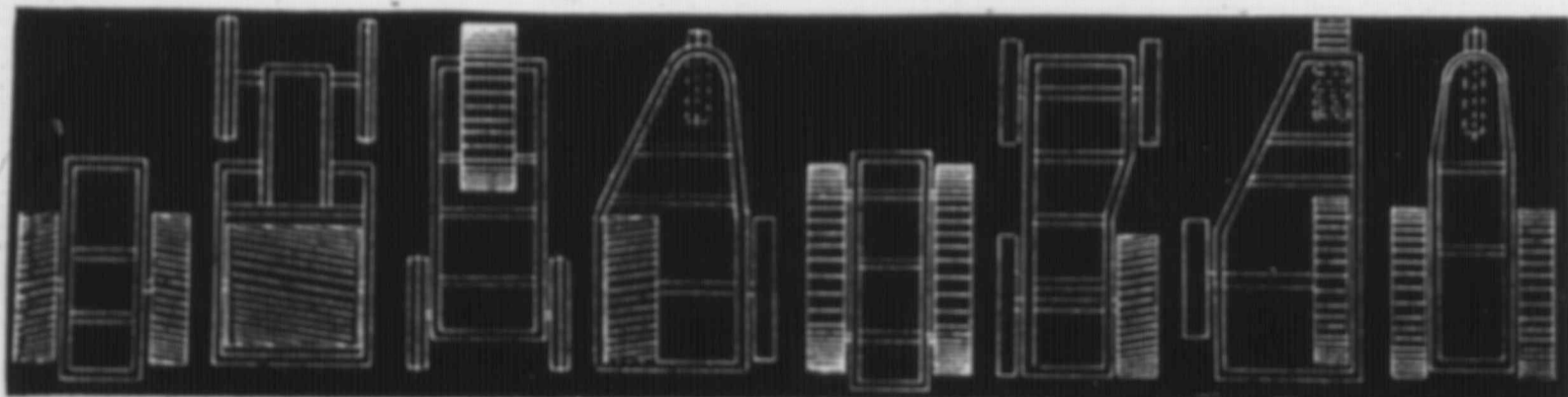
Since plowing is the first requisite, the first thing to consider is soil resistance. And right here we encounter our first difficulty, for there is nothing more variable than soil and its resistance. Take, for instance, a heavy prairie loam under sod. When in the best conditions for plowing a fourteen-inch plow, cutting seven inches deep, will require a draw-bar pull of about five hundred pounds. But this same soil in July, when the ground is dry, may require a draw-bar pull of fully a thousand pounds per plow. In some soils it may require as high as twelve hundred pounds. Naturally it follows that men who own that kind of land are just the ones that need and are the first to buy tractors. If they buy a two or a three-plow machine they expect it to handle two or three plows under any conditions whatsoever. Evidently to be on the safe side and have satisfied customers the careful designer will provide enough power to take care of his heaviest probable load.

Tractor plowing speed averages about two and a quarter miles an hour. This is about as fast as a good team of horses can travel pulling a load, and consequently all plows have been designed for that speed. At this speed a draw-bar pull of twelve hundred pounds requires seven and two-tenths horsepower at the draw bar for each plow. If he figured, as many do, on a maximum of one thousand pounds pull, he would have to provide for six horse-power at the draw-bar.

His next task will be to figure his draw-bar efficiency. Under the old style of construction it required fully half the power of a tractor to propel itself. Roughly it requires the expenditure of a little more than one horse-power for every one thousand pounds of weight. With the substitution of steel for cast iron and more careful design the weight has been greatly reduced and with it, the power required for self propulsion. This is one way in which draw-bar efficiency may be secured and the other is with the use of anti-friction bearings and better transmission. The modern designer can easily secure a draw-bar efficiency of seventy-five per cent, and sometimes as high as eighty per cent. Taking the smaller figure, to be on the safe side, would call for a motor capable of delivering nine brake-horsepower for each plow. A two-plow machine should, therefore, have an eighteen horsepower motor. Under ordinary plowing conditions this machine could easily handle three plows and in some cases four. But where the ground is somewhat rolling or the soil is very hard, it will require the full power of the motor to pull two plows.

So much for plowing, now let us see what the re-

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At the top and bottom of this page are views of tractors showing arrangement of the wheels. These tractors with rear drive wheels have diagonal gears; those with crawler wheels are shown with gears set at right angles with the rim. All tractors are shown with the front ends pointing away from the reader. It will be noticed that some machines have front drives.

Backsetting the Farmer

V.---Lobbyists---The Promoter and Railway Magnate

By A. S. Handicap



At every session of the provincial legislature and of the Dominion parliament men of a certain type are to be found in the lobby. They range in ability and social standing from the high-salaried official who looks after the interests of the railways and other big corporations to the obscure party heeler who is out of a job and who wants a position as a civil service lap dog. For the purpose of this article let us assume that the persons seeking favors from the law-makers speak without reserve and tell the simple truth.

Charters for Straw Companies

The first man to appear proclaims himself to be a financier and promoter and he wants a private bill put through, forming a company the provisional directors of which are himself, his stenographer, his office boy and the janitor of the block in which his office is located. The charter which he seeks for his straw company contains many rights and privileges that will enable the company to live on the unblinking exploitation of the public and that will give the promoter and owner a chance to secure a handsome consideration for transferring this monopoly to a bunch of wealthy men later on.

"Am I a producer? No. I am a sponger," confesses the promoter. "I absorb from those who have. I reap where I do not sow. I rob the producer with the aid of the law. My interest in the farmer consists in the interest on the mortgage on his land and the tariff tax he pays my company in addition to a legitimate profit for a home-manufactured article. I am a financial slaughter-house usher. You know the big slaughter-houses have a trained steer that leads the others up the chute to be slaughtered. He, however, slips through a side door near the top, leaving the others to go on to their fate. I act in a similar capacity for speculative financial undertakings. I organize industries into monopolies and trusts. I herd octopuses. I own newspapers and magazines and writers and influence the public from hidden sources. I am supplied with unlimited amounts of money with which to approach susceptible politicians and I occasionally attempt to interfere with the administration of justice.

"I once employed a lawyer to fight a big suit for me. Judgment was reserved; so I went on a business trip, telling my lawyer to wire me the result when judgment was handed down. About two weeks later I got a telegram from him, which read: 'The right prevails.' I immediately wired back: 'Appeal at once.' And do you know I found out afterwards that the judgment had been given in my favor! Queer, wasn't it?"

Warping Legislation.

"I warp legislation, with the assistance of the best legal talent, by the insertion of 'jokers,' which give the act an altogether different meaning from that which appears on the surface.

"A farmer walking along the road to a neighbor's one day saw an auto approaching, raising a cloud of dust in its wake. He stepped out of the road till the auto passed, then, half blinded by the dust, stepped back, only to be knocked over by a motor cycle that, unnoticed by him, was following the auto. As the farmer picked himself up he was heard to exclaim, 'Who'd a' thought the darned thing'd have a colt!"

"Oh, we have a lot of legislation that have colts that knock the farmers silly. That C.P.R. tax exemption colt is a pretty old horse now; but it is still able to cripple a good many farmers and to prevent their children from getting an education.

Financial Hydraulics

"I am also a financial hydraulic engineer—that is, an expert in putting water in stock. This is a very important business. You know there are not to be any reductions in freight rates by the C.P.R. until dividends exceed ten per cent. This is one of the most valuable 'jokers' in railway legislation," for if the stock is kept sufficiently watered, the dividends will never reach the maximum, and the farmers will still have to stand the 'kick of the colt.' I have already led this stock to the watering trough nine times and the owners seem to think it will soon be time to water it again. Forty-nine millions profit can pay dividends on a large quantity of pump-juice if the rate has to be kept low enough to deceive the western farmers, who are really becoming quite troublesome.

"My friends and I control—in fact, issue—money; for under our system the issue of money is a function of the banks and the government has always

been advised by the interests to keep out of the banking business. Years ago Jefferson claimed that the issue of money was a function of the government and that the banks should keep out of the governing business; but it is only recently that the farmers have awakened to the importance of this subject. By the way, the provision in the Bank act fixing the legal rate of interest at seven per cent, without any penalty attached, is another colt that has done a good deal towards keeping the farmers prostrated in the dust.

"I live by running the black wind mills of high finance, whose sails are whirled by burning blasts from the pit and whose mill-stones grind the souls of the masses of men into the dust that makes the devil's daily bread.

"I contribute generously to the reptile fund of



And as they kept asking for what they had not, they had not consulted with owing for all they had got.

either party that is willing to sell up the interests of the country in return for political power or personal advantage."

Does he get his charter?

The Railway Magnate

The next man to approach the government is a railway magnate. He wants a charter to build a railway, with a cash subsidy or a guarantee of bonds large enough to build the road and give him a nice little surplus.

"Am I a producer? No. I am a robber. I keep a toll gate on a public road built with the people's money and I take all that the traffic will stand. I water stock and give myself and my friends riches, splashed with the blood of the poor.

"Joseph Howe was right when he said at Halifax some years ago, 'It is a first duty of a government to control the great highways of the country,' but the people are just beginning to realize it.

"I cut melons. The St. Paul and Pacific road in the twenty-seven years from 1879 to 1906 paid \$181,000,000.00 into the treasury and \$407,000,000.00 was pocketed by the magnates on the side.

"The original Southern Pacific Railway cost six and one-half million dollars, but the construction company was paid fifteen million dollars and the magnates got forty millions for financing the deal.

"The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway



Farmers still have to stand the 'kick of the colt'

was bought in 1902 for seventy million dollars. By a lease and holding company the capital was increased to one hundred and eighty-nine millions, without putting a cent in the road, and the magnates pocketed one hundred and nineteen millions.

"The capital stock of the Pacific and Alton road was raised from thirty-three millions to one hundred and fourteen millions and Harriman put eighteen millions of it in the road and sixty-three millions in his pocket.

"The St. Paul and Minneapolis Railway was bonded to Dutch capitalists for twenty-eight million dollars. The road was bought up for six millions on money borrowed from the bank. The St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba road was incorporated and fifteen millions of the paid up stock went into the pockets of the magnates. Then they issued bonds for sixteen millions, paid the bank with interest, seven millions, and divided up eight and one-half millions as melon. Each of the five promoters thus got three millions of paid up stock and one million, seven hundred thousand dollars cash for nothing. They had five hundred and sixty-five miles of railway completed and equipped, and, in addition to all this, a land grant of 2,580,660 acres of the finest wheat land in the United States.

"'But,' you say, 'these are American melons. Can you not give us some example of the home product?' While it is not strictly good business on my part to comply with the request, still, as the facts are well known, I do not suppose it can be claimed to be a breach of confidence to refer to the Canadian roads.

The Canadian Variety

"In 1884 Robert Dunsmuir and his friends obtained a charter for the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, a line seventy-eight miles long, and with this charter they obtained a cash subsidy of \$750,000.00 from the Dominion government and a land grant of 1,900,000 acres of land from the British Columbia government. This land was in a block and included the control of almost the entire coal interests of Vancouver Island. The Dunsmuir made an estimated fortune of from thirty to forty million dollars out of their share of this magnificent hand-out of the people's social inheritance.

"In 1910-11 the coal interests were taken over by a new company, headed by Sir William MacKenzie. The mines produce nearly 800,000 tons of coal a year.

"Neath the shade of a guarantee Bill and Dan sat, With Dominion and provinces standing in pat, Each trying to lighten his mind of a load By humming the words of the following ode: 'Oh, for the mountains, and oh, for the plain, And oh, for cash grants again and again; Oh, for more franchises and power plants too; Oh, to run railroads without rolling stock new.' And so they kept oh-ing for what they had not, Not contented with owing for all they had got.

"The Great Western Railway Company between 1852 and 1855 received a grant from the Canadian government of \$3,850,000.00, of which \$1,225,000.00 was illegally used to build a line on American soil from Detroit to Milwaukee.

"The Grand Trunk received aid from the government to the extent of \$15,557,500.00.

Waist-high in Water

"The railways of Canada in 1913 included nearly thirty thousand miles of line and their real capital was about \$1,600,000,000.00; but the amount upon which the producers had to dig down and pay interest and dividends was \$2,918,955,699.00. In other words, the capital stock of Canadian railways is nearly one-half water. Nevertheless the rates are kept up to all that the traffic can stand. The funds for the construction of these railways have come largely from the public treasury, which the railway promoters early began to plunder, extending and elaborating the process with time and opportunity. The public finances have been placed at the disposal of railway promoters in three principal forms. Cash subsidies, comprising either outright cash or loans, has been one method; land grants another, and guarantees of bonds a third. The first two were the main ways in the early decades of railway history. The last named is an outgrowth of the financial methods of more recent years. The aggregate appears to be as follows:

Land grants	56,952,955 acres
Cash subventions	\$244,000,000.00
Guarantees of bonds	245,000,000.00

These land grants do not include the great area of timber and the enormously valuable coal and other mineral deposits given away; nor do they include the city and town terminal land and water facilities donated during the last sixty years by municipalities to railway promoters for stations, depots, entrances and exits and other purposes; nor do the cash grants and guarantees include the millions granted since 1913.

"The story of the manner in which these land grants, subsidies and guarantees have been diverted from the objects for which they were given, or in any event from the object for which the people thought they were given, cannot but cause the head of every true Canadian to bow in shame. The list of the men who practically pillaged the public treasury in this immoral and illegal manner includes cabinet ministers, members of parliament of both parties, promoters, financial men, contractors, and their political favorites — not one

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION REYNOLDS

UNNECESSARY FRICTION

Our lives are full of it. Not quarrels, you understand, but needless work, and irritations of one sort or another, from the lack of rubber heels on our shoes to an arrangement of the kitchen furniture which means an extra mile or two a day. A woman who knows most enthusiastic about opera, opera, music, after suffering for years, she had one little child brought up on rules and regulations is a very often a hopeless nervous wreck, why and fight. But is there not a great difference in love and pity? Some dear mothers think they are doing the very best thing for their little ones when they chastise them, and are strict, even though their mothers' hearts are aching with sorrow for the child and would consider it spoiling them to offer comfort and love and sympathy.

CAN'T BE TOO LOVING

Dear Miss Reynolds:—I have been reading the article in last week's Guide in the "Homemakers" corner in regard to, "The spoiled child making a little child brought up on rules and regulations is a very often a hopeless nervous wreck, why and fight."

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THE POULTRY BILL

Before the women of Saskatchewan and Alberta endorse Mr. Pughley's woman suffrage bill they would be wise to look into the matter and make sure that it really stands for suffrage on the same terms as men. As we remember the wording of this bill excludes from the provincial franchise those women who are not citizens of this province. It is not the federal franchise and the right to sit in the federal parliament, but it is not the provincial franchise and the right to sit in the provincial parliament. The best legal advice seems to incline to the conclusion that the bill does not concern the women of Manitoba, British Columbia, and Ontario, as they already have the right to sit in parliament. The best legal advice seems to incline to the conclusion that the bill does not concern the women of Manitoba, British Columbia, and Ontario, as they already have the right to sit in parliament.

WHAT IS CANADA GOING TO DO?

The European nations have often accused the English of hypocrisy because as a people they have been so eagerly and earnestly to call a spade a spade. At last they are obliged to make a new act has just gone through the House of Commons dealing with the franchise. It is a very important step towards the granting of the vote to women. It is a very important step towards the granting of the vote to women. It is a very important step towards the granting of the vote to women.



MRS. GUARDIAN AND FRIENDS

In his sleep he would put his arms around her and patted her head. "Mama, I love you," he would say. "Mama, I love you," he would say. "Mama, I love you," he would say.

WON'T HAVE THAT KIND OF FRIEND

Dear Miss Reynolds:—Being a reader of The Guide and naturally a reader of your page, I would like to add my views to those of "Amused" and "Com. mon Sense," regarding "Reformer's" letter. Why does "Reformer" condemn the mail order catalogs along nearly every paper we pick up now a days has a place for everything. There is no doubt about it. The war zone, but that is not nakedness. There is a place for everything.

Dear Miss Reynolds:—I noticed a week or so ago when you advised a woman with five children to enamel all her kitchen furniture white. Now don't you think, if she takes that advice, that you have set an awful lot of work for her to do. White shows every spot and her to do. White shows every spot and her to do. White shows every spot and her to do.

AN EASY SOLUTION

How does the breakfast suit you, John? Inquired the young bride anxiously. "It's just right, dearest," said her husband. "It's just right, dearest," said her husband. "It's just right, dearest," said her husband.

SUITABLE

The was one of those little women who are always looking for something that will take up their husband's idle time. "John," she said, "I wish you would mend the pump."

REFORMER AGAIN

Dear Miss Reynolds:—I am glad to see aggressive advertising discussed by other women, and I hope that it will be brought up at the next convention. "That," suggests I believe a resolution went to the heads of the advertising department of these mail order houses would effect a change, as a course a few suggested women will take this way of advertising, is entirely unnecessary.

PARLINE

Some in contact. make them lovable to everyone with whom they come in contact. make them lovable to everyone with whom they come in contact. make them lovable to everyone with whom they come in contact.

MIS GUARDIAN—AND FRIENDS

mother's neck and marmoset steeply. "Mama, I love you," he would say. "Mama, I love you," he would say. "Mama, I love you," he would say.

REFORMER

My brother to offend I will eat no more meat while the world stands. "Reformer" is an ignorant person who has never ten miles from home. On the contrary I have visited some of the best art galleries of the world and certainly think highly of the beautiful works of art. But there is a place for everything. The majority of westerners do not look at such things from the ethical standpoint and it is horrible to know how such advertising is viewed from the standpoint of a great many. Women do dress almost as men in the war zone, but that is not nakedness. There is a place for everything.

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SUMMER MEETING SPEAKERS

The season for summer picnics and general meetings will soon be with us. We are going to be short of organizers—shorter than usual—and to cover the ground we will need to introduce a little more system. We should do that in any case for economy and efficiency. If you want a speaker this summer, please let me know at the earliest possible moment advising me of the approximate date when it would be most convenient and promising that you will communicate with the neighboring unions and see that the meeting is properly advertised so that all within reasonable distance will attend and thus save us going to the same district twice. You will need to centralize your meetings as far as possible and if you can arrange, keep it near a railway line so that delay will not occur in getting the speaker to the meeting and back again. Locals will also be required this year to look after all arrangements in regard to meeting the speaker, taking him to the meeting and back to the railway. We do not want to make things too hard for you but we must practice greater economy in travelling expenses. With the enormous territory we have to cover, it is only fair to the balance of the province that when a speaker is in a district, he should be given an opportunity to speak to all those who may be within driving distance. If you will send me your requests in accordance with the above suggestions, I will take the matter up with the director for your constituency and map out a series of meetings which will enable us to do our work this summer with the maximum of effect and the minimum of expense.

Political Influence of U.F.W.A.

While on organization work, I would like you to have your wife or some other prominent farmer's wife, advise me as to whether there is any sentiment in your district in favor of organizing a local of the U.F.W.A. which is the women's section of the U.F.A. It does not seem to be generally realized that the legislative influence of the U.F.A. depends largely on the voting power of its members at election time and that, when the U.F.A. advocated and did its share in securing equal suffrage, we practically doubled the number of voters in Alberta and in doing so, reduced our own percentage of the decisive vote in Alberta by about one half. If the women of the province are to exercise any political influence as the U.F.A. have done in the past, they will need to organize as we have done. We ask their co-operation and assistance and if for any lack of experience or other reasons they do not feel like doing it themselves, we feel that the men's locals can help them by sending in the information as asked for above.

The Farmers' Platform

A copy of the Farmers' Platform has been sent you and other copies are available if you wish them. It is likely that we will have elections—federal and provincial—sprung on us in the near future. Discussing the matter with our president, it was felt that our locals who come into direct contact with the candidates who will contest these elections should, of their own accord and for their own information, secure from these candidates an expression of opinion in regard to the platform endorsed by our convention and by the conventions of our farmers' organizations in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. If you are interested, get busy on this, secure from the central office copies of the platform and send to each of your candidates, whether for federal or provincial offices. Don't worry about what the central office will do but exercise your privilege as electors in sending a representative to parliament for another five years and find out for yourselves whether his ideas are reasonably close to your own before you send him there. You will then have less reason to complain afterwards.

Secretaries' Convention

The date for the secretaries' convention has not been definitely decided yet but arrangements will go ahead as practically everyone seems to be in favor of it. The matter will be dealt with in a special circular later on. The

Alberta

The Section of The Guide is conducted specially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

convention will be held in Calgary, possibly the latter part of the last week in June.

The U.F.A. Sunday

In reference to U.F.A. Sunday, at the last meeting of your board of directors, the following resolution was passed:—

"That in any rural district where U.F.A. Sunday exercises are observed and it does not conflict with any other arrangements, we urge that a collection be taken for the military branch of the Y.M.C.A."

Quite a number of our locals have already given consideration to the resolution passed at the convention in regard to the military branch of the Y.M.C.A. and have by one means or another collected contributions for the great work that is being done by that body. There are however, a considerable number who have not reported as having done anything up to the present, and we trust that they will make a special effort to meet the suggestion of the board of directors, and that the contributions from our locals to the Y.M.C.A. on U.F.A. Sunday will be spontaneous and liberal. The work that the Y.M.C.A. is doing for our soldiers at the front and behind the lines has already been laid before you, though it would be impossible to appreciate all that is really being done, unless you have had the privilege and good fortune of listening to some of those who have been on the spot and have given lectures upon the work since they have come back. The cause is one of the most worthy that we could support, and will, I hope, receive your favorable consideration. On this occasion, please forward through this office the contributions collected.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Provincial Secretary.

DEBATED MILITARY TRAINING

Archie C. Muir, secretary of Eyehill Local, No. 553, reports: At our meeting on March 24 a number of questions were written on slips of paper and passed around, one to each member. As the secretary read the roll call each member responded to his or her name and endeavored to answer the question. Then it was open for general discussion. The response was splendid. Much latent speaking ability was in this way brought to light. To the question: "What are the advantages of having a few trees around the place," one speaker stated that they improved the look of the farm, another that they held the snow out of the yard, another that they were a means of bringing more birds, and still another that they added money value to the farm if one wanted to sell. The last speaker, needless to say, was a Scotchman. On April 7, the question: "Resolved that Canada should adopt a system of military training," was debated. The affirmative was taken by Jas. P. Muir and Z. Greig and the negative by Jas. A. Zender and J. Thompson. Both sides were well argued. The decision was an unusual one. The three judges handed their decisions privately to the chairman who announced that one was in favor of the affirmative, by one point, the second favored the negative and the third said it was a tie. The chairman called for a vote of the audience to decide the matter and it resulted in a verdict for the affirmative. In the interval between the business routine and the debate, Mrs. W. G. Farquharson gave a recitation entitled: "At the Bar of Justice." The question of free trade, nationalization of railways, and consolidated schools will be debated in the near future. Preparations are under way to have a successful U.F.A. Sunday on May 27. During the summer meetings will be held every second Saturday and not once a month as formerly.

OPPOSE LETHBRIDGE TERMINAL Wheatland Centre Local, No. 109 has taken on a new lease of life. The mem-

bership so far is 25 with more to hear from. At a recent meeting the following resolution was passed and is published at their request:

"Whereas we are informed that the business interests of Lethbridge have applied to the grain commissioners for the erection of a terminal elevator at Lethbridge; and whereas the grain of the members of Wheatland Centre Local of the U.F.A. passes through Lethbridge as a terminal point; it is hereby resolved that we recommend to the grain commissioners that if this terminal elevator is erected, it be placed at Fort William, or at such a point at the head of the lakes as will be convenient for shipping, and it is also resolved that we submit the following reasons for the stand that we have taken:

- 1. Because if erected at Lethbridge, the elevator would only serve as storage for a very limited part of the country.
2. Because the dockage at an internal elevator must of necessity be heavier on account of unavoidable waste in the extra handling.
3. Because the grain cannot be sold as advantageously as at the head of the lakes; in fact it can only be sold to speculators.
4. Because experience has proven that the grain is graded lower at an internal, than at a terminal elevator at Fort William or at Winnipeg.
5. Because it is evident that no one will use an internal elevator for storage if it possibly can be avoided.
6. Because we do not approve that the finances of the country should be used at the present time in an undertaking of uncertain benefit, and at that, only to a very small part of the country.
7. Because when conditions in the country become normal again, the elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary can readily handle all the internal storage during the rush season.

HAD 300 AT CONCERT

Clairmont Lake Local, No. 75 is again to the fore with the following report: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the above local held its usual monthly meeting on the 14th instant at which quite a number were in attendance, although not as many as were expected, on account of the break up of the roads which rendered travelling rather difficult for far away members. Two more new members were taken in, bringing our membership up to 24, which I consider is very good, seeing that we have such a small district to work in and are so close to other unions. Practically speaking we have only a district of about five miles east and west, and about four miles north and south, and we were the last union to form so you will see how we are situated. It was decided at the meeting to send the secretary to the convention of local secretaries at whichever place it is being held, Calgary or elsewhere. Quite a little business of interest to the union was transacted, amongst it getting orders for this year's binder twice. All orders are to be in the hands of the secretary on or before May 12, 1917. I have sent to Winnipeg for the subscription forms for The Guide as per your instructions. I might say that the little write-up in The Guide last week was quite a boost for us. The members were more than pleased, only there was one little mistake, and that was referring to our concert and dance. The Guide stated that over one hundred people were present and it should be over three hundred people were present.

Regarding Official Circular No. 6, re Y.M.C.A., as it was so late, it had to be held over until our next meeting. In the meantime I am going to interview our social committee and try and arrange for another concert and dance or something of that nature in aid of the same. There is no doubt as to the good work they are doing and they certainly require assistance. Will report results later of what we intend to do.

Are Your Hail Premiums Excessive?

Our rates are reasonable. Twenty years in business. Losses paid in full.

Full Government Deposit in Alberta Government Bonds for protection of Policy-Holders.

We issue a fully paid Policy—no assessments.

Prompt adjustments and sure pay.

We settle within sixty days after proof of loss.

Licensed for Province of Alberta.

Assets \$450,000

Good local agents are wanted, where we are not represented. You can add several hundred dollars to your income by a few weeks' work.

St. Paul Mutual Hail and Cyclone Insurance Co.

715 Herald Building CALGARY, ALBERTA

Plant Registered IRISH COBBLER POTATOES This Year

The Guide has been fortunate in securing for its readers a quantity of registered Irish Cobbler potatoes. They are free of all disease and weigh from 3 to 6 ozs. each. These potatoes are selling at \$3.00 and \$3.50 per bus. You farmers who want good seed will want these Irish Cobblers; they are from the best stock obtainable. Grow these potatoes and become eligible for membership in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

BE QUICK — the supply is limited. Get the coupon below in the mail at once—it's worth while.

COUPON May 9, 1917 The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. Please send me particulars for securing your registered seed potatoes. Name Post Office Province

Add another twelve hours to every busy day -



You can't work horses more than 12 hours a day—you can work 24 hours a day with a Model B

Happy Farmer Tractor

Powerful, Durable and Reliable
Get Particulars To-day

J. D. Adhead Company Limited

Canadian Representatives
WINNIPEG
MAN.

It is built to burn kerosene

\$1275 ON TERMS DISCOUNT FOR CASH



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Healthy People AND Blooming Flowers

we found when a house is heated with a

HECLA FURNACE

Must air is healthy air—but the moisture must be evenly distributed. An old style water pan gives you damp air in one room, and dry, cooked air in another. A circular water pan—the "HECLA" kind—gives even beautiful heat in all rooms—moist heat in which flowers will grow.

The special water pan, the steel rolled fire pipe, the patent lined joints, the cast iron combustion chamber, etc., are all exclusive patented "HECLA" features.

ASK ABOUT OUR GUARANTEED PLAN OF HEATING HOUSES. Send now for your copy of "Comfort and Health" Free

Clare Bros. Western Ltd. Dept. E. WINNIPEG



COUPON
Clare Bros. Western Limited
Dept. E. Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me copy of "Comfort and Health"
Name _____
Address _____

Manitoba

The Editor of The Guide is solicited officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Meadows, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

WOMEN GRAIN GROWERS

Until the women-grain growers in this province are enlisted in very much larger numbers, until indeed their numbers practically equal those of the men, and they have a large share in the ordinary work of every branch, it will be in order that a very large amount of attention shall be given to the development of that department of our movement. Recognizing this it has been decided to give considerable space for some time to come on the Manitoba page to the work of the women. A number of practical and interesting papers were read by women at the convention last January. One of those dealing with books and library work written by Mrs. S. McGregor of Arden appeared in our columns some weeks ago. In today's issue a second is presented. Still others will appear during the weeks to come. It is hoped they may be the means of helping to stimulate many local branches to get busy in the direction of securing the participation of the women in their work. The branch that has not yet enrolled women among its members is missing much that it might be rendering in the way of valuable service to the community. The following paper by Mrs. J. S. Wood of Oakville contains interesting and attractive suggestions as to what may be done.

WOMEN IN THE ORGANIZATION

As I look back into the years gone by, when the farmers first saw the need of an organization and when they formed one and called it The Patrons of Industry, I feel proud to think I can remember all about it and that I have been spared to see it expand into its present state of efficiency under the new name of Grain Growers. There is not a doubt but what it is the most influential, moral, progressive organization in Canada today. Is it any wonder that I or any other woman should not be proud to know that we are farmers' wives? It is for us to hold up the dignity of our calling in every way we possibly can. As Patrons of Industry, of course, the organization did not last very long, but the same men flocked into the G.O.A. and became its mainstay. The women had not arrived at the conclusion that they were just as brainy as the men, but their presence was certainly felt in a great many ways.

Up to the present the activities of the Grain Growers have been of a commercial nature—trying to obtain the best markets for their produce and removing conditions which were largely responsible in preventing them from getting just returns for their labors in the early pioneer days. The farmers of late—along with these problems—have found time to help solve the problems of woman suffrage, the liquor traffic (and is it not grand to be living at the time our country has been freed from that terrible curse) and direct legislation as far as possible, and are now busy with rural credits, co-operation and other measures which tend to assist in the material as well as the social uplift of the people.

Where do we come in here? With our influence we have helped to secure the first mentioned group and with our votes and influence, we can help to carry those that have yet to come. In the meantime we can, through our organization, educate the women of our province so that they may aspire to higher ideals; urge them to beautify their homes; encourage those who are down-hearted and give them a helping hand and take them into our organization and make them feel at home.

The Oakville Auxiliary

For these reasons we formed our auxiliary at Oakville. The question might be asked, "Which is the better plan—to form an auxiliary and hold our meetings at stated intervals throughout the year, and also attend any meetings the men may hold—or be content with having no meetings except those held by the men?"

We decided we could do more by having an auxiliary. Looking back on our two year's effort we are satisfied we made the wiser choice. For instance, we get more members, which is the most important thing. We are helping on a large scale financially. We hold more meetings than we otherwise would, thus accomplishing more work. We hold our meetings in the afternoons which is a better time for country women to attend, consequently we are not stinted for time and are able to give sufficient consideration to any matters that may be under discussion.

When I think of the 24 meetings held in the past two years and the numerous questions we have discussed in that time and the benefits derived I cannot conceive how one quarter of the work could have been attended to had we not held meetings of our own. Besides this, think of the splendid feeling engendered by the social cup of tea which we enjoy before the close of each meeting. There is nothing equal to the cup of tea for putting the timid woman at ease and we see her at her best. The feature I like best of all in our society is that we are improving our condition as farmers' wives and daughters socially in trying to eliminate selfishness and endeavoring to be more thoughtful for those less fortunate than ourselves.

Studying Social Questions

Our topics for discussion were more of a domestic turn, and not very deep ones but we must start with the smaller and work up to the larger things. This year we purpose studying deeper subjects. Having obtained the vote which is a power (and power brings responsibility) it is now up to us to study the questions we will be called upon to decide with our votes, such as the social question. Are we doing all in our power to help the foreign woman? It will be a sorry day for Canada if she and her family are not directed in the right channel towards Canadian citizenship. Ignorance is always dangerous and especially when it is massed by the great numbers who have come to our country, so we should bestir ourselves.

This leads us to the educational question. We must study the trade question. Is the tariff a blessing or a curse? The high cost of living—do combinations in trade make food cheaper or dearer? Cost of living is not confined to food alone, but it affects all necessities, such as equipment for farming, for the house, clothing, etc. What is the cause of the ever increasing price? The subject is causing anxiety in every household and is certainly a subject for us to study.

Studying these subjects will be part of our work in the immediate future, with other subjects no doubt equally important. Now I do not agree with Miss Hind in thinking that the Grain Growers have entirely thought of material things in the past. The 1915 convention was the first I had attended. I went home inspired with what I had seen and heard at that convention. I had not heard a sermon for years that affected me as much. You remember it was just after the commencement of the war and you will remember too how spontaneously everyone replied to the appeal for the patriotic acre. In fact, there was a feeling I cannot just describe that permeated the whole convention and made me resolve to do all in my power, when I went home, for the Grain Growers in our district. Now I will give you a report of our work since we organized.

New Chairman Each Month

For some time we had felt the need of a woman's club in Oakville, and as we had been given the privilege of forming the Grain Growers' Associations at the convention I have previously referred to, we decided to join their society and have a woman's department. We felt by doing this we would have greater success and by having a meeting at least once a month there would be less chance of our members becoming like-

warm, for you all know what neglected meetings mean. We phoned to everyone we thought would be likely to join and the result was that on the day of the first meeting, 26 were present, of whom 16 joined, many of the others coming in later. Our membership has increased so that now we have 33 members. The election of officers followed. A committee of three ladies was appointed to prepare a program for the twelve meetings of the year. Topic cards were printed with the full program thereon. One attractive thing we introduced, although it may not be on parliamentary procedure lines, was the appointment of a fresh chairman for each month, the president only presiding on special occasions. By so doing we give the largest possible number a part in the conduct of the meetings. We appointed three ladies as caterers for the following meeting and we introduced the work for our soldiers. This year we have still our 33 members. We paid our dues to central and also the district and with regard to the work we are going on with our program as usual, extending the educational part into deeper subjects and also extending our war work for the welfare of our soldiers, which is our great aim. Besides sending our work to the Red Cross Society we responded to an appeal for 25 Christmas stockings to be filled with little comforts for the soldiers in the hospitals, and to our gratification, have had an acknowledgment from a hospital at Salonica. We have also packed 52 Christmas boxes for boys who enlisted from Oakville.

We helped a family who had the misfortune to have their stable and horses burned this spring. I must say here that the Grain Grower men deserve a great deal of credit too in this case, for in a little more than a week they collected some five hundred dollars for this man, and the neighbors helped plow his land for seed. We must not forget to mention another little thing in connection with the uplifting element of the Women Grain Growers. A man was killed by lightning in our neighborhood this summer. His wife lived in Dauphin. She had to be summoned and approached—you all know what a difficult task that would be. Our women discussed it on the phone and finally two of our members were chosen to meet the train and give her any comfort they could and see that she was taken to a good home in the village and looked after until all arrangements were completed. The gratitude of that woman was touching, and after all, service to our fellow man is the great keynote.

McCREARY NEWS NOTE

An evidence of the prosperity of this district is seen in the new Grain Growers' elevator soon to be built at this point. The farmers have subscribed the necessary amount of stock and we have the promise of the company to commence placing the material on the ground in time to have the elevator ready to handle this season's crop. It will be modern and up-to-date in every respect with a capacity of 30,000 bushels.—Reported by Secretary R. A. Forbes of the McCreary G. G. Assn.

GLENHOLM ASSN. AGAIN ACTIVE

In a letter received this week from the secretary of the Glenholme branch they are forwarding their membership dues from 17 members. They have not been very active for some time but from now on we will look for good reports of renewed activity in their district.

The Rosedale Local G.O.A. wishes to endorse the action of the executive in rejecting the offer of the federal government for wheat at \$1.30 on Fort William prices and that if the government intends to fix the price of wheat, they also fix the labor wages, duty on machinery and all farm commodities which the farmers have to buy.

J. H. McWILLIAM, Sec.-Treas.

The sum of \$10 has been received from Mrs. H. F. Meadows, Rapid City P.O., as a contribution to our Patriotic Acre Fund, this amount to be given for Belgian relief.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION

I wish to say a few things on the much-discussed foreign language question, and I earnestly appeal to you teachers not to be narrow in your treatment of this important problem. It is well to bear in mind that the child, even of the foreign born, is, after all, not altogether public property; that he belongs first of all to his parents, and that with them rests the moral responsibility of his proper upbringing; for may one lose sight of the fact that, to his parents, language and religion may be quite inseparable.

It is seldom indeed that one past twenty years of age learns to think in a new language. People pray, sing and worship and imbibe their ideals in the language in which they think. They know their ideals in the language in which they learned them and the same ideals expressed in another language cannot convey to them quite the same meaning. Many of those people are fully persuaded therefore that to preserve their religion and their ideals they must preserve also the language in which these are best understood and expressed. Religious denominations survive with difficulty a change of language and then only with considerable change in forms and practice.

Language Not End

After all, language is but an institution and not an end in itself. Its only purpose is to supply a convenient medium for the exchange of ideas. Surely it is vastly more important that people should have ideas than that they should be able to express them in any given language. Englishmen, of all people, cling most tenaciously to their native tongue and national customs, and this has always been attributed to them as a mark of strength and stability. It is my firm conviction that those foreigners amongst us who cling longest to their native language are the forefathers of many of the best citizens Saskatchewan will have three or four generations from now. I do not mean by this those few parents who would deny to their children a thorough acquaintance with the language of the country in which they reside, but I do mean those who hold to what is best in their national ideas and are most constant in their devotion to those things which in youth they were taught to hold dear, and I believe that these characteristics denote in them, just as they do in the English, strength of character and of purpose which must tell on future generations.

It is, after all, that which a man purposes in his heart that makes him a good or a bad citizen rather than the particular medium which he may use with which to express that purpose to his fellows. There are well meaning people who expend much energy in their efforts to stamp out the use of non-English languages in this province by drastic measures, who, if they would expend the same effort in practical demonstration of the beauty and wealth of the ideals of worthy Canadian and British citizenship would accomplish vastly more in winning the attachment of foreign-born Canadians to the British flag.

The Children's Greatest Hope

You school teachers are the greatest hope of the children of the foreign-born. What a boundless opportunity is yours and what a responsibility! Just a few short summers at the most will they be with you. What they need is ideas and ideals and I would say to you, get these to them—in English, if they can comprehend them thus, but if not, then by any means which will help you attain your end.

If I were a public school teacher, and had in my school children from the slums of some great city, who could grasp my ideas and ideals only if expressed in the coarse slang of the slums, I would "put it across to them" in a language which they could understand, even if to fit myself for the task I had to borrow a dictionary of American slang, or read one of Billy Sunday's sermons. For the child's sake, it should certainly be assured a working knowledge of English, but the Bri-

tish Empire will not fall nor will the flag of Britain droop because these children are permitted in true British tolerance to spend a little time each day in any or every grade learning to read the language of their ancestors.

The true English ideal of democracy, says Dr. Crumney, is "that ordering of society which guarantees to every individual or group of individuals full freedom for the expression of himself, provided that in such expression he does not interfere with the exercise of the same freedom of other individuals or groups of individuals." That is the best definition of true democracy that I have ever heard. It will bear the closest analysis and is well worthy your attention. Holding this as the essence of true British democracy, can we reasonably deny entirely to groups of the foreign-born that same freedom of self-expression and every right to preserve their national ideals. Many of these are most worthy.

Is it possible that we have been endeavoring to supplant where we should seek only to supplement? Is it not possible that we have been so confident in our own superiority that we have failed to imbibe from our newly adopted fellow citizens that which they could with advantage impart from their national ideals. Few, if any, races, have come to us from abroad from whom we cannot learn something of value if we are not blinded by our own conceit.

May we not then conclude that if the coming generations of this province are to be the splendid race that their cosmopolitan parentage and their free and vigorous life in this boundless western country make it possible for them to be, the process of assimilation must be mutual in some degree and that it cannot be entirely a swallowing up of these people by those of us who are fortunate enough to have been born under the British flag? I therefore appeal to you who are in especial measure the stewards of the future citizenship of this great province, that you apply to this great question of the assimilation of the foreign-born those same standards of true British moderation which have made the British Empire of today the greatest champion of true democracy that the world has ever known.

S.G.G.A. GRAIN SHOW

Each local should send an exhibit of grain to our grand competition at the provincial exhibition in Regina, July 23 to 28. The prizes offered are liberal and attractive. But we should be interested to make these exhibits whether we expect a prize or not. The Grain Growers should help to boost their own industry. The manufacturers and jobbers will exhibit their wares. Let us show our interest in that which we produce. It will cost you nothing to compete. Cash prizes range from \$100.00 to \$5.00. If all the locals enter the competition, making about 1,100 exhibits, there will be offered one hundred and twenty cash prizes, amounting to \$1,195.00.

Grand Challenge Shield

Last year the Rockhaven local won the grand challenge shield. This is awarded each year to the local securing the first prize. When this trophy has been won four times (not necessarily in succession) it becomes the permanent property of the winner.

Special Prizes

A large number of valuable prizes will also be awarded to the individual members who supply the grain. The members supplying the best samples of wheat, oats and barley will each receive a valuable gold watch.

Conditions

- 1. The competition is open only to local branches of the Saskatchewan G.G.A.
2. Each exhibit shall consist of one-half bushel wheat, one-half bushel oats and one-half bushel barley, by measure, any variety. Not more than one group can be entered or shown by any one local.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

3. The grain must be provided by members of the local making the exhibit and no member shall contribute more than one kind of grain.

4. Exhibits may be shipped by freight at any time previous to June 15, 1917, and must be consigned to D. T. Elderkin, manager, Provincial Exhibition, Regina, Saskatchewan. Freight charges will be paid by the Exhibition Association.

5. Entry must be made in the name of the local by the secretary on or before June 1, 1917. No entry fee will be charged.

6. At the time of making entry the secretary must give the name of the member contributing each portion of the exhibit, together with a brief statement, giving the following information about the field from which each kind of grain was selected, if same can be secured:

- (a) How was land prepared previous to seeding.
(b) Kind of soil.
(c) Approximate date of sowing.
(d) Quantity of seed sown per acre.
(e) Name of variety.
(f) Size of field.
(g) Approximate date of cutting.
(h) Approximate yield per acre.
7. Upon receipt of entry the manager will forward to the secretary identification numbers to be placed inside each sack and shipping tags to be fastened securely to the outside of the sacks. No other identification marks may be put with the grain nor attached to the sacks.

8. Prize money won will be paid to the secretary to be disposed of as the local may see fit.

9. All grain exhibited shall become

the property of the Exhibition Association.

Apply to the Central for "A Score Card for Judging Exhibits," and for "Entry forms" and for any other information. Remember entries must be in by June 1.

WOMEN'S SECTION'S YEAR BOOK

The 1917 Year Book has been issued by the Women's Section and is ready for distribution. It contains a directory of women's locals, minutes of the fourth annual convention, reports of the president, secretary and district directors, and a large amount of other information of special interest to all women grain growers. Copies of the year book can be had on application to the provincial secretary, W.S.G.G.A., Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

I am informed by W. H. Marchant that he has his life membership certificate and frame. I ordered one for him along with my own and those of F. Butt and S. L. Poulter when I was at the convention at Moose Jaw, so you need not trouble about sending \$1.00 back but give it to the fighting fund. It needs it as badly as I do.

THOMAS BRIERLEY, Sunshine Valley Local.

The ladies of the W.G.G.A. held a ten cent tea each Saturday for eight weeks and raised \$73.88. Mr. Munitz raised \$3.55 for Red Cross from the envelopes. We are sending you check for \$68.38 for the Red Cross Fund.

Mrs. W. C. PRENNELL, Secy. Treas. Dundurn W.G.G.A.

If you are on the same wire as the Hon. Geo. Foster, please tell him the price of wheat; also it would not go amiss to tell the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

JOB A. DANE, Landis.

Advertisement for The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Features include: 'AT LAST!', 'Lower Prices For Groceries', 'Increased Returns For Eggs', 'What We Did Last Year' (Advanced 80% of market value of eggs in cash, etc.), 'Which Method Appeals to You?' (The Old Way vs The Co-operative Way), and 'Get your Local working on this, but before shipping get full details of our scheme with instructions for handling and forwarding.' The ad is framed with a decorative border and includes the association's logo.

Final instalment of an address delivered by the Central secretary before the Teachers' Convention, held in Regina, April 10 to 12, 1917.

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Farmer,
Manufacturer

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not intended to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho' not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

INCOMES SHOULD BE TAXED

Editor, Guide:—Sir Thos. White in his address on the budget is reported as saying: "It has been frequently suggested that, following the example of Great Britain and the United States, we should adopt an income tax on incomes of over \$1,000 or \$2,000. In connection with the income tax, it is also to be observed that larger incomes insofar as they are not personally earned are derived in part from joint stock companies already subject to taxation under the provision of the Business Profits War Tax."

Mr. White takes the position that if the source of income is taxed then the income, no matter what its size, is immune. It seems to me that in this case it is the income of the company as such that is taxed in the first place, and that the tax has nothing whatsoever to do with the individual income of each shareholder. It of course reduces his income by the moiety of the tax levied on his share of the profits, but the idea is to tax all incomes of over \$2,000 so that it is the excess of the individual income over \$2,000 that is in question. On the basis of his argument he will see, if he is logical, that when the raw material is taxed, the finished article should not be taxed, but his theory does not work in this connection. He has spent thousands of dollars for commissions to inquire into the high cost of living to no purpose, while his department could reduce the high cost by 20 per cent in a few minutes, by reducing the average 33 per cent duty to 13 per cent, thus placing food stuffs on a purely revenue basis of 13 per cent. But oh no! the average worker and producer must bear the burden—the wealthy men can't afford to be taxed.

JAR. H. FRY.

Man.

SASK. HAIL INSURANCE

Editor, Guide:—Please permit me to use your page for the benefit of those that have lost their crop by hail in Saskatchewan in 1916, giving the following information: An act has been passed in the legislature and a copy will be forwarded to each municipality as soon as available. From information on hand, it will be necessary for at least 50 municipalities to forward petitions, each signed by at least 50 ratepayers, which shall be done before June 1, in order to be voted on prior to Sept. 1. Consequently it will be a good plan if those directly interested get to work and have their petitions signed and delivered to their respective municipal secretaries, whose duty it is to forward the same at the proper time.

This plan has already been carried out in R.M. No. 342, and I am glad to say that a number of ratepayers have signed the petition in support of those who lost by hail, even though themselves being favored by fortune. This is very gratifying, as it shows the true spirit of co-operation.

THEODORE KLEIN.

Sask.

OPPOSES MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS

Editor, Guide:—During the period immediately preceding the war a number of persons requested the government of Saskatchewan, both publicly in letters to the press and by private notes, to abrogate the laws excluding competent medical doctors from practicing in Saskatchewan. Various public bodies, including the Saskatchewan G.O.A., did the same thing by resolution duly passed and forwarded. The government advised the parties concerned that their wishes would, in part at least, be met. This was duly done to the extent of granting in reply to our request for bread—a stone! Will you, sir, and the electors, take note that what was asked was just one thing, viz., "That wherever there is anywhere on earth a medical college

of unimpeachable repute, its graduates should be permitted to practise in Saskatchewan without further examination other than, of course, exhibiting their diplomas and giving proof of identity." Please take note that we did not ask for any legislation about nurses, dentists or osteopaths. We did not ask for any subsidies to doctors, except as a last resort, after lengthy experiment. Most emphatically we did not ask for any addition to the already crushing municipal taxation. Nor did we ask for any hospitals to be built in pampered, graft-ridden villages at the expense of the poverty-stricken outlying farmers. Most of all we did not ask for medical reciprocity. We pioneers don't care a brass farthing whether foreigners are bold enough to let Saskatchewan doctors come to their lands to treat them or not.

The only thing the government of Saskatchewan has done is to pass a law to enable hospitals to be built in villages at the expense of rural taxpayers. Saskatchewan seems to be municipal-mad. But surely anybody can see that if a patient is not too far gone to enable him or her to be carried on a sleigh for twenty or thirty miles at 40 below zero for six or eight hours in winter, or to be bumped over a rough road all day in summer, to a village station, that a further couple of hours in a smooth-running, well warmed, spacious railroad car is not likely to make much difference! But the building of a village hospital at other people's expense is, no doubt, very attractive to the greedy villagers and even to the wealthy farmers living nearby. The time is near at hand for our frontier farmers to judge whether the government has considered their interests or those of the Saskatchewan quack trust.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER.

Sask.

CRITICIZES FARMERS' PLATFORM

Editor, Guide:—In The Guide you ask the readers to study the grain growers' platform, which I have done. Placing myself in the position of a candidate, I would endorse the first six planks, also the four under the heading "Taxation for Revenue," except that the word "sharply" in number two is too snobbish, and is meaningless. The nationalization of railways is a big job in this country of graft and corruption. National railways in Canada, have been a cesspool of corruption and before nationalizing more, a better system of operating those on hand should be devised. The candidate who takes the stump advocating direct legislation, after seeing its effect in Manitoba, must have some gall. This temperance legislation is in operation at the call of one-third and a fraction of the electorate, by which no responsible government could be elected. Publicity of campaign funds is too much Yankee; why over there they buy votes openly. No, no, the British act is the easiest way to perfection I know of, but, strange to say, the only thing used here that is British, as a rule, is the king's name. The liquor question is entirely foolish and will kill the strongest candidates. The principal aimed at by your votes is prohibition, without any respect for minorities, which is anti-Christian and anti-British. It must be inspiring news for the Turks to hear that the infidel British are clamoring for the adoption of their creed and law. Hall Caine said lately, "The Kaiser, by his murderous submarine policy is trying to open the gates of heaven with a key forged in hell." Just exactly what the prohibition press and pulpit are doing. That prohibition is anti-Christlike is a proven fact and the man that attempts to get a wet with it in his platform is a fool. I don't think the land taxation, as you put it, can go through. To tax all rural lands the same as lands adjacent to towns would be a sin and would build up the very

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things that want eradicating. The platform should have had a plank for enforcement of the Common Carriers' Act by railways, which would give the people some control of railways.

JAS. GILLESPIE.

Man.

SHOULD BROADEN THEIR VISION

Editor, Guide:—I notice of late that a considerable space in the Guide is given over to "Holler than thou" writers to vent their spleen on many of the settlers from other countries, who have made this their home, re the equal franchise question. I wish to enter my protest, as a steady reader of The Guide, against the use of its columns for such purposes. As a native-born American and a naturalized Canadian I have no apologies to make for either. I came to this country to make my home upon the invitation of the Canadian people through their government and I left nothing behind that would prevent me from making myself and family good loyal Canadian citizens. I furthermore take pride in being a citizen of a country whose people give credit for what a man is worth in the upbuilding of the country and its institutions rather than for where he was born.

Speaking for the American people as a whole, many of them have taken the oath of allegiance and know what it means, but speaking for the great number of Canadian-born people whom I have come in contact with since I came here and whose minds are so strongly imbued with the spirit of justice and fair play, I most emphatically resent the venomous ramblings that have appeared in your columns. If the articles in question were only read by a few people here in Canada it would not be worth the ink to protest, but your paper is read by hundreds of intelligent people in other countries, so what good can come of spreading broadcast such worthless and undemocratic trash, thereby misrepresenting the attitude of the people of this great country. The edict was handed down in Holy Writ that "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," and notwithstanding the opinion of a few narrow-minded people there is no record of it ever having been repealed. Until there is some notice that it has been so I think it would be a much better thing for the country as a whole and those writers in particular if they would utilize their time in trying to broaden their vision rather than making of themselves gargoyles from which to belch forth volcanic eruptions that belong to the dark ages.

S. F. ROWE.

Sask.

C.N.R. SHOULD FINISH JOB

Editor, Guide:—I have before me an article showing that the C.N.R. made phenomenal strides in its first year as transcontinental. Of course this is very gratifying to the people of Canada when they think of the millions of their money that has been loaned to that corporation. No doubt there should be a government official waiting at the door of the C.N.R.'s offices for the return of some of the debt just as they did after lending the settlers \$12,000,000, waiting at the elevator for the farmer to pay up. We expected to pay up when we put in our orders, but we expected to get fair treatment from our representatives when they were going to supply us with seed grain and feed instead of charging exorbitant prices for what turned out to be rubbish.

The article reads as if the C.N.R. was a benevolent society to the people of Canada. It is true a railroad is beneficial, but we are all made to pay dearly for it. We have a C.N.R. survey south of us which the company held for a good many years, but which the farmers of that part of the country are thinking of building themselves. The railroad company commenced it and they should have been compelled to finish it with part of the money they had donated to them instead of investing it in other parts. The funny part of it is, these gentlemen will tell the farmers what they ought to do and yet they do not know that it is bad policy to start a job and leave it unfinished before commencing another.

ERNEST K. LANE.

Sask.



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Commission Recommends Nationalization

Merger of C.T.R., G.T.P., C.N.R., Intercolonial and National Transcontinental Advised

The nationalization of all the railways of Canada other than the C.P.R. is the recommendation of the majority members of the commission appointed last summer by the Dominion government to investigate and report upon the whole Canadian railway situation. The systems affected would be the Grand Trunk, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern, the National Transcontinental and the Intercolonial. These systems in the opinion of Sir Henry Drayton of Canada, and W. M. Ackworth of England who submitted the majority report should be merged into one great railway system and administered on behalf of the people by five trustees. A minority report by A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central, the other member of the commission, dissents from this view and recommends a continuance of government aid to the necessitous railroads of the Dominion until they become self-supporting.

Sir Henry Drayton has closely summarized the findings of the commissioners. His summary is in part as follows:

The reports give details of government aid to the different Canadian systems; and the country's investment on railway account is placed at the great sum of \$968,451,737.

Where the Grand Trunk Stands

The total commitment of the Grand Trunk Company in favor of the G.T.P. is placed at \$123,280,980 and its annual liability on this account is over \$5,000,000 which will, after June, 1923, increase to over \$7,000,000. The request of the company that the government relieve it of these obligations in consideration of \$25,000,000 of common stock which the commission found worthless was rejected.

The report finds that the Grand Trunk itself today requires to expend \$51,000,000 on account of deferred expenditures and in order to put the equipment account in proper shape. The commissioners say:

"With reference to the deferred renewals in Canada amounting to over \$6,000,000 it appears that they have accumulated during eleven years, 1906-1916. During this period, in spite of the requirements of the property, and the claims of public safety \$36,000,000 was paid out in dividends. Putting together revenue and capital expenditure we find that the Grand Trunk railway, in the opinion of its own officers, requires over \$51,000,000 spent upon it to put it in a position to meet the requirements of its today's business. We see no reason to expect that under existing conditions this necessary money will be provided.

The report goes on to show how the lack of efficiency of the company has injured the country's business. It states that the Grand Trunk handled in its Ontario district in February, 1916, 318,532 cars, but last February only 195,120 cars. In its eastern district in February, 1916, the company handled 210,914 cars, and in February, 1917, handled only 109,567 cars. The commissioners contrast the percentage of decrease of the Grand Trunk in its Ontario district of 39.37 per cent with the Canadian Pacific's decrease in Ontario of 15.58 per cent, and the Grand Trunk's decrease in Quebec of 48.5 per cent, with the Canadian Pacific's decrease of 25.82 per cent. The company is severely arraigned for having its board of directors 3,000 miles away instead of in Canada.

C.N.R. Affairs in Bad Shape

The total amount of money that could possibly have gone into the Canadian Northern system is \$370,302,451. Out of this possible total a sum no less than \$298,253,263 is shown to have been provided by public credit or subsidy.

The report establishes that the operation of the Canadian Northern for the year ending June 30, 1916, resulted in a deficit of over five millions.

The estimate submitted to parliament in 1914 by the company for the year ending June 30, 1914 showed gross earnings, \$61,000,000; net earnings, \$17,200,000. The revised estimate for the same year to the commissioners was: gross earnings, \$42,550,000. Net earnings,

\$11,500,000. The estimate for the year ending June 30, 1915, was: gross earnings, \$67,000,000; net earnings, \$20,100,000; while the company's estimate for the same year submitted to the commissioners was: gross earnings, \$48,185,000; net earnings, \$13,395,000.

The commissioners give no effect either to the old or the new estimates, but as an evidence of the unreliability of estimates point out that the company's estimate to parliament for the year ending June 30, 1916 was: gross earnings, \$54,000,000; net earnings, \$15,120,000; while as a matter of fact the company with the advantage of a bumper harvest, only earned: gross earnings, \$35,476,000; net earnings, \$9,373,000.

The figures mentioned as "net earnings" are as at the time stated merely the net results of operation, without taking into account all the capital or fixed charges. The report shows that the company itself now estimates its fixed charges for the year ending June 30, 1917, at \$16,539,638. The company is living from hand to mouth and is unable to meet its obligations.

The valuation of the railway, which the investigation commission has had made, shows a total reproduction cost of \$397,441,567 and a depreciation value of \$357,409,687. The reproduction value of the equipment is placed at \$56,590,412 and a depreciation of \$11,250,433 is found, making the present equipment value \$45,339,979, giving a total present value of \$402,749,663. In concluding the reference to the Canadian Northern, the commissioners say:

"We conclude, therefore, that the shareholders of the company have no equity either on the ground of cash put in or on the ground of physical reconstruction cost, or on the ground of the saleable value of their property as a going concern. If then, the people of Canada have already found, or assumed responsibility for, the bulk of the capital; if they must needs find what further capital is required; and if they must make up for some years to come considerable deficits in net earnings, it seems logically to follow that the people of Canada should assume control of the property.

Intercolonial and Transcontinental

The report discusses the Intercolonial at some length, its inadequate facilities and consequent disability of shippers. The transfer of the Intercolonial to the proposed system is recommended, firstly, in the interests of the maritime provinces; secondly, in the interests of the Canadian taxpayer; and thirdly, in the interest of the Intercolonial, as a railway, itself.

The report recommends the incorporation of the Transcontinental in the new system, as it can be there put to a useful purpose, while standing alone without proper feeding and distributing lines, it can do but little business and has no future.

The commissioners recommend that the management of the system be placed in the hands of five trustees, or commissioners, to be appointed by parliament. Three of these trustees to be men of the highest railway experience and ability, who will be required to give their whole time to the undertaking; another to be appointed as having the special confidence of and to represent the railway employees; the last an outstanding man of business, well qualified to advise on financial questions and general business conditions.

The report ends with an earnest plea for quick action in order to prevent a repetition of the freight congestion of last winter.

A dissenting report is made by A. H. Smith, chairman of the commission. Mr. Smith differs from his colleagues as to the remedy which the situation demands. He says: "I see no safe alternative but that the government shall continue, with discrimination and resort to all available safeguards and under a policy of proper regulation and coordination of effort, to aid the necessitous railroads of the Dominion until such time, which I hope and believe will not be far distant, when these will become self-supporting and the problem will be solved."

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The Community

Your Town and You

By H. D. Ranns

One of the most deplorable things in our prairie life is the spirit of suspicion and antagonism too often found prevailing between the town dwellers and the farmers. No ancient feud of town and gown in the old English universities is more deeply rooted than this feeling, and whilst it may not lead to bloody encounter it does have its evil train of consequences, perhaps more ill in their effects than the fictitious displays of old. If nothing more evil were produced than the feeling itself, it would still be a genuine evil. Why should two sets of people, each estimable in its way, come to dislike and distrust each other? And, moreover, whether they care to acknowledge it or not, each is dependent upon the other. Every consideration of interest, one would imagine, would work to promote goodwill, and yet any thoughtful person who has lived on the prairie and watched its life knows well enough that the feeling is there, operating strongly against the best interests of town and country.

Origin of Antagonism

Now when we come to trace the origin of this antagonism our task is not easy. Any person who belongs not really to either camp, but is associated with both, is tempted at times to say, "A plague on both your houses." But that attitude does not mend matters, and those of us who write articles write them in a sincere effort to do something in the way of "mending" conditions we feel to be both wrong and unfortunate. And if we approach this problem, for if the subject is a trite one, an everyday kind of affair, it yet is a real problem, in that way we shall have to recognize faults on both sides. In years gone by it was the fashion in certain "superior" quarters to deride the farmer. The term "haysced" was often used in that way. Quite naturally the farmer resented such contempt, and also came to feel, rightly or wrongly, that people in the towns were "patronizing" him for their own ends. Now for myself I do not blame any man who indignantly resents patronage from any quarter. He would not be a man if he did not resent it. And the farmer has no need to take patronage from any person. He can be as independent in most matters as the best man in any rank of society.

Is Farmer Indifferent?

But there is another side, and as I am writing in a farmers' paper I want to put it. Has it not been true that in too many cases the farmer has become so absorbed in his farming, in land and wheat and cattle, that he has neglected to pay attention to another side of his life? Too often the farmer has lived in such a way and brought up his children in such a fashion that he lost the respect which otherwise would have been his. More than once, in different prairie districts where I have lived, I have fancied that such and such a man must be very poor to live as he did, but have found that his circumstances were quite good, but he had got used to living that way and was making his grown sons and daughters get used to it also. To men of that type life is wheat and land instead of wheat and land being a means to life. And this type, who cannot think or talk anything but wheat, has brought undeserved reproach upon his fellow farmers. Usually this type of man does not belong to the local Grain Growers' Association. He has not got time—nor interest!

Whether these are the causes or not, the trouble is there. If you talk to many farmers they will revile their town and all that's in it, and if you talk to merchants they will tell you what a difficult class farmers are to get on with. Not long ago a grain buyer in a prairie town told me many cases which he said he could prove of farmers deliberately trying to cheat the elevator man. And, on the other hand, farmers will tell you that elevator men will rob them every chance they get, and one grain buyer once told me of receiving instructions to do something which amounted to robbing the farmers. That man did not obey the order, but doubtless many of his colleagues did. Is not all this a great pity? Is it really benefitting either side? Then take the local stores in towns. There are farmers who will not patronize local

stores except when compelled, but the merchants claim that these are the very ones who are most exacting about their produce. Now to me that does not seem fair. What do you think? Besides it raises the whole question, the eternal question, of mail order trading.

Farmer and Merchant

Now I know very well there are merchants in plenty whose prices are unduly high and who almost deserve what they get. But surely in most towns there are merchants who try to earn their trade honestly and if so it seems to me that those merchants should get their reward. Very often they have to give credit on large amounts of goods, and some of this, as every merchant knows, becomes lost in the way of bad debts. Can you properly expect just the same prices as the mail order house gives when you and the other fellow always send them cash? I knew a case where a farmer had always sent to one of the great mail order houses for a certain commodity, and on the last occasion of his need he thought he would ask his local man what he could do. He was surprised to find that he could get the same goods for the same price, if he paid cash. That farmer told me himself he felt he had not been quite fair to his town.

Some who read this may fancy that the writer is a merchant, or that in some way he has a brief for the merchants. That certainly is not the case. I know the other side and if I were writing to merchants could tell it. What I am doing is to plead that you give your town a chance, that farmers and townspeople recognize that the interests of one are the interests of the other. This question of buying is only one of many manifestations of the same trouble, but it is an important one. There is truth that I think we must all acknowledge in the legend we see hanging up in some prairie towns, "If you buy out of town, and we buy out of town, and everybody else buys out of town, what in thunder will become of our town?"

Some other time, if the editor will allow me, I will try to say something about other aspects of this town and country question.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS FOR FRANCE

One of the urgent recommendations which the French Commission brought to the United States was that a body of American troops should be sent to France to be trained behind the lines. It was urged that troops could there be more rapidly brought to a state of military efficiency necessary for their participation in the war and that the moral effect upon the Germans of knowing that American troops were in training behind the lines would be considerable. Both British and French Commissioners were enthusiastic over the prospects and their recommendations have been adopted by the government.

The administration has put aside the objections of the army general staff to send any troops until a big force had been raised and trained for nearly a year and has decided for the sake of moral effect of America's actual participation in the trench battling that a small contingent shall go forward as soon as possible, although nearly 500,000 tons of shipping will be required to be diverted in order to acquire shipping for a regular army unit of 24,000.

As a producer of power the horse competes with farm engines of all kinds, and should be rated accordingly. As with the engine so with the horse, the main requisites of cheap power and production are sufficient weight and strength to perform the regular work easily and, when necessary, carry a fair overload for a short time; quality of construction ensuring durability and a capacity to consume sufficient fuel (feed) to generate all the power that is possible. As also with the engine, the thorough fitting of the horse for work will ensure the production of more power at less cost.

When the horses are idle for a day or so only reduce the grain one half.

The Empire Looks to You Mr. Farmer

Never before in the world's history have the eyes of the British Empire been so intently fixed upon the Canadian Farmer—and more especially the farmer of Western Canada—than they are in this year of crisis.

The Farmers' best efforts are required, every bit as much as the soldiers', to make it a year of Victory.

Owing to labor shortage and other conditions, more machinery will be used this season, and that means a larger demand for Thresher Belts, Suction and Discharge Hose and other supplies.

The Wise Farmer will overhaul his rig early—get what supplies he requires before dealers' stocks are depleted. In other words "Be Prepared."

If needing a Drive Belt, just mention "LION" Rubber to your dealer—the best Thresher Belt in the West. Supplied as standard equipment by nearly all Thresher Manufacturers in Canada.

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 Best potato now ready out from
 head selected potatoes. Take Talk,
 Early Gals, Cobbin, Cornish, Be-
 son, A.M.P. Seed,
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 lbs. of each of
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LUMP JAW
 The farmer's friend the only one you
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 Cure. Use it no matter how old
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Two-Point Barbed Wire—Heavily Galvanized

Per Spool of 80 rods \$8.50

This is Guaranteed Fencing

This is the famous Pittsburg Electric Welded Fence which has the strongest joint in the world. Write us today. Let us tell you all about it and the guarantee that goes with it. We can save you money.

Per rod
 Medium Hog Fence, 7 wires, 24-in. high, 4-in. stays, weight 6.6 lbs. 34c
 Medium Hog Fence, 8 wires, 22-in. high, 4-in. stays, weight 7.6 lbs. 38c
 Heavy Hog Fence, 7 wires, 24-in. high, 12-in. stays, weight 8.3 lbs. 43c

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Please send me a copy of 1917 Catalog as
 advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide, also
 further particulars and prices on

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Get our Catalog

Tells you all about our stable fittings, cow stalls, litter carriers, etc. Our wheelbarrows are now selling at less than Manufacturers' cost. Get our prices, also enquire about building materials, roofing, tar paper or anything you may need.



A HEALTHY HELPER

In these days of labour difficulties nothing is more important to the work than "healthy machinery." Make sure your tractor is in good condition by using the lubricant best suited to it. Our agents know the right oil for your machine.

For Steam Tractors—

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POLARINE OIL HEAVY
IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL

All of our tractor oils are sold in steel barrels and steel half-barrels direct from our 500 prairie tank stations. There is one near you.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY

Limited

BRANCH STATIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

MANITOBA CLUB WORKERS BUSY

The boys and girls of Manitoba are taking hold of club work with a will. Between 14,000 and 15,000 of these young people have enrolled themselves as members of boys' and girls' clubs, and more than 8,000 of them have entered the contest which calls for the growing of home gardens of their own. It is expected that a large proportion of the 8,000 members who have the home gardens will take part in the canning contest as well.

Last year the poultry contest was the biggest feature of the work, and great numbers of pure bred eggs were sent to members. This year the distribution of eggs is limited to the clubs which have been organized during the past twelve months. Those taking this contest in the older clubs are encouraged to secure eggs locally in case they have not already on hand the chickens of their own last year's raising to lay the eggs. Enrollment in poultry raising is about equal to last year.

About 850 boys, between 15 and 20 years old have gone in for raising pure bred grains. Sufficient seed for half an acre has been sent each entrant, mostly registered or improved Marquis wheat. About one-third are going in for oats. From half an acre in 1917, any farm can expect to produce enough seed to sow even a large farm to a pure variety of grain in 1919.

As last year, the local bankers are financing those ambitious boys who are buying little pigs for the pig raising contest. The Dauphin club has over fifty members enrolled for pig raising, and other clubs have handsome numbers entered as prospective pork raisers. The difficulty in this contest seems to be that the boys cannot find enough farmers who have young pigs for sale to supply them with what they need.

IS A SUCCESSFUL GARDENER

Last year I had a vegetable garden in which I had carrots, lettuce, radishes, beans, cabbage, peas and turnips. I had good success with my garden and had much pleasure in taking care of it. Besides one can make so many different dishes from what grows on a small plot of ground. It is a real pleasure to rake and hoe in preparing the soil. Then when the seeds are planted one is always anxious to see the little plants peep through the ground.

It is nice to get down on one's hands and knees on the warm ground to thin out the different plants. While at work in the garden I am thinking of the grand things I am going to make when the plants have grown big. I have never canned any vegetables but would like to try some this year.

We should all have a garden, so whenever we have any spare time we can go out and work in it for there is always plenty to do in a garden.

OLIVE JOHNSTON,

Alta. Age 11.

LEARN TO KNOW PLANTS

When a war or anything else makes the cost of living higher a garden will

greatly reduce the expenditure for food. It will also give people a variety of food which, before, they either had to do without or buy at a high price. In the summer they may use peas, beans, lettuce, onions and radishes.

They can also can beans and peas for winter use. Some vegetables such as turnips, winter radishes and onions furnish excellent winter food.

With a garden women get outdoor exercise which, other wise, they would not get. Women who live on farms get very healthy exercise by hoeing and weeding the garden; they are also raising a great deal of food for their families. If they have more than they need for their own use they may sell them to storekeepers or other families.

If boys and girls look after the garden it teaches them to observe the nature of the soil and to find out which plants grow best in heavy and which in light soil. It furnishes good exercise for boys and girls who go to school. Besides, when they grow up they will know the nature of different plants and how to kill certain kinds. They will know whether the weeds are deep rooted or shallow rooted and in this way they will know how to destroy them.

ALLAN M. DIEHL,

Alta. Age 13.

CLUB WORK—WHAT IS IT?

A farmer boy works ten hours a day, plows and cultivates the earth, feels no sense of ownership, has neither heart nor head interest in his work. That's drudgery.

A farmer boy gets up early in the morning, works all day, has no partnership with father, no chance of recreation, is denied club fellowship, has no ownership in crops and animals such as corn, baby beef, pigs, or poultry. That's tough.

A club member takes a few grains of seed, manages them through soil, environment, insect and plant diseases, and produces vegetables that win the prize at the fair. That's skill.

A club leader writes a few pages of instruction on worthless pieces of paper, puts them into the hands of a club boy, and thus guides him to a business profit of \$50 in a single season. That's a good investment.

A club member may take an idle piece of soil, invest it with 30 cents worth of seed, a dollar's worth of fertilizer, and a few hours of brain and brawn, and make a profit of \$150. That's capital born of achievement.

Fathers and mothers maintain active membership in lodges, clubs, associations, societies, guilds, smokers, and unions, but fail to see the need of encouraging club work for boys and girls. That's unfair.

To give boys and girls manly and womanly jobs, membership in a club of their own, feeling of ownership, an opportunity to do things, a real motive, for study and achievement, a feeling of liability; in short, a co-operative interest in the whole business of home making and farming. That's common sense.

Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill health.

IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth \$ 5.00
Gold Crowns (22K) 5.00
Whalebone Vulcanite Plates 10.00

If your false teeth do not fit use us — we know how to make perfect plates.

If you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

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Maple Seedling, 8 to 12 in., per 100	1.00
Per 1,000	10.00
Asp. Seedling, 12 to 18 in., per 100	1.50
Per 1,000	15.00
Cherrywood, 12 to 18 in., per 100	2.00
Per 1,000	20.00
Swamp Willow (Clipping), per 100	4.00
Per 1,000	40.00
Swamp Willow, natural, 2 in., per 100	4.00
Maple, Fraser's Clipping, per 100	4.00
Per 1,000	40.00
Clipping Maple, Red, White and Black, do.	4.00
Swamp Willow, 2 in. and 3 in., per 100	4.00
Swamp Willow, 2 in. and 3 in., per 100	4.00
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Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Canada, Man., and Newfoundland District

Growing Farm Vegetables

Cultivation—Time to Plant—Good Seed—Varieties

By Professor F. W. Brodric
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg

At this time when much thought is being given to the question of production, it might be well to say a word in regard to the farm vegetable garden. Unfortunately, in Western Canada, many farmers have no vegetable gardens on their farms, and, as a result many palatable vegetables have been missing from farmers' tables. Vegetables of practically all classes develop to a high state of perfection in Western Canada and there are excellent opportunities afforded for growing them on western farms. In making a selection of varieties for the farm garden, it would be well to select those varieties, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, onions, and cabbage, which can be lifted and stored, and made use of during the winter. Growing this class of crop will also release for sale other classes of farm produce which can be shipped overseas.

In growing vegetables it is important that the soil be well prepared before the seed is sown. Cultivation, like good seed, is one of the prime essentials to success in gardening, as a finely pulverized condition of the soil is an essential to a favorable germination of the seed as it is to a vigorous growth later on. Cultivation may be regarded from two standpoints, namely, the preparation of the soil for the reception of the seed, which would be called preparatory cultivation, and the cultivation of the soil during the growing season which would be called maintenance cultivation.

Deep Preparatory Cultivation

The preparation tillage should necessarily be deep and thorough to provide a suitable bed for the seed and a reservoir for moisture. The most satisfactory results in the preparation of the soil are obtained where the land is deeply plowed or dug in the fall of the year. The fall plowing or digging tends to render the soil friable and easily worked by exposing it to the action of the winter frosts. Land in a rough broken condition during the winter is also likely to retain more moisture for summer use than soil that is hard and unbroken.

If the soil cannot be plowed or dug in the fall, this should be done as early as the soil conditions will permit in the spring. Care should be taken not to work the soil while it is in an extremely wet condition as it is likely to become very hard and difficult to reduce to a finely pulverized condition later on. In some cases, land will necessarily have to be plowed this spring, and, as a consequence, the soil will be somewhat rough and difficult to pulverize. Under conditions of this kind no attempt should be made to grow the fine vegetables such as beets, carrots, parsnips, and onions, but efforts should be directed towards the production of crops which do not require finely pulverized soil conditions, such as potatoes, cabbage, cauliflower and corn. The cultivation given these crops during the growing season, however, will bring about soil conditions favorable for the production of the finer root crops the following year.

Cultivation While Growing

Maintenance cultivation, which is done during the growing season, is carried on for the purpose of destroying weeds, rendering plant food available and conserving moisture, consequently it should be done frequently and thoroughly but not to any considerable depth. For this purpose some may find a light hand or horse cultivator suitable but for many the work will be done with a hoe and rake. By the liberal use of these tools during the growing season, a fine soil mulch may be maintained which will prevent the development of weeds and the loss of moisture by evaporation.

During the early part of the growing season the cultivation should be carried on so as to throw the earth lightly away from the roots of the growing

crops. This will facilitate the work of thinning which will be done later. As the season advances, the soil should be gradually thrown towards the roots of the plants. This will tend to protect the developing roots or tubers. Under ordinary conditions a vegetable crop should be cultivated at least once a week during the growing season. A light cultivation should be given after each rain to break up the surface crust which forms, and thereby prevent undue loss of moisture. All litter or debris of any kind should be removed in good time before the work of breaking the soil has begun. Particular care should be taken to remove all coal ashes as they tend to prevent the germination of the finer seeds and have an injurious effect on the soil texture. A liberal application of well decayed manure to the surface, before breaking, not only adds to the fertility of the soil but improves its texture and water holding powers.

Importance of Good Seed

Next in importance to the cultivation of the soil for garden crops is the question of garden seed. Good seed is an important factor in the production of any crop, and the successful gardener will endeavor to get the best seed obtainable. The vigor of the plant depends to such an extent on the seed, that only seed of first quality should be used. Seed which is well matured will give a quicker and more satisfactory germination than immature seed. Maturity in seeds is indicated to some extent by the color of the seed and also by its plumpness. Well matured seed is usually of a darker brown color than seed lacking in maturity. Seed which is plump owing to the larger supply of plant food which it contains is likely to give a quicker and more satisfactory germination than seed which is small, shrunken and immature. The age of the seed will determine to a considerable extent the readiness and vigor with which it will germinate. Some garden seeds lose their vitality quickly while others retain it for a much longer time. Maturity at time of sowing, thickness of seed coat, and the conditions under which it is stored are all factors affecting the vitality of held-over seeds.

If any doubt exists as to the age of the seed to be sown, a test should be made of its vitality before sowing. A seed test may be conveniently made with small flats which contain three inches to four inches of good garden soil mixed with one-quarter of its bulk of sand. The flats should be kept in a room where the temperature does not go below 50 degrees F. Count a definite number of seeds of the varieties to be tested and sow each separately in a row in the flat. Cover the seeds carefully and apply water often enough to keep the plants growing. In the course of time, varying from five or six days to three weeks, the percentages of good seed can be determined on the basis of those which germinated out of the number sown. A plate on which a moist cloth has been folded once may be used to test seeds. Count out a definite number of seeds of each variety and put in rows on top of the cloth before folding, then fold once over the seeds, keep moist, and put in a place where a growing temperature can be maintained. A few days will generally be sufficient to determine the percentage of good seeds. The information gained from seed testing will be of some assistance in determining the quantity of seed to be sown.

Time of Seeding

The conditions necessary for a good germination are a suitable degree of moisture, a proper temperature and a liberal supply of air. These conditions can be obtained only in a soil which has been well cultivated and well drained, either by natural or artificial means. Garden seeds should be sown as soon as soil conditions are favorable

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enough to induce a quick germination. The date of seeding will vary to some extent depending on seasonal conditions. As a general rule seed should be sown from April 15 to May 15. Early seeding with most garden crops induces a more vigorous growth in the resulting crop than seed which is sown later.

The depth of seeding will depend to a considerable extent on the class of seed. Many garden seeds are very small and, if sown too deeply, are not likely to germinate. In well prepared garden soil, sowing to a depth of one inch is very satisfactory for such seeds as onions, beets, carrots, and other root crops. Peas, beans and corn, which have much larger seeds, may be sown to a depth of two to three inches. Packing the soil about the seed is an important factor in the germination of garden seeds. Moisture is essential in the germination of the seed, and, if the soil is packed about it, the seed is able to take up the required supply of moisture which results in a quicker and more satisfactory germination. In sowing garden seed, it is advisable to sow plenty of seed to ensure a good stand of plants. This is very necessary if any doubt exists as to the age of the seed. One plant to every inch of row is considered a good stand.

As soon as the plants have reached two to three inches in height, they should be thinned to allow the remaining plants to attain their proper development. If thinning is neglected until the plants have become fairly large, the resulting crop is likely to be very much reduced in quantity. Thinning the seedlings from four to five inches apart in the row will usually give sufficient room for the development of most root and bulb crops, except parsnips and beets which require eight to ten inches.

The distance apart for the rows will depend to quite an extent upon the class of crop being grown. Root crops, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, and bulb crops such as onions, are best sown in rows eighteen to twenty-four inches apart. Cabbage and cauliflower should be planted in rows twenty-four to thirty-six inches apart depending on the variety. The larger growing crops, such as peas, beans, corn, tomatoes and potatoes should be planted in rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart.

Some of the Best Varieties

The following list of vegetables has been prepared from the lists of vegetables recommended by the Western Experimental Farms:

Asparagus: Conover's Colossal; Beans: Early Refugee, Rustless Wax, Valentine Wax, Stringless Green Pod; Beets: Ellipse, Egyptian Dark Red, Early Blood Red Turnip; Brussels Sprouts: Dalkeith, Dwarf Improved; Cabbage: (early) Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Paris Market; (later crop) Danish Ballhead, Kildonan Favorite, Copenhagen Market (Glory of Eekhuizen); Red: Red Rock; Savoy: Extra Early Summer; Cauliflower: Early Snowball, Extra Select Early Erfurt; Carrots: Half Long Chautenay, Improved Nantes, Improved Rubicon, Danver's Half Long; Celery: White Plume, Giant Pascal, Paris Golden; Corn: Early Malakoff, Golden Bantam, Early Malakoff, White-Cob Cury; Cucumbers: Prize, Pickling, Peerless White Spine; Lettuce (Cabbage) Iceberg, Dreyer's All Heart, Giant Crystal Head, Grand Rapids, Big Boston; (Cov) Paris White Cos; Onions: (seed) Danver's Yellow Globe, Large Red Weathersfield, Australian Brown, Red Globe, Southport Yellow Globe; (pickling) Silver-skin; Parsley: Double Curled; Parsnips: Improved Hollow Crown, Intermediate, Improved Half Long; Peas: American Wonder, Gradus, Surprise, Stratagem, Telephone, Improved Marrowfat; Potatoes: (early) Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler, Early Boyce; (late) Carman No. 1, Wm. McGregor, Table Talk, Gold Coin, Empire State, American Wonder, Late Puritan; Radish: Early Scarlet White Tipped, Turnip Scarlet, French Breakfast; Salsify: Long White; Spinach: Improved Thick Leaved; Squash: (Marrow) Vegetable Marrow, Carter's Trailing Bush Marrow, Long White Bush Marrow; (late) Golden Hubbard; Delicatus; Tomatoes: Alacrity, Spark's Earliana, Extra Early Earliana; Turnips: Extra Early White Milan, Long White Leaf, Early Snowball.

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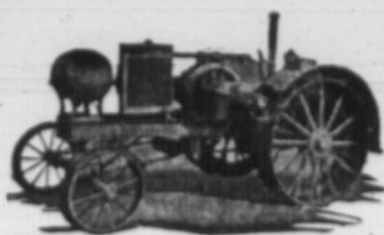
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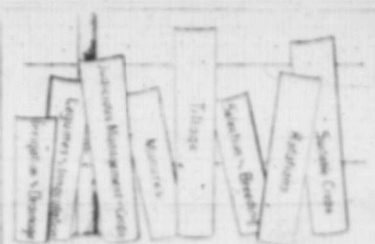
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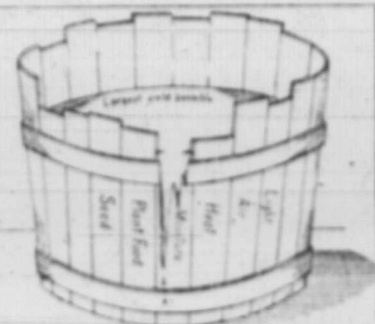
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Each of the factors which enter into crop production should receive its fair share of attention. Suitable crops and good tillage are important, but these

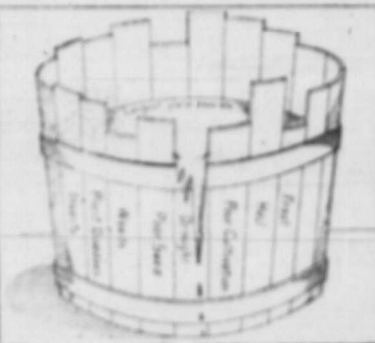


Staves for increasing the capacity of a Fertility Barrel are not all. Seed selection and rotation may be practised at a loss if other factors are neglected. Attention to fertility may be largely neutralized by inattention to moisture conservation. A



The factors that limit yields. The water can rise no higher than the top of the shortest stave

flourishing crop of weeds may negative the effects of good seed selection. The different factors entering into the production of good or poor crops are well illustrated by the staves of the barrel in the accompanying diagrams. The water (good yields) can rise no higher



The "apparent" cause of poor yields. Each stave determines for himself the cause of low returns under the conditions

than the lowest stave and the nearer the farmer comes to giving each factor its proper attention, the greater will be the yield for the time and money expended in the production of the crop.

The United States has already placed a considerable amount of shipping at the disposal of the Allies. Lord Percy, shipping expert with the British mission, declares that the present rate of British construction and the estimated American rate could not keep pace with the present rate of destruction by submarines. He states that the balancing factors in the world's struggle will be the tonnage that the United States can supply. The war has resolved itself into a race between the British and American shipping yards and the German submarines.

The Davidson Commission has reported on the Nova Scotia horse purchases in the series of transactions which culminated in the retirement of A. Dewitt Foster, M.P. for King's, N.S. Mr. Foster's personal honor is vindicated, but he is condemned as having been weak in administration methods and grievously so in financial supervision. The principal buyers are found guilty. That some very old horses were bought is fairly established. These include a steed of 25 years of age which at a sale some years previously was traded for two ducks and a drake.

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Electoral Laws

Various Electoral Plans Outlined—Advantages of the Alternative Ballot

By W. E. Jopp, B.A.

At various periods from the time of De Montfort onward the parliamentary franchise has been improved. These reforms have been along two lines. The one has had to do with its extension, first to the nobility, later to the propertied class, later still to all adult males and finally and recently to all adults. The other improvements have been as to the freedom and effectiveness of the vote.

Freedom in voting was in early times considerably restricted by military, aristocratic and economic domination. Practically absolute freedom in this regard was attained when the ballot was made secret. The effectiveness of the franchise in England was considerably hampered by the pocket boroughs and by the veto power of the House of Lords. These defects have been largely cured by making the constituencies more uniform in size and by the elimination of the Lords' veto power. Similar defects have existed in Canada, but have been almost entirely removed as far as provincial legislatures are concerned.

The voter however, has not yet the same opportunity of effectively expressing his desires in national and provincial affairs that he has in an ordinary public meeting. In a public meeting, if the proposition which is mooted is not that which few or a considerable number of those present wish to see discussed or adopted, they may move an amendment. Sometimes such an amendment is voted down and sometimes it has the effect of so altering the proposition that it receives the unanimous assent of the meeting. Thus in all cases the attendants at a meeting have a fair opportunity of discussing matters from various viewpoints. In a public meeting also, those present generally have the right to determine the order in which various questions shall be taken up, and may give consideration first to that subject they consider of most importance.

Evils of Relative Majority System

In national affairs the main proposition which is put before the people is the two leading political parties and their policies of a positive or negative nature. Under the present electoral law, if there are more than two candidates, the candidate with the highest vote is declared elected, although he may have had a minority of the votes cast. A voter is afraid to vote for anything by way of amendment. That is, he will not vote for a third candidate for fear that he will split the vote and allow the party he hates or fears the most to win the election. The issue presented also may not be the one that the voter believes should receive first consideration, nor the one in which he has the greatest interest; but it is the one which those occupying strategic political positions have deemed to be the main issue, and it may be and generally is one in which the voter takes considerable interest.

Another difficulty with the system in vogue in this country is that it does not permit the voters to indicate the stage to which any cause has developed. For instance, so recently as five years ago, few if any of the candidates stood as prohibitionist, or as pledged to any degree of prohibition in any part of the country, but suddenly all candidates and members in almost every part of the country are prohibitionist. Surely all these members were not previously truly representing their constituents.

But the greatest evil of the present relative majority system is that it tends to foster exclusively two political parties, and these become in many cases mere arbitrary political divisions of about equal strength. When this state of affairs exists, any interest which has a compact vote which it can deliver, has it in its power to dominate the situation even though a majority of the people are at heart opposed to that interest. Nothing is to be gained however, by an indiscriminate abuse of governments, parties and men, many of whom are doing the best they can under existing conditions and are aiming at carrying out the real will of the people as far as they can ascertain it under the present inaccurate system.

It would seem that every voter at present has considerable power to accept

or reject, but very inadequate power to initiate legislation. Many plans have been suggested, and in some states and provinces adopted, to cure this defect. Some of these are as follows:—

1. Direct Legislation, including the initiative and referendum. This separates questions from parties, and though an improvement on the present law, is limited in its scope. It must be recognized that direct legislation cannot wholly supersede legislation through elected representatives and that whether legislation is direct or indirect it must be enforced by executive representatives and its success will depend to a great extent on the quality and efficiency of the executives.

It should also be remembered that if a law is to be submitted to the people complete in every detail, it must be prepared in conformity with the instructions of some person or persons, and if it is submitted to the people as a general proposition only, the details and methods of enforcement must be left to some person or persons, be they a parliament, a cabinet or a special commission. It is evident therefore that improvement in our electoral laws looking towards giving the voter a better opportunity of expressing his own positive views can be given profitable consideration, and we might next consider some of these.

2. Primary elections. Under this system the state provides electoral machinery and holds a primary election for the purpose of choosing the candidates within the several parties that are to contest at the final elections. Though these may serve some useful purpose in the states where they are in force, they do not insure to voters very great initiative privileges. These also give legal recognition to parties whereas the state in its election law, as in all laws should legislate as if there were nationals only and no parties.

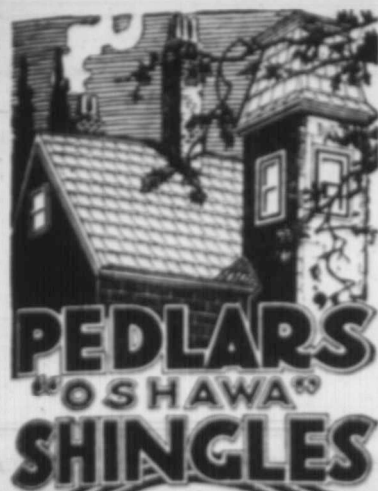
3. Proportional representation. This, though a good plan for municipal elections, would not be satisfactory in this country for parliamentary elections as the large constituencies would be too large for educative purposes, and it is more complicated than the systems described below. The cost of organizing such large constituencies would give an advantage to the parties with strong financial backing.

4. Second ballot. This system is in use in France, Italy and other European countries. On the first ballot everybody who belongs to any considerable party that has candidates in the field, votes for whom he wishes, and if his candidate has over half the votes he is elected. If no candidate has a majority, a second ballot is taken. As a result of the first ballot, the voter sees what is the prevailing issue, and if his candidate is on either side of the prevailing issue, he again votes for him, but if not he votes for a candidate in the prevailing issue. Under the second ballot system therefore, the voter has the same privileges as he has in an ordinary public meeting. No matter how insistent some considerable section may demand that that which they advocate should be considered first by the nation, any other section may insist that an amendment or a third proposition be considered. Under this system the two-fold purpose of an election is served. It gives the voter an opportunity to make known what he desires the most, and it gives the government an opportunity to ascertain the will of the people and follow or guide them to better things.

It is not necessary to conclude from the above that there should be a third party, but regardless of whether there are one, two or more parties, the election law should be so reformed as to secure to the voter the same privileges of initiative in national and provincial affairs as he originally had when every voter attended the national assembly in person or he has in a public meeting. Experience would seem to show however, that where the second ballot is in use, a second election has to be held in about one quarter of the constituencies and we might conclude with a description of system which seems to have all the advantages of the second ballot, but necessitates attendance at the polls but once for each election.

5. A commission consisting of Lord Richard Cavendish, a brother of the

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present governor-general and others was appointed by the British parliament to make inquiry as to the merits of various electoral laws. After a very exhaustive inquiry they made their report favoring the Alternative Ballot. Here is their final conclusion as expressed in section 139 of their report.

"Sec. 139.—We recommend the adoption of the Alternative vote in cases where more than two candidates stand for one seat. We do not recommend its application to two member constituencies, but we submit that the question of the retention of such constituencies which is anomalous, should be reconsidered as soon as opportunity offers. Of schemes for producing proportional representation, we think that the transferable vote would have the best chance of ultimate acceptance, but we are unable to recommend its adoption in existing circumstances for elections to the House of Commons."

How Alternative Ballot Works

Under the alternative vote system the voter votes only once at each election, but he marks on his ballot how he would vote if his favorite candidate was found to be upholding a cause which did not command the first consideration of most of the electors. Thus he marks on his ballot the figure "1" opposite his first choice, the figure "2" opposite his second choice and so on. If any candidate receives an absolute majority of the votes cast, as indicated by the first choices, he is declared elected. If no candidate has a majority, the candidate receiving the lowest vote is retired and his ballots distributed among the remaining candidates as marked by the second preferences. If still no candidate has a majority the ballots of the then lowest candidate are distributed as marked in the nearest preferences. This process is continued until some candidate has obtained over half the votes. For example, if Brown, Jones and Smith were the candidates and they received 600, 500 and 400 votes respectively as indicated in the first choices, Smith would be retired and his votes would be distributed between Brown and Jones as marked in the second choices. A similar process applies, no matter how many candidates are in the field.

The alternative ballot is in use in Queensland and Western Australia. Some have suggested that it is a form of proportional representation, but it seems more simple in its operation and more accurate in its results. The Royal Commission in their report set forth the difference very clearly. There would seem, however, to be sufficient kinship between the alternative vote and the single transferable vote that the latter might be used in municipal elections where there were no ward divisions, and the former in parliamentary elections without confusing the voters. In most respects it affords all the advantages of the second ballot system. The voter has one advantage in the second ballot system that he does not have with the alternative ballot, namely that he can if he wishes at the second voting change his mind as to his second preference when he sees how the country at large is going, but it may be doubted whether this advantage outweighs the many advantages which the alternative ballot affords, and it would appear that the British Royal Commission gave careful consideration to the task set before them and reported in favor of the most democratic election law known to mankind in finding in favor of the alternative vote system.

Obviating Confusion

It might be suggested in opposition to the adoption of the alternative ballot that the use of the cross in some elections and figures in others would confuse the voter. This objection could be obviated by adopting the alternative ballot in either of the following forms:

	1st CHOICE	2nd CHOICE
BROWN	X	BROWN
JONES		JONES
SMITH		SMITH X
	1st Choice	2nd Choice
BROWN		X
JONES		
SMITH		X

With an accurate ballot system such as this in his control, the voter would not have to express his suffrage in terms of

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Farmers requiring capital to Improve their Farms, Buy Stock, Purchase more Land, or Pay off a Mortgage bearing a high rate of Interest, will find it beneficial to communicate with the Credit Foncier F.-C.

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The manner of joining the drag-bar to the main frame insures that the inner wheel will stay on the ground at all times, providing good traction in tough cutting.

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 —every death
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Moreover a policy should be taken in The Mutual Life of Canada to cover any indebtedness that may have been incurred in purchasing the home; the Company has saved many Canadian homes. A Mutual Policy pays off the mortgage.

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Write for booklet entitled, "Ideal Policies."

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political or class bigotry, but in terms of his reasoned judgment on the issues that were of first importance in the minds of all the people, and in doing this he would not have to let bad governments go unpunished or good governments go unappreciated as he is often compelled to do under the existing electoral system.

With the electoral law thus reformed, also there would arise a state of continuous automatic reciprocal instruction between the representatives and the represented. Conscious that whatever movement or resolution his constituents might adopt or endorse between elections, they would be in a position to accurately uphold it at elections, and that any valid excuse that he had for not upholding their will in the legislature would receive fair and unprejudiced consideration from them, a representative would give diligent and conscientious attention to the interests of the people as an obedient servant gives faithful service to a fair and just master.

OTHER ALBERTA LEGISLATION

In our last issue we reviewed several of the most important acts enacted by the Alberta Legislature at its last session. Several more of vital importance to the whole people of Alberta were passed, some of which are reviewed here. One of the most important of these was the Dower Act which came into force May 1, 1917. Under this act a married man in Alberta cannot transfer, sell, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the home-land without the consent in writing of his wife. Now every disposition by will of property by married men and every devolution upon his death without a will shall as regards the homestead be subject and postponed to the estate for the life of the wife.

Homestead is interpreted to mean "the land on which the house occupied by the owner thereof as his residence is situated, consisting of not more than one quarter section or in a city, town or village, the land consisting of not more than four lots as shown on a duly registered plan on which the house occupied by the owner thereof as a residence is situated."

The residence of a married man shall not be recognized to have been changed unless the same is consented to in writing by his wife and when the wife gives consent under this act she must acknowledge this apart from her husband to have been done of her free will, without any compulsion on the part of her husband. This act repeals the "Married Women's Home Protection Act," and also does not apply to any disposition of a homestead already provided for in writing.

The Wolf Bounty Act

An amendment to this act provides for the payment on the presentation of a warrant or warrants in form approved of by the minister and issued by a duly appointed inspector, of a bounty on wolves as follows:

- Adult male timber wolves, each \$10.00
- Adult female timber wolves, each 20.00
- Timber wolf pups, each..... 1.00
- Adult female prairie wolves (when killed between the first day of May and the first day of September in any year) each 2.00

Agricultural Societies' Amendments

An amendment to this act for the payment of the grant without fine where any horticultural exhibition, poultry show or seed grain fair is held between the 30th day of November and the 1st day of March next following and the returns for which are received by the department subsequent to the date given in the ordinance for filing such returns. It is possible to secure grants for two fairs in one calendar year provided the same are held at different seasons.

The Patriotic Tax Act

This act makes provision whereby any urban or rural municipality or local improvement district may levy a tax to provide a fund to be paid over to the Canadian Patriotic Fund of Alberta. The rate of taxation to be levied for this purpose is not limited, the amount of the rate being a matter which is left entirely in the hands of the council

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Where the wheel grader is not practical or possible this tool is indispensable



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of the municipality or local improvement district.

All property of persons who have enlisted for overseas naval or military service is exempt from this tax (and such property may be the same act be exempted from taxation for any other purpose). If any taxes have been paid on such property the act gives authority for the rebate or remission of such taxes and validates all grants hitherto given to the Patriotic Fund.

Insurance Amendment

During the year of 1916, on account of the heavy hail losses, the hail insurance district was not able to pay all awards. Provision has been made by this amendment to the act whereby the system of taxation for hail purposes is changed from a flat rate on all assessable lands to a flat rate of five cents per acre on all assessable lands and an additional rate on all lands under crop such as will be sufficient, together with the flat rate of five cents per acre, to pay all hail losses for the year, administration expenses and unpaid awards of former years. This will make it absolutely certain that any farmer in the hail district suffering loss will receive payment in full of his claim, and provision has been made by legislation whereby the province has guaranteed a loan to the hail district so that they may be in a position to pay up all outstanding unpaid awards, such loan to be repaid during the next two years out of the hail tax levied by the hail district. This amendment places the business of the hail insurance district on a much better footing.

FALL WHEAT PARTIAL FAILURE

Ontario will not have more than a two-thirds crop of fall wheat, according to authoritative estimates. Referring briefly to winter wheat conditions, Prof. Zavitz of the Ontario Agricultural College recently stated that the seriousness of the situation was intensified somewhat in Ontario by the fact that the weather was so dry last autumn that a smaller acreage of winter wheat was sown, and the plants went into the winter in a somewhat weakened condition. When the snow disappeared this spring the small plants of winter wheat were mostly alive, but freezing and thawing have in many instances weakened the plants, and in a good many cases killed them entirely. It is quite probable, therefore, that the production of winter wheat in Ontario will be less in 1917 than in the previous year.

The first recall petition presented to the Manitoba legislature was filed on May 1 when a petition asking for the recall of F. J. Dixon, member for Centre Winnipeg, was presented by officers of the Army and Navy Veterans Association. The petition purported to be signed by 2,760 electors. Additional lists it was estimated would contain an extra 1,000 names. The number required, one-quarter of the total number of electors, will be 3,325 which the petitioners claim they will be able to secure. The recall of Mr. Dixon is sought because of some of his utterances regarding the war.

A general strike of members of the Manitoba Telephone Commission was called May 1. For several hours the telephone system was demoralized. During this time representatives of telephone operators were in conference with the government as a result of which an agreement was arrived at by which the grievances of the operators will be submitted to arbitration. The operators returned to work but claim that unless their demands are met they will again walk out on June 1. The principal demand is for more wages. The government acceded to the extent of recommending to the commissioners that the minimum scale of the Winnipeg operators be increased to \$40 per month.

Horses can be maintained profitably on the farm only if producing cheap motive power or producing marketable foals. The cheapness of horse labor must be measured by the work done in proportion to money invested and feed consumed.

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Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Five per cent. (5%) per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the three months ending the 31st of May, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, the first day of June, 1917. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th day of May to the 31st day of May, 1917, both days inclusive:

By Order of the Board,
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J. COOPER MASON,
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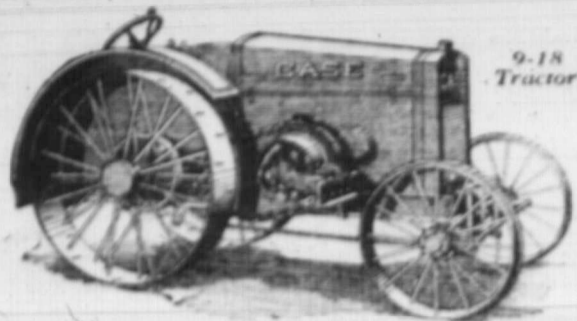
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Case has held top place for many years. For 75 years they have set the pace—a pace that other concerns have tried in vain to maintain. Today our Case Tractors and Threshers, simple, powerful, efficient, economical, can't be beat. They are known by the work they do.

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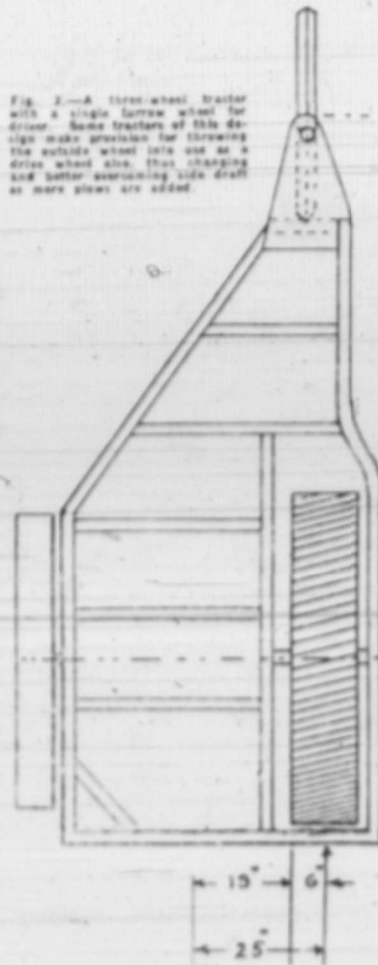
REGINA, SASK. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Fundamentals of Tractor Design

Continued from Page 5

requirements are for belt work. This will be remembered, was second on the list and considering all the belt work a farmer has to do it is almost as essential as plowing. The heaviest belt work in agriculture is threshing, which requires anywhere from fifteen

Fig. 2.—A three-wheel tractor with a single narrow wheel for driver. Some tractors of this design make provision for throwing the outside wheel into use as a drive wheel also, thus changing and better governing side draft as more power is added.



to seventy-horsepower, depending upon the size of the thresher, the condition of the grain and how heavily the straw is fed into the machine. Only the eighteen and twenty-inch machines can be operated by the small tractors and these are the sizes that naturally would be purchased for individual use. The larger machines require either steam threshing engines or the larger sized tractors. The greater part of the threshing still is done by men who make a specialty of that kind of work. But every farmer has corn to cut, feed to chop or other work to do, and any man who purchases a tractor wants to use it for one or more of those purposes.

The larger ensilage cutters require from thirty to thirty-five horsepower especially those with blowers to elevate the ensilage. The catalogs rarely ever place the power requirements so high, but careful tests show that they are as a rule underestimated by the manufacturers. The smaller eleven and twelve inch machines can be handled by the small tractors if they are not crowded. Here is where the small two-plow machine fails to come up to its expectations.

The various operations of feed grinding, wood sawing, etc., can be carried on very successfully with machines of from eighteen to thirty horsepower. Hauling grain harvesters merely demands a tractor able to travel about three miles an hour that is easy to handle. Usually three horses are hitched to a six or eight foot binder and consequently a small tractor that can pull two plows will not have any trouble pulling two binders.

The position of the belt pulley is important since the tractor must be run into exact alignment with the ma-

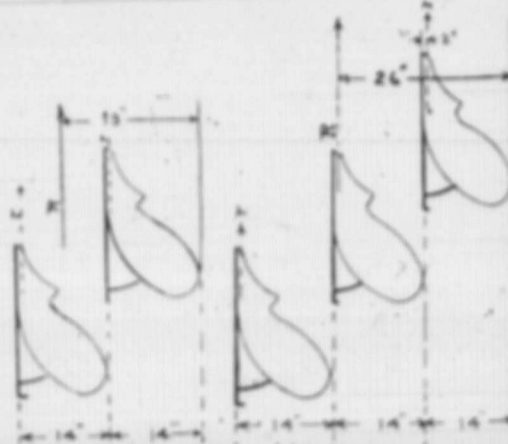
chine it is to run and then backed up until the belt is given the proper tension. This makes it advisable to place the belt pulley on the right side of the machine where the operator can sight over it while maneuvering his machine into position. Not only must the belt pulley be placed correctly, but it must be accessible, it ought to be of fair diameter to provide a generous arc of contact for the belt and it must have the correct speed. An investigation of the various farm machines operated by belt power shows that a belt speed of about two thousand feet per minute meets practically all requirements. Some machines require a belt speed somewhat higher and some considerably lower, but if the tractor has a belt speed of two thousand feet, few pulley changes need be made. These remarks with regard to the position of the belt pulley and the belt speeds I feel are very essential features, and features, moreover, that do not seem to be generally very well understood if one may judge by machines on the market.

Limitations of Mechanical Power

The size of machine to build depends largely upon market conditions and upon the cost of manufacturing. During the last two years the popular sizes have been equipped with motors of 16, 20, 25 and 30 horsepower. These have been the sizes made for general farming. The 40, 60 and 80 horsepower tractors are not made in as large numbers as formerly and what are made are sold primarily for the use of threshermen and contractors. Two plow machines are apparently the most popular at present, but when farmers get more accustomed to the use of tractors they will probably choose a three or a four plow machine. This seems to be a more economical unit and makes a better belt machine for heavy work.

However, there are a very large number of small farms in the United States of less than one hundred acres and these will probably always be better served by small tractors because the small farm cannot bear the heavy initial outlay for the larger machines and, besides, the larger machines would have to be idle too much. This matter of price is one for serious consideration. There is undoubtedly a limit to the acreage charge for power. Just what it amounts to no one knows, but it probably cannot exceed five dollars an acre and six at the utmost. The acre charge for horses in the United States is six dollars an acre and the annual maintenance charge about three dollars. If it were possible to supplant animal power completely farmers could well afford a considerably higher investment in mechanical power, but that does not seem possible.

This then brings us to a consideration of the limitations of mechanical power or of tractors in the discussion of which I realize that I am liable to errors of judgment. Also I realize there



Left hand section (Fig. 1) shows resultant line of draft of two plows. Right hand section (Fig. 2) resultant line of draft for three plows. Dotted lines show the line of draft for each plow.

are a number of people who have studied the subject for a long time that disagree with what I shall say. Many attempts are being made to develop what is known as a universal tractor that is one that can do anything and everything a horse can do and yet accomplish as much as any other tractor.

Personally I doubt if such a machine can be designed. I do not believe it is possible entirely to supplant the horse for light hauling, for cultivating, or for road work.

There have been some apparently good tractors made especially for cultivating, but that is all they are good for. And there are some very excellent farm trucks that are superior to horse farm hauling loads to market, but they are not tractors, and I do not believe a tractor can be made that will be efficient for the heavy work and also for the road. All attempts thus far made have been unsatisfactory, summing it all up, I am inclined to believe that a field of usefulness for the tractor is more or less restricted. While it is doubtless possible to design special machines for special purposes, it does not appear possible that any single machine can be devised that will do all tasks equally well.

The Problem of Tractor Weights

The problem of tractor weight is one that has not as yet been fully decided. Some of the old style machines weighed as much as five hundred pounds per horsepower and very few were under three hundred and fifty pounds. Now there are a number of tractors that weigh less than one hundred and fifty pounds to the horsepower, but the machine weight per horsepower. One excellent tractor manufacturer who has done considerable experimenting told me not long ago that results of his investigations indicated that the minimum weight per horsepower should be two hundred and seventy-five pounds or thereabouts, in order that the machine may have the regulable strength. This minimum, however, has been reached very materially by some designers, and if they have been careful in choosing the right grade of materials and have placed the weight exactly where it should be placed, it would seem as though the machines should be strong enough.

There is one other consideration, however, that must be made and that is the weight necessary for traction. Some years ago it was believed that tractive power was dependent upon the weight on the drive wheels. Now it is known that this is not strictly true. Tractive power is dependent upon the grip the wheels exert upon the ground and this grip depends largely upon the kind of grooves employed. There must, of course, be sufficient weight to sink the grooves into the soil and to compact the soil around them. In different kinds of soils it is evident that different kinds of grooves should be used. For example, on light entrained soil angles iron bolted to the rims of the wheels seem to give best results, while on a hard clay or gumbo soil, sharp conical spurs are best. Neither of these, however, are suitable for traveling over hard-surfaced roads because the shock occasioned by the wheels passing from one groove or spur to the next would excite too much vibration. Here comes the question of the grooves as presently used. This problem of an easily changed wheel to meet all conditions of service is one of the difficulties every designer is forced to meet and one that has not yet been very satisfactorily solved.

In discussing the proper weight on the drivers one is at once confronted with the distribution of weights of the entire machine.

This is a problem that very few designers have analyzed carefully. Let us consider an ordinary four wheel tractor with two rear drivers and two supporting wheels in front. It is evident that most of the weight should rest on the drivers and only enough on the front wheels to hold them down on the ground and provide sufficient grip on the soil for easy steering. If too heavily loaded in front steering will be difficult and if not loaded heavily enough there will be side slippage of the front wheels and loss of control.

It has been found that the best results are generally obtained when the center of gravity of the machine is located about one-quarter of the distance between the front and rear axles, measured from the rear axle. The method of analysis taken into account all of the forces acting upon the machine when in

action, including the action of the load. Since plowing is the first requisite of a farm tractor the next problem to consider is to determine the resultant of the line of draft for various gangs of plows. According to the best information obtainable the resultant of draft of a fourteen inch plow lies parallel with the land side and two inches therefrom. Referring now to figure 1 it will be seen that for two plows the resultant lies nineteen inches toward the land from the edge of the last furrow plowed; for three plows the resultant lies in a distance of twenty-six inches (see figure 2) and of four plows thirty-three inches.

Side Draft on Various Machines

Consider now, a tractor sixty inches wide hauling two plows with both rear wheels drivers. The right hand driver wheel should run four inches from the edge of the last furrow to prevent breaking into the furrow. This then will bring the centre line of traction thirty-two inches from the edge of the furrow; the line of draft of the plows is only nineteen inches therefrom and the two lines lack thirteen inches of being in coincidence. The effect of this offset is to turn the front wheels in toward the plowed land. The effect of this side draft, as it is called, is to twist the frame of the tractor and turn the front wheels off their course. The only way it can be overcome is to make the tractor narrower and a little computation will show that the ideal width for a two-plow machine is only thirty inches. With four plows a sixty inch tractor will have practically no side draft, since the plows cut almost the same width as the tractor.

In this connection it is interesting to analyze what happens when a three-wheeled machine having a single furrow wheel for driver is used, see figure 3. The centre line of traction will necessarily be the centre line of the driver wheel, which we may assume is twelve inches wide. The resultant of the two plows is nineteen inches from the edge of the furrow, so, consequently, the distance between line of traction is twenty-five inches. This has a tendency to throw the front tractor wheel in toward the land. If three plows are used, conditions become worse, as the offset amounts to thirty-two inches. The reaction against the front wheel in such a case is very great. It throws a heavy twisting strain on the frame work of the machine and causes lost work in the friction of the guide wheel against the edge of the furrow.

I have touched upon only a few of the more important elements that the tractor designer must consider and have presented enough illustrations to show that many of the fundamentals are either not understood or else are willfully violated. I am inclined to think they have not been thoroughly understood. However, experience is an effective teacher and there are evidences that some of the lessons have been learned. I fear, however, that some very well meaning people will eventually have to pay a handsome price for their failure to recognize fundamental principles.

Estimates of the number of farm tractors in actual use in the United States show Illinois leading with 2,992, Kansas is second with 2,247, followed closely by Texas, Iowa and North Dakota with over 2,000 in each case. New York ranks seventh with 1,210.

Prof. Geo. E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College has been awarded by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to handle a campaign for more and better bacon hogs in Canada. In his work at the O.A.C. he has made a special study of the swine industry and has written the best book of its kind on the bacon hog, and is fast becoming a responsible name years ago for bringing the importance of the bacon hog and its profitable raising before the Canadian farmer and getting him interested in the production of this class of swine. Canada has an opportunity to put her hogs at the head of the list in the Old Country markets, and Prof. Day will do all in his power to help secure that market.

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Why NATIONAL CARBON-LESS MOTOR OIL Is Better—Why It Costs More—How It Is Made

Steam that escapes through a tea kettle spout, if caught and condensed, would be pure water. Distilled water is manufactured on this same idea, only on a larger scale.



Along the sides and at the bottom of the tea kettle a scale is formed and carbon particles—the residue that is left over after the passing of the water into steam.

The same principle that manufacturers of distilled water use is carried out in the manufacture of National Carbonless Motor Oil.

Imagine a tea kettle that will hold 25,000 gallons, then you have some idea of an oil still used for this purpose. Into one of these huge oil stills goes the highest selected Crude Oil from which National Carbonless Motor Oil is always refined, where the oil is heated until it forms a vapor. This vapor is then condensed into a liquid distillate (the same as the vapor from a tea kettle spout is condensed), further refined and then filtered. The result is a clear, clean, carbon-free Motor Oil—National Carbonless Motor Oil.

Residue left over in the still never enters into the manufacture of National Carbonless Motor Oil. Where such residue is used an oil is made of very inferior lubricating properties and can be said to be only one-half the

price of an oil made as is National Carbonless Motor Oil.

A Motor Oil loaded with residues will break under heat and fail to perform its function. The residue and deposit which becomes incandescent, causes pre-ignition under heavy duty and finally, after continued use, coke-like carbon forms. Just as scale is formed in the tea kettle.



Suppose you catch and condense escaping vapor from the tea kettle spout? You have pure water. Place this distilled water in a brand new tea kettle and reboil it; you will find little if any scale in tea kettle No. 2. The same experiment applies to National Carbonless Motor Oil.

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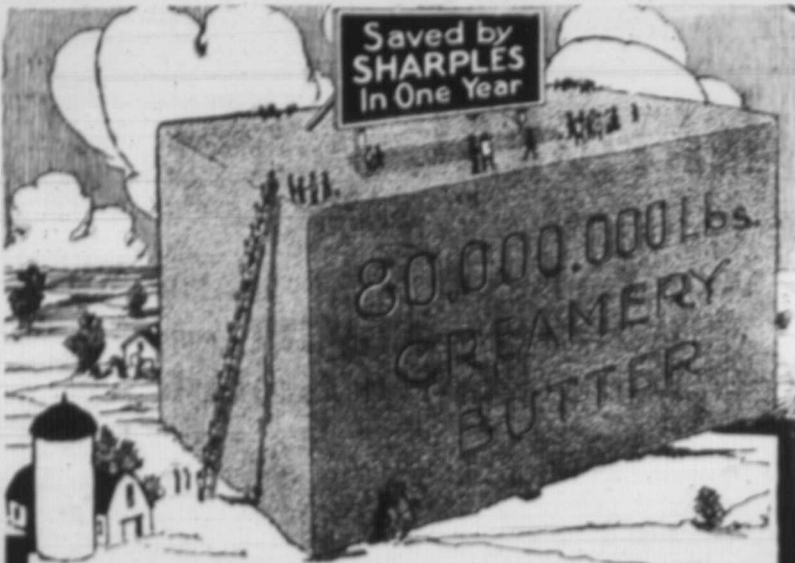
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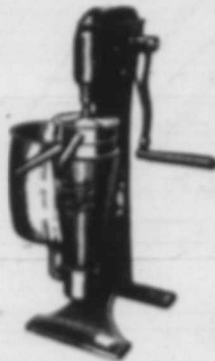
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ARMY HORSE REQUIREMENTS

The passage of the selective draft measure by the United States Congress makes certain the immediate preparation and equipment of an army of at least a million men in 1917. All preparations are being made for a war that will last three years.

The requirements of cavalry, infantry and artillery regiments in horses and mules are set forth in a letter just received by Wayne Dinmore, secretary of the Percheron Horse Society of America from the War Department, Washington, D.C., as follows:

Cavalry Regiment 1,541 horses. 152 draft mules. 29 pack mules. 6 riding mules.	Infantry Regiment 69 riding horses. 112 draft mules. 25 pack mules. 6 riding mules.
Artillery Regiment 1,097 horses. 88 draft mules. 4 riding mules.	

These are minimum requirements, and do not take into account transportation trains required to forward supplies from terminal points to field bases. In other words, the number of animals specified above refer only to those actually needed with the troops.

The war strength of a regiment of infantry is approximately 1,500 men; of a regiment of cavalry approximately 1,300 men; of a regiment of artillery consisting of six batteries of four guns each, approximately 1,146 men. While definite information as to the proportion of infantry, cavalry, and artillery to be included in the new army is not yet forthcoming, it is generally understood among army officials that an artillery battery of four guns will be allowed for each 1,000 infantry. It seems probable therefore that the first one million men placed under arms by the United States will be composed of 500 regiments of infantry totalling 750,000 men, 125 regiments of artillery totalling 142,250 men, and 100 regiments of cavalry totalling 130,000 men, making a grand total of a little over 1,000,000 men.

It may be argued that there is no probability that the United States will prepare 100 regiments of cavalry, but in view of the danger from the Mexican situation, it appears to be the belief of well informed army officers that at least that many cavalry regiments will be provided for in this year's mobilization.

To equip 500 regiments of infantry will require 34,500 riding horses, 56,000 draft mules, 12,500 pack mules, and 3,000 riding mules. 125 regiments of artillery will require 137,025 horses, 10,000 draft mules and 500 riding mules. The equipment of 100 regiments of cavalry will necessitate 151,100 horses, 15,200 draft mules, 2,900 pack mules and 600 riding mules. The total number therefore required for the equipment of 500 regiments of infantry, 125 of artillery, and 100 of cavalry, will amount to 325,625 horses and 100,700 mules.

The army has at present only 70,000 head of horses and mules. This means that approximately 350,000 head of horses and mules must be bought within the next six months. No information has yet been received from the army authorities in regard to how the purchase of these horses and mules will be made. In the judgment of experienced horsemen, however, the purchase of so large a number of horses and mules within the limited time available can best be accomplished by setting a definite price to be paid by the army for the different animals that will pass inspection for their respective classes, and by establishing ten or fifteen inspection points where horses and mules may be tendered for inspection. This will permit dealers, large or small, or even farmers, to consign their horses directly to inspection points with definite information in regard to what they will obtain for them if they pass inspection.

It must not be forgotten that the allied nations are still in the market, and will continue to be. Their need for horses and mules is as great as for guns and ammunition indeed, even more so, because they can manufacture the guns and ammunition in their own countries, but their resources in horses and mules have already been exhausted, and this

continent is the only source from which they can obtain additional supplies. 853,116 head of horses and 289,062 head of mules have been exported, practically all of them for war purposes, during the 30 months ending March 1, 1917. In spite of the shortage of ships, 40,000 head of horses and mules were shipped in January, 1917, and more than 27,000 head in February, 1917 from U.S.A.

Recent accounts from the battlefield relating the loss of hundreds of pieces of artillery by the Germans in recent operations state that the loss of these pieces was due recently to the lack of artillery horses.

Potato Growing in the West

Continued from Page 7

presents the extremes in depth. Generally three-and-a-half inches or thereabouts is best. Where the crop is to be harrowed before the plants come up deeper planting is desirable but in gardens or in other places where harrowing is not practiced at this time shallow planting will generally be found to give larger returns and will almost always give an earlier crop.

Distance Apart of Rows and Sets

The drier the district and the less moisture the land contains the wider apart the rows should be. Under normal soil conditions on fallowed land rows 30 to 36 inches apart are generally used. On fall or spring plowing rows 36 to as wide as 48 inches may be used. The cheaper the land and the more expensive the seed the wider the rows should be. The distance between the sets varies with the width of the rows. The wider the rows the closer the sets should be. Under normal conditions sets are placed from 12 to 16 inches apart. In weedy land and on fall or spring plowing, planting in squares two-and-half or three feet each way is sometimes practiced. This permits intertillage in two directions.

Potatoes may be planted by hand or with a machine planter or they may be plowed in. The hand method is, of course, the most expensive and is suitable only for small areas such as the kitchen garden. Where potatoes are grown in a commercial way the potato planter or the plow method should be used. A potato planter costs money but when a considerable area is to be grown it is likely to be found a profitable investment.

When potatoes are plowed in it is generally best, after planting one row, to cover same by plowing the next furrow as in ordinary plowing. The second or third furrow after the one planted should then be used for the next row. Where potatoes are plowed in, the land should be packed immediately afterward and harrowed. It is generally well to pack the land even after planting has been done with a regular potato planter.

A Home Made Planter

A home made machine has been used by the field husbandry department of the college with considerable success. It consists simply of a hopper, with an opening in the front side at the bottom, attached to the stem of the seat of a two-furrow gang plow. The operator sits with his back to the horses and drops the potatoes into a zinc or tin conveyor which carries them to the bottom of the furrow made by the first plow where they are covered immediately by the second plow. A definite number of sets is planted in the distance covered at each revolution of the plow wheel thus insuring uniformity. If it is desired to plant in four foot rows no seed is dropped the second round. If three foot rows are wanted a single furrow plow should follow or precede the home made planter. At a cost of a few cents for material and two or three hours time a very serviceable planter can thus be made from a two-furrow gang plow.

Cultivation—Insect and Disease Control

After potatoes are planted the land should receive one or more harrowings in order to control weeds. Even after the plants are up harrowing should not be discontinued. When they reach a height of four or five inches intertillage should commence and it should continue throughout the season, the objects being: first, to control weeds, and second,

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to lessen the evaporation of moisture by the formation of a soil mulch.

The practice of hilling potatoes is not so desirable here as in other places where drainage and easier digging and shallow planting are desired. Low hills rather than high ones will be found best under dry conditions on all soils except very shallow or very heavy or low lying soils. High hills will result in better protection from fall frosts, in better drainage of low lying soils, in easier digging, and a slightly earlier crop, but generally in a decreased yield under normal soil conditions in Saskatchewan.

Fortunately but few insects attack the potato crop in the newly settled districts. The potato beetle, or potato bug, is, however, found occasionally in some of the older localities. The application of Paris Green by spraying will be found to completely control this insect. One ounce of Paris Green to five gallons of water should be used. If half an ounce of lime is added the injurious effect of the arsenic on the foliage will be lessened.

The diseases most common to potatoes are the early blight, late blight and potato scab. The first two are the most serious, but fortunately neither of these is very prevalent yet in the province. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture after July 10 or 15 is the best remedy. For potato scab the formalin or corrosive sublimate treatment is best. These were referred to under treatment of the seed. Our alkaline soils encourage potato scab as do also our heavier types of land. Light loams and acid soils seem to produce less scab than heavier types and alkaline soils. There are many other diseases that affect potatoes, some of them are very serious. It is very desirable that potato growers take steps to inform themselves regarding the appearance of these diseases. Farmers' Circular No. 1, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, entitled "Potato Diseases Transmitted by the use of Unsound Tubers," shows the appearance of the common diseases in natural colors. This circular can be secured free of charge from the Dominion Department at Ottawa. It should be in the hands of all potato growers.

Growing Potatoes for Early Market

A number of men near our larger towns and cities cater to the early market requirements for potatoes. The following practices have been found to result in earlier maturity than those ordinarily followed:

(1) The choice of an early variety. The Early Andee, Early Triumph, Six Weeks, and Early Ohio, are some of the early sorts. The last mentioned being considerably the most productive.

(2) Placing the tubers in shallow trays in a cool room in the sun from two to three weeks before planting in order to encourage the development of a few vigorous green sprouts. After the first few days the temperature of the room should be increased. These potatoes are then planted very carefully so as not to break off the sprouts. This practice will be found to result in a considerably earlier crop.

(3) Large sets, whether whole or cut, usually produce an earlier crop than small ones. The disadvantage in using large sets is in the added cost of the extra weight of seed used.

(4) Shallow planting early in the spring results in quicker growth and earlier maturity than deep planting.

(5) Warm soils, such as well drained sandy loams, produce earlier crops than heavier types of soil.

(6) Any practice that results in bringing the potatoes above ground early in the spring results also in exposing them to greater danger from frost. It is difficult to lessen this risk but it has been found that a thin loose covering of soil thrown over the small plants with an out throw cultivator or with the hoe or rake will protect them from quite severe frosts. This, of course, is not practicable over large areas but may be done on small areas in times when the temperature promises a big drop.

The heavy horse produces the most power for feed consumed when drawing a load at the rate of two and one-half miles per hour.

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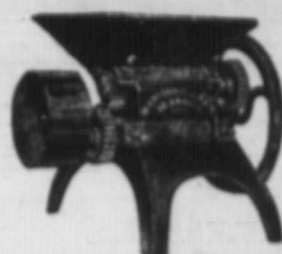


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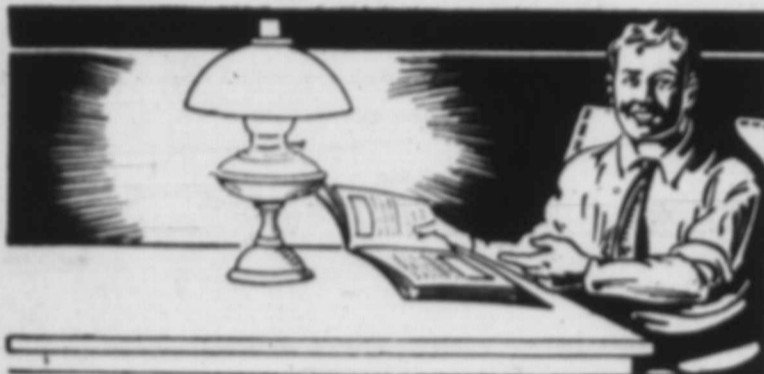
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Backsetting the Farmer

Continued from Page 9

minister out of one cabinet, or one or two members out of one parliament—not a few, but hundreds of them from practically every parliament that has convened from the time of Hincks to the present.

"And it is the same today; only, instead of battenning on the lands and timber and coal and other resources belonging to the public, the grafters are making themselves millionaires out of war contracts, the illegitimate profits of which are gained, not only at the cost of the people generally, but at the expense of the comfort, the health, the well-being and, in some instances at least, of the lives of our gallant soldiers who are fighting for our national honor at the front. I must confess that the people are right in saying: 'Is it not time that we did some fighting for our national honor at home?'

"Many who do not know the history of the railways of Canada are apt to regard them as self-created institutions which no authority should interfere with. Such a thing as the nationalization of the C.P.R. would be to such persons nothing less than a most unjust confiscation of private interests. But let us look into the facts.

The Case of the C.P.R.

"The people of Canada not only gave to the original company the \$25,000,000 cash and 25,000,000 acres of land, which formed the corner stone of its credit, but they handed over to it as a gift the seven hundred miles already built by the government at a cost of \$30,818,000.00. The government also contributed three or four millions towards the short line to the east, which had the effect of depreciating the value of the Intercolonial. They bonused the Western Ontario lines, which simply duplicated the service of the Grand Trunk at the general cost, and they gave annual subsidies to the company's steamship lines to swell private profits. They allowed the company to select the best lands as it might choose; they allowed it to import steel rails and other material free of duty; they permitted perpetual exemption from taxation on its railway property and exemption for twenty years on the lands given to the company.

"But this is not all that came from public funds to swell the wealth of this private corporation. Manitoba, in order to get lower rates by competition in that province, paid over \$600,000 to get connection with the Northern Pacific, but this bargain was hardly completed before the N.P. reached an understanding with the C.P.R. and all that was achieved was a duplication of service and a nominal competition in rates, proving the truth of the saying that 'where combination is possible, competition is impossible.' At the same time the Dominion government gave the C.P.R. a guarantee of \$15,000,000 bonds to relinquish a monopoly which it was claimed did not exist in so far as the old province of Manitoba was concerned.

"But this is not all. The C.P.R. has from time to time come into possession of and received the benefits that were given towards the construction of branch lines.

Other Railroads Too

"The Manitoba South-Western Colonization railway received a land grant of 1,399,840 acres of land worth at least \$10 per acre and Manitoba added a loan of \$200,000.

"The North-West Central received a land grant of 320,000 acres.

"The Manitoba and North-Western railway received \$2,000,000 and 958,814 acres of land for 379 miles of railway.

"The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan railway was bonded for \$3,500,000 and it also received a land grant of 1,400,000 acres and a cash subsidy of \$80,000 a year.

"The Calgary and Edmonton railway got a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile for 340 miles, an annual mail subsidy of \$80,000 and obtained bonding powers of \$25,000 a mile.

"The Credit Valley railway was bought up by the C.P.R. at from thirty to thirty-five cents on the dollar. The road got a million dollar bonus from

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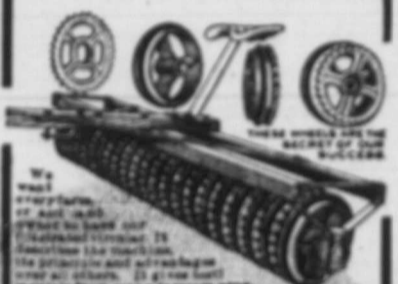
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Ontario municipalities and \$531,000 from the province of Ontario.

All these lines are now or have been owned by the C.P.R.

These and many other instances could be cited to show that the original cornerstone of the C.P.R. was the nation's money and land and the national credit, and that moreover, the branch lines which it got possession of by various methods were themselves essentially founded on the public assets and credit, whether provincial or federal. There is good ground for the claim of the farmers that by all moral rights the C.P.R. still belongs to the people, who created it and without whose industry and labor it could not exist for a month. While no doubt the company has certain natural rights arising out of administration and the cash contributions of its shareholders, I am free to confess that the attempt made by some of its controllers to dissociate the profits of the company and the increased value of shares from the people, from whom these profits are taken and who gave the shares that increase, is counterfeit logic.

Swapping Votes for a Charter

"I own all kinds of side lines, such as coal mines, timber areas, steamship lines, water powers, express companies and hotels. I control vast numbers of members and voters. I delay paying claims until I tire the losers out. I fight the poor farmers for the value of cattle killed, with lawyers hired by the year and an Act filled with jokers, and take the cases from court to court until the claimants' pockets are empty when I score an easy win.

"Let the farmers produce wealth—the more the better—fix the law so that I can get most of their profit in transportation charges and I'll give the government my support at election time. I will see that all of the thousands of employees on my road who will vote right will get an opportunity to cast their ballots, and that those who are opposed are so distributed on election day that they will not have an opportunity to do any harm."

Did he get his charter and guarantee?

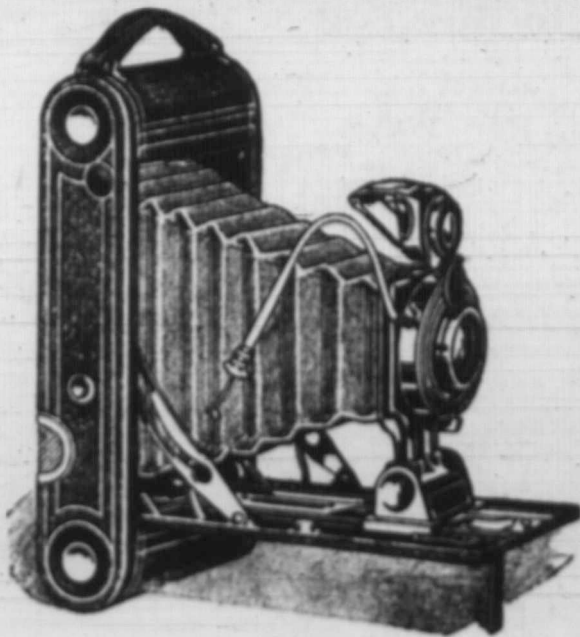
U.S. FARM LOANS

The U.S. Federal Farm Loan Board has fixed its rate of interest at 5 per cent. This means that farm financing will enter a new epoch. The chief obstacle to the perfect working of the new system of rural credits is evidently going to be in organizing the local associations. It will be difficult to find ten or more men in a single locality who are in need of loans at the same time. Some methods of cleaning up old loans will have to be devised in order to facilitate the formation of local associations through which the government is to make the loans. Practically an unlimited amount of money is available for such loans as it has been found that the bonds which are issued by the Farm Loan Banks based upon the mortgages taken from the farmers, will sell readily in the money market.

From the compiled data regarding farm loans issued by the Farm Loan Board it is noted that North Dakota has a trifle over one hundred million dollars of mortgage loans now outstanding and that the average rate is 8.7 per cent. If this great mass of loans could be transferred in a short time to the new system the saving to the farmers of North Dakota alone would be nearly four million dollars annually. The volume of loans in Montana is far less than in North Dakota, but the average rate is 10 per cent, so that the saving to the farmers of that state would be exactly 50 per cent of the present cost of the money they have borrowed upon their farms.

Much valuable time and horse labor is lost annually by carelessness in attending to the trimming and shoeing of the feet of the horse. When the horse remains unshod throughout the entire year, care must be taken to keep the wearing surfaces smooth and even. When shoeing is necessary, particular attention must be paid to the frequency and correctness of trimming and shoeing. Improper care of the feet is largely responsible for much unsoundness and also for much torture to the horse, with the resulting loss of power.

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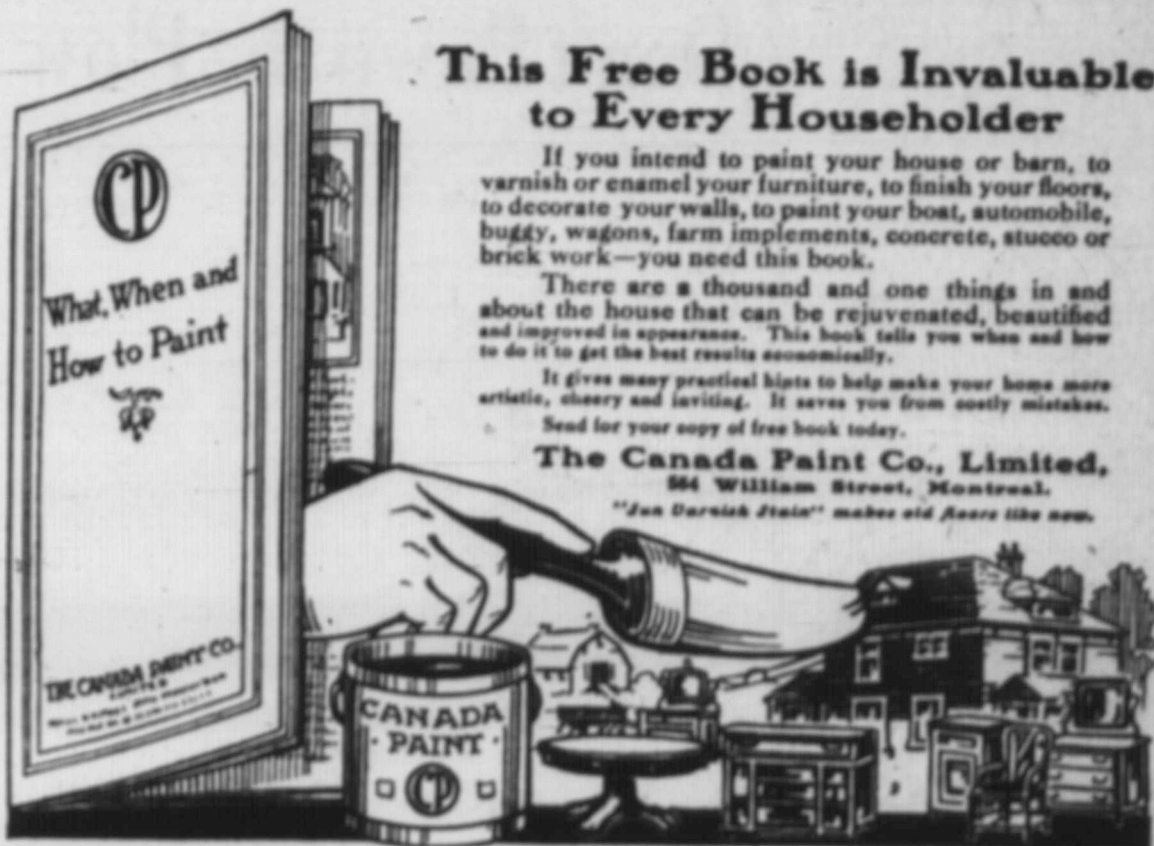
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50 SHORTHORN BULLS—HIGH CLASS
youths and two year olds. Head headed by Duke of Saskatoon, a good son of Glasgow Marquis...

LONG IMPROVED BERKSHIRE BOARS FOR sale, also some early spring Holstein bulls and White Rock cows...

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CLYDESDALE STALLION MACFARLANE (5274), bred by the late MacQueen Imp., out of Rose of Atha...

PRIZE WINNING HACKNEY STALLION, RINGING, weight 1400; also fine Spanish Jack. These animals guaranteed...

E. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., breeders of Clydesdales, Marses and Fillies for sale...

CLYDESDALE STALLION, RISING THREE years. Will make ten horse. Nice quality, good action...

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REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, 4 YEARS old, sell or exchange for another Shorthorn, also Shorthorn bull calves 2 and 3 months...

AYRSHIRE BULLS, ONE, TWO AND FOUR years old; also two yearling Jersey bulls. All registered or entitled to registration...

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FOR SALE AT GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM—Ten Shorthorn bulls, 12-14 months old, fit for immediate service...

FOR SALE—HEREFORD BULL, PEDIGREED, first class animal, 3 years old, suitable for pure bred herd...

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AYRSHIRE HERD BULL, NO. 43668, CALVED October 31, 1913. Price \$100.00 less. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man.

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE siring and imported stock, also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Saskatchewan Stock Farm, Napanee, Man.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—BARREN'S laying strain. Eggs \$1.50 fifteen, \$4.00 fifty, \$7.00 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—12 EGGS \$1.50. Pure bred White Holland turkeys, 10 eggs \$2.50. Healthy farm birds. A. H. Cody, Red Deer, Alberta.

REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTES, SPLENDID winter layers. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75; 100, \$7.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS, ROSE Comb Anconas. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15. Belgian hares, \$1.50 per pair. Leo Bolt, Provost, Alta.

YOU WANT BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—THEN why not get the best at \$1.50 for 15, \$5.00 per 100, from Robt. Woodcock, Minnesota, Man.

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PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, farm run, \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50, \$10.00 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Griffiths, Broadview, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Special price on incubator lots. Money orders payable at Penns. Albert Middleton, Keystone, Sask.

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HAVE MATED 100 S. C. PURE BRED BUFF Orpingtons with imported bred-to-lay birds. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15, \$5.00 per 100. S. Brookdale, Madras, Man.

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of winter
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low birds,
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Sears,
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per 15,
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PRIZE WINNING BLACK ORPINGTON EGGS,
\$2.00 per setting. G. T. Jones, Crossfield,
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winners, \$1.50 per 15 eggs. Steve C. Swift,
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PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS
for hatching, \$1.25 per 15, \$3.25 per 45, \$6.00
per 100. Alex. Davidson, Baring, Sask. 18-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.00 PER
setting, \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. W. Wason,
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HIGH CLASS BUFF WYANDOTTES—EGGS
from exhibition matings, \$2.00 15. Peerless
Poultry Yards, Neudorf, Sask. 18-3

BARRED ROCKS AND WHITE WYANDOTTES,
from best prize winners. Eggs, 15, \$2.45, \$5.
Larkspur Poultry Gardens, Neudorf, Sask. 18-4

EGGS FROM SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-
horns, \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Geo. Robson, Dism-
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BUFF ORPINGTONS—GOOD WINTER LAY-
ers. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting of 15.
James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 18-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—LAYING STRAIN,
farm raised, free range, \$1.25 for 15 through
hatching season. Dell Cheley, Carleton Place,
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BARRED ROCKS—VIGOROUS BRED-TO-LAY
stock. Eggs for sale, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs.
Braze Fraser, Glenora, Man. 18-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—GOOD WINTER
laying strain, price \$2.00 per 15. Incubator
lots supplied. John Lewis, Roland, Man.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN
eggs, 15 for \$1.50, 100 for \$5.00. Frank Harrison,
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SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS, \$2.00
per 15 eggs. Sunrise Farm, Tete, Sask. 18-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, \$2.50
per 8. Mrs. J. T. Dole, Duley, Alta. 18-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15,
\$6.00 per 100. E. Young, Oak Lake, Man. 18-3

E. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$1.50
for 15. S. Taylor, Bradenbury, Sask. 17-3

BARRED ROCK EGGS—\$2.50 PER 15; \$4.00,
\$0; \$12.00, 100. Alexander, Haultain, Sask.

A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDER FOR
five dollars costs three cents.

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS
per pound, cleaned and sacked. John Mc-
Laughlin, Carleton Place, Sask. 18-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS
per pound, cleaned and sacked. E. J. Combs,
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SOW FLAX ON IT. SAMPLES AND PRICES.
Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Spe-
cialists, Winnipeg, Man. 17-6

REGISTERED SEALED ABUNDANCE OATS,
limited quantity. R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'
Appelle, Sask. 17-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, TESTED,
free from noxious weeds, \$5.50 per hundred,
sacked. W. T. Collins, Floral, Sask. 18-5

FARMERS, GROW YOUR OWN HAY—WEST-
ern rye grass seed, \$7.50 per 100. Sutherland
Clark, Pontiac, Sask. 18-4

JAPANESE MILLET SEED—A QUANTITY
for sale at 5 cents per pound. Sample on request.
R. E. Foster, Melita, Man. Phone 128-11.

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a Dominion Express Money Order.

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE BEAUTY OF
Hebron, good yielder, fine cooker, \$2.00 per
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POTATO PLANTING METHOD

In the diagram the heavy lines marked P represent the furrows which are planted, so that in every third furrow is a row of potatoes. Start plowing at P1, using an ordinary stubble plow. The man who is to drop the sets starts in directly behind the plow. The plowman, on reaching the end of furrow P1, comes back to the point X1, and plows up the furrow marked X1, covering the sets dropped in furrow P1. By the time the plowman reaches the end of furrow X1 the helper should have reached the end of furrow P1. This means that the plowman has gone the length of the field three times while his helper has only gone one length. We now have furrows P1 and X1 plowed, and P1 planted. The plowman then starts at P4 and the helper follows behind dropping sets. The plowman, on reaching the end of P4, goes up X2 and down X6, covering the sets in P4. On reaching the lower end of



X6 the plowman will have caught up with his helper, the plowman having gone three lengths and his helper one length. Next the plowman goes up P2, with the helper following behind; then down X7 and up X3, covering the sets in P2, and overtaking his helper at the upper end of X3. Next the plowman goes down P5, with the helper following behind, then up X4 and down X8, covering the sets in P5, and overtaking his helper at the lower end of X8. The same procedure is followed until the whole field is planted.

A great deal of time would be lost if the plowman were to plow around P1 and P2 and then leave the horses standing, while the sets were being dropped; the helper then sitting down and waiting until the plowman went up and down X1, X6, X2, X7, P2 and P5. No difficulty will be found in following out the method described if the right start is made by the plowman doing two furrows on one side first before starting on the other side.

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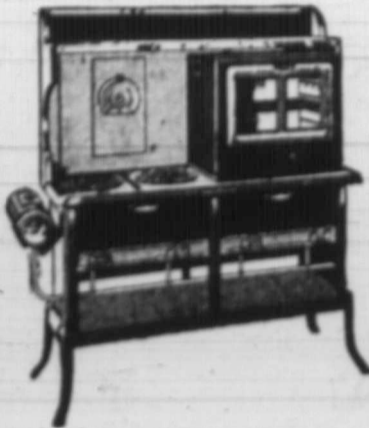
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ARRANGING FLOWER GARDEN

I am writing to fulfil a promise I made some time ago, to give my experience with perennial flowers for the farm garden. The seed catalogs are to hand and although winter still holds his grip the catalogs set people planning about their gardens, especially the flowers. One of the best kinds of perennial flowers for this part of the west, which is south-western Saskatchewan, soil rather heavy loamy clay, is the sweet rocket. These handsome, fragrant flowers, white and lilac purple, come into bloom about the first of June and continue for six weeks and more. They are entirely hardy, but to insure against alternate freezing and thawing in late fall and early spring, it is best to cover with about six inches of straw manure. I have also successfully raised Iceland poppies. They are nice, and so early coming into bloom—about May 20. All these flowers can be raised from seed. I have also raised Sweet William, larkspurs, delphinium, formosum, one of the best varieties makes a handsome plant quite hardy, as also does blue butterfly. They give blue flowers, and blue flowering plants are rather uncommon. I have also raised gaillardia, the James Kelway variety is fine, and white yarrow, "achillea" it is called in the catalog. All these are entirely hardy and it is easy to get them to grow from seed, all but the yarrow, and I got a root of it.

My experience leads me to think flowers are harder than vegetables, but of course I love flowers and I find it a pleasant hobby to care for them all summer. People say when they see my flower garden, "How do you get your flowers to grow so well?" I have annuals also, but I tell them they are very little trouble, and really they are not. Candytuft, bachelors' buttons, godetias, California poppies, mignonette and shirley poppies reseed themselves year after year. The sweet pea is the only annual I sow every spring, and I sow them late in April in small boxes in the house. One has to do that to get much bloom and also to get seed.

Now in conclusion I would like to urge every family to fence, if only one-half acre of ground, and plant trees and flowers. You will be well rewarded for the time and expense, which is only small. If it can't be all done in one year it can in two years or more. Some people will say they don't intend to build permanently where they have the present buildings. This part of the country is newly settled, and when I tell them it would be nice to make a garden with trees and a few hardy flowers they don't seem to regard the proposition very favorably, thinking it foolish or a waste of time, but to my way of thinking it would be fine to have a little bit of park on every farm, where young or old could go on a summer evening for a stroll and especially on Sunday. And what a place of delight for little children. In conclusion, I say let us wives and mothers all pray that this terrible war will soon be over and that peace and prosperity will soon come to this great country.—Yours truly, M.E.B.

CHURCH AND COMMUNITY

Before anyone can suggest any remedy for bringing the church and the people closer, one must find what is separating them. First find the cause of the evil and then apply the remedy. The following statement taken from a report sent out from London, England, by the Mission Board of the English Church I believe puts the whole trouble in a sentence and implies the remedy too. A missionary of the English church writing of his work in a Mission Field in Alberta, Canada, after giving the details of his work, ends with these words, "Canada's great danger is materialism, and Canada's great need is the Bible."

This sentence gives us a glimpse of ourselves in a light, which we shall not approve, but I wonder if it is true. If so, need we look any further for the reason of the failure of the churches to hold the people.

One of the greatest drawbacks to the welfare of the rural church has been denominationalism. A district with several smaller churches to keep up is burdened unnecessarily and in spite of every effort that can be made, a spirit of rivalry will exist between denominations. The people of some districts say, we are united in all things but the churches. They still divide us. The people of other districts say the Grain Growers' Association is doing more to unite the people of the community than the churches. Therefore in the face of these facts, a common interest in religion and a common meeting place are essential to the people of a district. The Union Church meets this need most completely and reports of union shows that they are exceedingly successful. One report says that the church attendance is fifty per cent. better after union than that of both churches before.

The white man came to this country and risked his life among the Indians and braved the dangers of the trackless prairies and the rigors of a severe climate, all for material things and he got them. The railroad corporations and trading companies got possession of vast areas of land, lawfully perhaps, but not justly, and then induced the pioneer to come up here and get property, and by doing so increase values all around and for years now the one idea of the people of this great west has been to get, get, get, and speculation has run riot with everyone. Buy more land, to grow more wheat, to get more money, to buy more land has been the cycle in which many a life has been spent and the church has had to stay in the background of their thoughts. They have been so busy they have not felt the need of the church. And now that prosperity has come in a fair measure and with the advent of the motor car, Sunday is being turned into a day for recreation and pleasure. Let us express our subject in different words and see the results.

How are we to link the community more closely to Christianity? The people seem to be drifting from Christianity and in some districts Christianity is not meeting the needs of the people. What is to be done? After all, does not the church represent Christianity, and if it is failing, the only conclusion to draw is that the members are not, in the true sense of the word, Christians. There is a deplorable lack of respect for religion among the people of the present generation, and why? Let us look at the world at the present time. Everywhere we see a struggle for wealth, pleasure and power. Nations are struggling against nations for commerce and supremacy on land and sea; the rich are grinding down humanity that they may grow richer. Those who labor are struggling against those who do not labor, and why? Everywhere is to be seen the struggle for material things and the community is only a part of the world as the individual is a part of the community.

Only when every individual realizes that he must, to a great extent, forget the material things and seek first the Kingdom of God; in other words, put first things first; then and only then will the church be what it is intended to be, viz., a place for refreshing one's soul by the wayside of life's journey.

Christianity will not separate people nor fall them in their hour of need. I truly think that the whole trouble can be summed up on the church's side by these words: "They have the form, but lack the power;" and on the people's side by: "And He tore down his barns and builded them greater."

S. L. RICHARDSON
Beaver, Man.

JEALOUSLY

The first lesson in jealousy is very often given in the home. Jealousy is a blighting affliction to carry with one through life. When traced back to their primary source, so many of the sins and crimes committed find their origin in this fault—evil speaking of people;



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malicious gossip; in some cases stealing and in cases of a vicious disposition very often murder.

I called at a home where a new baby had just arrived. "Now old man," said the father of the older son, "you're not daddy's boy any more, this is dad's man now." The new baby was provokingly displayed. I watched the little lips of the brother quiver and fall, then wishing the unnatural impression to be quite perfected, daddy took new baby tantalizingly in his arms. My heart quite went out to the little sobbing child who fled to his mother's side and was soothed by her words, "Well, you are mother's man, anyhow." The little drama provoked only mirth on the parents' part; they failed to realize that similar repeated acts roused ever anew a state of jealousy. This concerned only displacement at first, but cropped up very strongly in the ownership of toys and rivalry in games. In their cases it worked out to continual quarreling, spitefulness and wrangling. The tiny seed of resentment sown, fostered and grew like every noxious weed has a habit of doing in our garden.

In another home a new baby had just arrived. Little brother had been taught to love new babies by pictures and stories. Though only two years old he was delighted when papa broke the news that a little baby had come to stay at their house. I observed him one morning as his mother bathed the infant. He stood as close as possible, kissed her little hands and face and could hardly be restrained from fondling the little limbs. Note the difference. No thought that baby had usurped his place; no suspicion that somehow he was going to be cut off from his established claims; no awakened resentment to the newcomer but in lieu of this, warm, childish love and affection.

What a life handicap we parents often thoughtlessly place upon our children. We forget that impressions of childhood are the strongest and usually cling through life. The plastic brain cells are so easily injured in childhood that we should exercise the greatest care and judgement in training lest we warp the delicate structure and mar what God meant to be good and true.

Jealousy in a developed child is a difficult matter to deal with. The cause of it is usually either possession or accomplishment. If a child is jealous because another can do better than he can and consequently obtains the prize and praise, show him that it is for him to use his time and energy to do as well, perhaps to study harder or to practice longer. Even then, show him that only one can win. Develop the right attitude to the one who wins. This spirit can be cultivated best in competitive games. Supervise these. See that no sulky spirit creeps in on the defeated side; let everyone respond heartily in a cheer for the winner. Watch all competitive work very closely, for it is here that many forms of jealousy creep in. Develop the spirit of co-operation, not of rivalry. Teach a child to be glad over another's success.

There is often much jealousy among young girls over the clothes and possessions of another. Pretty dresses and trinkets of adornment appeal very strongly to girls of this age. I know it is difficult to teach a girl that her plain frock is just as becoming and neat as her companion's jaunty dress, and that a hand is quite as pretty without a ring, if well manicured and cared for. Perhaps we mothers could help out a little here and learn to add little smart collars and touches that would lend sufficient charm without much added expense; to lessen the gnawing ache of envy at the little daughter's heart. This and good wholesome talks that will give the child the right view of living will help much to rectify the wrong. Encourage the confidence of your child by all means. To realize that mother knows and understands means everything to a child with such an affliction.

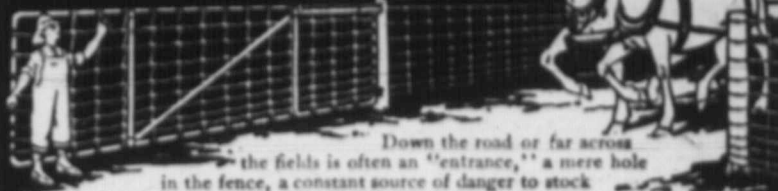
TED W. MAW.

CONTRIBUTIONS INVITED

The co-operation of the women readers of The Guide is invited in order that the Department "Women's Problems" may be of the widest practical assistance.

Contributions and photographs available for use will be paid for at the regular rates. They should be addressed to Editor, Women's Problems, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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By DIXIE PATTON

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DIXIE PATTON

THE SNOW FAIRY

It was a cold winter's night; the night before Antoinette's birthday—so cold indeed that she drew the warm coverlet closer around her pretty ears. Antoinette lay awake wondering what the morning would bring her. She had hoped she would get a painting—a painting like those that covered the walls of the art galleries. She was passionately fond of paintings and not un-clever with her brush, yet she hoped; but she refrained from speaking of it to anyone thinking that such vulgarity as begging for anything was beneath the behaviour of a lady. But soon her eyes grew heavy, her head nodded and she slid into the misty depths of oblivion called sleep. She found herself outside her own house before her very own window. A beautiful fairy in a filmy white gown, with spun-glass hair was clinging with one of her milk white arms to an icicle, twice her size, and winking cleverly with the other, a brush so small it was scarcely visible, on the window pane. "How beautiful" breathed Antoinette. The fairy turned; "Do you think it pretty, dear child?" asked the fairy. "It is pretty," admitted Antoinette, "but not half as pretty as yourself. You are altogether lovely." "Oh!" said the fairy, "but I do hope you think it pretty, so few people admire my work. They call it frost. It isn't frost, the silies, but my silver paint—the paint used by the snow fairies of northern Fairyland. I haven't any pretty colors like you have, but only silver, oh dear! This isn't finished yet, but it will be by morning and because you like paintings you may have it for a birthday present." "Oh!" gasped Antoinette, how did you know I love paintings and that tomorrow is my birthday? But it's lovely of you all the same and I don't know how to thank you dear, dear Snow Fairy. "Oh!" laughed the fairy. "Fairies always know what you wish and think, but now shut your blue eyes and fall asleep and you shall see it all tomorrow."

When the sun peeped in, in the early morning, Antoinette threw off her covers and crept to the window. There, vast, grand and completed was the most beautiful landscape Antoinette had ever seen. It was a fairy world, with a sparkling little stream winding in among the trees. Upon its banks, flowers that sparkled like diamonds, nodded their heads at their reflection in the stream. While Antoinette stood, marvelling at the beauty of it, the sun shone through the silver splendor and cast its golden rays on the flaxen hair of a happy Canadian child who had found her heart's desire on a frosted window pane.

OLGA OLSON,

Faircross, Alta.

Age 13.

A FAIRIES' BALL

After a great deal of toying, turning and shaking my pillow I fell asleep and this is what I dreamt.

I was walking along to school. The sun was just over the horizon and it was a frosty morning. The snow and frost glittered with diamonds. Everywhere I looked I saw these little sparkling things. I tried to pick a bough with all these diamonds and frost on it, but as soon as I touched it they fell to the ground.

After awhile I came to a sheet of ice. It glittered all over with frost so I took a run and began to slide. I wasn't any more than half way over when a funny voice said, "Stop or you'll run over me."

I slowed up as quickly as I could and was startled to see a little fairy, three inches tall, standing about a foot from me. He was dressed in many bright colors and bowed politely and said, "Thank you for not running over me. To those who don't stop when I tell them, I send ill luck. Come along with me." I followed him for a little way and then asked him if he wasn't cold. He seemed rather offended at this and said, "We fairies are supposed to live in the snow. Look, see them dancing in the snow." My new friend led me to a little hollow on the hillside and in the hollow was the loveliest castle you ever saw. It was about eight inches high and painted with many pretty colors and had crystal windows.

"Come in, there is going to be a ball," said the fairy. "But I can't get in, as I'm nearly four feet high," I replied. For answer he touched me with his wand. "Now," he said, "come in and have a good time." This I did as I was now the same height as he himself.

There were a few fairies inside and I took a seat with my friend. After a few minutes the queen of the fairies came in with about twenty others holding up her train so that it wouldn't get dirty. Soon the ball began. The trumpets played tunes and everyone sang "God Save the Queen." Then several fairies sang songs. How softly and sweetly the fairies sang. Then every fairy chose a partner. I chose the one who invited me. We all danced until we were tired and then all went home. No one was left but my friend and myself. I asked him to give me back my old self as I'd get laughed at or maybe trodden on if I was so small. This he did by touching me with his wand. Then I heard father's voice saying, "Get up or you'll be late for school."

DORIS RANDALL,

Age 12 years.

MY DOG'S ESCAPE

It was on a morning in the early winter of 1912, when the ground was covered with snow and the sun was just peeping at the new day, that our curiosity was aroused by the continued barking of the little pup, who would run up and down the outdoor cellar steps and bark. Mamma went to the door to see what it was barking at. Her attention was soon drawn to the little dog's mother a short distance away, who was surrounded by three vicious coyotes ready to tear her to pieces. Mamma closed the door softly and called papa to get his gun. We all ran to the window just in time to see papa's bullet make the snow fly a few inches away from the coyotes, and they, thinking their fun was over, were soon speeding for cover in all directions over the prairie, and they did not come back for a long time. But Teddy, that was the other dog's name, a short time afterwards, disappeared also, and we have not seen or heard of her since. Her little pup (Guard) that saved her life once, is a big dog now and we would not take a great deal for him.

NINA E. COLE,

Age 11.

THE OWL'S NEST

Last spring as I was plowing in the field, an owl flew up right ahead of the horses. I didn't pay any attention to it because I thought it was just catching mice, but the next time I came around I noticed a nest with eight eggs in it. They were about the size of a pigeon's egg, but a little shorter. The left horse walked right over the nest, but didn't break the eggs, so I made a nest on the plowed ground and put the eggs in it. The owl's real nest was a hole in the ground with a couple of straws and a few feathers in it.

When I had that piece done, papa harrowed it and harrowed right over the nest and broke five eggs. I put the rest back in the nest. When I got back after dinner I went to the nest and saw that the eggs had been sucked. I saw two crows on the fence nearby, so I guess they sucked them.

AUGUST DAGEFORDE,

Dalbury, Alta.

Farm Women's Clubs

TRUSTEES CONVENTION ECHOES

It was my duty and pleasure to attend the school trustees convention held the end of February. As the papers contained fairly good accounts of this convention, I decided not to report at once but to follow up, as it were, to keep the subject before our women citizens. All of the addresses will be printed in a report which will be in the hands of the school trustees in June of this year, and I would advise our clubs to get a copy from a trustee in their districts and study and report at the meetings of their associations. They are worthy of earnest discussion. I would also advise that Dr. Seymour's address, "The Health of the School," be placed in the hands of your teacher to be read and studied by the pupils.

I was glad to note that several resolutions that were presented at our convention were on their list. Two that were not on I presented and they passed unanimously. One was free medical attention and inspection for school children, and the other requested a clause to be inserted in the teachers' contract making it compulsory for the teacher or a qualified person to remain with the children during the noon hour. One delegate hinted that it might be well to emphasize "remain with the children," as he said he had known young teachers to remain throughout the noon hour in the school room doing fancy work, while anything but fancy work was going on outside among the unchaperoned children.

They also asked the department of education to act as teachers' agencies and that the certificates given in other parts of the Dominion be recognized here as we are short of teachers, while the eastern provinces have qualified teachers who would gladly come out, but who having first or second grade certificates do not care to accept third here or be forced to attend Saskatchewan normal, when they have already taken up the same work in an eastern normal. The convention also asked for compulsory school attendance; that teaching days be lengthened, not reduced; that school be open the whole teaching year and that children be compelled to attend during at least 80 per cent. of the school days between April 1 and December 1, as there were no cold days or storms or poor roads to keep them out during these months.

They went up one better on asking for school equipment; not only should the school yard be fenced and supplied with sanitary indoor closets as we asked but also that there be a stove for cooking and a supply of imperishable food, and that even blankets always be in the school, so that the children may be safe and comfortable in case of a storm.

The resolution asking that corporal punishment be abolished was voted down, and for the reason that often children, boys especially, were unruly in the hopes of being sent home and some parents seemed even pleased that they were sent home, and the excuse was offered for "putting them to work," when what the child needed was not less but more school. The child should be disciplined in school and kept there. Few teachers abuse this trust and it was felt by the delegates that if a good "thrashing" could keep the child in school let him have it.

Among the many resolutions which I hope you will study when published in the trustees convention report there is one that merits your special consideration. This resolution has passed our Grain Growers' conventions and Equal Franchise Board convention and other organizations but was tabled at this convention. I refer to "English only in primary grades." The resolution was lost, and why? I will tell you why. Your trustee was not there, that is why. There were about 1,000 delegates there and there are over 4,000 schools in the province. Our provincial law states that foreign languages can be taught in our primary schools for only one hour, from 3 to 4 p.m., yet we were told at the convention that there were some schools in the province where not one word of English was taught, and some of these are German schools. At

the teachers' convention Premier Martin denied that there are in existence in the province any schools under the jurisdiction of the department of education where English is not the language of instruction. Those schools in which other than the English language is the language of instruction are the Mennonite and a few Ruthenian schools which are private schools and not paid for by the public tax. At this convention some schools sent as many as ten delegates. Then it is easily understood why this very important resolution was lost. Now here is your chance to follow up your resolution. Get after your trustees. See that they send their delegates next year that the convention may be truly representative.

This language question is one of the most, if not the most important question our schools are facing today and it is an injustice to a child not to give him a thorough knowledge of the language of the country in which he lives.

At the convention an old German said to me, "The children must be taught the mother tongue when they are small."

"Yes," I said, "But why not teach them at home?"

"No," was his answer, "they don't learn it right so. They must be taught it properly at school. The English they can learn on the street anywhere."

Fellow citizens, I ask you if this is right? We are Britons and must our language be an afterthought? No, so follow up your resolution.

ZOE HAIGHT,
Vice-Pres. W.G.G.A.

"THE ALLIES" PROGRESSING

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Allies W.G.G.A. held their meeting in Gurnsey on April 7. We had a splendid meeting and a good attendance, although the roads were fearful. We had three of our former members join again, and three new ones, making now a total of 13 paid-up members. I am sending you a copy of a paper written by one of our members, Mrs. MacDonald, and read at this meeting. We voted ten dollars for the Canadian red cross fund.

Hoping these few notes, showing that we are not standing still, will be of interest to you.

Mrs. JOHN J. CRANE,
Sec. Allies W.G.G.A.

The Allies have our best wishes and we thank the secretary for sending the splendid paper.—E.A.S.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN

Woman suffrage is not by any means a new topic for discussion and what women of Western Canada have already achieved in securing the franchise is now past history. The question in my mind now is, what can we accomplish with our new added power in shaping the destiny of our province? We are now passing through the acid test. Will we prove ourselves worthy of so great a heritage? We ought to feel elated in assuming the new responsibilities which are resting upon the women of western Canada and go hand in hand with the male sex in solving the many problems which are continually arising before us, and particularly those problems which are nearest the hearts of women and which only women can solve.

It seems to me since we have the franchise that we ought to have representatives in the legislature to guide, and help to enact any legislation that is of interest to the women of the province. The common saying is "Charity begins at home," and this is true in connection with our public schools. At least one woman should be on the school board of every school district in the province. Women would then be in a position to advise and help our teachers in the many problems arising in the training of our children. One of the questions which is a burning issue at the present is the compulsory teaching of the English language in our public schools. We must insist that the children of any nationality, no matter what it may be, will have a fair start in life with our own. Ende if it does not



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suit the parents, it will be much better for the children if they intend to make their homes in Canada. Besides it is not fair that any other language should be taught in our public schools.

Another question which is of vital interest to women of the rural districts and causing a great deal of discussion in our rural municipalities of the western provinces is medical attention that would be suited to the needs of the people in the rural districts. It seems all are decided that something should be done, but which is the better plan, municipal hospitals or a doctor and staff of nurses, paid by two or more municipalities, to go wherever they are needed? Who should be more interested and in a better position to help solve either of these problems than the mothers of the municipalities? We are all well aware that many mothers meet an untimely end through not having proper medical attention during the trying times of motherhood. Now I would ask of this local to be one of the first in bringing this question to a successful issue.

There are many other questions of importance which need the guiding hand of the women. The dower law which we have is passed and I suppose we ought to be thankful for small mercies, but by the ballot which we have at our hand, we can speed up legislation that will be to the interest of the women of our province. I sincerely hope that we will not be found lagging and we may set up a standard that the rising generation will be proud of.

Mrs. Mac DONALD.

Read before the Allies W.G.A.

IN HOSPITAL

Dr. Olive Patterson holds the position of "Senior Man" in the Woman's Department of the Toronto General Hospital, and for the first time in its history, the photograph of the staff of the resident doctors includes a woman! It may be said that present war conditions have made it easier for a woman to obtain such a post, but this is soon proved worthless when it is remembered that there were seventy applicants for twenty-nine vacancies; of these only two were women, and but one woman was chosen.

Dr. Patterson graduated from Toronto University in Household Science before she took up the study of medicine, and for several years held a fellowship in Bio-Chemistry, teaching the while. This study led her on to medicine, and finally she has arrived at the General Hospital specializing in woman's work. There are nights when three or four hours' sleep is all that is possible, as calls come at any time of the day and night, and no matter how little sleep she may have had, the routine of the day's work must go on. Patients must be visited, dressings renewed, analyses made, and everything must be in order by a certain time, for the visiting doctors have their appointed hours, and students' clinics are held at stated times also.

"It is hard work," she says, "but wonderfully satisfying, and you feel that the constant care and attention are amply repaid when you know that at last some baby's life has been saved and some sufferer is out of danger."

In the vestibule of this Department are tiny babies wrapped in many thicknesses of blankets and carried carefully by the mother, sometimes by the father, waiting for inspection and attention; for when a mother leaves the hospital with her little one, it does not mean that they are lost sight of at once; in the midst of all the work and the many changes, nurse and doctor still find time to attend to the little out-patients who once were entirely in their care, and so the busy day passes, every moment full.

In addition to her ordinary tasks, Dr. Patterson is working at the Sick Children's Hospital, with the intention of giving her whole time to this later on, for a special post has been made for her there, where she is to carry on laboratory research work under one of Toronto's best known physicians.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an opportunity to the organized farmers to her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of her province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wallace, Dept. of Agriculture, Winnipeg; Ontario, Mrs. E. C. Wallace, Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto; Saskatchewan, Mrs. E. C. Wallace, Dept. of Agriculture, Regina; Alberta, Mrs. E. C. Wallace, Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Railway amendments—Free wheat—Election reforms—Declaration of independence

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, May 4.—The week in parliament has been marked by the discussion of a diversity of interesting topics, some of them incident to the budget debate, and others introduced by members on motions to adjourn. These have included debates on various phases of the fiscal question, the high cost of living, and, more particularly the rapidly increasing prices of wheat and flour. In addition the report of the commission appointed at the last session of parliament to inquire into the condition of Canadian railways was tabled on Tuesday and created a great deal of interest. A summary of the findings of the commission appears elsewhere in this issue and it is only necessary here to say something as to how they have been received by parliament and by people in the East. Even at that it is rather early to commit oneself to definite statements. The reports are so voluminous in character that comparatively few members of the house have yet found the opportunity to read them. While much praise is given to the majority report of Sir Henry Drayton and W. M. Ackworth, recommending the nationalization of all the Canadian railways with the exception of the C.P.R. under one system, the opinion is expressed in many quarters that it is not likely to be adopted in its entirety in connection with any railway legislation which may be introduced by the government before the end of the session. The framing of such legislation awaits the return of Sir Robert Borden from England. Meanwhile the government proposes to keep its ears to the ground.

The reception accorded to the majority and minority reports by the press, the people, as well as doubt as by the railway and financial interests, will be closely observed and noted. The value of the reports as a guide to parliament is generally recognized as both sides of the case have been ably presented by Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Ackworth on one side and by A. H. Smith, who favors a continuance of private ownership, on the other. The criticism of the Drayton report most frequently heard is that if government ownership and control of railways is to be adopted by Canada the C.P.R. with its big dividend paying capacity should be included in the system in order to produce the necessary revenue to meet the interest obligations involved, at least in part.

Railway Act Amendments

Meanwhile with revolutionary changes in our railway system in the air the special committee of the House of Commons which is considering the bill amending and consolidating the Railway Act has been proceeding with its labors. A clause in the proposed new act gave the Railway Commission power to alter or reject any location plan of any railway although this might be approved by the railway committee of the commons, or the minister of railways. It was claimed in the committee that this power was so drastic that it would enable the Railway Commission to prevent the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway or any other railway despite the wishes of parliament. After some discussion the clause was altered to limit the power of the Railway Commission to deal only with the location of paralleling and duplicating lines.

Another clause in the bill proposed to give the Railway Commission control over the stock issues of the railways. This was vigorously opposed by the representatives of the railways and was likewise disapproved by Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the Railway Commission. He said it would interfere with the right of the board to fix rates. When a vote was called on the clause W. F. Maclean alone raised his hand in support of it. He remarked that "there was nothing for it but the nationalization of the railways."

The Price of Flour

The liveliest debate of the session so far occurred on Thursday over the rapid increase in the price of flour.

Geo. Kyte considered the jump of \$1.20 in the price of flour within twenty-four hours sufficient justification to move the adjournment of the house in order that the matter might be considered. He charged that the rapid advance in wheat and flour prices was due almost entirely to the manipulators of the stock markets and urged immediate action on the part of the government to prevent further advances. Mr. Kyte favored the commandeering of all wheat not in the farmers' hands, and the compelling of the milling companies to grind it at reasonable rates. He ridiculed the efforts which have been made by Hon. T. W. Crothers, minister of labor, to reduce the high cost of living.

Mr. Kyte's remarks drew speeches from Hon. T. W. Crothers, Sir Thomas White and Hon. Arthur Meighen in defence of the government. The minister of finance argued at length that the price of wheat and flour was due entirely to the present unusual conditions and to the law of supply and demand. He said it would be quite impossible to fix a price for wheat in Canada without similar action being taken in the United States. He announced that Sir George Foster who is at present in Washington was taking up the question with the American authorities. On Friday, Sir Thomas told the house he had been reliably informed that the corner in wheat at Winnipeg had been due to the circumstance that the British wheat commission had been purchasing large quantities of the higher grades. The result was that elevators and other vendors who had purchased wheat for May delivery were unable to get sufficient quantities to fill their contracts. This had resulted in forcing up the prices. He had cabled Sir George Percy that the situation would be relieved if the British wheat commission would take some lower grade wheat thereby releasing higher grades for the filling of contracts. He added that if government action was necessary later on the government would not hesitate to act.

Dictating Wheat Prices

Critics of the government for failing to do anything to control the prices of food included W. F. Cockshutt, member for Brantford, who advocated the appointment of a food dictator. Western critics were told that the government could not undertake to buy the grain on farmers' hands for \$1.50 or \$1.75 per bushel with wheat ruling at present prices. Mr. Turriff and others retorted that the government had offered the western farmers \$1.80 for this year's crop and the farmers had replied that they would sell at \$1.70 for No. 1 Northern, delivered at Fort William. The farmers would be reasonable they said, and sell at a fair fixed price if it was necessary in the interests of the Empire. The minister of finance and Mr. Meighen in reply both vigorously asserted that no wheat offer had been made by the Dominion government. All they had done was to conduct negotiations between the Imperial authorities and the representatives of the farmers relative to a proposal by the Imperial wheat commission to purchase the Canadian crop.

Free Wheat Permanent

Sir Thomas White made a second contribution to the budget debate when he discussed for some two hours Mr. Turriff's free wheat amendment proposal and incidentally all other features of the fiscal situation. The effect of the minister's speech was to make it perfectly clear that it is not the intention of the government to depart from its protective policy. He maintained that the acceptance of the free wheat offer of the Wilson tariff does not involve any departure on the part of Canada from the fiscal policy of the past. There has been no departure in this respect, he argued, from the traditional policy of the Conservative party. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he said, had been on safe ground when he adhered to the Conservative policy of protection but when he adopted the reciprocity idea he had



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both an economic and political mistake. The minister of finance made it perfectly clear that he is an incurable protectionist. It must be said to his credit, however, that he appears to be absolutely sincere and is, apparently, quite willing to stand or fall by his convictions. Despite his contentions that the government has been right in the past Sir Thomas gave the house a practical assurance that free wheat was likely to remain in force. It would not be removed except with the consent and approval of parliament. Should an election take place before such a thing is mooted in parliament it is probably safe to assume that western sentiment will be so strongly represented in the house that any reversion to the old

policy will be practically out of the question.

Eastern Tariff Views

During the debate at least one eastern member of the opposition stated that he was prepared to go quite as far as the farmers of the west in the direction of free trade. This declaration came from Geo. Kyte, of Richmond, N.B., who said that he was entirely in accord with the demands of the West and was willing to support them.

Levi Thompson made a strong speech in support of freer trade. He stated that it was absolutely necessary in the interests of the West that the tariff should be reduced to the disappearing point on a large number of articles. It

was useless he said to talk of building up large industrial centres in a province like Saskatchewan where there is practically no water power available for manufacturing purposes.

Proportional Representation

One plank of the western farmers' platform has received considerable attention in parliament this week. On Monday afternoon J. G. Turritt moved: "That in the opinion of this house, the necessary legislation should be enacted to provide that members of the House of Commons should be elected by a system of proportional representation."

The debate which followed, while along academic lines evoked considerable interest and it was apparent that many members of the house on both sides were interested in the advantages of the proposed system as explained by the member for Assiniboia. Mr. Turritt explained that it was not his idea that parliament should immediately declare itself in favor of proportional representation. His suggestion was that a committee might be appointed to inquire into the merits or demerits of the plan. The system could not be introduced before the next general election, but he thought that in the event of any enquiry being held it could be tried in

a few large constituencies electing three or more members and including the large cities, at the second general election to be held. He emphasized more particularly the fact, that under the present system of one member constituency large elements of the population secure no representation at all, while it frequently happens that one of the two recognized parties in practice eliminated at elections. He indicated the present position in the Federal House of the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Saskatchewan and Alberta each have but one Conservative member, while the Liberals of British Columbia have no representative. In all three provinces the minority party polled a vote altogether out of proportion of their representation secured in parliament.

White Favors Investigation

Mr. Turritt's resolution received a sympathetic reception from Sir Thomas White who was leading the government. Sir Thomas admitted that the question was one that had attracted a great deal of attention and has been given a great deal of thought by many interested in the subject of constitutional and electoral reforms. It was therefore a proper subject for consideration by the house. Sir Thomas did not agree with Mr. Turritt that minorities are not well represented in parliament. He thought that all the views expressed throughout the country found championship in parliament. He was inclined to think that many opinions are put forward in parliament that are not supported by any interest in the country. He expressed a fear that under such a system it would be a difficult matter for the government of the day to secure a working majority. He admitted the inequality of representation as between rural and urban constituencies at the present time. He asserted that any change involving disturbance in the limits of constituencies and the representation of those constituencies comes very slowly. While not opposed to the proposal to name a select committee to consider the matter, Sir Thomas suggested that this be left over until after the war.

Support for the proposal came from Hon. George P. Graham, W. A. Buchanan, Medford Hui and George Kyte, the adjournment of the debate being moved by A. H. Coffy, of Westmoreland. Mr. Graham thought there was a great deal to be said in favor of proportional representation. He believed it was a matter that should be further investigated and more widely discussed. It was an splendid subject, he said, for discussion before Canadian clubs and by public men everywhere.

Mr. Buchanan claimed that by the adoption of a principle of proportional representation a better class of representatives would be secured in parliament. It would be a large extent eliminable personal canvass. The system in the judgment of Mr. Buchanan provides the best means of getting the opinion of the electors as to the most suitable men for office.

Mr. Kyte believed that proportional representation would put the political party machine out of commission. Nothing had done so much, he said, to impoverish public life of this country as the existence of the party political machine. A man who seeks public honor or must first go out and make terms with the party machine in order to secure the nomination. It very often happened that the man who in the most competent and the most deserving, and who would be the most effective representative is not the one who is most anxious to seek nomination. Under the system of proportional representation the party machine would not be as successful in placing its candidates in parliament as it is at the present time.

Mr. Knowles turned his guns loose on both parties. He prefaced his remarks with the declaration that he was in favor of placing anything possible on a free list and proceeded to say: "Both parties, I think, have too many Conservatives in them, whether you call them Liberals or Conservatives. There are too many Conservative Liberals in our party to suit me. I wish that a committee of western Canadians would be allowed to nominate all candidates for the Liberal party in the next election. That would ensure the selection of true Liberals; there would be no reactionaries in the party, but as the Liberal party ought to do, it would come out frankly and say what its policy was. There are forty-two seats and will be forty-two candidates in the prairie provinces, and I have contended—and I hope it will be done—that the forty-two candidates of the Liberal party should act as one unit before the election, and then they will come down here with the power they ought to have. I am not for separating from the rest of Canada, as yet certainly. So far as the money goes, we are paying all right for our connection with Canada. There is no protection to us. We are paying protection at every turn we make, and it is a terrible burden on our poor home readers, and there are many of them in my own riding. Therefore I say that the western members in the future should lay down a policy to act as one unit, and if they cannot make the two parties all up and take notice it will be a strange thing. We have the numbers now and we are going to have them. I think it time that the people in this house understood that the people of Western Canada are not tied up to either party externally, but they are tied up with the principle of low tariff and open markets. I believe the time has come when the Dominion of Canada should realize that the best prospectivity of the whole Dominion is synonymous and parallel with the prosperity of Western Canada."

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UTILIZING WILD PLUMS

In Manitoba the common native species of wild plum is the Prunus Ameriana. It is surprising that trees of these plums are not planted by everyone having a garden where there is room enough to have a few trees, as they bear fruit and bear abundantly, and the fruit of the best cultivated varieties, while not as good as the best of the European sorts, is excellent when eaten raw and makes very good jam when properly cooked.

At the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, over 100 varieties of these plums have been tested during the past twenty-eight years. The outstanding or most widely useful variety of Canada plum has been found to be the Cheney, a red variety of fairly good quality which cooks well. The Assiniboian, a new variety, is very promising. On account of its earliness, the Cheney is particularly useful in the prairie provinces where many of the varieties are too late to ripen. Few of the American sorts usually offered for sale are sufficiently early for the prairie, most of them having been originated in the states of Minnesota and Iowa, where earliness is not so important. Seedlings of the native Manitoba sorts are now being grown at the experimental farms on the prairie to obtain other and better ones.

The Major plum, which has been brought to notice by the Brandon Farm is a very early sort.

It is desirable to have more than one variety of these hardy plums if the best success is to be obtained as they are more or less self-sterile and each variety requires another near it blossoming at the same time to ensure a good crop for both.

DEATH OF JOHN BRIGHT

The death occurred on April 22 of John Bright, Dominion livestock commissioner. Mr. Bright was appointed to the position of commissioner on December 1, 1912. Previous to his appointment he was for many years a successful breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Shropshire sheep in Ontario county, Ontario. He had wide experience in connection with livestock associations and had acted as judge at many of the big exhibitions.

SARE HAIL INSURANCE

9.—That provision has been made by section 1916 clause for hail insurance may be paid.

A.—At the last session the legislature passed an act which provides a method by which claims of 1916 may be paid in full in those municipalities taking the action required under the act. The provision is as follows: A petition signed by at least fifty ratepayers must be presented to the council prior to June 1, and after the presentation of such a petition requesting a vote as to whether the balance of the claim shall be paid or not it is the duty of the secretary-treasurer of the municipality to notify this office, and providing at least fifty municipalities now under this act decide to take such a vote the date for such election may be set any time prior to September 1, and if fifty municipalities decide by a two-thirds vote to raise \$12,000 more the money shall be paid to the Municipal Hail Insurance Association and shall be distributed by the association among the claimants in the municipalities providing the funds.

—J. E. Poynter, Chairman, Municipal Hail Insurance Association, Regina.

SPHONING FROM A WELL

Q.—I have a well 40 feet deep on a section 500 feet from my barn. The water weight and motion of the water in a 30 foot pipe with a 20 foot drop siphon the water from the bottom of the well.

A.—A siphon would not work unless the water of the well was higher than the point of discharge. The weight of the water in the 200 feet of pipe would not add anything to the motion and in fact a hindrance due to the friction in the water in the pipe. The water cannot be raised in greater over about 25 or at most 30 feet by suction. The raising of the water in a siphon is due to atmospheric pressure which forces the water into the pipe to take the place of that which is being drawn off by gravity and since this will not raise water much above the limit mentioned your scheme would be unworkable as applied to a 40 ft. well.

Water should always be given to horses freely provided it is given the quantity. Experience has proven that they should be at liberty to drink both before and after feeding, but the water supply should be previous to feeding.

Country	Rate
Canada	100
USA	120
UK	150
France	180
Germany	200
Italy	220
Spain	250
Portugal	280
Greece	300
Turkey	320
India	350
China	380
Japan	400
Australia	420
South Africa	450
South America	480
West Indies	500
Caribbean	520
Central America	550
South America	580
South America	600
South America	620
South America	650
South America	680
South America	700
South America	720
South America	750
South America	780
South America	800
South America	820
South America	850
South America	880
South America	900
South America	920
South America	950
South America	980
South America	1000

Canadian Wheat Cornered

Buyers for British government created unparalleled situation in Winnipeg market

All eyes in Canada have been on the Winnipeg wheat market for the past week or ten days. Prices have jumped far above anything ever known in the history of North America and flour has been climbing in proportion. Wheat at \$3.65 and flour at \$14.40 is a serious matter for the consuming public. Everybody has been asking what is the cause of the sensational advance in wheat prices and where is it going to end? The American government report that the winter wheat crop was very short sent the market up considerably and the general world conditions also had the same effect.

The extraordinary situation, however, was created by the buying agents of the British government. The Royal Wheat Commission wanted wheat in large quantities and bought May and July options in order to have the wheat delivered in those months to provide the necessary food on the other side of the water. How much they bought no one knows because the clearing house records are absolutely secret, but it is well known that they have bought more of the contract grades, No. 1, 2 and 3 Northern than was actually available in the country. In this way a complete corner was established, though of course there was no design on the part of the British government to create a corner. The British government by having unlimited credit on the clearing house was the only agency that could create such a situation. No private individual or corporation no matter how wealthy could have created a corner.

Towards the end of April the situation became apparent to the trade and every market hour brought a new sensation. On April 27 the exchange appointed a censor committee to cut out all speculative trade which eased the market somewhat. On May 1 the British government agents announced that only contract grades would be accepted to fill the Royal Wheat Commission contracts. They would purchase the lower grades and off grades at flat prices regardless of the fluctuations of the market, but would not return the May and July options on these purchases. This condition prevailed for about 24 hours and had it been adhered to on the part of the British government's agents the big grain companies would have suffered heavy losses. Many of them would probably have been ruined; banks would have lost large amounts and the grain trade would have been demoralized. The council of the grain exchange took further drastic and unprecedented action by closing entirely the market for May and July wheat.

On May 2 the British government's agents announced that they would take some of the lower grades on scheduled spreads under the May, which improved the situation somewhat but still necessitated very heavy losses to all the grain companies. So serious was the situation that a special committee of the grain exchange and the representatives of the British government have been working upon the problem almost

day and night for the greater part of last week, continuing on Saturday night and a good part of Sunday, May 6. All the interests concerned have been working upon it as they probably never worked before in the history of the Winnipeg grain market. All companies had stopped buying grain in the country because it was impossible to protect their purchases by hedging on the market which had closed.

On Sunday an agreement was reached by which the British government will accept the lower grades of wheat in fulfillment of their May and July contracts at spreads agreed upon by all the interests concerned. The spreads agreed upon are as follows:

	Spread under May
No. 4 Wheat	20c
No. 4 Special	20c
No. 3	45c
No. 3 Special	45c
No. 4 Wheat	75c
Tough No. 1 Northern	10c
Tough No. 2 Northern	12c
Tough No. 3 Northern	20c
Tough No. 4 Wheat	40c
Triad No. 1 and 2 at one cent discount under No. 3 Northern price	
Triad No. 2 Northern and lower grades one cent discount under corresponding straight grades	
Smutty No. 1 Northern	15c
Smutty No. 2 Northern	18c
Smutty No. 3 Northern	23c

Rejected at the same differences. Toughs are only tenderable spot up to May 15, inclusive. These spreads will apply to all contracts made for the balance of 1917 crop.

Danger is Averted

This agreement affords a solution of the whole remarkable problem. The British government will get all the wheat that it requires and the terms will be such as to save the grain trade and the grain companies from disaster. The solution was so entirely satisfactory to every person that on Sunday afternoon the president and secretary of the Winnipeg grain exchange cabled the Royal Grain Commission at London, England, as follows:

"The Royal Grain Commission, London, Eng.
"In view of the generous and equitable arrangement made through your wheat purchasing agents, for settling outstanding contracts as well as for future purchases of balance of crop, practically all interests on our exchange have given assurance that at least 90 per cent of wheat that will be purchased or contracted by them will be sold to allied governments or Canadian mills.
"This exchange will do everything possible to facilitate matters for common cause.
Signed J. C. GAGE, President.
R. MAGILL, Secretary.

This closes the most remarkable chapter in the history of grain marketing in Canada, which was entirely without precedent and will probably never again be paralleled. In order to help out the British government all the big Canadian railroads have agreed to give their very best efforts to pull every bushel of wheat possible to the sea board during the month of May.

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS

With the enormous export demand for eggs, which exists at present it seems very doubtful whether this household luxury will be much cheaper during the coming season. Dealers usually look for a drop in price at this time of the year, but it seems likely they will be disappointed and they will have to store eggs at the present prices. If the war continues for another year it seems likely eggs will reach prices never heard of previously. Now is the right season for the housewife to preserve eggs for next winter. To leave it later means to run too much risk of loss. Commission merchants are sure to store a considerable number and there is no reason why the housewife should not do likewise. Though she has no cold storage available for this purpose other quite efficient methods can be made use of. In a bulletin just issued T. D. Beckwith, Professor of Bacteriology of the Oregon Agricultural College, tells how to preserve eggs.

The underlying principle of all methods of properly preserving eggs is to control the growth of bacteria inside the egg. In selecting eggs to be preserved in water glass, choose those only that are sound and clean. Use no cracked eggs; for they are bound to spoil and thus taint all the eggs in the same pack. Use only clean eggs; because eggs dirtied with manure will introduce manure bacteria into the water glass. These bacteria will in time penetrate the eggs and spoil them; since the water glass is used not as a germicide but as an antiseptic. If eggs are dirty when taken from the nest, it is not advisable to wash them for the purpose of putting them down later. The reason for this is the fact that on the outer surface of a fresh laid egg there is a mucus, which, in drying, partly seals the pores of the egg through which bacteria may enter. Washing removes this protective coating of mucus and thus makes such eggs, even though clean, more liable to spoil than those not washed. It is important therefore, to keep the nests clean.

Materials Needed

Water glass, which is technically known as sodium silicate, is the basis of the preserving fluid. It is a very heavy, syrupy liquid, nearly colorless. It may be purchased of almost any druggist. One gallon, diluted according to directions, one part to eight parts of water, is sufficient for approximately 20 dozen eggs. An earthenware crock, with a properly fitting earthenware or tin cover, is one of the best receptacles to use. Metal should not be used in contact with the water glass. Before putting in the water glass or the eggs, wash the crock thoroughly.

All eggs that are put down, except possibly those that are taken directly from nests visited daily, should be tested for freshness. The following method is simple, requiring only materials at hand, and can be carried out accurately with no previous practice. At the larger end of the egg there is a small chamber containing air, and from the time the egg leaves the hen this air chamber slowly becomes larger, due to the evaporation of the contents of the egg. The larger the air chamber becomes the more readily the egg will float. To carry out the test, place approximately one quart of water, which has been boiled, in some small enamel or earthenware container. To this, with constant stirring, add enough water glass so that a fresh egg, known to be not over 5 or 6 days old, will just sink to the bottom. The amount of water glass that must be added to the water will have to be determined by experiment. Into this solution the eggs may be placed in two and three. All that float should be discarded, and tried out for possible household use in the near future. An egg which is 10 days or two weeks old will generally float slowly nearly to the surface of the solution. One which is fairly spoiled will bob up to the top almost like a cork. Later this same test solution, after proper additional dilution, may be used as a part of the preserving fluid.

The Preserving Solution

The preserving solution is prepared by adding one part of water glass to eight parts of water, which has been boiled for five or ten minutes just previously and then cooled. Sufficient of this solution should be poured into the

crock to fill it half way or a little over. As the eggs are placed in the solution, the level will be raised nearly to the top of the crock. The solution should be prepared fresh from year to year.

The eggs should be placed in this solution carefully, lest any be cracked. If the silicate solution affects the skin of the hands unpleasantly, a wire spoon or similar device may be used to lower the eggs into the preserving fluid. In filling the jar with eggs, care should be taken to see that all are submerged in the water glass, and remain so as the solution thickens.

It is not necessary that all the eggs be put down at once, especially where eggs are collected daily from a small number of hens which supply the reserve for winter. The solution may be made up, put in the crock, properly covered, and the eggs, taken day by day from the nest, may be added to the solution.

The eggs may be removed from the solution as needed, and rinsed in cold water. In this condition, however, they cannot be boiled without exploding or cracking. This is due to the fact that the pores of the shells have been thoroughly sealed by the water glass. As the eggs heat, the air chamber expands, bursting the shell. This difficulty may be avoided by pricking a pin hole in the large end of the egg, thus giving the air inside a chance to escape as it expands with the boiling. All water glass on the market is alkaline to a greater or less degree. The eggs in the crock should be stored where the temperature is below 60 degrees F., if possible, and where direct sunlight will not fall, preferably in a dark place.

Keeping Qualities

The water glass method of preserving eggs has been in general use for a number of years, and experience has shown that eggs so preserved are usable for cooking purposes a year, two years and even four years after being immersed in water glass. It is not advisable to expect them to keep in good condition longer than a year, however. The total cost of preserving eggs in case lots by this method should not exceed two cents a dozen.

Owing to sharp corners and unevenness of the molars, many horses fail to properly masticate and digest their food. Have a good veterinarian or other experienced horseman examine the mouths carefully and file or "float" the teeth into normal condition. By so doing, much feed and horse energy will be saved.

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$173.00
Joe Davidson, Southwate, Man.	5.00
Chas. J. Meadows, Rapid City, Man.	5.00
Total	\$183.00

POLISH RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$49.00
Joe Davidson, Southwate, Man.	5.00
Chas. J. Meadows, Rapid City, Man.	5.00
Total	\$59.00

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$10,612.27
C. E. Knudsen, Swanton, Dak.	25.00
L. P. Peters, Casper, Dak.	2.00
M. E. Arnold, Vester, Dak.	3.00
A. Friend, Stonehill, Man.	10.00
Joe Davidson, Southwate, Man.	10.00
Miss L. J. Drogow, Man.	3.00
Chas. J. Meadows, Rapid City, Man.	5.00
Total	\$10,710.27

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$3,400.00
Chas. J. Meadows, Rapid City, Man.	5.00
Proceeds of Concert given by the Children of Dresden and Morning Creek	
Nobels, Dresden, Ala.	21.25
L. P. Peters, Casper, Dak.	2.00
Total	\$3,428.25

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